

Whitaker

1954

COMPLETE EDITION

CALENDAR for 1954

JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL	
S	310172431	S	7142123	S	7142123	S	4111333
M	4111823	M	1 81522	M	1 8152233	M	5121923
Tu	5121923	Tu	2 81523	Tu	2 8152330	Tu	5122027
W	6132027	W	3101724	W	310172431	W	7142123
Th	7142123	Th	4111823	Th	4111823	Th	1 8152229
F	1 8152229	F	5121923	F	5121923	F	9142230
S	2 8152330	S	6132027	S	6132027	S	3101724
MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST	
S	2 8152330	S	6132027	S	4111823	S	1 8152229
M	7142123	M	7142123	M	5121923	M	5122330
Tu	7142123	Tu	1 8152229	Tu	6132027	Tu	310172431
W	5121923	W	2 8152330	W	7142123	W	4111823
Th	6132027	Th	7142123	Th	1 8152229	Th	5121923
F	7142123	F	4111823	F	2 8152330	F	5122027
S	1 8152229	S	5121923	S	310172431	S	7142123
SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER	
S	5121923	S	310172431	S	7142123	S	7142123
M	6132027	M	4111823	M	1 8152229	M	5122027
Tu	7142123	Tu	5121923	Tu	2 8152330	Tu	7142123
W	1 8152229	W	6132027	W	3101724	W	1 8152229
Th	2 8152330	Th	7142123	Th	4111823	Th	2 8152330
F	3101724	F	8152229	F	5121923	F	3101724
S	4111823	S	2 8152330	S	6132027	S	4111823

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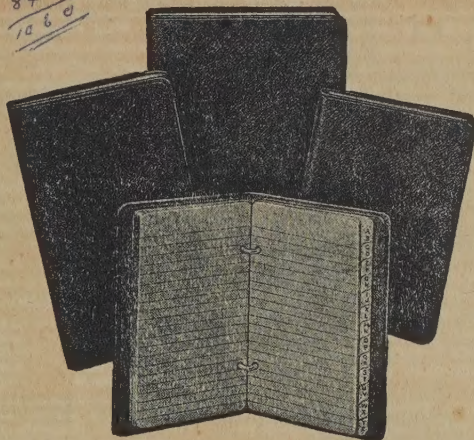
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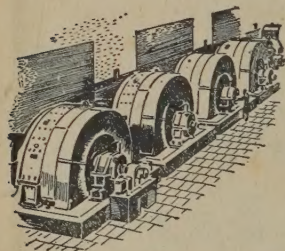
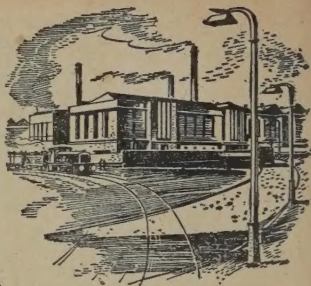
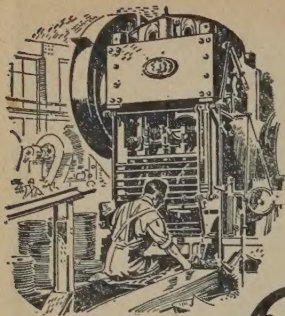
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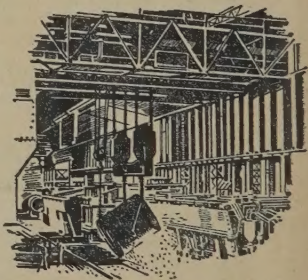
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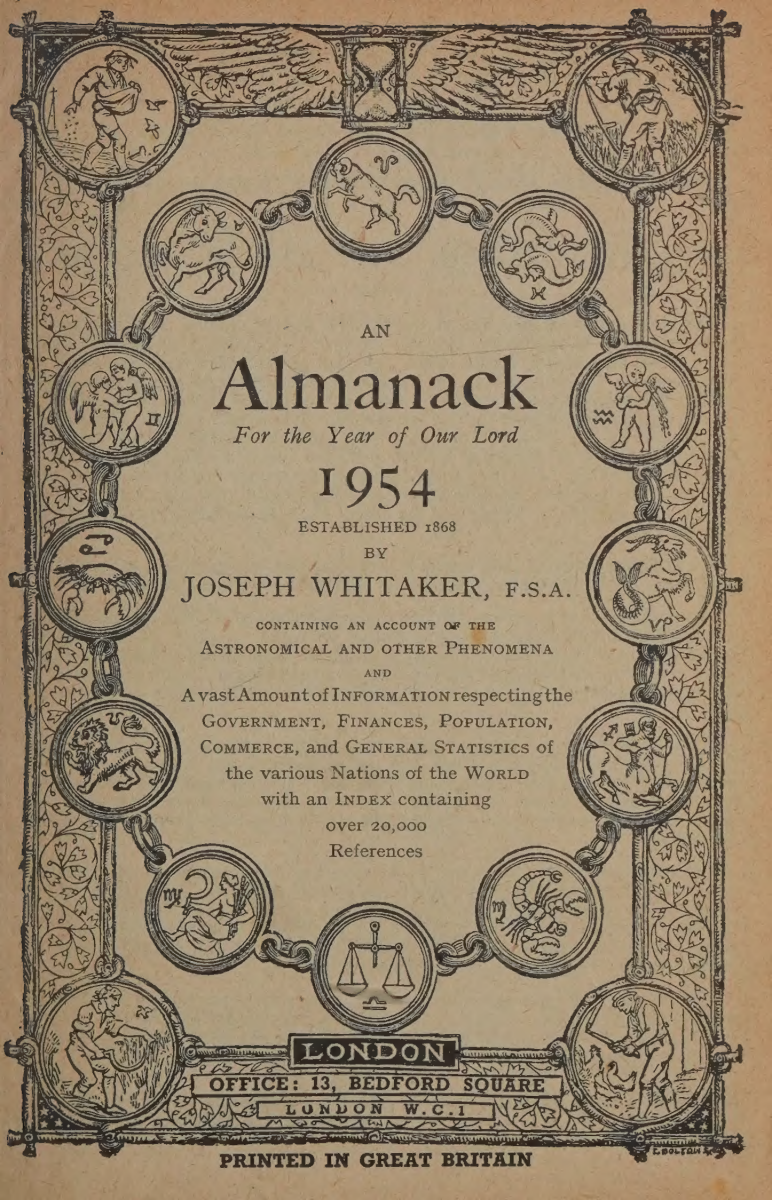
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Almanack

For the Year of Our Lord

1954

ESTABLISHED 1868

BY

JOSEPH WHITAKER, F.S.A.

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PREFACE TO THE 86TH ANNUAL VOLUME

(1954)

The most important new feature in the 86th annual volume of "WHITAKER" is the section of illustrations. For the first time in the history of the Almanack, some of the outstanding events of the past year are recorded in sixteen pages of photographs. This innovation was thought to be particularly appropriate in the edition which chronicles the Coronation Year of Queen Elizabeth II, with the Coronation itself and its attendant ceremonies. It is hoped that the inclusion of illustrations in "WHITAKER" may not only prove of current interest, but may enhance the value of successive editions in future years as a record of the events which they portray. For their kind co-operation in enabling him to obtain and reproduce photographs, the Editor is especially grateful to the Joint Committee of the Royal Geographical Society and the Alpine Club, Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton and *The Times*.

The addition of illustrations brings the total number of pages to 1,190 and makes the present book the largest edition of the Almanack yet to be published.

The pages devoted to annual summaries, augmented last year by the inclusion of a section on Broadcasting, have been further increased. A diary of the principal events in British Music and Opera has been added, with special reference this year to the music at the Coronation Service, and an article has been included on some of the most important Art and other Exhibitions during the twelve months under review.

It has been found possible to restore much of the information about the great London Teaching Hospitals, which had not appeared in the Almanack since the War, and also to provide particulars about the National Health Service and the benefits obtainable under it. New tables showing the rates levied by English and Welsh Counties supplement the figures which have long been given for Cities and Boroughs.

The article on the United States of America has been entirely recast and much new material incorporated, particularly on American labour and trades unions, state and local government, and air transport. Other items of interest in the Overseas Sections include the provision of the latest details available about the newly constituted Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, considerable expansion of the article on Ceylon, and a new article on Saarland.

The Editor would once again thank the very many correspondents whose help he so gladly acknowledges. In doing so, he would mention particularly the Staffs of Her Majesty's Embassies and Legations and of Colonial Secretariats, who, often amid grave preoccupations, have been very ready to furnish information.

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In recent years the cost of maintaining these manifold commitments has risen steeply; yet after two world wars the demands they must meet are still insistent. The money derived from the annual Poppy Day Appeal—upon which the success of this vast and varied welfare activity so largely depends—is no longer by itself sufficient to cover expenditure. To maintain British Legion benevolent activities at the necessary level individual generosity in the form of donations and legacies is at all times urgently needed.

BRITISH LEGION

Haig's Fund

(Registered under the War Charities Act, 1940)

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BRITISH EUROPEAN AIRWAYS

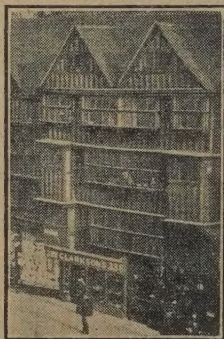
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A. London Market and Empire Exchange Rates

Country	Denomination	1939 Average Rate to £ (approx.)	Oct. 1, 1953
Australia	Australian £	A. £ 1.2525	1251*
Belgium	Belgian franc	26.49 belgas	1408
Canada	Canadian \$	2.545	2.741†
Denmark	Krone	22.26	19.16‡
France	Franc	176.10	9808
Germany	Mark	—	11.68§
Netherlands	Florin	8.34	10.63§
Indonesia	Rate of Exchange	System complicated &	subject to fluctuation
Neth. West Indies	Florin	8.34	5.28§
New Zealand	N.Z. £	N.Z. £ 1.2423	1001‡
Norway	Krone	19.45	19.98‡
Philippines	Peso	—	5.60
Portugal	Escudo	110.07	79.90§
Rhodesia	Rhodesia £	100	99‡*
Union of South Africa	S.A. £	S.A. £ 1	99‡*
Sweden	Krona	18.59	14.43§
Switzerland	Franc	19.87	12.17§
U.S.A.	Dollar	4.486	2.801‡§

B. Other Market Rates

Ceylon	Rupee	13.38	1/6§
India	Rupee	13.38	1/6§
Pakistan	Rupee	—	2/11‡§
Malaya	S.S. \$	8.571	2/4
Hong Kong	H.K. \$	—	1/3§
Egypt	Piastre	97‡	97‡*

C. Other Rates

Argentina	Peso	19	39†
Austria	Schilling	—	72†
Bolivia	Boliviano	141.50	53‡
Brazil	Cruzairo	82	51.9.†
Bulgaria	Lev	375	19.04
Burma	Rupee	13.38	1/6§
Chile	Peso	11.04	350†
Colombia	Peso	7.59	7.01†
Costa Rica	Colon	25.16	15.75†
Cuba	Dollar	4.386	2.80
Czechoslovakia	Crown	—	20
Dominican Republic	Dollar	4.386	2.80
Ecuador	Sucre	66	48†
Ethiopia	Eth. \$	—	7
Finland	Mark	227‡	643†
Greece	Drachma	545	84,000
Guatemala	Quetzal	4.386	2.80
Haiti	Gourde	22.4	14
Honduras	Lempira	8‡	5.60
Iceland	Krona	—	45.60
Indo-China	Piastre	—	98
Iraq	Iraq Dinar	1 dinar = 1 £ sterling	£1
Israel	Israel £	1 Israeli £ = 1 £ sterling	£1†
Italy	Lira	85	1750
Jordan	Dinar	1 dinar = 1 £ sterling	£1
Lebanon	Lebanon £	9.65	9.05†
Madagascar	Franc	1.75 (F. fr.)	490
Mexico	Peso	—	24.25
Nicaragua	Cordoba	24	14.10†
Persia	Rial	80.50	90.20†
Peru	Sol	24‡	44‡†
Poland	Zloty	23‡	11.20†
Republic of Ireland	£	£1	£1
Roumania	Leu	657‡	32‡†
Salvador	Colon	11.20	7
Siam	Baht	10.91	49‡†
Spain	Peseta	42.45	30.66†
Sudan	Pound	97‡	97‡*
Turkey	T. £	—	7.87
Uruguay	Peso	9	4‡†
U.S.S.R.	Rouble	23.75	11.20
Venezuela	Bolivar	14.15	9.35
Yugoslavia	Dinar	197‡	840

* Per £100 London.

§ Value of Rupee or Dollar in shillings and pence.

† Indicates that other rates are also obtainable, varying according to the nature of the transaction.

‡ Canada unpegged parity, Oct. 1, 1950.

§ Limited exchange fluctuations permitted as from 17.12.51.

OCCURRENCES DURING PRINTING

The Royal Family and Court

Oct. 5.—A second son born to the Earl and Countess of Harewood.

Oct. 6.—Lord Adam Gordon appointed Comptroller of the Household of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.

Oct. 12.—It was announced that the Duke of Edinburgh would visit Canada from July 29 to Aug. 17, 1954 to see the British Empire Games in Vancouver and to visit the North-West Territories, including areas within the Arctic Circle.

Oct. 14.—The Queen, with the Duke of Edinburgh and their children, returned to London from Balmoral.

Oct. 17.—The Queen unveiled the memorial at Cooper's Hill, Runnymede to 20,000 Commonwealth airmen of the World War who have no known grave.

Oct. 19.—It was announced that Sir Alan Lascelles, Private Secretary to the Queen, would resign at the end of the year and be succeeded by Sir Michael Adeane.

Politics

Oct. 5.—Mr. Eden resumed his duties as Foreign Secretary after his illness.

Oct. 10.—At the conclusion of the Conservative Party Conference at Margate, the Prime Minister, speaking for the first time since his illness, addressed a large meeting.

Oct. 13.—Mr. W. J. Field, Labour M.P. for North Paddington, announced that he would apply for the Chiltern Hundreds (by-election pending).

Oct. 14.—Mr. Butler, speaking at the annual Mansion House dinner to bankers and merchants of City of London, said that in the first half of 1953 the United Kingdom had a payments surplus on current account of £80,000,000.

Municipal

Sept. 29.—Sir Noel Bowater, Bt., Alderman of Castle Baynard Ward, elected Lord Mayor of London for 1953-54.

Home

Oct. 6.—Award announced of posthumous George Cross to Radio Officer David Broadfoot, of the ferry ship *Princess Victoria*, which sank off the Irish coast in January.

Ecclesiastical

Oct. 1.—The Rev. Canon R. R. Williams, Principal of St. John's College, Durham, nominated Bishop of Leicester.

Oct. 7.—The Rev. Canon K. V. Ramsey, Rector of Emmanuel, Didsbury, appointed Suffragan Bishop of Hulme.

Aviation

Oct. 4.—Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Verdin (U.S.A.) in a Douglas Skyray jet, set up a new air speed record of 753.4 m.p.h. in California.

Oct. 9.—Air Race from London to Christchurch, New Zealand, won by Flt. Lt. R. L. F. Burton in an English Electric Canberra PR3. His time was 23 hours 52 minutes. The transport section of the race was won by the K.L.M. (Royal Dutch Airlines) Douglas Liftmaster.

Oct. 14.—A Convair 240 two-engined aircraft belonging to the Sabena Company crashed shortly after leaving the Frankfurt airport for Brussels. All 40 passengers (including Sir George and Lady Franckenstein) and the four members of the crew were killed.

Labour

Oct. 1-6.—Strike among dockers at Birkenhead, later spreading to Liverpool and involving over 6,000 men.

Oct. 7.—Engineering employers rejected claim of Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions for a 15 per cent. increase for 2,500,000 employees.

Oct. 12.—Award of 1s. 6d. per day increased pay to dockworkers announced.

Commonwealth

Oct. 8.—It was announced that in the most successful action yet taken against a single gang in Kenya, 45 terrorists had been killed.

Oct. 12.—Mr. Dudley Senanayake, Prime Minister of Ceylon, resigned owing to ill health, and was succeeded by Sir John Kotelawala.

Oct. 15.—A British atomic weapon was successfully exploded at the Woomera range in Australia.

British Guiana

Oct. 6.—Colonial Office announced that the intrigues of Communists and their associates, some in Ministerial posts, threatened the welfare and good administration of British Guiana and that in consequence naval and military forces had been sent to Georgetown to preserve peace and order.

Oct. 7.—The cruiser *Superb* and two frigates arrived at Georgetown with 500 men of the Royal Welch Fusiliers.

Oct. 9.—H. M. Government decided on suspension of British Guiana Constitution, and the Governor withdrew the portfolios of the party Ministers.

Oct. 11.—The British Guiana People's Progressive Party called for a general strike.

Oct. 13.—Police and troops raided 40 houses in Georgetown, including those of leaders of the People's Progressive Party.

U.S.A.

Oct. 8.—Mr. James P. Mitchell, Assistant Secretary of the Army, appointed Secretary of Labour.

Oct. 14.—In by-election for the House of Representatives in ninth Congressional district of Wisconsin, the Democratic candidate gained a seat from the Republicans which had never previously been held by the Democrats.

Oct. 16.—Twenty-seven men killed and 40 injured in explosion followed by fire on the United States aircraft-carrier *Leyte* in dry dock at Boston.

Foreign and International

Oct. 1.—Ibrahim Abdel Hadi, former Prime Minister of Egypt, sentenced to death on a charge of treason. The sentence was later commuted to life imprisonment.

Oct. 12.—The U.S.A. and Greece signed an agreement under the North Atlantic Treaty whereby American forces would have the use of Greek military bases.

Oct. 15.—French and Viet Nameese forces launched a large-scale offensive south-west of the Tonkinese delta in Indo-China.

Out of 500 Chinese anti-Communist prisoners in Korea interviewed at the first day's "explanations" by Communists, only 10 chose to be repatriated.

Sir Winston Churchill formally accepted the offer of the 1953 Nobel Prize for Literature.

Oct. 16.—Mr. Eden, Mr. Dulles and M. Bidault met in London to discuss problems of common interest.

British Ambassador at Tel Aviv instructed to convey the Government's "sense of horror" at Israeli attack on Jordan border villages, in which over 40 persons were killed.

Foreign Office published text of Note to Chinese Communist Government demanding £20,000 compensation for the attack made on Royal Naval motor launch on Sept. 9.

One thousand anti-Communist North Korean prisoners refused to be interviewed by the explanation teams.

Oct. 18.—British, U.S. and French Governments proposed to the Russians a conference of Foreign Ministers of the four Powers at Lugano on Nov. 9 to discuss Germany and Austria.

Oct. 19.—United Nations Security Council met to discuss the situation in the Middle East arising from the raids across the Jordan frontier.

Trieste

Oct. 8.—The British and United States Governments announced the abolition of Allied Military Government in Trieste and the withdrawal of their troops from the Free Territory. Zone A would be administered by the Italians.

Oct. 9.—Yugoslav Government delivered a Note of protest to the British and American representatives.

Oct. 11.—Marshal Tito declared that if Italian troops set foot in Zone A, Yugoslav forces would also move in.

Oct. 12.—Yugoslavia proposed to the British, United States and Italian Governments a four-power conference to examine the situation. The U.S.S.R., in a Note protesting against the Anglo-American action, called it a grave violation of the Italian Peace Treaty.

Oct. 13.—Mr. Vyshinsky asked for a meeting of the Security Council to consider proposals for making Trieste an independent territory.

Oct. 17.—The Italian Prime Minister, Signor Pella, said that his Government would be compelled to resign if the Western allies revoked their decision to hand over the administration of Trieste and Zone A to Italy.

Obituary

Oct. 2.—Arthur Claud Spencer Chichester, 4th Baron Templemore, P.C., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., O.B.E., aged 73. Sir Herbert Dunnico, former Labour M.P. and Deputy Speaker, aged 77. Arthur Paul Boissier, former Headmaster of Harrow, aged 71. Oct. 3.—Sir Arnold Bax, K.C.V.O., Master of the Queen's Music, aged 69. Vice-Admiral Gordon Campbell, P.C., D.S.O., "Q" Boat commander in First World War and later M.P., aged 67. Oct. 8.—Joseph Montague Kenworthy, 10th Baron Strabolgi, ex-Liberal and Labour M.P., aged 67. George Richard James Hennessy, O.B.E., 1st Baron Windlesham, former Conservative Whip, aged 76. Kathleen Ferrier, C.B.E., leading British contralto, aged 41. Oct. 9.—Hastings William Sackville Russell, 12th Duke of Bedford, aged 64 (accidentally shot). Oct. 10.—Lieut.-Col. Sir Cecil Bingham Levita, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., former Chairman of L.C.C., aged 86. Oct. 14.—Sir George Franckenstein, G.C.V.O., former Austrian Ambassador to Great Britain and naturalized Englishman since 1938 (killed in air crash). Oct. 16.—Rt. Hon. Sir Humphrey Francis O'Leary, Chief Justice of New Zealand, aged 67. Oct. 19.—Sir Arthur Middleton, Chairman of the L.C.C., aged 61.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE

Based on 1938 experience.

MALES				FEMALES			
Age last birthday	Expectation of life	Age last birthday	Expectation of life	Age last birthday	Expectation of life	Age last birthday	Expectation of life
0	61.40	45	26.05	0	65.84	45	29.27
1	64.28	50	22.01	1	67.97	50	25.04
5	61.50	55	18.28	5	65.11	55	20.99
10	57.07	60	14.80	10	60.67	60	17.13
15	52.42	65	11.68	15	55.99	65	13.61
20	47.92	70	8.93	20	51.45	70	10.46
25	43.55	75	6.66	25	47.01	75	7.81
30	39.12	80	4.91	30	42.56	80	5.71
35	34.67	85	3.53	35	38.08	85	3.78
40	30.30			40	33.64		

READY RECKONER, MARKETING, OR HOURLY WAGES TABLE

[illegible]

A

A.A., Automobile Association.
 A.A.A., Amateur Athletic Association.
 A.A.C.C.A., Associate of Assocn. of Certified and Corporate Accountants.
 A. and M., Hymns Ancient and Modern.
 A.B., Able-bodied Seaman.
 A.B.C., Alphabet (also Aerated Bread Company).
 a.c., alternating current.
 a/c., accounts.
 A.C. (*Ante Christum*) = B.C.
 A.C.A., Associate of Inst. of Chartered Accountants.
 A.C.C.S.,—of the Corp'n. of Certified Secretaries.
 A.C.I.S.,—of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries.
 A.C.P.,—of the College of Preceptors.
 A.C.W.A.,—of Inst. of Cost and Works Accountants.
 A.D. (*Anno Domini*), In the year of our Lord.
 A.D.A., Atomic Development Authority.
 A.D.C., Aide-de-Camp.
 Ad lib. (*ad libitum*), At pleasure.
 A.E.A., Air Efficiency Award.
 Aet., Aged.
 A.F.A.S., Associate of Faculty of Architects and Surveyors.
 A.F.C., Air Force Cross.
 A.F.M., Air Force Medal.
 A.H. (*Anno Hegirae*), In the year of the Hegira.
 A.H.W.C., Associate of the Heriot-Watt College.
 A.I.A.,—of the Institute of Actuaries.
 A.I.A.A., Architect (A.I.A.S. = Surveyor) Member of Incorp. Assn. of Architects and Surveyors.
 A.I.A.C., Associate of the Institute of Company Accountants.
 A.I.C.,—Do. of Institute of Chemistry.
 A.I.C.S.,—Do. of Institute of Chartered Shipbrokers.
 A.I.I.A.,—of Institute of Industrial Administration.
 A.I.Loco.E.,—of Institute of Locomotive Engineers.
 A.I.M.T.A.,—of Munic. Treas. and Accountants.
 A.Inst.P.,—of Physics.
 A.I.Q.S.,—of Quantity Surveyors.
 A.K.C.,—of King's College.
 A.L. (*Anno Lucis*), In the year of Light.
 A.L.A., Associate of the Library Association.
 A.L.C.D.,—of London College of Divinity.
 A.M. (*Ante meridiem*), Before noon.
 A.M. (*Anno mundi*), In the year of the world.
 A.M.D.G. (*Ad maiorem Dei Gloriam*), To the greater glory of God.

A.M.G., Allied Military Government.
 A.M.I.C.E.,—Associate Member of Institution of Civil Engrs.
 A.M.I.Chem.E.,—Do. Chemical Engineers.
 A.M.I.E.E.,—Do. Electrical Engineers.
 A.M.I.Loco.E.,—Do. of Locomotive Engrs.
 A.M.I.Mech.E.,—Do. Mechanical.
 A.N.Z.A.C., Australian and New Zealand Army Corps.
 A.O.C., Air Officer Commanding.
 A.P., Associated Press.
 A.R.A., Associate of Royal Academy.
 A.R.A.M.,—of Royal Academy of Music.
 A.R.C.A.,—of Royal Coll. of Arts.
 A.R.C.M.,—of Royal College of Music.
 A.R.C.O.,—Do. Organists.
 A.R.C.S.,—Do. Science.
 A.R.I.B.A.,—of Royal Institute of British Architects.
 A.R.I.C.,—of Royal Institute of Chemistry.
 A.R.I.C.S.,—of Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors.
 A.R.P., Air Raid Precautions.
 A.R.P.S., Associate of Royal Photographic Society.
 A.R.R.C.,—of Royal Red Cross.
 A.R.S.M.,—of the Royal School of Mines.
 A.R.W.S.,—of Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours.
 A.S.A., Amateur Swimming Asscn.
 A.S.A.A., Associate of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors.
 A.S.D.I.C., Anti-Submarine Detector Indicator Committee.
 A.S.L.I.B., Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux.
 A.T.A., Air Transport Auxiliary.
 A.T.C., Air Training Corps.
 A.T.I., Associate of Textile Institute.
 A.U.C. (*Ab urbe condita*), In the year from the foundation of Rome.
 A.W.O.L., Absent Without Leave.

B

B.A., Bachelor of Arts.
 B.Arch.,—of Architecture.
 B.Ch. (or Ch.B.),—of Surgery.
 B.C.L.,—of Civil Law.
 B.Com.,—of Commerce.
 B.D.,—of Divinity.
 B.D.S. (or B.Ch.D.),—of Dental Surgery.
 B.Ed.,—of Education.
 B.Eng.,—of Engineering.
 B.Litt.,—of Literature.
 B.Phil.,—of Philosophy.
 B.Sc.,—of Science.
 B.A.O.R., British Army of the Rhine.

B.B., Boys' Brigade.
 B.B.C., British Broadcasting Corporation.
 B.C., Before Christ.
 B.D.A., British Dental Assocn.
 B.E.A.C., British European Airways Corporation.
 B.E.M., British Empire Medal.
 B.M.A., British Medical Assocn.
 B.N.C., Brasenose College (Oxon.).
 B.O.A.C., British Overseas Airways Corporation.
 B.S.T., British Summer Time.
 Bt., Baronet.
 B.Th.U., British Thermal Unit.
 B.V.M., Blessed Virgin Mary.

C

C.,—Conservative.
 ca (*circa*), about.
 C.A., Chartered Accountant (*in Scotland*).
 Cantab., Cambridge.
 Cantuar., Canterbury.
 Cap. (Chapter), Number of Act of Parliament.
 C.B., Companion of the Bath.
 C.B.E., Commander of Order of British Empire.
 c.c., cubic centimetres.
 C.C., County Council.
 C.E., Civil Engineer.
 C. of E., Church of England.
 cf. (*confer*), Compare.
 C.F., Chaplain to the Forces.
 C.G.M., Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.
 C.G.S., Centimetre - gramme - second (system).
 C.H., Companion of Honour.
 Ch. Ch., Christ Church.
 C.I., Lady of Imperial Order of the Crown of India.
 C.I., Channel Islands.
 C.I.D., Criminal Investigation Department.
 C.I.E., Companion, Order of Indian Empire.
 C.I.F. (usually cif.), Cost, Insurance and Freight.
 C.I.G.S., Chief of Imperial General Staff.
 C-in-C., Commander-in-Chief.
 C.I.O., Congress of Industrial Organizations (U.S.A.)
 C.L.B., Church Lads' Brigade.
 C.L.B., Central Land Board.
 C.M. (*Chirurgiae Magister*), Master of Surgery.
 C.M.G., Companion, Order of St. Michael and St. George.
 C.M.S., Church Missionary Society.
 C.O., Commanding Officer.
 C.O.D., Cash on delivery.
 C.S.I., Companion, Order of Star of India.
 C.S.C., Civil Service Commission.
 C.T.C., Cyclist Touring Club.
 C.V.O., Commander, Royal Victorian Order.
 cwt., Hundredweight.

D

d. (*denarius*), penny.
 D.B.E., Dame Commander of Order of British Empire.
 d.c., direct current.
 D.C., District of Columbia.
 D.C.L., *Doctor of Civil Law*.
 D.D.—of Divinity.
 D.D.S.—of Dental Surgery.
 D.Litt. (Camb.)—of Letters.
 D.Litt. (Oxon.)—of Literature.
 D.Sc.—of Science.
 D.C.M., Distinguished Conduct Medal.
 D.C.V.O.—Dame Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.
 D.D.T., dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (insecticide).
 del. (*delineavit*), He (she) drew it.
 D.R.C., Distinguished Flying Cross.
 D.F.M., Distinguished Flying Medal.
 D.G. (*Dei gratia*), By the Grace of God.
 D.I.C., Diploma of the Imperial College.
 D.P.H.—in Public Health.
 D.P.M.—in Psychological Medicine.
 D.T.M.—in Tropical Medicine.
 D.L., Deputy-Lieutenant.
 D.N.B., Dictionary of National Biography.
 Do. (*ditto*), The same. (Italian, *detto*).
 D.O.M., *Dominus Omnium Magister*.
 D.P., Displaced Person(s).
 D.S.C., Distinguished Service Cross.
 D.S.M., Do. Medal.
 D.S.O., Companion of Distinguished Service Order.
 D.T.D., Decoration for Devoted Service (S. Africa).
 D.V. (*Deo volente*), God willing.
 dwt., Pennyweight.

E

E. and O.E., Errors and omissions excepted.
 Ebor, York.
 E.C., East Central District.
 E.C.O., European Coal Organization.
 E.D., Efficiency Decoration.
 e.g. (*exempli gratia*), "for the sake of example."
 E.R., Elizabetha Regina, or Edwardus Rex.
 E.R.P., European Recovery Plan, etc. (*et cetera*). And the other things et seq. (*et sequentia*). And the following.
 E.V.W., European Voluntary Workers.
 ex lib. (*ex libris*), from the books of.

F

F.A., Football Association.
 F.A.C.C.A., Fellow of Assocn. of Certified and Corporate Accountants.
 F.A.L.P.A.—of Incorporated Society of Auctioneers.

F.B.A.—of the British Academy.
 F.B.A.A.—of Brit. Assoc. of Accountants and Auditors.
 F.B.O.A.—of British Optical Association.
 F.C.A.—of Institute of Chartered Accountants.
 F.C.C.S.—of Corpn. of Certified Secretaries.
 F.C.G.I.—of City and Guilds Institute.
 F.C.I.A.—of Corporn. of Insurance Agents.
 F.C.I.B.—of Corporn. of Insurance Brokers.
 F.C.I.L.—of the Chartered Insurance Institute.
 F.C.I.S.—of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries.
 F.C.P.—of the College of Preceptors.
 F.C.S.—of the Chemical Society.
 F.C.W.A.—of Inst. of Cost and Works Accountants.
 F.G.S.—of the Geological Society.
 F.H.A.S.—of Highland and Agricultural Soc. of Scotland.
 F.I.A.—of the Institute of Actuaries.
 F.I.A.A.—Architect Member of Inc. Assoc. of Architects.
 F.I.A.S.—Surveyor Member Do.
 F.I.A.C.—of the Inst. of Company Accountants.
 F.I.Arb.—of Arbitrators.
 F.I.C.S.—of Chartered Shipbrokers.
 F.I.H.—of Hygiene.
 F.I.L.A.—of Industrial Administration.
 F.I.M.T.A.—of Munic. Treas. and Accountants.
 F.Inst.P.—of Physics.
 F.I.O.B.—of Builders.
 F.I.O.—of Ophthalmic Opticians.
 F.I.Q.S.—of Quantity Surveyors.
 F.J.L.—of Journalists.
 F.L.A., Fellow of Library Assocn.
 F.L.A.S.—of Land Agents Society.
 F.L.S.—of the Linnean Society.
 F.M.S.—of the Medical Society.
 F.R.A.L.—of Royal Anthropological Institute.
 F.R.A.M.—of Royal Academy of Music.
 F.R.A.S.—of the Royal Astronomical Society.
 F.R.Ae.S.—of Royal Aeronautical Society.
 F.R.C.M.—of the Royal College of Music.
 F.R.C.O.—of Royal College of Organists.
 F.R.C.P., F.R.C.P.Ed., and F.R.C.P.I.—of the Royal College of Physicians of London, of Edinburgh, and of Ireland respectively.
 F.R.C.S.—of Royal College of Surgeons.
 F.R.C.S.Ed., ditto of Edinburgh; F.R.C.S.I., of Ireland.
 F.R.C.V.S.—of Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
 F.R.Econ.S.—of Roy. Economic Society.

F.R.F.P.S.G.—of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.
 F.R.G.S.—of the Royal Geographical Society.
 F.R.H.S.—of the Royal Horticultural Society.
 F.R.Hist. Soc., ditto Historical.
 F.R.I.B.A.—of the Royal Institute of British Architects.
 F.R.I.C.—of the Royal Institute of Chemistry.
 F.R.I.C.S.—of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors.
 F.R.M.S.—of Royal Microscopical Society.
 F.R. Met. S.—of Royal Meteorological Society.
 F.R.P.S.—of Royal Photographic Society.
 F.R.S.—of the Royal Society.
 F.R.S.E., ditto of Edinburgh.
 F.R.S.A.—of the Royal Society of Arts.
 F.R.S.L.—Do. Literature.
 F.S.A.—of the Society of Antiquaries.
 F.S.A.A.—Do. Incorporated Accountants and Auditors.
 F.S.S., Do. Statistical Society.
 F.T.L.—of Textile Institute.
 F.Z.S.—of the Zoological Society.
 F.A.N.Y., First Aid Nursing Yeomanry.
 F.A.O., Food and Agriculture Organization.
 F.B.I., Federation of British Industries.
 fcp., Foolscape.
 F.D. (*Fideli Defensor*), Defender of the Faith.
 Fec. (*fecit*), He did it.
 F.H., Fire Hydrant.
 F.I.D.O., Fog Investigation Dispersal Operations.
 fl (*floruit*), he, or she flourished.
 F.M.S., Federated Malay States.
 F.O., Foreign Office.
 FOB (usually f.o.b.), Free on board.

G

G.B.E., Knight or Dame Grand Cross of British Empire.
 G.C., George Cross.
 G.C.B., Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.
 G.C.I.E., Knight Grand Commander of Indian Empire.
 G.C.M.G., Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
 G.C.S.I., Knight Grand Commander of Star of India.
 G.C.V.O., Knight or Dame Grand Cross of Royal Victorian Order.
 G.H.Q., General Headquarters.
 G.M. George Medal.
 G.M.T., Greenwich Mean Time.
 G.O.C., General Officer Commanding.
 G.P.O., General Post Office.
 G.R. (*Georgius Rex*), King George.
 G.R.C.M., Graduate of the Royal College of Music.
 G.R.S.M., Graduate of the Royal Schools of Music (Royal Academy and Royal College).
 G.S.O., General Staff Officer.

H

H.A.C., Honble. Artillery Cmpy.
H.C.F., Highest Common Factor.
H.E., His Excellency.
H.E.H., His [Her] Exalted Highness (British India).
H.H., His [Her] Highness.
H.I.H., His [Her] Imperial Highness.
H.I.M., His [Her] Imperial Majesty.
H.J.S. (*Hic jacet sepultus*), Here lies buried. *cf.* H.S.E.
H.M., His, or Her, Majesty.
H.M.A.S., Her Majesty's Australian Ship.
H.M.O.W., Her Majesty's Office of Works.
H.M.S., Her Majesty's Ship.
H.M.S.O., Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
h.p., horse power.
H.Q., Headquarters.
H.R.H., His [Her] Royal Highness.
H.S.E. (*Hic sepultus est*), Here lies buried. *cf.* H.J.S.
H.S.H., His [Her] Serene Highness.

I

I.A., Indian Army.
I.A.R.O., Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Ibid. (*ibidem*), In the same place.
i.C.S., Indian Civil Service.
Id. (*idem*), The same.
I.C.A.O., International Civil Aviation Organization.
I.D.B., Illicit diamond buyer.
i.d.c. Graduate of Imperial Defence College.
I.e. (*id est*), That is.
I.H.S. (*Iesus Hominum Salvator*), Jesus the Saviour of Mankind; originally, these were the Greek Capital letters, IHΞ.
I.L.O., International Labour Organization.
I.L.P., Independent Labour Party.
I.M.S., Indian Medical Service.
Incog. (*incognito*), Unknown.
In loc (*in loco*), In its place.
I.N.R.I. (*Iesus Nazarenus Rex Judaeorum*), Jesus of Nazareth; King of the Jews.
Inst. (*instant*), current month.
I.O.M., Isle of Man.
I.O.O.F., Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
I.O.U., I owe you.
I.O.W., Isle of Wight.
I.Q., Intelligence Quotient.
I.R.O., International Refugee Organization.
I.S.O., Imperial Service Order.
I.T.U., International Telecommunication Union.

J

J., Judge.
J.P., Justice of the Peace.

K

K.B.E., Knight Commander of British Empire.
K.C.B., Do. the Bath.
K.C.I.E., Do. Indian Empire.
K.C.M.G., Do. of St. Michael and St. George.

K.C.S.I., Do. the Star of India.
K.C.V.O., Do. Royal Victorian Order.
K.G., Knight of the Garter.
k.o., knock out (boxing).
K.P., Knight of St. Patrick.
K.T., Knight of the Thistle.
Kt., Knight Bachelor.

L

L., Liberal.
Lab., Labour.
L.A.C., London Athletic Club.
L.A.H., *Licentiate* of Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin.
L.C.P., Do. of College of Preceptors.
L.D.S., Do. in Dental Surgery.
L.M., Do. in Midwifery.
L.M.S.S.A. Do. in Medicine and Surgery, Soc. of Apothecaries.
L.R.A.M., Do. of Royal Acad. of Music.
L.R.C.P., Do. of the Roy. Coll. of Physicians.
L.R.C.P. Ed., ditto Edinburgh.
L.R.C.P.I., ditto Ireland.
L.R.C.S. Ed., of Roy. Coll. Surg. Edinburgh.
L.R.C.S.I., ditto Ireland.
L.R.F.P.S.G., Do. of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.
L.S.A., Do. of Society of Apothecaries.
L.T.M., Do. of Tropical Medicine.
Lat., Latitude.
lb. (*libra*), Pound weight
i.e., "Lower case," *i.e.* small letter.
L.C.C., London County Council.
L.C.J., Lord Chief Justice.
L.C.M., Least Common Multiple.
Lit., Literally.
Litt.D., Doctor of Literature.
L.J., Lord Justice.
LL.B., Bachelor of Laws.
LL.D., Doctor of Laws.
LL.M., Master of ditto.
loc. cit. (*loco citato*), In the place cited.
L.S. (*loco sigilli*), Place of the Seal.
L s d. (*Librae, soldi, denarii*), Pounds, shillings, pence.
L.T.A., Lawn Tennis Association.
Ltd., Limited Liability.
LXX., Septuagint.

M

M.A., Master of Arts.
M.Ch., of Surgery.
M.Ch.D., of Dental Surgery.
M.S., of Surgery.
M.Sc., of Science.
M.Th., of Theology.
M.B., Bachelor of Medicine;
M.D., Doctor of ditto.
M.B.E., Member of British Empire Order.
M.E.C., of Executive Council.
M.I.Chem.E., of Institute of Chemical Engineers.
M.I.E.E., M.I.Mar.E., M.I. Mech.E., ditto of Electrical, Marine, and Mechanical Engineers.
M.I.Loco.E., of Locomotive Engineers.

M.I.Min.E., of Mining Engineers.
M.Inst.C.E., of Institution of Civil Engineers.
M.Inst.Met., of Metals.
M.Inst.N.A., of Naval Architects.
M.Inst.T., of Transport.
M.J.I., of Journalists.
M.L.A., Member of Legislative Assembly.
M.L.C., ditto Council.
M.P., of Parliament (also Military Police).
M.P.S., of Pharmaceutical Society.
M.R.A.C., of Royal Agricultural Coll., Cirencester.
M.R.C.P., of Royal College of Physicians.
M.R.C.S., of Royal College of Surgeons.
M.R.C.V.S., of Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
M.R.I., of the Royal Institution.
M.R.I.A., of Royal Irish Academy.
M.R.S.T., of the Royal Society of Teachers.
M.V.O., of Royal Victorian Order.
M.C., Military Cross.
M.C.C., Marylebone Cricket Club.
M.F.H., Master of Fox Hounds.
Mgr., Monsignor.
Min. Plenip., Minister Plenipotentiary.
Mlle., Mademoiselle.
M.M., Military Medal (also *Messieurs*).
Mme., Madame.
M.O.H., Medical Officer of Health.
m.p.h., Miles per hour.
MS., manuscript (pl. MSS).
Mus. D. [B.], Doctor, [Bachelor], of Music.

N

N.A.A.F.I., Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes.
N.A.T.O., North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
N.B., North Britain.
N.B. (*Nota bene*), Note well.
N.C.B., National Coal Board.
N.C.O., Non-commissioned Officer.
n.d., no date (of books).
Nem. con. (*Nemine contradicente*), No one contradicting.
No. (*Numero*), Number.
N.P., Notary Public.
Non seq. (*non sequitur*), It does not follow.
N.R.A., National Rifle Association.
N.S., Nova Scotia.
N.S.P.C.C., National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
N.S.W., New South Wales.
N.T., New Testament.
N.U.J., National Union of Journalists.
N.U.R., of Railwaymen.
N.U.S., of Students.
N.W.P. [T.], North-West Provinces [Territory].

N.Y., New York.
N.Z., New Zealand.

O

O.B.E., Officer of British Empire Order.
ob., or *obit.*, died.
O.C., Officer Commanding.
O.E.D., Oxford English Dictionary.
O.E.E.C., Organization for European Economic Co-operation.
O.H.M.S., On Her Majesty's Service.
O.M., Order of Merit (and member of).
O.P., Opposite Prompt side (of Theatre), Out of Print (of books), Old Prices (Club)
op. cit. (*opere citato*), in the work cited.
Orse (*legal*), Otherwise.
O.S., Old Style.
O.S.B., Order of St. Benedict.
O.T., Old Testament.
O.U.D.S., Oxford University Dramatic Society.
Oxon., Oxford.
Oz., Ounce.

P

P.A., Press Association.
P.C., Privy Counsellor.
P.E.N. (*Club*), Poets, Essayists, Novelists.
Ph.D., Doctor of Philosophy.
pinx (*it*), he (or she) painted it.
P.L.A., Port of London Authority.
P.M. (*post meridiem*), Afternoon (also *post mortem*).
P.M.G., Postmaster-General.
P.N.E.U., Parents' National Educational Union.
p.p., or *per pro.* (*per procuratorem*)—by proxy.
Pro tem. (*pro tempore*), For the time being.
Prox. (*proximo*), Next month.
P.S. (*Post scriptum*), Postscript.
p.s.c., Passed Staff College.
P.T., Physical Training.
P.T.O., Please turn over.

Q

Q.C., Queen's Counsel.
q. e. d. (*quod erat demonstrandum*), which was to be proved.
Q.H.C., Honorary Chaplain to the Queen; Q.H.P., ditto Physician; Q.H.S., ditto Surgeon; Q.H.D.S., ditto Dental Surgeon.
Q.M.G., Quartermaster-General.
Q.S., Quarter Sessions.
q.v. (*quod vide*), "which see."

R

R.A., Royal Artillery or Royal Academy.
R.A.C.—Armoured Corps (also Royal Automobile Club).
R.A.E.C.—Army Educational Corps.
R.Ae.C., Royal Aero Club.
R.Ae.S., Royal Aeronautical Society.

R.A.F., — Air Force.
R.A.M., — Academy of Music.
R.A.M.C., — Army Medical Corps.
R.A.N., — Australian Navy.
R.A.P.C., — Army Pay Corps.
R.A.O.C., — Army Ordnance Corps.
R.A.S.C., — Army Service Corps.
R.A.V.C., — Army Veterinary Corps.
R.B.A., — Society of British Artists.
R.B.S., — Society of British Sculptors.
R.C.N., — Canadian Navy.
R.C.N.C.—Corps of Naval Constructors.
R.D., — Naval Reserve Decoration, or Rural Dean.
R.E., — Engineers.
R.E.M.E.,—Electrical and Mechanical do.
R.H.A., — Horse Artillery, or — Hibernian Academy.
R.I.A., — Irish Academy.
R.L.S.S.—Life Saving Society
R.M., — Marines.
R.M.A., — Military Academy
R.M.S., — Mail Steamer.
R.N., — Navy; R.N.R. Naval Reserve; R.N.V.R., Naval Volunteer Reserve.
R.O.I.,—Institute of Oil Painters.
R.P.,—Society of Portrait Painters
R.Sigs.—Signals.
R.S.A., — Scottish Academician.
R.S.P.C.A.—Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
R.W.S.,—Water Colour Society.
R.Y.S., — Yacht Squadron.
R.C., Roman Catholic.
R.D., Refer to drawer (banking).
R.D.C., Rural District Council.
R.D.I., Designer for Industry of the Royal Society of Arts.
R.I.P. (*Requiescat in pace*), May he rest in peace.
Ro. (*recto*), On the right hand page. (*See Vo.*)
R.O.C., Royal Observer Corps.
r.p.m., revolutions per minute.
R.R.C., Lady or Royal Red Cross.
R.S.V.P. (*Répondez, s'il vous plaît*) Answer, if you please.
R.V., Revised Version (of Bible).

S

Sc. (*scilicet*), Namely.
Sc.D., Doctor of Science.
Sic., So written.
S.J., Society of Jesus.
S.O.S. ("Save Our Souls") Distress Signal.
s.p. (*sine prole*), Without issue.
S.P.C.K., Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge.
S.P.G., Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
S.P.Q.R. (*Senatus Populusque Romanus*), The Senate and People of Rome.
S.R.N., State Registered Nurse.
S.S.A.F.A., Soldiers', Sailors', and Airmen's Families Assocn.

S.S.G., Solicitor in the Supreme Court (Scotland).
Stet., Let it stand.
S.T.P. (=D.D.) *Sacrae Theologiae Professor.*

T

t.b., Tuberculosis.
T.D., Territorial Decoration.
T.C.D., Trinity College, Dublin.
T.N.T., Trinitrotoluene (explosive).
Toc H., Talbot House.
T.U.C., Trades Union Congress.
T.V.A., Tennessee Valley Authority.

U

U.C.D., University College, Dublin.
Ult. (*ultimo*), in the preceding month.
U.D.C., Urban District Council.
U.K., United Kingdom.
U.N.A.C., United Nations Appeal for Children.
U.N.E.S.C.O., United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization.
U.N.O., United Nations Organization.
U.P., United Press.
U.P.U.—Universal Postal Union.
U.S.A. or U.S., United States of America.
U.S.C.L., United Society for Christian Literature.
U.S.S.R., Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

V

v. (*versus*), Against.
V.A., Victoria and Albert Order.
V.A.D., Voluntary Aid Detachment.
V.C., Victoria Cross.
V.D., Vol. Officers' Decoration.
Ven., Venerable.
Verb. sap. (*Verbum sapienti sat est*), A word to the wise is enough.
V.I.P., Very Important Person.
Viz. (*videlicet*), Namely
Vo. (*verso*), On the left-hand page. (*See Ro.*)
V.R., Victoria Regina.
V.R.D.—Volunteer Reserve Decoration.

W

W.A.A.F. now W.R.A.F., Women's Auxiliary Air Force.
W.H.O., United Nations World Health Organization.
W.O., Warrant Officer.
W.R.A.C., Women's Royal Army Corps.
W.R.A.F., Women's Royal Air Force.
W.R.N.S., Women's Royal Naval Service.
W.S., Writer to the Signet.
W.V.S., Women's Voluntary Services.

Y

Y.M.C.A., Young Men's Christian Association.
Y.W.C.A., Young Women's do.

BEING THE SECOND YEAR AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR AND 2 AND 3 OF QUEEN ELIZABETH II



Golden Number	xvii	Ascension Day	May 27
Epact	26	Union Day (South Africa)	" 31
Dominical Letter	C	Whit Sunday	June 6
Solar Cycle	3	Duke of Edinburgh's Birthday (1921)	" 10
Roman Indiction	7	The Queen's Official Birthday	" 10
Julian Period (year of)	6667	Trinity Sunday	" 13
Julian Day, Jan. 1 (begins at noon)	2,434,744	Corpus Christi	" 17
New Year's Day (Friday)	Jan. 1	Canada Day (1867)	July 1
Foundation Day, Australia	26	Independence Day, U.S.A. (1776)	" 4
Accession of Queen Elizabeth II	Feb. 6	The Queen Mother's Birthday (1900)	Aug. 4
Septuagesima Sunday	" 14	Princess Anne's Birthday (1950)	" 15
St. David's Day	Mar. 1	Moslem New Year (1374)	" 30
Ash Wednesday	" 3	Dominion Day (New Zealand)	Sept. 27
St. Patrick's Day	" 17	Jewish New Year (5715)	" 28
Good Friday	Apr. 16	Remembrance Day (1918)	Nov. 7
Easter Day	" 18	Duke of Cornwall's Birthday (1948)	" 14
The Queen's Birthday (1926)	" 21	First Sunday in Advent	" 28
St. George's Day	" 23	St. Andrew's Day	" 30
		Christmas Day (Saturday)	Dec. 25
Spring Equinox	Sun enters Sign Aries	March 21d. 04h.	
Summer Solstice	"	Cancer	June 21d. 23h.
Autumn Equinox	"	Libra	Sept. 23d. 14h.
Winter Solstice	"	Capricornus	Dec. 22d. 09h.

Calendar for the Year 1954

January				April				July				October			
Su.	—	3	10	17	24	31		Su.	—	4	11	18	25		
M.	—	4	11	18	25			M.	—	5	12	19	26		
Tu.	—	5	12	19	26			Tu.	—	6	13	20	27		
W.	—	6	13	20	27			W.	—	7	14	21	28		
Th.	—	7	14	21	28			Th.	—	8	15	22	29		
F.	1	8	15	22	29			F.	2	9	16	23	30		
S.	2	9	16	23	30			S.	3	10	17	24	31		
February				May				August				November			
Su.	—	7	14	21	28			Su.	—	1	8	15	22	29	
M.	—	1	8	15	22			M.	—	2	9	16	23	30	
Tu.	—	2	9	16	23			Tu.	—	3	10	17	24	31	
W.	—	3	10	17	24			W.	—	4	11	18	25		
Th.	—	4	11	18	25			Th.	—	5	12	19	26		
F.	—	5	12	19	26			F.	—	6	13	20	27		
S.	—	6	13	20	27			S.	—	7	14	21	28		
March				June				September				December			
Su.	—	7	14	21	28			Su.	—	5	12	19	26		
M.	—	1	8	15	22	29		M.	—	6	13	20	27		
Tu.	—	2	9	16	23	30		Tu.	—	7	14	21	28		
W.	—	3	10	17	24	31		W.	—	1	8	15	22	29	
Th.	—	4	11	18	25			Th.	—	2	9	16	23	30	
F.	—	5	12	19	26			F.	—	3	10	17	24	31	
S.	—	6	13	20	27			S.	—	4	11	18	25		

Calendar for the Year 1955

January				April				July				October			
Su.	—	2	9	16	23	30		Su.	—	3	10	17	24	31	
M.	—	3	10	17	24	31		M.	—	4	11	18	25		
Tu.	—	4	11	18	25			Tu.	—	5	12	19	26		
W.	—	5	12	19	26			W.	—	6	13	20	27		
Th.	—	6	13	20	27			Th.	—	7	14	21	28		
F.	—	7	14	21	28			F.	—	8	15	22	29		
S.	—	8	15	22	29			S.	—	9	16	23	30		
February				May				August				November			
Su.	—	6	13	20	27			Su.	—	7	14	21	28		
M.	—	7	14	21	28			M.	—	1	8	15	22	29	
Tu.	—	8	15	22				Tu.	—	2	9	16	23	30	
W.	—	2	9	16	23			W.	—	3	10	17	24	31	
Th.	—	3	10	17	24			Th.	—	4	11	18	25		
F.	—	4	11	18	25			F.	—	5	12	19	26		
S.	—	5	12	19	26			S.	—	6	13	20	27		
March				June				September				December			
Su.	—	6	13	20	27			Su.	—	4	11	18	25		
M.	—	7	14	21	28			M.	—	5	12	19	26		
Tu.	—	1	8	15	22	29		Tu.	—	6	13	20	27		
W.	—	2	9	16	23	30		W.	—	7	14	21	28		
Th.	—	3	10	17	24	31		Th.	—	1	8	15	22	29	
F.	—	4	11	18	25			F.	—	2	9	16	23	30	
S.	—	5	12	19	26			S.	—	3	10	17	24	31	

DAY OF	Month	Week	
			 <p>Janus, god of the portal, facing two ways, past and future.</p> <p>Sun's Longitude 300° 33' 20" 14"</p> 
1	F.		Circumcision. **Sir James Frazer b. 1854
2	S.		Gilbert Murray b. 1866
3	S.		2nd Sunday after Christmas. Harrison Ainsworth
4	M.		Rachel d. 1858. Augustus John b. 1879 [d. 1882
5	Tu.		Dr. Adenauer b. 1876
6	W.		Epiphany. Twelfth Day
7	Th.		**Viset. Gladstone b. 1854. Lord Horder b. 1871
8	F.		Galileo d. 1642. Lord Baden Powell d. 1941
9	S.		Napoleon III d. 1873. Tommy Handley d. 1949
10	S.		1st Sunday after Epiphany. Linnaeus d. 1778
11	M.		Plow Monday. HILARY LAW SITTINGS BEGIN
12	Tu.		Thomas Hardy d. 1928
13	W.		Sir Edward Marsh d. 1953
14	Th.		Edmund Halley d. 1742. Albert Schweitzer b. 1875
15	F.		Fanny Kemble d. 1893. Henry Labouchère d. 1912
16	S.		Edward Gibbon d. 1794. Gordon Craig b. 1872
17	S.		2nd Sunday after Epiphany. Moira Shearer b. 1926
18	M.		A. A. Milne b. 1882. Arthur Rubinstein b. 1890
19	Tu.		
20	W.		George V d. 1936. John Ruskin d. 1900
21	Th.		George Moore d. 1933
22	F.		Queen Victoria d. 1901. Charles Morgan b. 1894
23	S.		Anna Pavlova d. 1931
24	S.		3rd Sunday after Epiphany.
25	M.		Conversion of St. Paul. W. S. Maugham b. 1874
26	Tu.		FOUNDATION DAY, AUSTRALIA (1788)
27	W.		
28	Th.		W. H. Prescott d. 1859. W. B. Yeats d. 1939
29	F.		George III d. 1820. E. S. Harkness d. 1940
30	S.		Charles I d. 1649. Mahatma Gandhi d. 1948
31	S.		4th Sunday after Epiphany.

PHENOMENA

January 2. Earth at Perihelion, i.e. at least distance (91,300,000 miles) from the Sun.

2d 21h. Mars in conjunction with Saturn. Mars 1° 3 S.

5. Annular Eclipse of the Sun. See page 148.

11. Uranus in opposition.

14. Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun.

16d 1h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 4° S.

18-19. Total Eclipse of the Moon. See page 148.

27d 13h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 8° N.

28d 15h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 6° N.

30. Venus in superior conjunction with the Sun.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d h	d h
Dec. 1 24	Dec. 16 23	
Jan. 1 25	Jan. 16 21	
Feb. 1 20	Feb. 15 19	

Draco (below the Pole),
Ursa Minor (below the Pole),
Camelopardus, Perseus, Auriga, Taurus,
Orion, Eridanus and Lepus.

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d h m
● New Moon.....	5 02 21
☾ First Quarter.....	12 00 22
○ Full Moon.....	19 02 37
☾ Last Quarter.....	27 03 28

	d h m
Perigee (229,760 miles) ..	10 10
Apogee (251,450 ") ..	25 12

Mean Longitude of Ascending
Node on January 1, 1954.

MONTHLY NOTES

January 1. New Year's Day.

— Bank Holiday in Scotland. Dog licences renewable.

— County Quarter Sessions, Eng. and W., to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or following Dec. 25 last.

6. *Old Christmas Day. Dividends on Consols, etc. due.

7. Christmas Fire Insurances must be paid.

* See note, page 96.

** Centenary.

Day	THE SUN			Equa- tion of Time*	Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries	SUNRISE		Sun Souths	SUNSET	
	Right Ascen- sion	Dec.	52°				56°	52°		56°	
											h m s
1	18 43 41	23 04	— 3 15	6 40 26	17 16 43	8 08	8 32	12 03	15 59	15 36	
2	18 48 06	22 59	— 3 43	6 44 23	17 12 47	8 08	8 32	12 04	16 00	15 37	
3	18 52 31	22 54	— 4 11	6 48 20	17 08 51	8 08	8 31	12 04	16 01	15 38	
4	18 56 55	22 48	— 4 39	6 52 16	17 04 55	8 08	8 31	12 05	16 02	15 39	
5	19 01 19	22 42	— 5 07	6 56 13	17 01 00	8 08	8 30	12 05	16 03	15 41	
6	19 05 43	22 35	— 5 34	7 00 09	16 57 04	8 07	8 30	12 06	16 04	15 42	
7	19 10 06	22 28	— 6 00	7 04 06	16 53 08	8 07	8 29	12 06	16 06	15 44	
8	19 14 29	22 21	— 6 26	7 08 02	16 49 12	8 07	8 29	12 07	16 07	15 45	
9	19 18 51	22 13	— 6 52	7 11 59	16 45 16	8 06	8 28	12 07	16 08	15 47	
10	19 23 12	22 04	— 7 17	7 15 56	16 41 20	8 06	8 27	12 07	16 10	15 48	
11	19 27 33	21 55	— 7 41	7 19 52	16 37 24	8 05	8 26	12 08	16 11	15 50	
12	19 31 54	21 46	— 8 05	7 23 49	16 33 28	8 04	8 26	12 08	16 12	15 52	
13	19 36 14	21 36	— 8 28	7 27 45	16 29 32	8 04	8 25	12 09	16 14	15 53	
14	19 40 33	21 26	— 8 51	7 31 42	16 25 36	8 03	8 24	12 09	16 16	15 55	
15	19 44 51	21 16	— 9 13	7 35 38	16 21 40	8 02	8 23	12 09	16 17	15 57	
16	19 49 09	21 05	— 9 34	7 39 35	16 17 45	8 01	8 22	12 10	16 19	15 59	
17	19 53 26	20 53	— 9 55	7 43 31	16 13 49	8 00	8 20	12 10	16 20	16 01	
18	19 57 43	20 42	— 10 15	7 47 28	16 09 53	8 00	8 19	12 10	16 22	16 02	
19	20 01 58	20 29	— 10 34	7 51 25	16 05 57	7 59	8 18	12 11	16 24	16 04	
20	20 06 13	20 17	— 10 52	7 55 21	16 02 01	7 58	8 16	12 11	16 25	16 06	
21	20 10 28	20 04	— 11 10	7 59 18	15 58 05	7 56	8 15	12 11	16 27	16 08	
22	20 14 41	19 51	— 11 27	8 03 14	15 54 09	7 55	8 14	12 12	16 29	16 10	
23	20 18 54	19 37	— 11 43	8 07 11	15 50 13	7 54	8 12	12 12	16 30	16 12	
24	20 23 06	19 23	— 11 58	8 11 07	15 46 17	7 53	8 10	12 12	16 32	16 15	
25	20 27 17	19 09	— 12 13	8 15 04	15 42 21	7 52	8 09	12 12	16 34	16 17	
26	20 31 27	18 54	— 12 27	8 19 00	15 38 25	7 50	8 07	12 13	16 36	16 19	
27	20 35 37	18 39	— 12 40	8 22 57	15 34 30	7 49	8 06	12 13	16 38	16 21	
28	20 39 46	18 24	— 12 52	8 26 54	15 30 34	7 48	8 04	12 13	16 39	16 23	
29	20 43 54	18 08	— 13 04	8 30 50	15 26 38	7 46	8 02	12 13	16 41	16 25	
30	20 48 01	17 52	— 13 15	8 34 47	15 22 42	7 45	8 00	12 13	16 43	16 27	
31	20 52 08	17 35	— 13 25	8 38 43	15 18 46	7 43	7 59	12 13	16 45	16 29	

Mean semi-diameter in arc 16'.3; in time 1m 10s.

* In the sense Apparent minus Mean. Throughout January subtract from mean time to get apparent time, or add to apparent time to get mean time.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY is at superior conjunction on the 14th and will not be visible this month.

VENUS is also too close to the Sun to be seen this month.

MARS is a morning star in Libra, and grows brighter (mag. +1.6 to +1.2) during the month. The planet passes 2° south of Saturn on January 2.

JUPITER came to opposition last month (Dec. 13) and is now an evening star moving retrograde in Taurus. It is a conspicuous object (mag. -2.2) north of the brilliant stars of Orion, and east of

Aldebaran. Phenomena of Jupiter's four great satellites are given on p. 152.

SATURN is a morning star, moving direct on the borders of Virgo and Libra, and is brighter (mag. +0.8) than Mars. The two planets are close together at the beginning of the month.

URANUS is in opposition on January 11. It is visible in a field-glass as a sixth magnitude star about 2° east of the star δ Geminorum; in a small telescope the planet has a recognisable disc of diameter 4".

There will be a total eclipse of the Moon on the night of the 18th. The eclipse begins after midnight, and the total phase lasts for about half an hour (see p. 148).

Day	THE MOON							MOONRISE			Moon Souths		MOONSET		
	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator		Phase	Age	52°	56°	Souths	52°	56°		
					Long.	P.A.									
	h m	°			°	°		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m		
1	15 11	-22.6	55.2	15.0	-45	12	17	25.6	4 54	5 20	8 48	12 36	12 09		
2	16 04	-24.9	55.7	15.2	-57	6	10	26.6	6 02	6 33	9 40	13 15	12 44		
3	17 00	-26.0	56.4	15.4	-69	359	5	27.6	7 03	7 36	10 36	14 08	13 36		
4	17 58	-25.6	57.0	15.5	-82	351	1	28.6	7 53	8 23	11 32	15 15	14 46		
5	18 56	-23.8	57.6	15.7	-86	315	0	29.6	8 31	8 56	12 28	16 33	16 09		
6	19 54	-20.6	58.2	15.9	+74	348	1	0.9	9 00	9 18	13 23	17 56	17 39		
7	20 49	-16.2	58.7	16.0	-62	341	4	1.9	9 22	9 35	14 15	19 21	19 10		
8	21 43	-10.9	59.0	16.1	-50	337	10	2.9	9 40	9 47	15 05	20 45	20 40		
9	22 35	-5.0	59.2	16.1	+38	335	18	3.9	9 56	9 58	15 54	22 09	22 09		
10	23 26	+1.2	59.3	16.2	+25	334	28	4.9	10 11	10 08	16 43	23 33	23 39		
11	0 17	+7.4	59.3	16.2	+13	335	38	5.9	10 28	10 19	17 33				
12	1 10	+13.1	59.2	16.1	+1	338	50	6.9	10 47	10 33	18 25	0 57	1 10		
13	2 04	+18.1	59.0	16.1	-11	341	61	7.9	11 10	10 50	19 19	2 23	2 41		
14	3 02	+22.1	58.8	16.0	-23	346	72	8.9	11 42	11 16	20 17	3 47	4 12		
15	4 01	+24.8	58.5	15.9	-35	352	81	9.9	12 25	11 54	21 16	5 04	5 34		
16	5 02	+26.0	58.2	15.8	-48	358	89	10.9	13 21	12 50	22 15	6 10	6 42		
17	6 02	+25.6	57.7	15.7	-60	5	95	11.9	14 30	14 02	23 12	7 02	7 31		
18	7 01	+23.6	57.2	15.6	-72	10	99	12.9	15 46	15 23		7 39	8 03		
19	7 56	+20.5	56.7	15.5	-84	359	100	13.9	17 04	16 47	0 05	8 06	8 25		
20	8 48	+16.4	56.2	15.3	-84	23	99	14.9	18 20	18 09	0 54	8 27	8 40		
21	9 37	+11.6	55.6	15.2	+72	25	96	15.9	19 34	19 28	1 40	8 43	8 51		
22	10 22	+6.4	55.1	15.0	+60	26	92	16.9	20 45	20 43	2 23	8 57	9 00		
23	11 06	+1.2	54.7	14.9	+48	27	85	17.9	21 54	21 58	3 04	9 09	9 08		
24	11 50	-4.1	54.4	14.8	+35	27	78	18.9	23 03	23 12	3 45	9 22	9 17		
25	12 33	-9.2	54.2	14.8	+23	26	70	19.9			4 25	9 35	9 26		
26	13 17	-13.8	54.2	14.8	+11	23	61	20.9	0 13	0 26	5 07	9 50	9 36		
27	14 03	-18.0	54.4	14.8	+1	20	51	21.9	1 24	1 42	5 51	10 10	9 50		
28	14 52	-21.5	54.7	14.9	-13	16	42	22.9	2 34	2 58	6 38	10 35	10 10		
29	15 44	-24.2	55.2	15.1	-25	11	32	23.9	3 44	4 13	7 28	11 08	10 39		
30	16 38	-25.7	55.9	15.2	-38	6	24	24.9	4 48	5 20	8 21	11 54	11 22		
31	17 35	-25.9	56.7	15.4	-50	0	15	25.9	5 43	6 14	9 17	12 54	12 23		

MERCURY ☿

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
						52°	56°							52°	56°
	h m	°	''		h m				h m	°	''		h m		
1	18 09	24.5	5	98	11 30	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation		16	19 54	22.9	5	100	12 16	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	
4	18 29	24.6	5	99	11 39			19	20 15	21.9	5	99	12 26		
7	18 50	24.5	5	99	11 48			22	20 37	20.7	5	98	12 35		
10	19 12	24.2	5	100	11 57			25	20 58	19.3	5	97	12 44		
13	19 33	23.7	5	100	12 07			28	21 19	17.6	5	95	12 53		
16	19 54	22.0	5	100	12 16			31	21 39	15.7	5	92	13 02		

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
						52°	56°
	h m	°	''		h m		
1	18 14	23.6	10	99	11 34	Venus is too close to the Sun for observation	
6	18 41	23.5	10	100	11 42		
11	19 08	23.1	10	100	11 49		
16	19 35	22.4	10	100	11 57		
21	20 02	21.4	10	100	12 04		
26	20 29	20.2	10	100	12 10		
31	20 54	18.7	10	100	12 16		

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.	Souths
	h m	°	''		h m	h m
1	14 20	12.7	5	92	3 21	3 37
6	14 31	13.7	5	92	3 19	3 36
11	14 43	14.6	5	92	3 17	3 35
16	14 55	15.5	6	91	3 14	3 34
21	15 06	16.4	6	91	3 12	3 32
26	15 18	17.2	6	91	3 09	3 31
31	15 29	17.9	6	90	3 06	3 29

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	8 06	4 01	8 16	4 12	8 18	4 03	8 25	4 00	8 31	3 48	8 48	3 54	8 47	4 08
2	8 06	4 02	8 16	4 13	8 18	4 04	8 25	4 01	8 31	3 49	8 48	3 55	8 47	4 09
3	8 06	4 03	8 16	4 14	8 18	4 05	8 25	4 02	8 31	3 50	8 47	3 56	8 47	4 10
4	8 06	4 05	8 16	4 15	8 18	4 06	8 25	4 03	8 31	3 51	8 47	3 57	8 47	4 11
5	8 06	4 06	8 15	4 16	8 17	4 08	8 24	4 05	8 30	3 53	8 46	3 59	8 46	4 13
6	8 05	4 07	8 15	4 17	8 17	4 09	8 24	4 06	8 30	3 54	8 46	4 00	8 46	4 14
7	8 05	4 08	8 15	4 19	8 17	4 10	8 24	4 07	8 29	3 56	8 45	4 02	8 45	4 16
8	8 05	4 09	8 15	4 20	8 16	4 12	8 23	4 09	8 29	3 57	8 45	4 03	8 45	4 17
9	8 04	4 10	8 14	4 21	8 15	4 13	8 22	4 10	8 28	3 59	8 44	4 05	8 44	4 19
10	8 04	4 12	8 13	4 23	8 15	4 15	8 22	4 12	8 27	4 00	8 43	4 06	8 43	4 20
11	8 03	4 13	8 13	4 24	8 14	4 16	8 21	4 13	8 26	4 02	8 42	4 08	8 42	4 22
12	8 02	4 14	8 12	4 25	8 13	4 17	8 20	4 14	8 26	4 04	8 42	4 10	8 42	4 24
13	8 02	4 16	8 12	4 27	8 13	4 19	8 20	4 16	8 25	4 05	8 41	4 11	8 41	4 25
14	8 01	4 18	8 11	4 28	8 12	4 21	8 19	4 18	8 24	4 07	8 40	4 13	8 40	4 27
15	8 00	4 19	8 10	4 30	8 11	4 22	8 18	4 19	8 23	4 09	8 39	4 15	8 39	4 29
16	7 59	4 21	8 09	4 31	8 10	4 24	8 17	4 21	8 22	4 10	8 38	4 17	8 38	4 30
17	7 58	4 22	8 08	4 33	8 09	4 25	8 16	4 22	8 21	4 12	8 36	4 19	8 37	4 32
18	7 58	4 24	8 08	4 34	8 09	4 27	8 16	4 24	8 20	4 14	8 35	4 20	8 36	4 34
19	7 57	4 26	8 07	4 36	8 08	4 29	8 14	4 26	8 18	4 16	8 34	4 22	8 34	4 36
20	7 56	4 27	8 06	4 37	8 07	4 30	8 13	4 27	8 17	4 17	8 32	4 24	8 33	4 37
21	7 54	4 29	8 04	4 39	8 05	4 32	8 12	4 29	8 16	4 19	8 31	4 26	8 32	4 39
22	7 53	4 31	8 03	4 41	8 04	4 34	8 11	4 31	8 15	4 21	8 30	4 28	8 31	4 41
23	7 52	4 32	8 02	4 42	8 03	4 35	8 09	4 33	8 13	4 23	8 28	4 30	8 29	4 43
24	7 51	4 34	8 01	4 44	8 02	4 37	8 08	4 35	8 11	4 26	8 26	4 33	8 28	4 45
25	7 50	4 36	8 00	4 46	8 01	4 39	8 07	4 37	8 10	4 28	8 25	4 35	8 27	4 47
26	7 48	4 38	7 58	4 48	7 59	4 41	8 05	4 39	8 08	4 30	8 23	4 37	8 25	4 49
27	7 47	4 40	7 57	4 50	7 58	4 43	8 04	4 41	8 07	4 32	8 22	4 39	8 24	4 51
28	7 46	4 41	7 56	4 51	7 57	4 44	8 02	4 43	8 05	4 34	8 20	4 41	8 22	4 53
29	7 44	4 43	7 54	4 53	7 55	4 46	8 01	4 45	8 04	4 36	8 18	4 43	8 20	4 55
30	7 43	4 45	7 53	4 55	7 54	4 48	7 59	4 47	8 02	4 38	8 16	4 45	8 18	4 57
31	7 41	4 47	7 51	4 57	7 52	4 50	7 57	4 49	8 00	4 40	8 15	4 47	8 17	4 59

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Souths	5° high in West		R.A.	Dec. -	5° high in East		Souths
				52°	56°			52°	56°	
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
I	5 12.4	22 32	22 28	29 56	30 14	14 23.6	11 47	3 19	3 33	7 42
II	5 07.7	22 28	21 44	29 12	29 29	14 26.3	11 58	2 43	2 58	7 05
21	5 04.2	22 25	21 01	28 29	28 46	14 28.5	12 06	2 07	2 22	6 28
31	5 01.9	22 24	20 20	27 48	28 05	14 30.0	12 11	1 29	1 44	5 50

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 46"; of Saturn 17". Diameters of Saturn's rings 38" and 12"



URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Souths	10° high in West		R.A.	Dec. -	10° high in East		Souths
				52°	56°			52°	56°	
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	7 33.4	22 13	24 49	31 38	31 51	13 38.4	8 26	2 50	3 06	6 57
11	7 31.6	22 17	24 08	30 58	31 10	13 38.9	8 28	2 12	2 27	6 18
21	7 29.7	22 21	23 26	30 17	30 30	13 39.1	8 29	1 32	1 48	5 39
31	7 27.9	22 24	22 45	29 36	29 49	13 39.2	8 28	0 53	1 09	5 00

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

DAY OF	Month	Week	
			 <i>Februa</i> , Roman festival of Purification. <i>Sun's Longitude</i> 330° 46' 19" 05" 
1	M.		
2	Tu.		Purification. Candlemas
3	W.		Woodrow Wilson d. 1924
4	Th.		Sir Hartley Shawcross b. 1902
5	F.		Adlai Stevenson b. 1900
6	S.		KING GEORGE VI DIED 1952. ACCESSION OF QUEEN [ELIZABETH II 1952]
7	S.		5th Sunday after Epiphany. Dickens b. 1812
8	M.		
9	Tu.		**Lord Carson b. 1854
10	W.		Edgar Wallace d. 1932
11	Th.		Axel Munthe d. 1949
12	F.		
13	S.		Wagner d. 1883
14	S.		Septuagesima. VALENTINE'S DAY
15	M.		Chaliapin b. 1873
16	Tu.		Cardinal Wiseman d. 1865. G. M. Trevelyan b. 1876
17	W.		Heinrich Heine d. 1856.
18	Th.		
19	F.		Sir C. H. Firth d. 1936
20	S.		Spinoza d. 1677. Cyril Maude d. 1951
21	S.		Sexagesima.
22	M.		George Washington b. 1732
23	Tu.		
24	W.		St. Matthias
25	Th.		Thomas Moore d. 1852. J. F. Dulles b. 1888
26	F.		Sir Harry Lauder d. 1950
27	S.		John Evelyn d. 1706
28	S.		Quinquagesima. Relief of Ladysmith, 1900

PHENOMENA

February 12d 5h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 4° S.

12. Pluto in opposition.

13. Mercury at greatest eastern elongation (18°).

23d 22h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 8° N.

26d 5h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars. 4° N.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d h		d h
Jan. 1	24	Jan. 16	23
Feb. 1	22	Feb. 15	21
Mar. 1	20	Mar. 16	19

Draco (below the Pole), Camelopardus, Auriga, Taurus, Gemini, Orion, Canis Minor, Monoceros, Lepus, Canis Major and Puppis (Argo).

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d h m
● New Moon	3 15 55
☾ First Quarter	10 08 29
○ Full Moon	17 19 17
☾ Last Quarter	25 23 29

	d h
Perigee (226,550 miles) ...	6 06
Apogee (251,950 ") ...	22 07

Mean Longitude of Ascending
- Node on February 1, 293°.

MONTHLY NOTES

- February 1. Pheasant and partridge shooting ends.
2. Scottish Term Day. 6. 2 Elizabeth II ends.
7. 3 Elizabeth II begins. 8. Half-Quarter Day.
20. *Old Half-Quarter Day.

*NOTE—Astronomically the "Old" Style equivalent should be 13 days (not 12 days) later than the "New" Style from 1901 onwards (owing to 1900 not being a Leap year) but the habits of a century are not easily changed. ** Centenary.

QUARTER DAYS

(England, Wales and Northern Ireland)

<i>Lady Day</i>	March 25	<i>Michaelmas</i>	September 29
<i>Midsummer</i>	June 24	<i>Christmas</i>	December 25

HALF-QUARTER DAYS are Feb. 8, May 9, Aug. 11 and Nov. 11.

SCOTTISH TERM DAYS

<i>Candlemas</i>	February 2	<i>Lammas</i>	August 1
<i>Whitsunday</i>	May 15	<i>Martinmas</i>	November 11

Removal Terms are May 28 and November 28.

Day	THE SUN			Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries	SUNRISE		Sun Souths	SUNSET	
	Right Ascension	Dec.	Equation of Time*			52°	56°		52°	56°
h m s	° ' "	m s	h m s	h m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	
1	20 56 13	17 19	-13 34	8 42 40	15 14 50	7 42	7 57	12 14	16 47	16 32
2	21 00 18	17 02	-13 42	8 46 36	15 10 54	7 40	7 55	12 14	16 48	16 34
3	21 04 22	16 44	-13 49	8 50 33	15 06 58	7 38	7 53	12 14	16 50	16 36
4	21 08 26	16 27	-13 56	8 54 29	15 03 02	7 37	7 51	12 14	16 52	16 38
5	21 12 28	16 09	-14 02	8 58 26	14 59 06	7 35	7 49	12 14	16 54	16 40
6	21 16 30	15 51	-14 07	9 02 23	14 55 10	7 33	7 47	12 14	16 56	16 42
7	21 20 30	15 32	-14 11	9 06 19	14 51 14	7 32	7 45	12 14	16 58	16 45
8	21 24 30	15 14	-14 15	9 10 16	14 47 19	7 30	7 43	12 14	17 00	16 47
9	21 28 29	14 55	-14 17	9 14 12	14 43 23	7 28	7 41	12 14	17 02	16 49
10	21 32 28	14 35	-14 19	9 18 09	14 39 27	7 26	7 39	12 14	17 03	16 51
11	21 36 25	14 16	-14 20	9 22 05	14 35 31	7 24	7 36	12 14	17 05	16 53
12	21 40 22	13 56	-14 20	9 26 02	14 31 35	7 23	7 34	12 14	17 07	16 56
13	21 44 18	13 36	-14 20	9 29 58	14 27 39	7 21	7 32	12 14	17 09	16 58
14	21 48 13	13 16	-14 18	9 33 55	14 23 43	7 19	7 30	12 14	17 11	17 00
15	21 52 08	12 56	-14 16	9 37 52	14 19 47	7 17	7 28	12 14	17 13	17 02
16	21 56 01	12 35	-14 13	9 41 48	14 15 51	7 15	7 25	12 14	17 14	17 04
17	21 59 54	12 15	-14 10	9 45 45	14 11 55	7 13	7 23	12 14	17 16	17 07
18	22 03 46	11 54	-14 05	9 49 41	14 07 59	7 11	7 21	12 14	17 18	17 09
19	22 07 38	11 33	-14 00	9 53 38	14 04 04	7 09	7 18	12 14	17 20	17 11
20	22 11 29	11 11	-13 55	9 57 34	14 00 08	7 07	7 16	12 14	17 22	17 13
21	22 15 19	10 50	-13 48	10 01 31	13 56 12	7 05	7 14	12 14	17 24	17 15
22	22 19 09	10 28	-13 41	10 05 27	13 52 16	7 03	7 11	12 14	17 26	17 18
23	22 22 58	10 06	-13 34	10 09 24	13 48 20	7 01	7 09	12 13	17 27	17 20
24	22 26 46	9 44	-13 25	10 13 21	13 44 24	6 59	7 06	12 13	17 29	17 22
25	22 30 34	9 22	-13 16	10 17 17	13 40 28	6 56	7 04	12 13	17 31	17 24
26	22 34 21	9 00	-13 07	10 21 14	13 36 32	6 54	7 01	12 13	17 33	17 26
27	22 38 07	8 37	-12 57	10 25 10	13 32 36	6 52	6 59	12 13	17 35	17 28
28	22 41 53	8 15	-12 47	10 29 07	13 28 40	6 50	6 56	12 13	17 36	17 30

Mean semi-diameter in arc 16'.2; in time 1m 07s.

* In the sense Apparent minus Mean. Throughout February subtract from mean time to get apparent time, or add to apparent time to get mean time.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY reaches eastern elongation on February 13, and may be seen as an evening star low in the south-west just after sunset, particularly during the period February 9-16.

VENUS is still too close to the Sun to be seen this month.

MARS moves from Libra into Scorpio and passes 5° north of Antares on the 25th. This will afford an opportunity of comparing the colour of Mars (mag. +1.2 to +0.8) with that of "the rival of Mars", whose magnitude is +1.2.

JUPITER reaches a stationary point in Taurus on the 10th, and then moves direct. Although rather less bright (mag. -2.0) it is still the most brilliant object in the evening sky.

SATURN is a morning star in Libra and now rises before midnight. The planet reaches a stationary point on February 18, and then begins its westerly movement. Saturn's largest satellite, Titan, may be seen in a small telescope, especially at the times of elongation. Eastern elongations of Titan occur on Feb. 4 and 20, and western elongations on Feb. 12 and 28.

Day	THE MOON							MOONRISE			Moon Souths	MOONSET	
	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator		Phase	Age	52°	56°		52°	56°
	h m	°	'	'	Long.	P.A.		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	18 33	-24.7	57.5	15.7	-62	354	9	26.9	6 26	6 54	10 13	14 07	13 40
2	19 31	-22.1	58.3	15.9	-74	350	4	27.9	6 59	7 21	11 09	15 29	15 09
3	20 28	-18.1	59.0	16.1	-86	353	1	28.9	7 24	7 40	12 03	16 55	16 41
4	21 23	-13.0	59.6	16.2	+82	316	0	0.3	7 45	7 54	12 56	18 22	18 14
5	22 17	-7.1	60.0	16.3	+69	329	2	1.3	8 02	8 06	13 47	19 49	19 47
6	23 10	-0.7	60.1	16.4	+57	330	8	2.3	8 18	8 17	14 37	21 15	21 19
7	0 03	+5.6	60.1	16.4	+45	332	15	3.3	8 35	8 28	15 28	22 42	22 52
8	0 56	+11.7	59.9	16.3	+33	334	24	4.3	8 53	8 41	16 21	..	..
9	1 52	+17.0	59.5	16.2	+21	338	35	5.3	9 16	8 58	17 15	0 09	0 25
10	2 49	+21.3	59.0	16.1	+8	342	46	6.3	9 45	9 21	18 12	1 34	1 57
11	3 48	+24.3	58.5	15.9	-4	348	57	7.3	10 24	9 54	19 10	2 54	3 23
12	4 48	+25.8	58.0	15.8	-16	354	68	8.3	11 15	10 43	20 08	4 04	4 35
13	5 47	+25.8	57.4	15.7	-28	0	78	9.3	12 19	11 49	21 05	4 59	5 29
14	6 45	+24.3	56.9	15.5	-40	6	86	10.3	13 31	13 06	21 58	5 40	6 06
15	7 41	+21.5	56.4	15.4	-52	10	92	11.3	14 47	14 28	22 48	6 09	6 30
16	8 33	+17.7	55.9	15.2	-65	11	97	12.3	16 03	15 50	23 35	6 32	6 47
17	9 21	+13.2	55.5	15.1	-77	5	99	13.3	17 17	17 09	..	6 49	6 59
18	10 08	+8.2	55.1	15.0	-89	75	100	14.3	18 29	18 25	0 19	7 04	7 09
19	10 52	+2.9	54.7	14.9	+79	38	98	15.3	19 39	19 40	1 00	7 17	7 18
20	11 36	-2.3	54.4	14.8	+67	33	95	16.3	20 48	20 54	1 41	7 30	7 26
21	12 19	-7.5	54.2	14.8	+55	30	91	17.3	21 58	22 08	2 22	7 43	7 35
22	13 03	-12.3	54.1	14.7	+43	28	84	18.3	23 07	23 23	3 03	7 57	7 45
23	13 49	-16.7	54.1	14.7	+30	24	77	19.3	..	..	3 46	8 15	7 58
24	14 36	-20.4	54.3	14.8	+18	20	69	20.3	0 18	0 39	4 31	8 37	8 15
25	15 26	-23.3	54.6	14.9	+6	15	59	21.3	1 27	1 53	5 19	9 06	8 39
26	16 18	-25.2	55.2	15.0	-6	10	50	22.3	2 32	3 03	6 10	9 45	9 14
27	17 13	-25.9	55.8	15.2	-18	4	40	23.3	3 30	4 02	7 03	10 37	10 05
28	18 10	-25.3	56.6	15.4	-30	358	30	24.3	4 18	4 47	7 58	11 43	11 14

MERCURY ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
	h m	°	'		h m	52°	56°		h m	°	'		h m	52°	56°
	h m	°	'		h m	h m	h m		h m	°	'		h m	h m	h m
1	21 46	15.1	5 91	13 05	17 12	16 54		16	23 01	4.7	8 41	13 18	18 23	18 16	
4	22 05	13.0	6 85	13 12	17 32	17 17		19	23 05	3.4	8 27	13 09	18 20	18 14	
7	22 23	10.7	6 77	13 18	17 51	17 39		22	23 03	2.8	9 15	12 55	18 08	18 02	
10	22 39	8.5	6 67	13 21	18 07	17 57		25	22 57	2.9	10 6	12 36	17 47	17 41	
13	22 52	6.5	7 55	13 22	18 18	18 10		28	22 47	3.7	10 2	12 14	17 30	17 13	
16	23 01	4.7	8 41	13 18	18 23	18 16		31	22 36	5.0	11 1	11 51	16 50	16 42	

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.		Souths
	h m	°	'		h m	52°	56°		h m	°	'		52°	56°	h m
	h m	°	'		h m	h m	h m		h m	°	'		h m	h m	h m
1	21 00	18.3	10 100	12 18	Venus is too close to the Sun for observation			1	15 32	18.1	6 90	3 06	3 29	6 49	
6	21 25	16.6	10 100	12 23				6	15 43	18.8	6 90	3 02	3 27	6 40	
11	21 50	14.6	10 100	12 28				11	15 55	19.4	7 90	2 59	3 25	6 32	
16	22 14	12.5	10 100	12 32				16	16 06	20.0	7 90	2 55	3 22	6 24	
21	22 38	10.2	10 100	12 36				21	16 18	20.6	7 89	2 51	3 19	6 16	
26	23 01	7.9	10 99	12 40				26	16 29	21.0	7 89	2 46	3 16	6 07	
31	23 24	5.4	10 99	12 44				31	16 40	21.5	8 89	2 42	3 12	5 50	

MARS ♂

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	7 40	4 49	7 50	4 59	7 51	4 52	7 56	4 51	7 59	4 42	8 13	4 50	8 15	5 02
2	7 39	4 50	7 48	5 00	7 49	4 54	7 54	4 53	7 57	4 44	8 11	4 52	8 13	5 04
3	7 37	4 52	7 46	5 02	7 47	4 56	7 52	4 55	7 55	4 46	8 09	4 54	8 11	5 06
4	7 36	4 54	7 45	5 04	7 46	4 58	7 51	4 57	7 53	4 48	8 07	4 56	8 10	5 08
5	7 34	4 56	7 43	5 06	7 44	5 00	7 49	4 59	7 51	4 50	8 05	4 58	8 08	5 10
6	7 32	4 58	7 42	5 08	7 42	5 02	7 47	5 01	7 49	4 52	8 03	5 00	8 06	5 12
7	7 31	4 59	7 40	5 09	7 40	5 04	7 45	5 03	7 47	4 55	8 01	5 03	8 04	5 14
8	7 29	5 01	7 38	5 11	7 38	5 06	7 43	5 05	7 45	4 57	7 59	5 05	8 02	5 16
9	7 27	5 03	7 37	5 13	7 36	5 08	7 41	5 07	7 43	4 59	7 57	5 07	8 00	5 18
10	7 25	5 04	7 35	5 14	7 34	5 09	7 39	5 08	7 41	5 01	7 55	5 09	7 58	5 20
11	7 23	5 06	7 33	5 16	7 32	5 11	7 37	5 10	7 39	5 03	7 53	5 11	7 56	5 22
12	7 22	5 08	7 32	5 18	7 31	5 13	7 36	5 12	7 37	5 05	7 51	5 13	7 54	5 24
13	7 20	5 10	7 30	5 20	7 29	5 15	7 34	5 14	7 35	5 07	7 49	5 15	7 52	5 26
14	7 18	5 12	7 28	5 22	7 27	5 17	7 32	5 16	7 33	5 09	7 47	5 17	7 50	5 28
15	7 16	5 14	7 26	5 24	7 25	5 19	7 30	5 18	7 31	5 11	7 45	5 19	7 48	5 30
16	7 14	5 15	7 24	5 25	7 23	5 20	7 28	5 20	7 28	5 13	7 42	5 21	7 46	5 32
17	7 12	5 17	7 22	5 27	7 21	5 22	7 26	5 22	7 26	5 16	7 40	5 24	7 44	5 34
18	7 10	5 19	7 20	5 29	7 19	5 24	7 24	5 24	7 24	5 18	7 38	5 26	7 42	5 36
19	7 08	5 21	7 18	5 31	7 17	5 26	7 21	5 26	7 21	5 20	7 35	5 28	7 39	5 38
20	7 06	5 23	7 16	5 33	7 15	5 28	7 19	5 28	7 19	5 22	7 33	5 30	7 37	5 40
21	7 04	5 25	7 14	5 35	7 13	5 30	7 17	5 30	7 17	5 24	7 31	5 32	7 35	5 42
22	7 02	5 27	7 12	5 37	7 11	5 32	7 15	5 32	7 15	5 26	7 28	5 35	7 32	5 45
23	7 00	5 28	7 10	5 38	7 09	5 33	7 12	5 34	7 12	5 28	7 26	5 37	7 30	5 47
24	6 58	5 30	7 08	5 40	7 07	5 35	7 10	5 36	7 10	5 30	7 23	5 39	7 27	5 49
25	6 55	5 32	7 05	5 42	7 04	5 37	7 08	5 38	7 08	5 32	7 21	5 41	7 25	5 51
26	6 53	5 34	7 03	5 44	7 02	5 39	7 06	5 40	7 05	5 34	7 18	5 43	7 23	5 53
27	6 51	5 36	7 01	5 46	7 00	5 41	7 03	5 42	7 03	5 36	7 16	5 45	7 20	5 55
28	6 49	5 37	6 59	5 47	6 58	5 43	7 01	5 44	7 00	5 38	7 13	5 47	7 18	5 57

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Souths	5° high in West		R.A.	Dec.	5° high in East		Souths
				52°	56°			52°	56°	
	h m		h m	h m	h m	h m		h m	h m	h m
1	5 01.8	22 24	20 16	27 44	28 01	14 30.1	12 12	25 22	25 37	29 43
11	5 01.1	22 25	19 36	27 04	27 21	14 31.0	12 13	24 43	24 58	29 04
21	5 01.9	22 28	18 57	26 26	26 43	14 31.1	12 11	24 04	24 19	28 25
31	5 04.1	22 33	18 20	25 50	26 07	14 30.6	12 06	23 24	23 38	27 45

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 42"; of Saturn 18". Diameters of Saturn's rings 40" and 13".



URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Souths	10° high in West		R.A.	Dec.	10° high in East		Souths
				52°	56°			52°	56°	
	h m		h m	h m	h m	h m		h m	h m	h m
1	7 27.8	22 25	22 41	29 32	29 45	13 39.2	8 28	24 45	25 01	28 52
11	7 26.2	22 28	22 00	28 52	29 04	13 39.0	8 27	24 06	24 21	28 12
21	7 24.8	22 31	21 20	28 11	28 24	13 38.6	8 24	23 26	23 41	27 32
31	7 23.7	22 33	20 39	27 31	27 44	13 38.0	8 20	22 46	23 01	26 53

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

Month	DAY OF		
	Week		
			<i>Mars, Roman god of battle.</i>
			<i>Sun's Longitude 0° 7' 21^d 04^h</i>
			
1	M.	ST. DAVID'S DAY	
2	Tu.	Shrove Tuesday. John Wesley d. 1791	
3	W.	Ash Wednesday	
4	Th.	Sir C. S. Sherrington d. 1952	
5	F.	James I d. 1625. Stalin d. 1953	
6	S.	John Redmond d. 1918. Von Tirpitz d. 1930	
7	S.	Quadragesima. 1st Sunday in Lent	
8	M.	William III d. 1702	
9	Tu.		
10	W.	Mazzini d. 1872	
11	Th.	Earl Beatty d. 1936	
12	F.		
13	S.	Sir Hugh Walpole b. 1884	
14	S.	2nd Sunday in Lent. Einstein b. 1879	
15	M.	Sir A. Salter b. 1881	
16	Tu.	R. S. Surtees d. 1864	
17	W.	ST. PATRICK'S DAY	
18	Th.	Sir R. Walpole d. 1745. Sterne d. 1768	
19	F.	Earl of Balfour d. 1930	
20	S.		
21	S.	3rd Sunday in Lent. Sir R. Abercromby d. 1801	
22	M.	Goethe d. 1832. D. S. Senanayake d. 1952	
23	Tu.	**Viset. Milner b. 1854. Sir Muirhead Bone b. 1876	
24	W.	QUEEN MARY DIED. 1953	
25	Th.	Annunciation. Lady Day	
26	F.	**Harry Furniss b. 1854. C. J. Rhodes d. 1902	
27	S.	Capt. R. F. Scott d. 1912	
28	S.	4th Sunday in Lent. Stephen Leacock d. 1944	
29	M.	Sir William Walton b. 1902	
30	Tu.		
31	W.	Duke of Gloucester b. 1900	

PHENOMENA

March 1. Mercury in inferior conjunction with the Sun.

11^d 13^h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 3° S.

21^d 4^h. Sun enters sign Aries (Equinox).

23^d 2^h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 8° N.

26^d 15^h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars. 3° N.

28. Mercury at greatest Western elongation (28°).

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d h	d h
Feb. 1 24	Feb. 15 23	
Mar. 1 22	Mar. 16 21	
April 1 20	April 15 19	

Cepheus (below the Pole), Camelopardus, Lynx, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Canis Minor, Hydra, Monoceros, Canis Major and Puppis (Argo).

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d h m
● New Moon.	5 03 11
☾ First Quarter.	11 17 51
○ Full Moon.	19 12 42
☾ Last Quarter.	27 16 14

	d h
Perigee (223,440 miles)...	6 10
Apogee (252,410 ")...	21 18

Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on March 1, 292°.

MONTHLY NOTES

March 1. Auditors of Boroughs, Eng. and W., to be elected.

3. Lent begins (ends midnight April 17).

8. Last day for sending list of persons employed in factories.

17. Bank Holiday in Northern Ireland.

25. Lady Day. Quarter Day. Accounts of Local Government Authorities, Eng. and W., to be made up to 31st. Quarter Sessions to be held 21 days before or after this date.

—. Greek Independence Day (1821).

31. Financial Year 1953-54 ends.

** Centenary

Day	THE SUN			Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries	SUNRISE		Sun Souths	SUNSET	
	Right Ascension	Dec.	Equation of Time*			52°	56°		52°	56°
	h m s	° ' "	m s	h m s	h m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	22 45 39	-7 52	-12 36	10 33 03	13 24 44	6 48	6 54	12 12	17 38	17 32
2	22 49 24	-7 29	-12 24	10 37 00	13 20 49	6 46	6 51	12 12	17 40	17 35
3	22 53 08	-7 07	-12 12	10 40 56	13 16 53	6 43	6 49	12 12	17 42	17 37
4	22 56 52	-6 44	-11 59	10 44 53	13 12 57	6 41	6 46	12 12	17 44	17 39
5	23 00 36	-6 21	-11 47	10 48 50	13 09 01	6 39	6 44	12 12	17 45	17 41
6	23 04 19	-5 57	-11 33	10 52 46	13 05 05	6 37	6 41	12 11	17 47	17 43
7	23 08 02	-5 34	-11 19	10 56 43	13 01 09	6 34	6 39	12 11	17 49	17 45
8	23 11 44	-5 11	-11 05	11 00 39	12 57 13	6 32	6 36	12 11	17 51	17 47
9	23 15 26	-4 47	-10 50	11 04 36	12 53 17	6 30	6 33	12 11	17 52	17 49
10	23 19 08	-4 24	-10 35	11 08 32	12 49 21	6 28	6 31	12 10	17 54	17 51
11	23 22 49	-4 00	-10 20	11 12 29	12 45 25	6 25	6 28	12 10	17 56	17 54
12	23 26 30	-3 37	-10 04	11 16 25	12 41 30	6 23	6 26	12 10	17 58	17 56
13	23 30 10	-3 13	-9 48	11 20 22	12 37 34	6 21	6 23	12 10	18 00	17 58
14	23 33 50	-2 50	-9 32	11 24 19	12 33 38	6 19	6 21	12 09	18 01	18 00
15	23 37 30	-2 26	-9 15	11 28 15	12 29 42	6 16	6 18	12 09	18 03	18 02
16	23 41 10	-2 02	-8 58	11 32 12	12 25 46	6 14	6 15	12 09	18 05	18 04
17	23 44 49	-1 39	-8 41	11 36 08	12 21 50	6 12	6 13	12 09	18 07	18 06
18	23 48 28	-1 15	-8 23	11 40 05	12 17 54	6 09	6 10	12 08	18 08	18 08
19	23 52 07	-0 51	-8 06	11 44 01	12 13 58	6 07	6 07	12 08	18 10	18 10
20	23 55 46	-0 28	-7 48	11 47 58	12 10 02	6 05	6 05	12 08	18 12	18 12
21	23 59 25	+0 04	-7 30	11 51 54	12 06 06	6 02	6 02	12 07	18 14	18 14
22	0 03 03	+0 20	-7 12	11 55 51	12 02 10	6 00	5 59	12 07	18 15	18 16
23	0 06 41	+0 44	-6 54	11 59 47	11 58 15	5 58	5 57	12 07	18 17	18 18
24	0 10 20	+1 07	-6 36	12 03 44	11 54 19	5 56	5 54	12 06	18 19	18 20
25	0 13 58	+1 31	-6 17	12 07 41	11 50 23	5 53	5 52	12 06	18 20	18 22
26	0 17 36	+1 54	-5 59	12 11 37	11 46 27	5 51	5 49	12 06	18 22	18 24
27	0 21 15	+2 18	-5 41	12 15 34	11 42 31	5 48	5 46	12 06	18 24	18 26
28	0 24 53	+2 41	-5 23	12 19 30	11 38 35	5 46	5 43	12 05	18 25	18 28
29	0 28 31	+3 05	-5 04	12 23 27	11 34 39	5 44	5 41	12 05	18 27	18 30
30	0 32 09	+3 28	-4 46	12 27 23	11 30 43	5 42	5 38	12 05	18 29	18 32
31	0 35 48	+3 52	-4 28	12 31 20	11 26 47	5 39	5 36	12 04	18 30	18 34

Mean semi-diameter in arc 16'.1; in time 1m 05s.

* In the sense Apparent minus Mean. Throughout March subtract from mean time to get apparent time, or add to apparent time to get mean time.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY is in conjunction on March 1, and for most of the month is too close to the Sun to be visible.

VENUS begins to appear this month as an evening star, low in the west at sunset.

MARS grows rapidly brighter (mag. +0.8 to +0.2) as the earth overtakes it, and moves into Ophiuchus during the month. The planet is now a conspicuous object in the morning sky some degrees to the east of Antares.

JUPITER is moving direct in Taurus and is visible until well after midnight in the western sky.

SATURN is approaching opposition and growing brighter (mag. +0.5). It is now visible before

midnight. Titan is at eastern elongation on March 8 and 24, and at western elongation on March 16.

ASTRONOMERS ROYAL

John Flamsteed	1675-1719
Edmund Halley	1720-1742
James Bradley	1742-1762
Nathaniel Bliss	1762-1764
Nevil Maskelyne	1765-1811
John Pond (d. 1836)	1811-1835
Sir George Biddell Airy (d. 1892)	1835-1881
Sir William Henry Mahoney Christie (d. 1922)	1881-1910
Sir Frank Watson Dyson (d. 1939)	1910-1933
Sir Harold Spencer Jones	1933-

Day	THE MOON								MOONRISE		Moon Souths	MOONSET	
	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator		Phase	Age	52°	56°		52°	56°
	h m	°	'	'	Long.	P.A.		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	19 07	-23.3	57.5	15.7	-43	353	21	25.3	4 55	5 19	8 53	12 59	12 36
2	20 03	-19.9	58.5	15.9	-55	349	13	26.3	5 24	5 42	9 48	14 22	14 05
3	20 59	-15.3	59.4	16.2	-67	347	6	27.3	5 46	5 59	10 41	15 49	15 38
4	21 54	-9.7	60.1	16.4	-79	350	2	28.3	6 05	6 12	11 33	17 17	17 12
5	22 48	-3.5	60.7	16.5	+89	42	0	29.3	6 22	6 24	12 25	18 45	18 47
6	23 42	+3.1	61.0	16.6	+76	316	1	0.9	6 39	6 36	13 17	20 15	20 22
7	0 37	+9.4	60.9	16.6	+64	327	5	1.9	6 58	6 48	14 11	21 45	21 59
8	1 33	+15.2	60.6	16.5	+52	333	12	2.9	7 20	7 04	15 07	23 14	23 35
9	2 32	+20.0	60.1	16.4	+40	338	21	3.9	7 47	7 26	16 05	..	..
10	3 32	+23.5	59.4	16.2	+28	344	31	4.9	8 24	7 56	17 04	0 39	1 06
11	4 33	+25.4	58.6	16.0	-15	351	42	5.9	9 12	8 41	18 03	1 54	2 25
12	5 34	+25.7	57.9	15.8	+3	358	53	6.9	10 12	9 42	19 01	2 55	3 25
13	6 32	+24.6	57.1	15.6	-9	4	63	7.9	11 23	10 56	19 55	3 40	4 07
14	7 28	+22.1	56.5	15.4	-21	9	73	8.9	12 37	12 16	20 46	4 13	4 35
15	8 20	+18.6	55.9	15.2	-33	12	82	9.9	13 52	13 37	21 33	4 37	4 54
16	9 09	+14.3	55.4	15.1	-45	15	89	10.9	15 06	14 56	22 17	4 56	5 08
17	9 56	+9.5	55.0	15.0	-58	14	94	11.9	16 17	16 12	22 58	5 11	5 18
18	10 40	+4.4	54.6	14.9	-70	10	98	12.9	17 27	17 26	23 39	5 25	5 27
19	11 24	-0.9	54.3	14.8	-82	346	100	13.9	18 36	18 40	..	5 38	5 36
20	12 07	-6.0	54.1	14.7	+86	66	100	14.9	19 45	19 54	0 20	5 51	5 45
21	12 51	-10.9	54.0	14.7	+74	49	98	15.9	20 54	21 08	1 01	6 05	5 55
22	13 36	-15.3	54.0	14.7	+62	31	94	16.9	22 04	22 23	1 43	6 22	6 07
23	14 23	-19.2	54.1	14.7	+49	25	89	17.9	23 14	23 38	2 27	6 42	6 22
24	15 12	-22.3	54.3	14.8	+37	19	83	18.9	..	..	3 14	7 09	6 44
25	16 03	-24.5	54.6	14.9	+25	13	75	19.9	0 20	0 48	4 04	7 44	7 15
26	16 56	-25.6	55.1	15.0	+13	7	66	20.9	1 20	1 51	4 55	8 30	7 59
27	17 51	-25.4	55.7	15.2	+1	1	57	21.9	2 10	2 40	5 48	9 29	8 59
28	18 46	-23.9	56.5	15.4	-11	355	47	22.9	2 50	3 17	6 41	10 38	10 13
29	19 41	-21.1	57.4	15.6	-24	350	36	23.9	3 22	3 43	7 34	11 56	11 36
30	20 36	-17.2	58.3	15.9	-36	346	26	24.9	3 46	4 02	8 26	13 18	13 04
31	21 30	-12.1	59.3	16.2	-48	344	17	25.9	4 07	4 16	9 18	14 43	14 35

MERCURY ☿

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
	h m	°	'		h m	52°	56°		h m	°	'		h m	52°	56°
1	22 43	4.1	11	1	12 06	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation		16	22 14	9.9	9	27	10 40	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	
4	22 32	5.5	11	2	11 43			19	22 18	10.3	9	33	10 33		
7	22 22	6.9	11	7	11 22			22	22 25	10.3	8	40	10 28		
10	22 16	8.2	10	13	11 05			25	22 34	10.0	8	45	10 26		
13	22 13	9.2	10	20	10 51			28	22 44	9.5	8	50	10 25		
16	22 14	9.9	9	27	10 40			31	22 57	8.6	7	55	10 26		

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high E.	
	h m	°	'		h m	52°	56°		h m	°	'		h m	52°	56°
1	23 15	-6.4	10	99	12 42	17 39	17 30	1	16 36	21.3	7	89	2 44	3 14	6 02
6	23 38	-3.9	10	99	12 46	17 56	17 49	6	16 47	21.7	8	89	2 38	3 10	5 53
11	0 01	-1.3	10	99	12 48	18 12	18 08	11	16 57	22.1	8	89	2 32	3 04	5 44
16	0 23	+1.2	10	98	12 52	18 28	18 26	16	17 08	22.4	8	89	2 26	2 59	5 35
21	0 46	+3.8	10	98	12 54	18 44	18 45	21	17 18	22.7	9	89	2 19	2 53	5 26
26	1 09	+6.3	10	97	12 58	19 00	19 03	26	17 28	23.0	9	89	2 12	2 46	5 16
31	1 32	+8.8	10	97	13 01	19 16	19 21	31	17 38	23.2	10	89	2 03	2 39	5 06

MARS ♂

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.	
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	6 47	5 39	6 57	5 49	6 56	5 45	6 59	5 46	6 58	5 40	7 11	5 49	7 16	5 59
2	6 45	5 41	6 55	5 51	6 53	5 47	6 56	5 48	6 55	5 42	7 08	5 52	7 13	6 01
3	6 43	5 43	6 52	5 53	6 51	5 48	6 54	5 49	6 53	5 44	7 06	5 54	7 11	6 02
4	6 41	5 45	6 50	5 55	6 49	5 50	6 52	5 51	6 51	5 46	7 03	5 56	7 09	6 04
5	6 39	5 46	6 48	5 56	6 46	5 52	6 49	5 53	6 48	5 48	7 01	5 58	7 06	6 06
6	6 37	5 48	6 46	5 58	6 44	5 54	6 47	5 55	6 46	5 50	6 58	6 00	7 04	6 08
7	6 34	5 50	6 44	6 00	6 41	5 56	6 44	5 57	6 43	5 52	6 56	6 02	7 01	6 10
8	6 32	5 51	6 42	6 01	6 39	5 58	6 42	5 59	6 41	5 54	6 53	6 04	6 59	6 12
9	6 30	5 53	6 40	6 03	6 37	5 59	6 40	6 00	6 38	5 56	6 50	6 06	6 56	6 14
10	6 28	5 55	6 37	6 05	6 35	6 01	6 38	6 02	6 36	5 58	6 48	6 08	6 54	6 16
11	6 25	5 56	6 35	6 06	6 32	6 03	6 35	6 04	6 33	6 01	6 45	6 11	6 51	6 19
12	6 23	5 58	6 33	6 08	6 30	6 05	6 33	6 06	6 31	6 03	6 43	6 13	6 49	6 21
13	6 21	6 00	6 31	6 10	6 28	6 07	6 31	6 08	6 28	6 05	6 40	6 15	6 46	6 23
14	6 19	6 01	6 29	6 11	6 26	6 08	6 29	6 10	6 26	6 07	6 38	6 17	6 44	6 25
15	6 16	6 03	6 26	6 13	6 23	6 10	6 26	6 11	6 23	6 08	6 35	6 19	6 41	6 26
16	6 14	6 05	6 24	6 15	6 21	6 12	6 24	6 13	6 21	6 10	6 32	6 21	6 39	6 28
17	6 12	6 07	6 22	6 17	6 19	6 14	6 21	6 15	6 18	6 12	6 30	6 23	6 36	6 30
18	6 09	6 08	6 19	6 18	6 16	6 15	6 19	6 17	6 16	6 14	6 27	6 25	6 34	6 32
19	6 07	6 10	6 17	6 20	6 14	6 17	6 16	6 19	6 13	6 16	6 24	6 27	6 31	6 34
20	6 05	6 12	6 15	6 22	6 12	6 19	6 14	6 21	6 11	6 18	6 22	6 29	6 29	6 36
21	6 02	6 14	6 12	6 24	6 09	6 21	6 11	6 23	6 08	6 20	6 19	6 31	6 26	6 38
22	6 00	6 15	6 10	6 25	6 07	6 22	6 09	6 25	6 06	6 22	6 16	6 33	6 24	6 40
23	5 58	6 17	6 08	6 27	6 05	6 24	6 06	6 27	6 03	6 24	6 14	6 35	6 21	6 42
24	5 56	6 19	6 06	6 29	6 02	6 26	6 04	6 28	6 01	6 25	6 11	6 37	6 19	6 43
25	5 53	6 20	6 03	6 30	6 00	6 27	6 01	6 30	5 58	6 27	6 09	6 39	6 16	6 45
26	5 51	6 22	6 01	6 32	5 58	6 29	5 59	6 32	5 56	6 29	6 06	6 41	6 14	6 47
27	5 49	6 24	5 59	6 34	5 55	6 31	5 56	6 34	5 53	6 31	6 03	6 43	6 11	6 49
28	5 46	6 25	5 56	6 35	5 53	6 32	5 54	6 35	5 50	6 33	6 00	6 45	6 08	6 51
29	5 44	6 27	5 54	6 37	5 51	6 34	5 52	6 37	5 48	6 35	5 58	6 47	6 06	6 53
30	5 42	6 29	5 52	6 38	5 49	6 36	5 50	6 39	5 45	6 37	5 55	6 49	6 03	6 55
31	5 40	6 30	5 50	6 40	5 46	6 37	5 47	6 40	5 43	6 39	5 53	6 51	6 01	6 57

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Souths	5° high in West		R.A.	Dec. -	5° high in East		Souths
				52°	56°			52°	56°	
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	5 03.6	22 32	18 28	25 57	26 14	14 30.7	12 07	23 32	23 46	27 53
11	5 06.8	22 38	17 52	25 21	25 39	14 29.7	12 00	22 51	23 05	27 13
21	5 11.2	22 45	17 17	24 47	25 05	14 28.0	11 50	22 09	22 23	26 32
31	5 16.8	22 52	16 43	24 14	24 32	14 25.9	11 38	21 26	21 40	25 50

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 38"; of Saturn 18". Diameters of Saturn's rings 41" and 13".

URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Souths	10° high in West		R.A.	Dec. -	10° high in East		Souths
				52°	56°			52°	56°	
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	7 23.9	22 32	20 47	27 39	27 52	13 38.1	8 21	22 54	23 09	27 01
11	7 23.1	22 34	20 07	26 59	27 12	13 37.4	8 16	22 13	22 28	26 21
21	7 22.7	22 35	19 28	26 20	26 32	13 36.6	8 11	21 32	21 48	25 40
31	7 22.6	22 35	18 48	25 40	25 53	13 35.7	8 05	20 51	21 06	25 00

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

DAY OF		
Month	Week	
1	Th.	
2	F.	Richard Cobden d. 1865. Neville Cardus b. 1889
3	S.	Reginald Heber d. 1828. Jean de Reszke d. 1925
4	S.	5th Sunday in Lent. Passion Sunday
5	M.	
6	Tu.	John Stow d. 1605. Danton d. 1794
7	W.	
8	Th.	Sir Adrian Boulton b. 1889
9	F.	
10	S.	
11	S.	6th Sunday in Lent. Palm Sunday
12	M.	F. D. Roosevelt d. 1945
13	Tu.	Sir A. T. Harris b. 1892. Harold Stassen b. 1907
14	W.	HILARY LAW SITTINGS END
15	Th.	MAUNDY THURSDAY
16	F.	Good Friday
17	S.	Benjamin Franklin d. 1790
18	S.	Easter Day
19	M.	Easter Monday. Earl of Beaconsfield d. 1881
20	Tu.	Easter Tuesday
21	W.	QUEEN ELIZABETH II BORN 1926
22	Th.	George du Maurier d. 1896. Bishop Stubbs d. 1901
23	F.	St. GEORGE'S DAY. Shakespeare b. 1564; d. 1616
24	S.	Lord Dowding b. 1882
25	S.	1st Sunday after Easter. Low Sunday. St. Mark
26	M.	Defoe d. 1730
27	Tu.	EASTER LAW SITTINGS BEGIN
28	W.	Lionel Barrymore b. 1878
29	Th.	Sir T. Beecham b. 1879. Sir M. Sargent b. 1895
30	F.	



*Aperire, to open. Earth
opens to receive seed.*

Sun's Longitude 30° 8' 20" 15"



PHENOMENA

April 4^d 18^h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 6° S.

8^d 3^h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 3° S.

15. Neptune in opposition.

19^d 5^h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 8° N.

23^d 17^h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 1° N.

26. Saturn in opposition.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d h	d h
Mar. 1 24	Mar. 16 23	
April 1 23	April 15 21	
May 1 20	May 16 19	

Cepheus (below the Pole), Cassiopeia (below the Pole), Ursa Major, Leo Minor, Leo, Sextans, Hydra and Crater.

PHASES OF THE MOON

d h m

- New Moon 3 12 25
- ☾ First Quarter 10 05 05
- Full Moon 18 05 48
- ☾ Last Quarter 26 04 57

d h

- Perigee (221,870 miles) ... 3 20
- Apogee (252,570 ") ... 17 20
- Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on April 1, 290°.

According to the Summer Time Act, 1925, Summer Time 1954 should begin at 2 A.M. on April 11 and should end on October 3 at 2 A.M., but other dates may be fixed by Order in Council.

MONTHLY NOTES

April 1. All Fools' Day.

— Refreshment House Licences to be renewed.

5. Income Tax Year (1953-54) ends. 6. Old Lady Day.

8. Lady Day Fire Insurances must be paid.

15. County Sheriffs (Eng. and W.) begin term of office.

16. Good Friday. Banks and Stock Exchange closed.

17. Lent ends at midnight.

18. First day of Jewish Passover.

19. Bank and General Holiday, England, Wales and N. Ireland.

22. Israel State Day.

Day	THE SUN			Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries	SUNRISE		Sun Souths	SUNSET	
	Right Ascension	Dec. +	Equation of Time*			52°	56°		52°	56°
	h m s	°	m s	h m s	h m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	0 39 26	4 15	— 4 10	12 35 16	11 22 51	5 37	5 33	12 04	18 32	18 36
2	0 43 05	4 38	— 3 52	12 39 13	11 18 55	5 35	5 30	12 04	18 34	18 39
3	0 46 44	5 01	— 3 34	12 43 10	11 15 00	5 32	5 28	12 03	18 36	18 41
4	0 50 23	5 24	— 3 17	12 47 06	11 11 04	5 30	5 25	12 03	18 37	18 43
5	0 54 02	5 47	— 2 59	12 51 03	11 07 08	5 28	5 22	12 03	18 39	18 45
6	0 57 41	6 10	— 2 42	12 54 59	11 03 12	5 26	5 20	12 03	18 41	18 47
7	1 01 20	6 33	— 2 24	12 58 56	10 59 16	5 23	5 17	12 02	18 42	18 49
8	1 05 00	6 55	— 2 07	13 02 52	10 55 20	5 21	5 15	12 02	18 44	18 51
9	1 08 39	7 18	— 1 51	13 06 49	10 51 24	5 19	5 12	12 02	18 46	18 53
10	1 12 19	7 40	— 1 34	13 10 45	10 47 28	5 16	5 10	12 01	18 48	18 55
11	1 16 00	8 02	— 1 18	13 14 42	10 43 32	5 14	5 07	12 01	18 49	18 57
12	1 19 40	8 24	— 1 02	13 18 39	10 39 36	5 12	5 04	12 01	18 51	18 59
13	1 23 21	8 46	— 0 46	13 22 35	10 35 40	5 10	5 02	12 01	18 53	19 01
14	1 27 02	9 08	— 0 30	13 26 32	10 31 45	5 07	4 59	12 00	18 54	19 03
15	1 30 43	9 30	— 0 15	13 30 28	10 27 49	5 05	4 57	12 00	18 56	19 05
16	1 34 25	9 51	— 0 00	13 34 25	10 23 53	5 03	4 54	12 00	18 58	19 07
17	1 38 07	10 12	+ 0 14	13 38 21	10 19 57	5 01	4 52	12 00	19 00	19 09
18	1 41 49	10 34	+ 0 28	13 42 18	10 16 01	4 59	4 49	11 59	19 01	19 11
19	1 45 32	10 55	+ 0 42	13 46 14	10 12 05	4 56	4 47	11 59	19 03	19 13
20	1 49 15	11 15	+ 0 56	13 50 11	10 08 09	4 54	4 44	11 59	19 05	19 15
21	1 52 59	11 36	+ 1 08	13 54 08	10 04 13	4 52	4 42	11 59	19 06	19 17
22	1 56 43	11 56	+ 1 21	13 58 04	10 00 17	4 50	4 39	11 59	19 08	19 19
23	2 00 28	12 17	+ 1 33	14 02 01	9 56 21	4 48	4 37	11 58	19 10	19 21
24	2 04 13	12 37	+ 1 45	14 05 57	9 52 25	4 46	4 34	11 58	19 11	19 23
25	2 07 58	12 56	+ 1 56	14 09 54	9 48 30	4 44	4 32	11 58	19 13	19 25
26	2 11 44	13 16	+ 2 06	14 13 50	9 44 34	4 42	4 30	11 58	19 15	19 27
27	2 15 30	13 35	+ 2 16	14 17 47	9 40 38	4 40	4 27	11 58	19 16	19 29
28	2 19 17	13 55	+ 2 26	14 21 43	9 36 42	4 38	4 25	11 57	19 18	19 31
29	2 23 05	14 14	+ 2 35	14 25 40	9 32 46	4 36	4 22	11 57	19 20	19 33
30	2 26 53	14 32	+ 2 44	14 29 37	9 28 50	4 34	4 20	11 57	19 22	19 35

Mean semi-diameter in arc 16'.0; in time 1m 05s.

* In the sense Apparent minus Mean. From April 1-16 apply as in March (see page 101) and for the remainder of the month as in May (see page 109).

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY remains too close to the Sun to be seen*

VENUS is a brilliant evening star, setting more than an hour after the Sun.

MARS enters Sagittarius at the beginning of April. It continues to grow brighter, but is well south of the equator, rising in the south-east in the early hours of the morning.

JUPITER is still visible as a brilliant evening star (mag. -1.6) in Taurus, but now sets before midnight.

SATURN is at opposition on the 26th in the eastern part of the constellation Virgo. The planet is brighter (mag. +0.4) than it has been for some years, owing to the increased angle of tilt of the rings. Titan is at western elongation on April 1 and 17, and at eastern elongation on April 9 and 25.

NEPTUNE is at opposition on the 15th, but is only of the 8th magnitude. Its position is then 4° north-east of *Spica*, and it may be seen in a small telescope as a disc of diameter 2".

THE SPIRAL STRUCTURE OF THE GALAXY. Several independent proofs of the spiral structure of our Galaxy have been developed during 1952. The area so far investigated covers part of the Milky Way from Monoceros northwards through Taurus to Cygnus, and there seems no doubt that this region consists of two spiral arms, the nearer of which comes close to the Sun, while the other arm is some 5,000 light-years distant.

The main proof depends on improved measures of the distances of certain very hot stars (spectral types O and B) which are known to excite luminosity in galactic nebulae. The distances fall into

Continued on page 125

Day	THE MOON								MOONRISE				Moon Souths	MOONSET	
	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator		Phase	Age	52°	56°	52°	56°			
					Long.	P.A.									
	h m	°			°	°		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m		
1	22 23	- 6.3	60.2	16.4	- 60	344	9	26.9	4 25	4 29	10 09	16 10	16 08		
2	23 17	+ 0.1	60.9	16.6	- 72	348	4	27.9	4 42	4 41	11 01	17 39	17 43		
3	0 12	+ 6.5	61.3	16.7	- 85	10	1	28.9	5 00	4 54	11 54	19 10	19 20		
4	1 08	+ 12.7	61.4	16.7	- 1 83	302	1	0.5	5 21	5 08	12 51	20 42	20 59		
5	2 08	+ 18.0	61.2	16.7	+ 71	328	4	1.5	5 46	5 28	13 50	22 12	22 36		
6	3 09	+ 22.1	60.7	16.5	+ 59	338	9	2.5	6 20	5 55	14 51	23 35	..		
7	4 12	+ 24.7	59.9	16.3	+ 46	347	17	3.5	7 05	6 36	15 53	..	0 04		
8	5 15	+ 25.5	59.0	16.1	+ 34	354	27	4.5	8 03	7 33	16 53	0 44	1 14		
9	6 16	+ 24.8	58.1	15.8	+ 22	1	37	5.5	9 12	8 45	17 50	1 36	2 04		
10	7 14	+ 22.6	57.2	15.6	+ 10	7	48	6.5	10 27	10 05	18 42	2 14	2 37		
11	8 08	+ 19.3	56.4	15.4	- 2	12	58	7.5	11 43	11 26	19 31	2 41	2 59		
12	8 58	+ 15.1	55.7	15.2	- 15	15	68	8.5	12 57	12 45	20 16	3 02	3 15		
13	9 45	+ 10.5	55.1	15.0	- 27	18	77	9.5	14 08	14 02	20 58	3 18	3 27		
14	10 30	+ 5.5	54.7	14.9	- 39	18	84	10.5	15 18	15 16	21 39	3 33	3 36		
15	11 13	+ 0.3	54.3	14.8	- 51	17	91	11.5	16 26	16 29	22 19	3 46	3 45		
16	11 56	- 4.8	54.1	14.7	- 63	13	95	12.5	17 35	17 42	23 00	3 59	3 54		
17	12 40	- 9.7	54.0	14.7	- 75	3	98	13.5	18 44	18 56	23 42	4 13	4 04		
18	13 24	- 14.2	53.9	14.7	- 88	320	100	14.5	19 54	20 11	..	4 29	4 15		
19	14 11	- 18.2	54.0	14.7	+ 80	49	99	15.5	21 03	21 26	0 25	4 48	4 30		
20	14 59	- 21.5	54.2	14.8	+ 68	29	97	16.5	22 10	22 37	1 12	5 13	4 50		
21	15 50	- 23.9	54.4	14.8	+ 56	19	93	17.5	23 12	23 42	2 00	5 46	5 18		
22	16 43	- 25.2	54.7	14.9	+ 44	11	88	18.5	..	..	2 51	6 28	5 58
23	17 37	- 25.3	55.2	15.0	+ 32	4	80	19.5	0 05	0 35	3 43	7 22	6 52		
24	18 31	- 24.2	55.7	15.2	+ 19	357	72	20.5	0 48	1 15	4 35	8 27	8 00		
25	19 25	- 21.8	56.4	15.4	+ 7	352	62	21.5	1 21	1 44	5 27	9 40	9 19		
26	20 19	- 18.3	57.2	15.6	- 5	347	52	22.5	1 48	2 05	6 18	10 58	10 42		
27	21 11	- 13.7	58.1	15.8	- 17	343	41	23.5	2 09	2 21	7 08	12 19	12 09		
28	22 03	- 8.4	58.9	16.1	- 29	341	31	24.5	2 27	2 34	7 57	13 41	13 37		
29	22 55	- 2.4	59.8	16.3	- 42	340	21	25.5	2 44	2 46	8 47	15 06	15 07		
30	23 48	- 3.9	60.5	16.5	- 54	342	12	26.5	3 01	2 58	9 38	16 34	16 41		

MERCURY ♿

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
						52°	56°							52°	56°
	h m	°			h m				h m	°			h m		
1	23 01	8.3	7	56	10 26	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation		16	0 19	- 0.8	6	75	10 45	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	
4	23 15	7.2	7	60	10 28			19	0 36	+ 1.3	6	79	10 51		
7	23 29	5.9	6	64	10 31			22	0 55	+ 3.4	5	83	10 58		
10	23 45	4.4	6	68	10 35			25	1 15	+ 5.7	5	87	11 06		
13	0 01	2.6	6	72	10 40			28	1 36	+ 8.2	5	91	11 15		
16	0 19	0.8	6	75	10 45			31	1 57	+ 10.6	5	94	11 26		

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high E.	
						52°	56°							52°	56°
	h m	°			h m	h m	h m		h m	°			h m	h m	h m
1	1 36	9.2	10	97	13 01	19 20	19 24	1	17 40	23.3	10	89	2 02	2 37	5 04
6	2 00	11.6	10	96	13 05	19 35	19 42	6	17 49	23.4	10	89	1 53	2 29	4 53
11	2 23	13.8	10	95	13 09	19 51	20 00	11	17 57	23.6	11	90	1 43	2 20	4 42
16	2 47	16.0	11	95	13 13	20 07	20 18	16	18 05	23.8	11	90	1 33	2 10	4 30
21	3 11	17.9	11	94	13 18	20 22	20 35	21	18 13	23.9	12	91	1 22	2 00	4 18
26	3 36	19.6	11	93	13 23	20 37	20 52	26	18 19	24.1	13	91	1 10	1 49	4 05
31	4 01	21.2	11	92	13 29	20 52	21 08	31	18 25	24.2	13	92	0 58	1 37	3 51

MARS ♂

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	5 38	6 32	5 48	6 41	5 44	6 39	5 45	6 42	5 40	6 41	5 50	6 53	5 58	6 59
2	5 36	6 34	5 46	6 43	5 42	6 41	5 43	6 44	5 38	6 43	5 47	6 56	5 56	7 01
3	5 33	6 36	5 43	6 45	5 39	6 43	5 40	6 46	5 35	6 45	5 45	6 58	5 53	7 03
4	5 31	6 37	5 41	6 46	5 37	6 45	5 38	6 48	5 33	6 47	5 42	7 00	5 51	7 05
5	5 29	6 39	5 39	6 48	5 34	6 47	5 35	6 50	5 30	6 49	5 39	7 02	5 48	7 07
6	5 27	6 40	5 37	6 50	5 32	6 49	5 33	6 52	5 28	6 51	5 37	7 04	5 46	7 09
7	5 24	6 42	5 34	6 51	5 29	6 50	5 30	6 54	5 25	6 53	5 34	7 06	5 43	7 11
8	5 22	6 43	5 32	6 53	5 27	6 52	5 28	6 55	5 23	6 55	5 32	7 08	5 41	7 12
9	5 20	6 45	5 30	6 55	5 25	6 54	5 26	6 57	5 20	6 57	5 29	7 10	5 39	7 14
10	5 17	6 47	5 27	6 57	5 22	6 56	5 23	6 59	5 18	6 59	5 27	7 12	5 36	7 16
11	5 15	6 48	5 25	6 58	5 20	6 57	5 21	7 01	5 15	7 01	5 24	7 14	5 34	7 18
12	5 13	6 50	5 23	7 00	5 18	6 59	5 18	7 03	5 12	7 03	5 21	7 16	5 31	7 20
13	5 11	6 52	5 21	7 02	5 16	7 01	5 16	7 04	5 10	7 04	5 19	7 18	5 29	7 22
14	5 08	6 53	5 18	7 03	5 13	7 02	5 14	7 06	5 08	7 06	5 16	7 20	5 26	7 24
15	5 06	6 55	5 16	7 05	5 11	7 04	5 11	7 08	5 05	7 08	5 14	7 22	5 24	7 26
16	5 04	6 57	5 14	7 07	5 09	7 06	5 09	7 10	5 03	7 10	5 11	7 24	5 21	7 28
17	5 02	6 59	5 12	7 09	5 07	7 08	5 07	7 12	5 01	7 12	5 09	7 26	5 19	7 30
18	5 00	7 00	5 10	7 10	5 05	7 09	5 04	7 14	4 58	7 14	5 06	7 28	5 16	7 32
19	4 57	7 02	5 07	7 12	5 02	7 11	5 02	7 16	4 56	7 16	5 04	7 30	5 14	7 34
20	4 55	7 04	5 05	7 14	5 00	7 13	5 00	7 18	4 53	7 18	5 01	7 32	5 12	7 36
21	4 53	7 05	5 03	7 15	4 58	7 14	4 57	7 19	4 51	7 20	4 59	7 34	5 09	7 37
22	4 51	7 07	5 01	7 17	4 56	7 16	4 55	7 21	4 48	7 22	4 56	7 36	5 07	7 39
23	4 49	7 09	4 59	7 19	4 54	7 18	4 53	7 23	4 46	7 24	4 54	7 38	5 05	7 41
24	4 47	7 10	4 57	7 20	4 52	7 19	4 51	7 24	4 43	7 26	4 51	7 40	5 02	7 43
25	4 45	7 12	4 55	7 22	4 50	7 21	4 49	7 26	4 41	7 28	4 49	7 42	5 00	7 45
26	4 43	7 14	4 53	7 24	4 48	7 23	4 47	7 28	4 39	7 30	4 47	7 44	4 58	7 47
27	4 41	7 15	4 51	7 25	4 46	7 25	4 45	7 30	4 37	7 32	4 45	7 46	4 56	7 49
28	4 40	7 17	4 50	7 27	4 44	7 26	4 43	7 31	4 35	7 33	4 43	7 47	4 54	7 50
29	4 38	7 19	4 48	7 28	4 42	7 28	4 41	7 33	4 32	7 35	4 40	7 49	4 52	7 52
30	4 36	7 21	4 46	7 30	4 39	7 30	4 38	7 35	4 30	7 37	4 38	7 51	4 49	7 54

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Souths	5° high in West		R.A.	Dec. -	5° high in East		Souths
				52°	56°			52°	56°	
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	5 17.4	22 53	16 40	24 11	24 29	14 25.6	11 36	21 22	21 36	25 46
11	5 24.0	23 01	16 07	23 39	23 57	14 23.1	11 22	20 38	20 52	25 04
21	5 31.3	23 08	15 35	23 08	23 26	14 20.2	11 08	19 55	20 08	24 22
31	5 39.4	23 13	15 04	22 38	22 56	14 17.3	10 53	19 11	19 24	23 40

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 35"; of Saturn 19". Diameters of Saturn's rings 43" and 13".

URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Souths	10° high in West		R.A.	Dec. -	10° high in East		Souths
				52°	56°			52°	56°	
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	7 22.6	22 35	18 44	25 36	25 49	13 35.6	8 05	20 47	21 02	24 56
11	7 23.0	22 34	18 05	24 57	25 10	13 34.6	7 59	20 06	20 21	24 16
21	7 23.7	22 32	17 27	24 18	24 31	13 33.5	7 53	19 25	19 40	23 35
31	7 24.8	22 30	16 41	23 40	23 53	13 32.5	7 47	18 44	18 59	22 55

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

DAY OF		
Month	Week	
1	S.	St. Philip and St. James. Gen. Mark Clark b. 1896
2	S.	2nd Sunday after Easter
3	M.	Thomas Hood d. 1845
4	Tu.	Joseph Whitaker b. 1820
5	W.	Napoleon d. 1821. Dr. G. F. Fisher b. 1887
6	Th.	Edward VII d. 1910
7	F.	George Lansbury d. 1940
8	S.	J. S. Mill d. 1873. Elizabeth Robins d. 1952
9	S.	3rd S. after Easter. OFFICIAL END OF WAR IN
10	M.	Monica Dickens b. 1915 [EUROPE (1945)]
11	Tu.	Earl of Chatham d. 1778
12	W.	Sir Charles Barry d. 1860
13	Th.	Viset. Milner d. 1925. Nansen d. 1930
14	F.	Viset. Allenby d. 1936
15	S.	Edmund Kean d. 1833
16	S.	4th Sunday after Easter
17	M.	Paganini d. 1840. Relief of Mafeking 1900
18	Tu.	Margot Fonteyn b. 1919
19	W.	Sir M. Balcan b. 1896. T. E. Lawrence d. 1935
20	Th.	
21	F.	Sir George Frampton d. 1928
22	S.	Dr. D. F. Malan b. 1874
23	S.	5th Sunday after Easter. Rogation Sunday
24	M.	Empire Day. Queen Victoria b. 1819
25	Tu.	William Paley d. 1805. Richard Dimbleby b. 1913
26	W.	
27	Th.	Ascension Day. Holy Thursday
28	F.	Anne Brontë d. 1849 [1953]
29	S.	Oak Apple Day. Summit of Mt. Everest reached,
30	S.	Sunday after Ascension. John Barrymore d. 1942
31	M.	UNION DAY, SOUTH AFRICA



Maia, goddess of growth
and increase.

Sun's Longitude 60° 11 21d 15h



PHENOMENA

May 4d 13h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 3° S.

5d 20h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 2° S.

8. Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun.

16d 7h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 8° N.

21d 8h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 1° S.

23d 12h. Venus in conjunction with Jupiter. Venus 1° 5 N.

31d 19h. Mercury in conjunction with Jupiter. Mercury 2° 2 N.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d h		d h
April	1 24	April	15 23
May	1 22	May	16 21
June	1 20	June	15 19

Cepheus (below the Pole), Cassiopeia (below the Pole), Ursa Minor, Ursa Major, Canes Venatici, Coma Berenices, Bootes, Leo, Virgo, Crater, Corvus and Hydra.

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d h m
● New Moon.....	2 20 22
☾ First Quarter.....	9 18 17
○ Full Moon.....	17 21 47
☾ Last Quarter.....	25 13 49

	d h
Perigee (222,210 miles) ..	2 07
Apogee (252,330 ")..	15 02
Perigee (224,240 ")..	30 13
Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on May 1, 288°.	

See note on Summer Time, page 104

MONTHLY NOTES

- May 3. Bank Holiday, Scotland.
—, Poland's National Day.
4. Ramadan begins.
9. Half-Quarter Day.
13. Old May Day (see note, p. 96).
15. Scottish Term Day.
17. Norway's National Day.
21. Old Half-Quarter Day (see note, p. 96).
25. Argentina's Independence Day.
28. Removal Day, Scotland.

Day	THE SUN			Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries	SUNRISE		Sun Souths	SUNSET	
	Right Ascension	Dec. +	Equation of Time*			52°	56°		52°	56°
	h m s	°	m s	h m s	h m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	2 30 41	14 51	+ 2 52	14 33 33	9 24 54	4 32	4 18	11 57	19 23	19 37
2	2 34 31	15 09	+ 2 59	14 37 30	9 20 58	4 30	4 16	11 57	19 25	19 39
3	2 38 20	15 27	+ 3 06	14 41 26	9 17 02	4 28	4 13	11 57	19 26	19 41
4	2 42 10	15 45	+ 3 12	14 45 23	9 13 06	4 26	4 11	11 57	19 28	19 43
5	2 46 01	16 02	+ 3 18	14 49 19	9 09 10	4 24	4 09	11 57	19 30	19 45
6	2 49 52	16 19	+ 3 23	14 53 16	9 05 15	4 22	4 07	11 57	19 32	19 47
7	2 53 44	16 36	+ 3 28	14 57 12	9 01 19	4 21	4 05	11 56	19 33	19 49
8	2 57 37	16 53	+ 3 32	15 01 09	8 57 23	4 19	4 03	11 56	19 35	19 51
9	3 01 30	17 09	+ 3 36	15 05 06	8 53 27	4 17	4 00	11 56	19 36	19 53
10	3 05 23	17 25	+ 3 39	15 09 02	8 49 31	4 16	3 58	11 56	19 38	19 55
11	3 09 17	17 41	+ 3 42	15 12 59	8 45 35	4 14	3 56	11 56	19 40	19 57
12	3 13 12	17 57	+ 3 44	15 16 55	8 41 39	4 12	3 54	11 56	19 41	19 59
13	3 17 07	18 12	+ 3 45	15 20 52	8 37 43	4 10	3 52	11 56	19 43	20 01
14	3 21 03	18 27	+ 3 46	15 24 48	8 33 47	4 09	3 51	11 56	19 44	20 03
15	3 24 59	18 41	+ 3 46	15 28 45	8 29 51	4 07	3 49	11 56	19 46	20 05
16	3 28 56	18 55	+ 3 46	15 32 41	8 25 55	4 06	3 47	11 56	19 48	20 07
17	3 32 53	19 09	+ 3 45	15 36 38	8 22 00	4 04	3 45	11 56	19 49	20 08
18	3 36 51	19 23	+ 3 44	15 40 35	8 18 04	4 03	3 43	11 56	19 51	20 10
19	3 40 49	19 36	+ 3 42	15 44 31	8 14 08	4 01	3 42	11 56	19 52	20 12
20	3 44 49	19 49	+ 3 39	15 48 28	8 10 12	4 00	3 40	11 56	19 54	20 14
21	3 48 48	20 02	+ 3 36	15 52 24	8 06 16	3 59	3 38	11 56	19 55	20 16
22	3 52 48	20 14	+ 3 32	15 56 21	8 02 20	3 57	3 36	11 56	19 56	20 17
23	3 56 49	20 26	+ 3 28	16 00 17	7 58 24	3 56	3 35	11 57	19 58	20 19
24	4 00 50	20 38	+ 3 24	16 04 14	7 54 28	3 55	3 33	11 57	19 59	20 21
25	4 04 52	20 49	+ 3 18	16 08 10	7 50 32	3 54	3 32	11 57	20 00	20 22
26	4 08 54	21 00	+ 3 13	16 12 07	7 46 36	3 52	3 30	11 57	20 02	20 24
27	4 12 57	21 10	+ 3 06	16 16 04	7 42 40	3 51	3 29	11 57	20 03	20 26
28	4 17 01	21 20	+ 2 59	16 20 00	7 38 45	3 50	3 28	11 57	20 04	20 27
29	4 21 04	21 30	+ 2 52	16 23 57	7 34 49	3 49	3 26	11 57	20 06	20 29
30	4 25 09	21 39	+ 2 44	16 27 53	7 30 53	3 48	3 25	11 57	20 07	20 30
31	4 29 14	21 48	+ 2 36	16 31 50	7 26 57	3 47	3 24	11 57	20 08	20 32

Mean semi-diameter in arc 15'.8; in time 1m 07^s.

* In the sense Apparent *minus* Mean. Throughout May add to mean time to get apparent time, or subtract from apparent time to get mean time.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY is at superior conjunction on May 8, but may be glimpsed at the end of the month as an evening star. The planet may be found 2° north of Jupiter on the evening of May 31.

VENUS is a conspicuous object in the evening sky (mag. -3.4), passing north of Aldebaran on the 7th, and setting more than 2 hours after the Sun at the end of the month. Venus passes 1½° north of Jupiter on the 23rd.

MARS reaches a stationary point in Sagittarius

on the 23rd. By the end of the month it is brighter than Jupiter, and rises in the south-east before midnight.

JUPITER is now approaching conjunction with the Sun, but is still visible for about an hour after sunset. At the end of the month it moves from Taurus into Gemini. (Mag. -1.5)

SATURN is now visible all night, and is conspicuous in a rather barren part of the sky to the east of Spica. Titan may be seen at western elongation on May 2 and 18, and at eastern elongation on May 10 and 26.

THE MOON

MOONRISE

MOONSET

Day	THE MOON							MOONRISE		Moon Souths	MOONSET	
	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator Long.	P.A.	Phase	Age	52°	56°	52°	56°
	h m	°	′	″	°	°		d	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	0 42	+10.0	61.0	16.6	-66	347	5	27.5	3 21	3 12	10 32	18 04
2	1 40	+15.7	61.3	16.7	-78	1	1	28.5	3 44	3 29	11 30	19 36
3	2 41	+20.4	61.2	16.7	+89	278	0	0.2	4 13	3 52	12 31	21 05
4	3 45	+23.6	60.8	16.6	+77	335	2	1.2	4 54	4 27	13 34	22 33
5	4 50	+25.2	60.2	16.4	+65	348	7	2.2	5 47	5 18	14 37	23 53
6	5 54	+25.0	59.3	16.2	+53	358	14	3.2	6 55	6 26	15 38	..
7	6 54	+23.2	58.4	15.9	+40	5	22	4.2	8 10	7 46	16 34	0 09
8	7 51	+20.2	57.4	15.6	+28	11	32	5.2	9 28	9 09	17 25	0 42
9	8 43	+16.2	56.5	15.4	+16	15	42	6.2	10 44	10 31	18 12	1 05
10	9 32	+11.6	55.7	15.2	+4	18	52	7.2	11 57	11 49	18 56	1 24
11	10 18	+6.6	55.1	15.0	-8	20	62	8.2	13 08	13 05	19 38	1 39
12	11 02	+1.5	54.6	14.9	-21	21	71	9.2	14 17	14 18	20 18	1 53
13	11 45	-3.6	54.3	14.8	-33	20	80	10.2	15 25	15 31	20 58	2 06
14	12 28	-8.6	54.1	14.7	-45	18	87	11.2	16 34	16 45	21 40	2 20
15	13 13	-13.2	54.0	14.7	-57	14	92	12.2	17 43	17 59	22 23	2 35
16	13 59	-17.3	54.0	14.7	-69	8	96	13.2	18 53	19 14	23 09	2 54
17	14 47	-20.7	54.2	14.8	-82	354	99	14.2	20 01	20 27	23 57	3 17
18	15 37	-23.3	54.4	14.8	+86	88	100	15.2	21 05	21 34	..	3 47
19	16 30	-24.9	54.7	14.9	+74	23	99	16.2	22 01	22 31	0 47	4 27
20	17 24	-25.3	55.1	15.0	+62	8	96	17.2	22 47	23 15	1 39	5 18
21	18 19	-24.4	55.5	15.1	+50	360	91	18.2	23 23	23 47	2 32	6 20
22	19 13	-22.3	56.1	15.3	+37	353	84	19.2	23 51	..	3 23	7 31
23	20 06	-19.0	56.6	15.4	+25	347	76	20.2	..	0 10	4 14	8 47
24	20 58	-14.8	57.3	15.6	+13	343	67	21.2	0 13	0 27	5 03	10 05
25	21 48	-9.7	58.0	15.8	+1	340	56	22.2	0 32	0 40	5 51	11 25
26	22 39	-4.1	58.7	16.0	-11	338	45	23.2	0 49	0 52	6 39	12 46
27	23 29	+1.9	59.4	16.2	-24	338	34	24.2	1 05	1 04	7 28	14 09
28	0 22	+7.9	60.0	16.3	-36	340	24	25.2	1 23	1 16	8 19	15 35
29	1 17	+13.6	60.4	16.5	-48	343	14	26.2	1 43	1 31	9 13	17 04
30	2 15	+18.6	60.7	16.5	-60	349	7	27.2	2 09	1 51	10 11	18 33
31	3 17	+22.4	60.7	16.5	-73	359	2	28.2	2 43	2 19	11 13	19 56

MERCURY ☿

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
						52°	56°							52°	56°
	h m	°	′	″	h m				h m	°	′	″	h m	h m	h m
1	1 57	10.6	5	94	11 26	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation		16	4 03	21.9	5	94	12 33	20 03	20 21
4	2 21	13.1	5	97	11 37			19	4 29	23.4	5	87	12 47	20 26	20 46
7	2 45	15.6	5	100	11 50			22	4 55	24.5	6	80	13 01	20 46	21 07
10	3 10	17.9	5	100	12 04			25	5 19	25.2	6	72	13 13	21 02	21 24
13	3 36	20.1	5	98	12 18			28	5 41	25.6	6	65	13 23	21 14	21 36
16	4 03	21.9	5	94	12 33			31	6 02	25.6	7	58	13 32	21 22	21 44

VENUS ♀

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec. -	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.	Souths
						52°	56°							
	h m	°	′	″	h m	h m	h m		h m	°	′	″	h m	h m
1	4 01	21.2	11	92	13 29	20 52	21 08	1	18 25	24.2	13	92	24 55	25 34
6	4 27	22.5	11	91	13 35	21 06	21 24	6	18 30	24.4	14	93	24 42	25 22
11	4 53	23.5	11	90	13 41	21 18	21 37	11	18 33	24.6	15	93	24 28	25 09
16	5 20	24.3	11	89	13 48	21 30	21 50	16	18 36	24.9	16	94	24 13	24 55
21	5 46	24.7	12	88	13 54	21 39	22 00	21	18 38	25.2	17	95	23 57	24 41
26	6 13	24.9	12	87	14 01	21 47	22 08	26	18 38	25.5	18	96	23 41	24 26
31	6 39	24.8	12	86	14 08	21 52	22 13	31	18 36	25.8	18	97	23 23	24 10

Day	SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)															
	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast			
	a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.	
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	4 34	7 22	4 44	7 31	4 37	7 32	4 36	7 37	4 28	7 39	4 36	7 53	4 47	7 56		
2	4 32	7 24	4 42	7 33	4 35	7 34	4 34	7 39	4 26	7 41	4 34	7 55	4 45	7 58		
3	4 30	7 25	4 40	7 34	4 33	7 35	4 32	7 41	4 23	7 43	4 31	7 57	4 43	8 00		
4	4 28	7 27	4 38	7 36	4 31	7 37	4 30	7 43	4 21	7 45	4 29	7 59	4 41	8 02		
5	4 26	7 28	4 36	7 38	4 29	7 39	4 28	7 44	4 19	7 47	4 27	8 01	4 39	8 03		
6	4 24	7 30	4 34	7 40	4 27	7 41	4 26	7 46	4 17	7 49	4 25	8 03	4 37	8 05		
7	4 23	7 31	4 33	7 41	4 26	7 42	4 24	7 48	4 15	7 51	4 23	8 05	4 35	8 07		
8	4 21	7 33	4 31	7 43	4 24	7 44	4 22	7 50	4 13	7 53	4 21	8 07	4 33	8 09		
9	4 19	7 34	4 29	7 44	4 22	7 45	4 20	7 51	4 11	7 54	4 18	8 09	4 30	8 11		
10	4 18	7 36	4 28	7 46	4 21	7 47	4 18	7 53	4 09	7 56	4 16	8 11	4 28	8 13		
11	4 16	7 38	4 26	7 48	4 19	7 49	4 17	7 55	4 07	7 58	4 14	8 13	4 27	8 15		
12	4 14	7 39	4 24	7 49	4 17	7 50	4 15	7 57	4 05	8 00	4 12	8 15	4 25	8 17		
13	4 12	7 41	4 22	7 51	4 15	7 52	4 13	7 58	4 03	8 02	4 10	8 17	4 23	8 18		
14	4 11	7 42	4 21	7 52	4 14	7 53	4 11	8 00	4 02	8 04	4 09	8 19	4 21	8 20		
15	4 09	7 44	4 19	7 54	4 12	7 55	4 09	8 02	4 00	8 06	4 07	8 21	4 19	8 22		
16	4 08	7 46	4 18	7 56	4 11	7 57	4 08	8 03	3 58	8 07	4 05	8 23	4 18	8 23		
17	4 06	7 47	4 16	7 57	4 09	7 58	4 06	8 05	3 56	8 09	4 03	8 24	4 16	8 25		
18	4 05	7 49	4 15	7 59	4 08	8 00	4 05	8 07	3 55	8 11	4 01	8 26	4 15	8 27		
19	4 03	7 50	4 14	8 00	4 06	8 01	4 03	8 08	3 53	8 12	4 00	8 28	4 13	8 28		
20	4 02	7 52	4 13	8 02	4 05	8 03	4 02	8 10	3 51	8 14	3 58	8 30	4 11	8 30		
21	4 01	7 53	4 11	8 03	4 04	8 04	4 01	8 11	3 50	8 16	3 56	8 32	4 10	8 32		
22	3 59	7 54	4 10	8 04	4 02	8 05	3 59	8 12	3 48	8 17	3 54	8 33	4 08	8 33		
23	3 58	7 56	4 09	8 06	4 01	8 07	3 58	8 14	3 47	8 19	3 53	8 35	4 07	8 35		
24	3 57	7 57	4 08	8 07	4 00	8 08	3 57	8 15	3 45	8 21	3 51	8 37	4 05	8 37		
25	3 56	7 58	4 07	8 08	3 59	8 10	3 56	8 17	3 44	8 22	3 50	8 38	4 04	8 38		
26	3 55	8 00	4 05	8 09	3 57	8 11	3 54	8 18	3 42	8 24	3 48	8 40	4 02	8 40		
27	3 54	8 01	4 04	8 11	3 56	8 13	3 53	8 20	3 41	8 26	3 47	8 42	4 01	8 42		
28	3 53	8 02	4 03	8 12	3 55	8 14	3 52	8 21	3 40	8 27	3 46	8 43	4 00	8 43		
29	3 52	8 04	4 02	8 13	3 54	8 15	3 51	8 22	3 39	8 28	3 44	8 45	3 59	8 44		
30	3 51	8 05	4 01	8 14	3 53	8 17	3 50	8 24	3 38	8 30	3 43	8 46	3 58	8 46		
31	3 50	8 06	4 00	8 15	3 51	8 18	3 48	8 25	3 36	8 31	3 42	8 48	3 56	8 47		



Day	JUPITER ♃					SATURN ♄				
	R.A.	Dec. +	Souths	5° high in West		R.A.	Dec. —	Souths	5° high in West	
				52°	56°				52°	56°
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
I	5 39.4	23 13	15 04	22 38	22 56	14 17.3	10 53	23 40	28 08	27 55
II	5 48.0	23 18	14 33	22 07	22 26	14 14.5	10 39	22 58	27 27	27 15
21	5 57.0	23 21	14 03	21 37	21 56	14 11.8	10 26	22 16	26 47	26 34
31	6 06.4	23 21	13 33	21 07	21 26	14 09.5	10 16	21 34	26 06	25 54

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 33"; of Saturn 19". Diameters of Saturn's rings 42" and 13".

Day	URANUS ♅					NEPTUNE ♆				
	R.A.	Dec. +	Souths	10° high in West		R.A.	Dec. —	Souths	10° high in West	
				52°	56°				52°	56°
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
I	7 24.8	22 30	16 49	23 40	23 53	13 32.5	7 47	22 55	27 06	26 51
11	7 26.2	22 27	16 11	23 02	23 14	13 31.6	7 41	22 15	26 26	26 11
21	7 27.9	22 23	15 33	22 24	22 36	13 30.7	7 37	21 35	25 46	25 32
31	7 29.9	22 19	14 56	21 46	21 58	13 30.0	7 33	20 55	25 07	24 52

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

DAY OF		 <i>Junius, Roman gens</i> (family). <i>Sun's Longitude 90° E 21^d 23^h</i> 		PHENOMENA									
Month	Week												
1	Tu.	Sir David Wilkie d. 1841		June 2 ^d 16 ^h . Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 1° S.									
2	W.	CORONATION DAY (1953)		3 ^d 11 ^h . Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 2° N.									
3	Th.	George V b. 1865. *Samuel Plimsoll d. 1898		9. Mercury at greatest eastern elongation (24°).									
4	F.	EASTER LAW SITTINGS END		12 ^d 11 ^h . Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 8° N.									
5	S.	Earl Kitchener d. 1916		17 ^d 8 ^h . Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 3° S.									
6	S.	Whit Sunday. Pentecost		21 ^d 23 ^h . Sun enters sign Cancer (Solstice).									
7	M.	Sir Desmond MacCarthy d. 1952		24. Mars in opposition.									
8	Tu.	George Wyndham d. 1913		30. Total eclipse of the Sun. See page 148.									
9	W.	Charles Dickens d. 1870		30. Jupiter in conjunction with the Sun.									
10	Th.	DUKE OF EDINBURGH BORN 1921											
11	F.	St. Barnabas											
12	S.	M. R. James d. 1936											
13	S.	Trinity Sunday. **Sir Charles Parsons b. 1854		CONSTELLATIONS									
14	M.	Edward Fitzgerald d. 1883. Mrs. Pankhurst d. [1928]		The following constellations are near the meridian at									
15	Tu.	TRINITY LAW SITTINGS BEGIN		<table><tr><td>d h</td><td>d h</td></tr><tr><td>May 1 24</td><td>May 16 23</td></tr><tr><td>June 1 22</td><td>June 15 21</td></tr><tr><td>July 1 20</td><td>July 16 19</td></tr></table>		d h	d h	May 1 24	May 16 23	June 1 22	June 15 21	July 1 20	July 16 19
d h	d h												
May 1 24	May 16 23												
June 1 22	June 15 21												
July 1 20	July 16 19												
16	W.	Duke of Marlborough d. 1722		Cassiopeia (below the Pole), Ursa Minor, Draco, Ursa Major, Canes Venatici, Bootes, Corona, Serpens, Virgo and Libra.									
17	Th.	R. H. Barham d. 1845											
18	F.	WATERLOO DAY, 1815. William Cobbett d. 1835											
19	S.	Pascal d. 1623. Sir J. M. Barrie d. 1937											
20	S.	1st Sunday after Trinity. William IV d. 1837											
21	M.	Sir Claude Auchinleck b. 1884											
22	Tu.	Julian Huxley b. 1887											
23	W.	Duke of Windsor b. 1894. Plassey, 1757											
24	Th.	St. John Baptist. Bannockburn, 1314											
25	F.	Korean War began, 1950											
26	S.												
27	S.	2nd Sunday after Trinity. Helen Keller b. 1880											
28	M.												
29	Tu.	St. Peter. M. Robert Schuman b. 1886											
30	W.	E. B. Browning d. 1861											

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d h m
● New Moon.....	1 04 03
☾ First Quarter.....	8 09 13
○ Full Moon.....	16 12 06
☾ Last Quarter.....	23 19 46
● New Moon.....	30 12 26
	d h
Apogee (251,760 miles)...	21 15
Perigee (227,240 ")...	27 10
Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on June 1, 287°.	

See note on *Summer Time*, page 104.

MONTHLY NOTES

June 2. Ramadan ends.

4. Eton celebration day (George III's birthday).

5. Constitution Day, Denmark.

7. Jewish Pentecost (Feast of Weeks) begins.

— Bank and General Holiday, England and Wales, N. Ireland.

21. Longest day.

24. Midsummer Day. Quarter Day. Sheriffs of London to be elected by the Liverymen.

— County Quarter Sessions, Eng. and W., to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or following June 24.

** Centenary

Day	THE SUN			Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries	SUNRISE		Sun Souths	SUNSET	
	Right Ascension	Dec. +	Equation of Time*			52°	56°		52°	56°
1	4 33 19	21 57	+ 2 28	16 35 46	7 23 01	3 46	3 23	11 58	20 09	20 33
2	4 37 24	22 05	+ 2 19	16 39 43	7 19 05	3 46	3 22	11 58	20 10	20 34
3	4 41 30	22 13	+ 2 09	16 43 39	7 15 09	3 45	3 21	11 58	20 11	20 36
4	4 45 37	22 21	+ 1 59	16 47 36	7 11 13	3 44	3 20	11 58	20 12	20 37
5	4 49 43	22 28	+ 1 49	16 51 33	7 07 17	3 43	3 19	11 58	20 13	20 38
6	4 53 50	22 34	+ 1 39	16 55 29	7 03 21	3 43	3 18	11 58	20 14	20 39
7	4 57 58	22 41	+ 1 28	16 59 26	6 59 25	3 42	3 17	11 59	20 15	20 40
8	5 02 05	22 47	+ 1 17	17 03 22	6 55 29	3 42	3 16	11 59	20 16	20 42
9	5 06 13	22 52	+ 1 05	17 07 19	6 51 34	3 41	3 16	11 59	20 17	20 43
10	5 10 22	22 57	+ 0 54	17 11 15	6 47 38	3 41	3 15	11 59	20 18	20 44
11	5 14 30	23 02	+ 0 42	17 15 12	6 43 42	3 40	3 14	11 59	20 19	20 45
12	5 18 38	23 06	+ 0 30	17 19 08	6 39 46	3 40	3 14	12 00	20 19	20 46
13	5 22 47	23 10	+ 0 18	17 23 05	6 35 50	3 40	3 14	12 00	20 20	20 46
14	5 26 56	23 14	+ 0 05	17 27 02	6 31 54	3 40	3 13	12 00	20 21	20 47
15	5 31 05	23 17	- 0 07	17 30 58	6 27 58	3 39	3 13	12 00	20 21	20 48
16	5 35 14	23 19	- 0 20	17 34 55	6 24 02	3 39	3 13	12 00	20 22	20 48
17	5 39 24	23 22	- 0 33	17 38 52	6 20 06	3 39	3 13	12 01	20 22	20 49
18	5 43 33	23 24	- 0 45	17 42 48	6 16 10	3 39	3 12	12 01	20 23	20 49
19	5 47 43	23 25	- 0 58	17 46 44	6 12 14	3 39	3 12	12 01	20 23	20 50
20	5 51 52	23 26	- 1 11	17 50 41	6 08 19	3 39	3 13	12 01	20 23	20 50
21	5 56 02	23 27	- 1 24	17 54 37	6 04 23	3 39	3 13	12 02	20 24	20 50
22	6 00 11	23 27	- 1 37	17 58 34	6 00 27	3 39	3 13	12 02	20 24	20 50
23	6 04 21	23 27	- 1 50	18 02 31	5 56 31	3 40	3 13	12 02	20 24	20 51
24	6 08 30	23 26	- 2 03	18 06 27	5 52 35	3 40	3 13	12 02	20 24	20 51
25	6 12 40	23 25	- 2 16	18 10 24	5 48 39	3 40	3 14	12 02	20 24	20 51
26	6 16 49	23 23	- 2 29	18 14 20	5 44 43	3 41	3 14	12 03	20 24	20 51
27	6 20 59	23 21	- 2 42	18 18 17	5 40 47	3 41	3 15	12 03	20 24	20 50
28	6 25 08	23 19	- 2 54	18 22 13	5 36 51	3 42	3 15	12 03	20 24	20 50
29	6 29 17	23 17	- 3 07	18 26 10	5 32 55	3 42	3 16	12 03	20 24	20 50
30	6 33 26	23 13	- 3 19	18 30 07	5 28 59	3 43	3 17	12 03	20 24	20 50

Mean semi-diameter in arc 15'.8; in time 1^m 09^s.

* In the sense Apparent *minus* Mean. From June 1-14 apply as in May (see page 109) and for the remainder of the month as in July (see page 117).

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY is at greatest elongation as an evening star on June 9. It is somewhat difficult to see on summer evenings, but may be looked for in the period June 5 to 12 after sunset in the western sky.

VENUS is still a brilliant evening star (mag -3.4) and passes south of Castor and Pollux during the month.

MARS is visible all night, being at opposition on the 24th. It is a brilliant object (mag. -2.3 on June 24), its orange colour making it outstanding even among the bright stars of Sagittarius. The

planet is, however, far south of the equator, and reaches an altitude of only 20° in southern England.

JUPITER is not visible, being in conjunction with the Sun on the 30th.

SATURN is an evening star (mag. +0.5 to 0.7) and is beginning to fade as its distance from the earth increases.

An important event this month is the total eclipse of the Sun on June 30, the line of totality passing north of the British Isles and across southern Norway and Sweden. The eclipse is visible in this country as a partial eclipse, beginning shortly after 11 o'clock. (See p. 148).

Day	THE MOON									MOONRISE			MOONSET	
	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator		Phase	Age				Moon Souths		
					Long.	P.A.				52°	56°		52°	56°
	h m	°			°			d		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	4 21	24.7	60.5	16.5	85	44	0	29.2		3 30	3 01	12 17	21 06	21 36
2	5 26	+25.2	60.0	16.3	+83	347	1	0.8		4 32	4 02	13 20	22 00	22 27
3	6 29	+24.0	59.2	16.1	+71	1	5	1.8		5 45	5 19	14 19	22 39	23 01
4	7 29	21.4	58.4	15.9	59	9	10	2.8		7 05	6 44	15 14	23 06	23 23
5	8 24	17.6	57.5	15.7	46	15	18	3.8		8 24	8 09	16 05	23 27	23 39
6	9 15	13.0	56.6	15.4	34	19	27	4.8		9 41	9 31	16 51	23 44	23 51
7	10 03	+ 8.0	55.8	15.2	+22	21	36	5.8		10 54	10 49	17 34	23 59	..
8	10 48	+ 2.9	55.2	15.0	+10	23	46	6.8		12 04	12 04	18 15	..	0 01
9	11 32	- 2.3	54.7	14.9	- 3	23	56	7.8		13 13	13 18	18 56	0 12	0 10
10	12 16	- 7.3	54.3	14.8	-15	22	65	8.8		14 22	14 31	19 37	0 26	0 20
11	13 00	-13.0	54.2	14.8	-27	20	74	9.8		15 31	15 45	20 20	0 41	0 30
12	13 45	-16.3	54.1	14.7	-39	17	82	10.8		16 41	17 00	21 04	0 58	0 43
13	14 33	-19.9	54.2	14.8	-52	13	89	11.8		17 50	18 14	21 53	1 20	1 00
14	15 23	-22.7	54.5	14.8	-64	7	94	12.8		18 56	19 24	22 42	1 48	1 23
15	16 15	-24.6	54.8	14.9	-76	360	98	13.8		19 55	20 26	23 34	2 24	1 55
16	17 09	-25.3	55.2	15.0	-88	343	100	14.8		20 45	21 14	..	3 12	2 41
17	18 04	-24.7	55.7	15.2	+80	12	100	15.8		21 25	21 50	0 26	4 11	3 42
18	18 59	-22.8	56.2	15.3	+68	354	98	16.8		21 55	22 15	1 19	5 20	4 56
19	19 53	-19.8	56.7	15.4	+55	347	94	17.8		22 19	22 34	2 11	6 36	6 17
20	20 46	-15.7	57.2	15.6	+43	342	87	18.8		22 39	22 48	3 01	7 54	7 41
21	21 37	-10.8	57.7	15.7	+31	339	79	19.8		22 56	23 00	3 50	9 14	9 06
22	22 27	- 5.3	58.2	15.9	+19	337	70	20.8		23 12	23 12	4 37	10 33	10 31
23	23 17	+ 0.5	58.7	16.0	+ 7	336	59	21.8		23 28	23 23	5 25	11 54	11 57
24	0 07	+ 6.5	59.1	16.1	- 6	337	48	22.8		23 47	23 37	6 13	13 17	13 25
25	1 00	+12.1	59.5	16.2	-18	339	37	23.8		..	23 53	7 05	14 42	14 56
26	1 56	+17.2	59.8	16.3	-30	342	26	24.8		0 09	..	7 59	16 08	16 29
27	2 55	+21.3	59.9	16.3	-42	347	16	25.8		0 39	0 17	8 58	17 32	17 59
28	3 57	+24.1	59.9	16.3	-55	354	8	26.8		1 19	0 51	9 59	18 47	19 17
29	5 00	+25.2	59.7	16.3	-67	1	3	27.8		2 12	1 42	11 02	19 48	20 17
30	6 01	+24.7	59.3	16.2	-79	11	0	28.8		3 20	2 52	12 03	20 33	20 58

MERCURY ♿

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
						52°	56°							52°	56°
	h m	°			h m	h m	h m		h m	°			h m	h m	h m
1	6 09	25.6	7	55	13 34	21 24	21 46	16	7 13	22.4	9	25	13 38	21 05	21 22
4	6 26	25.3	7	48	13 40	21 27	21 48	19	7 18	21.6	10	20	13 30	20 52	21 08
7	6 42	24.8	8	42	13 43	21 26	21 46	22	7 21	20.7	11	15	13 20	20 36	20 51
10	6 55	24.1	8	36	13 44	21 22	21 41	25	7 20	19.9	11	10	13 07	20 18	20 32
13	7 06	23.3	9	30	13 42	21 15	21 33	28	7 16	19.2	11	6	12 51	19 58	20 12
16	7 13	22.4	9	25	13 38	21 05	21 22	31	7 10	18.7	12	3	12 33	19 37	19 50

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high E.	
						52°	56°							52°	56°
	h m	°			h m	h m	h m		h m	°			h m	h m	h m
1	6 44	24.7	12	85	14 09	21 53	22 14	1	18 36	25.9	19	97	23 20	24 08	25 55
6	7 11	24.2	12	84	14 16	21 56	22 16	6	18 33	26.3	19	98	23 01	23 51	25 34
11	7 36	23.5	13	83	14 22	21 57	22 16	11	18 29	26.7	20	99	22 41	23 34	25 08
16	8 02	22.4	13	81	14 28	21 51	22 13	16	18 23	27.1	21	100	22 20	23 17	24 43
21	8 27	21.1	13	80	14 33	21 53	22 08	21	18 17	27.4	21	100	21 58	22 59	24 17
26	8 51	19.6	14	78	14 37	21 48	22 02	26	18 10	27.8	22	100	21 35	22 40	23 50
31	9 15	17.9	14	76	14 41	21 42	21 54	31	18 03	28.0	22	100	21 12	22 20	23 24

MARS ♂

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.	
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	3 49	8 07	3 59	8 16	3 50	8 19	3 47	8 26	3 35	8 32	3 41	8 49	3 55	8 48
2	3 49	8 08	3 59	8 17	3 50	8 20	3 46	8 27	3 34	8 33	3 40	8 50	3 54	8 49
3	3 48	8 09	3 58	8 18	3 49	8 21	3 45	8 29	3 33	8 35	3 39	8 52	3 53	8 51
4	3 47	8 10	3 57	8 19	3 48	8 22	3 45	8 30	3 33	8 36	3 38	8 53	3 53	8 52
5	3 46	8 11	3 56	8 20	3 47	8 23	3 44	8 31	3 32	8 37	3 37	8 54	3 52	8 53
6	3 46	8 12	3 56	8 21	3 47	8 24	3 43	8 32	3 31	8 38	3 36	8 55	3 51	8 54
7	3 45	8 13	3 55	8 22	3 46	8 25	3 42	8 33	3 30	8 39	3 35	8 56	3 50	8 55
8	3 45	8 14	3 55	8 23	3 46	8 26	3 42	8 34	3 29	8 41	3 34	8 57	3 50	8 56
9	3 44	8 14	3 54	8 24	3 45	8 27	3 41	8 35	3 29	8 42	3 34	8 59	3 49	8 57
10	3 44	8 15	3 54	8 25	3 45	8 28	3 41	8 36	3 28	8 43	3 33	9 00	3 49	8 58
11	3 43	8 16	3 53	8 26	3 44	8 29	3 40	8 36	3 27	8 43	3 32	9 00	3 48	8 58
12	3 43	8 17	3 53	8 26	3 44	8 29	3 40	8 37	3 27	8 44	3 32	9 01	3 48	8 59
13	3 43	8 17	3 53	8 27	3 44	8 30	3 40	8 38	3 27	8 45	3 32	9 02	3 48	9 00
14	3 43	8 18	3 53	8 28	3 44	8 31	3 39	8 39	3 26	8 46	3 31	9 03	3 47	9 01
15	3 42	8 18	3 52	8 28	3 43	8 31	3 39	8 39	3 26	8 46	3 31	9 04	3 47	9 01
16	3 42	8 19	3 52	8 29	3 43	8 32	3 39	8 40	3 26	8 47	3 31	9 04	3 47	9 02
17	3 42	8 19	3 52	8 29	3 43	8 32	3 39	8 40	3 26	8 47	3 31	9 05	3 47	9 02
18	3 42	8 20	3 52	8 30	3 43	8 33	3 39	8 41	3 26	8 48	3 30	9 05	3 47	9 03
19	3 42	8 20	3 52	8 30	3 43	8 33	3 39	8 41	3 26	8 48	3 30	9 06	3 47	9 03
20	3 42	8 20	3 52	8 30	3 43	8 33	3 39	8 42	3 26	8 49	3 31	9 06	3 47	9 04
21	3 42	8 21	3 52	8 31	3 43	8 34	3 39	8 42	3 26	8 49	3 31	9 06	3 47	9 04
22	3 42	8 21	3 52	8 31	3 43	8 34	3 39	8 42	3 26	8 49	3 31	9 06	3 47	9 04
23	3 43	8 21	3 53	8 31	3 44	8 34	3 39	8 42	3 26	8 49	3 31	9 07	3 47	9 04
24	3 43	8 21	3 53	8 31	3 44	8 34	3 40	8 42	3 27	8 49	3 31	9 07	3 48	9 04
25	3 43	8 21	3 53	8 31	3 44	8 34	3 40	8 42	3 27	8 49	3 32	9 07	3 48	9 04
26	3 44	8 21	3 54	8 31	3 45	8 34	3 40	8 42	3 27	8 49	3 32	9 07	3 48	9 04
27	3 44	8 21	3 54	8 31	3 45	8 34	3 41	8 42	3 28	8 49	3 33	9 06	3 49	9 04
28	3 45	8 21	3 55	8 31	3 46	8 34	3 41	8 42	3 28	8 49	3 33	9 06	3 49	9 04
29	3 45	8 21	3 55	8 31	3 46	8 34	3 42	8 42	3 29	8 49	3 34	9 06	3 50	9 04
30	3 46	8 21	3 56	8 31	3 47	8 34	3 43	8 42	3 30	8 49	3 35	9 06	3 51	9 04

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.		Dec. +	Souths	5° high in West		R.A.	Dec. -	Souths	5° high in West		
	h	m			52°	56°				h	m	52°	56°
I	6	07.4	23 21	13 30	Jupiter is too close to the Sun for observation		14	09.3	10 15	21 30	26 02	25 50
II	6	17.1	23 19	13 00			14	07.4	10 07	20 49	25 22	25 09
21	6	26.9	23 15	12 31			14	06.1	10 03	20 08	24 41	24 29
31	6	36.7	23 09	12 01			14	05.4	10 02	19 28	24 02	23 49

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 32"; of Saturn 18" Diameters of Saturn's rings 41" and 12".



URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.		Dec. +	Souths	10° high in West		R.A.	Dec. -	Souths	10° high in West	
					52°	56°				52°	56°
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	7 30.1	22 18	14 52	21 42	21 55	13 29.9	7 32	20 51	25 03	24 48	
11	7 32.3	22 13	14 15	21 05	21 17	13 29.4	7 30	20 11	24 23	24 09	
21	7 34.7	22 08	13 38	20 27	20 40	13 29.0	7 28	19 31	23 44	23 29	
31	7 37.2	22 02	13 01	19 50	20 02	13 28.8	7 27	18 52	23 04	22 50	

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

Month	Day of Week	
		 <i>Julius Caesar, formerly Quintilis, 5th month (from March).</i> <i>Sun's Longitude 120° N 23d 10'</i> 
1	Th.	CANADA DAY, 1867
2	F.	Sir H. B. Tree d. 1917
3	S.	Joel Chandler Harris d. 1908
4	S.	3rd Sunday after Trinity. INDEPENDENCE DAY,
5	M.	[U.S.A., 1776]
6	Tu.	Sedgemoor 1685. De Maupassant d. 1893
7	W.	Sheridan d. 1816. **G. S. Ohm d. 1854
8	Th.	Sir H. Raeburn d. 1823.
9	F.	
10	S.	Lord Fisher d. 1920
11	S.	4th Sunday after Trinity. Lt.-Col. H. M. Llewellyn
12	M.	Col. Dreyfus d. 1935 [b. 1911]
13	Tu.	Marat d. 1793. Clifford Bax b. 1886
14	W.	FÊTE NATIONALE, FRANCE. President Kruger d.
15	Th.	St. Swithin's Day. [1904]
16	F.	Hilaire Belloc d. 1953
17	S.	Adam Smith d. 1790. J. McN. Whistler d. 1903
18	S.	5th Sunday after Trinity
19	M.	A. J. Cronin b. 1896
20	Tu.	Andrew Lang d. 1912. Marconi d. 1937
21	W.	Robert Burns d. 1796. Sir H. Barker d. 1950
22	Th.	St. Mary Magdalen. Mackenzie King d. 1950
23	F.	Gen. Grant d. 1885
24	S.	
25	S.	6th Sunday after Trinity. St. James
26	M.	C. G. Jung b. 1875. Aldous Huxley b. 1894
27	Tu.	Korean Truce Signed, 1953
28	W.	J. S. Bach d. 1750. Bismarck d. 1898
29	Th.	Van Gogh d. 1890. Sir Flinders Petrie d. 1942
30	F.	Walter Pater d. 1894
31	S.	TRINITY LAW SITTINGS END. Robert Taft d. 1953

PHENOMENA

July 3d 15h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 5° N.

3. Earth at Aphelion, i.e. at greatest distance (94,500,000 miles) from the Sun.

6. Mercury in inferior conjunction with the Sun.

9d 18h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 8° N.

10d 17h. Mercury in conjunction with Jupiter. Mercury 5° S.

14d 0h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 3° S.

15—16. Partial Eclipse of the Moon. (See page 148).

16. Uranus in conjunction with the Sun.

27. Mercury at greatest western elongation (20°).

28d 0h. Mercury in conjunction with Jupiter. Mercury 1° 9 S.

28d 8h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 0°.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d h	d h
June 1 24	June 15 23	
July 1 22	July 16 21	
Aug. 1 20	Aug. 16 19	

Ursa Minor, Draco, Corona, Hercules, Lyra, Serpens, Ophiuchus, Libra, Scorpio and Sagittarius.

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d h m
First Quarter.....	8 01 33
Full Moon.....	16 00 29
Last Quarter.....	23 00 14
New Moon.....	29 22 20

	d h
Apogee (251,260 miles)...	9 08
Perigee (229,640 ..)...	23 19

Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on July 1, 285°.

See note on Summer Time, page 104

MONTHLY NOTES

- July 1. Special Sessions for Licences to deal in Game to be held
 3. Dog Days begin (end Aug. 15). [this month.
 5. Dividends due. Tynwald Day, Isle of Man.
 6. *Old Midsummer Day.
 8. Midsummer Fire Insurances to be paid.
 12. Bank and General Holiday, Northern Ireland.
 15. Latest date for receiving corrections for next year's
 "WHITAKER."
 21. Belgian Independence Day (1831).
 31. Gun and Game Licences expire.

* See note, p. 96.

** Centenary

Day	THE SUN			Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries	SUNRISE		Sun Souths	SUNSET	
	Right Ascension	Dec. +	Equation of Time*			52°	56°		52°	56°
	h m s	°	m s	h m s	h m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	6 37 34	23 10	— 3 31	18 34 03	5 25 04	3 43	3 17	12 04	20 23	20 49
2	6 41 42	23 06	— 3 43	18 38 00	5 21 08	3 44	3 18	12 04	20 23	20 49
3	6 45 51	23 02	— 3 54	18 41 56	5 17 12	3 45	3 19	12 04	20 22	20 48
4	6 49 58	22 57	— 4 06	18 45 53	5 13 16	3 46	3 20	12 04	20 22	20 48
5	6 54 06	22 52	— 4 17	18 49 49	5 09 20	3 46	3 21	12 04	20 22	20 47
6	6 58 13	22 46	— 4 27	18 53 46	5 05 24	3 47	3 22	12 05	20 21	20 46
7	7 02 20	22 40	— 4 37	18 57 42	5 01 28	3 48	3 23	12 05	20 20	20 46
8	7 06 26	22 34	— 4 47	19 01 39	4 57 32	3 49	3 24	12 05	20 20	20 45
9	7 10 32	22 27	— 4 57	19 05 36	4 53 36	3 50	3 25	12 05	20 19	20 44
10	7 14 38	22 20	— 5 06	19 09 32	4 49 40	3 51	3 26	12 05	20 18	20 43
11	7 18 43	22 13	— 5 14	19 13 29	4 45 44	3 52	3 28	12 05	20 18	20 42
12	7 22 48	22 05	— 5 22	19 17 25	4 41 49	3 53	3 29	12 05	20 17	20 41
13	7 26 52	21 57	— 5 30	19 21 22	4 37 53	3 54	3 30	12 06	20 16	20 40
14	7 30 56	21 48	— 5 37	19 25 18	4 33 57	3 55	3 32	12 06	20 15	20 39
15	7 34 59	21 39	— 5 44	19 29 15	4 30 01	3 57	3 33	12 06	20 14	20 37
16	7 39 02	21 30	— 5 50	19 33 11	4 26 05	3 58	3 35	12 06	20 13	20 36
17	7 43 04	21 20	— 5 56	19 37 08	4 22 09	3 59	3 36	12 06	20 12	20 35
18	7 47 06	21 10	— 6 01	19 41 05	4 18 13	4 00	3 38	12 06	20 11	20 33
19	7 51 07	21 00	— 6 06	19 45 01	4 14 17	4 02	3 39	12 06	20 10	20 32
20	7 55 08	20 49	— 6 10	19 48 58	4 10 21	4 03	3 41	12 06	20 09	20 30
21	7 59 08	20 38	— 6 14	19 52 54	4 06 25	4 04	3 43	12 06	20 07	20 29
22	8 03 08	20 26	— 6 17	19 56 51	4 02 29	4 06	3 44	12 06	20 06	20 27
23	8 07 07	20 14	— 6 19	20 00 47	3 58 33	4 07	3 46	12 06	20 05	20 26
24	8 11 05	20 02	— 6 21	20 04 44	3 54 38	4 08	3 48	12 06	20 04	20 24
25	8 15 03	19 50	— 6 23	20 08 40	3 50 42	4 10	3 49	12 06	20 02	20 22
26	8 19 01	19 37	— 6 24	20 12 37	3 46 46	4 11	3 51	12 06	20 01	20 21
27	8 22 58	19 24	— 6 24	20 16 34	3 42 50	4 12	3 53	12 06	19 59	20 19
28	8 26 54	19 10	— 6 24	20 20 30	3 38 54	4 14	3 54	12 06	19 58	20 17
29	8 30 50	18 56	— 6 23	20 24 27	3 34 58	4 16	3 56	12 06	19 56	20 15
30	8 34 45	18 42	— 6 21	20 28 23	3 31 02	4 17	3 58	12 06	19 55	20 13
31	8 38 39	18 28	— 6 19	20 32 20	3 27 06	4 19	4 00	12 06	19 53	20 11

Mean semi-diameter in arc 15'.8; in time 1^m 08^s.

* In the sense Apparent minus Mean. Throughout July subtract from mean time to get apparent time, or add to apparent time to get mean time.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY is at greatest elongation on the 27th, and may possibly be seen in the dawn at the end of the month. It passes about 2° south of the brighter Jupiter on the morning of the 28th.

VENUS passes 1° north of *Regulus* on the 12th. The planet is now a little brighter (mag. -3.6) but it is moving rapidly south and sets less than 2h after the Sun.

MARS is an evening star and reaches a stationary point on the borders of *Sagittarius* and *Ophiuchus* on the 29th. Owing to the eccentricity of the orbit of Mars, the closest approach to the earth takes place on July 2, which is 8 days after opposition, and at this time the planet will be 40 million

miles from the Earth. This is the closest approach since 1939 (although the 1956 opposition will be even more favourable) and the apparent diameter of the planet will be 22".

JUPITER is still close to the Sun, but may perhaps be seen as a morning star in the north-east before sunrise at the end of the month.

SATURN sets before midnight, and reaches a stationary point in *Virgo* on July 7. Western elongations of Titan occur on July 5 and 21, and eastern elongations on July 13 and 29.

There is a partial eclipse of the Moon on the night of July 15th, when rather less than half of the Moon's disc will be darkened by the earth's shadow at midnight. (See p. 148).

Day	THE MOON							MOONRISE		Moon Souths	MOONSET	
	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi- diam.	Terminator Long. P.A.	Phase	Age	52°	56°		52°	56°
	h m	°			°		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	7 05	+22.6	58.7	16.0	+89	6	0	4 38	4 14	13 00	21 06	21 25
2	8 02	+19.2	58.0	15.8	+76	15	3	5 59	5 41	13 53	21 30	21 43
3	8 56	+14.8	57.3	15.6	+64	20	7	7 18	7 06	14 42	21 49	21 57
4	9 45	+9.9	56.5	15.4	+52	23	14	8 34	8 27	15 27	22 04	22 08
5	10 32	+4.7	55.8	15.2	+40	25	22	9 47	9 45	16 10	22 19	22 18
6	11 17	-0.6	55.2	15.0	+27	25	31	10 58	11 00	16 52	22 32	22 28
7	12 01	-5.8	54.7	14.9	+15	25	40	12 07	12 15	17 33	22 47	22 33
8	12 45	-10.6	54.4	14.8	+3	23	49	13 17	13 29	18 15	23 03	22 50
9	13 31	-15.0	54.2	14.8	-9	21	59	14 26	14 43	18 59	23 23	23 05
10	14 17	-18.9	54.3	14.8	-22	17	68	15 35	15 58	19 45	23 48	23 25
11	15 07	-22.0	54.4	14.8	-34	13	77	16 43	17 10	20 34	..	23 53
12	15 58	-24.1	54.8	14.9	-46	8	84	17 45	18 15	21 25	0 20	..
13	16 52	-25.2	55.2	15.0	-58	3	91	18 39	19 09	22 18	1 03	0 33
14	17 47	-25.0	55.7	15.2	-70	358	96	19 23	19 50	23 12	1 59	1 29
15	18 42	-23.6	56.3	15.3	-83	354	99	19 57	20 19	..	3 05	2 39
16	19 37	-20.8	56.9	15.5	-85	62	100	20 24	20 40	0 04	4 20	3 59
17	20 31	-16.9	57.5	15.7	+73	337	99	20 45	20 56	0 56	5 39	5 24
18	21 24	-12.1	58.0	15.8	+61	336	95	21 03	21 09	1 46	7 00	6 50
19	22 15	-6.7	58.4	15.9	+49	334	90	21 19	21 21	2 35	8 21	8 17
20	23 05	-0.8	58.7	16.0	+36	333	82	21 36	21 32	3 23	9 42	9 44
21	23 56	+5.1	59.0	16.1	+24	334	72	21 54	21 45	4 11	11 05	11 11
22	0 48	+10.9	59.2	16.1	-12	336	62	22 15	22 00	5 01	12 28	12 41
23	1 42	+16.0	59.3	16.2	0	339	50	22 31	22 21	5 54	13 53	14 12
24	2 39	+20.4	59.3	16.2	-12	343	39	22 50	22 50	6 50	15 16	15 41
25	3 39	+23.4	59.3	16.1	-25	349	28	23 16	23 33	7 49	16 33	17 02
26	4 41	+25.1	59.1	16.1	-37	355	18	..	..	8 50	17 38	18 08
27	5 43	+25.1	58.8	16.0	-49	0	10	25.5	0 34	9 50	18 28	18 55
28	6 44	+23.5	58.4	15.9	-61	5	4	27.5	1 50	10 48	19 05	19 26
29	7 42	+20.6	58.0	15.8	-74	6	1	28.5	3 35	11 42	19 32	19 48
30	8 36	+16.5	57.4	15.6	-86	81	0	0.1	4 55	12 33	19 53	20 04
31	9 27	+11.8	56.8	15.5	-82	31	1	1.1	6 13	13 20	20 10	20 16

MERCURY ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high E.	
						52°	56°							52°	56°
	h m	°			h m				h m	°			h m	h m	h m
1	7 10	18.7	12	3	12 33	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation		16	6 39	18.7	10	10	3 58	3 45	11 04
4	7 03	18.3	12	1	12 14			19	6 40	19.2	10	16	3 44	3 31	10 53
7	6 55	18.1	12	1	11 54			22	6 44	19.7	9	23	3 34	3 19	10 46
10	6 48	18.1	11	2	11 35			25	6 51	20.3	8	32	3 26	3 12	10 42
13	6 42	18.3	11	5	11 18			28	7 03	20.8	7	41	3 23	3 08	10 43
16	6 39	18.7	10	10	11 04			31	7 18	21.1	7	52	3 24	3 09	10 46

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
						52°	56°
	h m	°			h m	h m	h m
1	9 15	17.9	14	76	14 41	21 42	21 54
6	9 38	16.0	15	75	14 44	21 34	21 44
11	10 00	13.9	15	73	14 47	21 26	21 34
16	10 22	11.7	16	71	14 49	21 16	21 22
21	10 43	9.4	16	69	14 50	21 05	21 09
26	11 04	7.0	17	67	14 52	20 54	20 56
31	11 24	4.5	17	65	14 52	20 42	20 42

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
						52°	56°
	h m	°			h m	h m	h m
1	18 03	28.0	22	100	23 24	25 36	24 28
6	17 56	28.2	22	99	22 58	25 08	23 57
11	17 51	28.3	22	98	22 32	24 41	23 28
16	17 46	28.4	21	97	22 08	24 16	23 02
21	17 42	28.4	21	96	21 46	23 54	22 40
26	17 40	28.3	20	95	21 24	23 33	22 19
31	17 40	28.3	19	94	21 04	23 14	22 02

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
1	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2	3 46	8 21	3 56	8 30	3 47	8 33	3 43	8 41	3 30	8 48	3 35	9 05	3 51	9 03
3	3 47	8 20	3 57	8 30	3 48	8 33	3 44	8 41	3 31	8 48	3 36	9 05	3 52	9 03
4	3 48	8 20	3 58	8 29	3 49	8 32	3 45	8 40	3 32	8 47	3 37	9 04	3 53	9 02
5	3 49	8 20	3 59	8 29	3 50	8 32	3 46	8 40	3 33	8 47	3 38	9 04	3 54	9 02
6	3 49	8 20	3 59	8 29	3 50	8 32	3 47	8 39	3 34	8 46	3 39	9 03	3 55	9 01
7	3 50	8 19	4 00	8 28	3 51	8 31	3 48	8 39	3 35	8 45	3 40	9 02	3 56	9 01
8	3 51	8 18	4 01	8 27	3 52	8 30	3 49	8 38	3 36	8 45	3 41	9 02	3 57	9 00
9	3 52	8 18	4 02	8 27	3 53	8 30	3 50	8 38	3 37	8 44	3 42	9 01	3 58	9 00
10	3 53	8 17	4 03	8 26	3 54	8 29	3 51	8 37	3 38	8 43	3 43	9 00	3 59	8 59
11	3 54	8 16	4 04	8 25	3 55	8 28	3 52	8 36	3 39	8 42	3 44	8 59	4 00	8 58
12	3 55	8 16	4 05	8 25	3 56	8 28	3 53	8 35	3 41	8 41	3 46	8 58	4 01	8 57
13	3 56	8 15	4 06	8 24	3 57	8 27	3 54	8 34	3 42	8 40	3 47	8 57	4 02	8 56
14	3 57	8 14	4 07	8 23	3 58	8 26	3 55	8 33	3 43	8 39	3 48	8 56	4 03	8 55
15	3 58	8 13	4 08	8 22	3 59	8 25	3 56	8 32	3 44	8 38	3 50	8 55	4 04	8 54
16	3 59	8 12	4 10	8 22	4 01	8 24	3 58	8 31	3 46	8 37	3 51	8 53	4 06	8 53
17	4 00	8 11	4 11	8 21	4 02	8 23	3 59	8 30	3 47	8 36	3 53	8 52	4 07	8 52
18	4 01	8 10	4 12	8 20	4 03	8 22	4 00	8 29	3 48	8 35	3 54	8 51	4 08	8 51
19	4 03	8 09	4 13	8 19	4 05	8 21	4 02	8 28	3 50	8 33	3 56	8 49	4 10	8 49
20	4 04	8 08	4 15	8 18	4 06	8 19	4 03	8 26	3 51	8 32	3 57	8 48	4 11	8 48
21	4 05	8 07	4 16	8 17	4 08	8 18	4 05	8 25	3 53	8 30	3 59	8 46	4 13	8 46
22	4 06	8 05	4 17	8 15	4 09	8 17	4 06	8 24	3 55	8 29	4 01	8 45	4 15	8 45
23	4 08	8 04	4 18	8 14	4 11	8 15	4 08	8 22	3 56	8 27	4 02	8 43	4 16	8 43
24	4 09	8 03	4 20	8 13	4 12	8 14	4 09	8 21	3 58	8 26	4 04	8 42	4 18	8 42
25	4 10	8 02	4 21	8 12	4 13	8 13	4 10	8 20	4 00	8 24	4 06	8 40	4 20	8 40
26	4 12	8 00	4 22	8 10	4 15	8 11	4 12	8 18	4 01	8 23	4 07	8 38	4 21	8 39
27	4 13	7 59	4 24	8 09	4 16	8 10	4 13	8 17	4 03	8 21	4 09	8 37	4 23	8 37
28	4 14	7 57	4 25	8 07	4 17	8 08	4 14	8 15	4 04	8 19	4 11	8 35	4 24	8 35
29	4 16	7 56	4 26	8 06	4 19	8 07	4 16	8 14	4 06	8 18	4 12	8 33	4 26	8 34
30	4 18	7 54	4 28	8 04	4 21	8 05	4 18	8 12	4 08	8 16	4 14	8 31	4 28	8 32
31	4 19	7 53	4 29	8 03	4 22	8 04	4 19	8 10	4 09	8 14	4 16	8 29	4 29	8 30
32	4 21	7 51	4 31	8 01	4 24	8 02	4 21	8 09	4 11	8 12	4 18	8 27	4 31	8 29

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Souths	5° high in West		R.A.	Dec.	Souths	5° high in West	
				52°	56°				52°	56°
1	h m	°	h m	Jupiter is too close to the Sun for observation		h m	°	h m	h m	h m
11	6 36.7	23 09	12 01			14 05.4	10 02	19 28	24 02	23 49
21	6 46.6	23 00	11 32			14 05.3	10 04	18 49	23 22	23 10
31	6 56.3	22 49	11 02			14 05.8	10 10	18 10	22 43	22 30
32	7 05.8	22 36	10 32			14 06.9	10 19	17 32	22 04	21 51

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 32"; of Saturn 17". Diameters of Saturn's rings 39" and 11".

URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Souths	10° high in West		R.A.	Dec. —	Souths	10° high in West	
				52°	56°				52°	56°
1	h m	°	h m	Uranus is too close to the Sun for observation		h m	°	h m	h m	h m
11	7 37.2	22 02	13 01			13 28.8	7 27	18 52	23 04	22 50
21	7 39.8	21 56	12 24			13 28.8	7 28	18 12	22 25	22 10
31	7 42.4	21 50	11 48			13 29.0	7 30	17 33	21 46	21 31
32	7 44.9	21 44	11 11			13 29.4	7 32	16 54	21 06	20 52

Diameter 3"

Diameter 2"

DAY OF		
Month	Week	
1	S.	7th Sunday after Trinity. Lammas
2	M.	Hindenburg d. 1934
3	Tu.	Grinling Gibbons d. 1721. A. F. Pollard d. 1948
4	W.	QUEEN ELIZABETH, THE QUEEN MOTHER, BORN 1900
5	Th.	Atom Bomb on Hiroshima 1945
6	F.	Transfiguration. Gerald Kersh b. 1909
7	S.	.
8	S.	8th Sunday after Trinity
9	M.	Graham Wallas d. 1932
10	Tu.	**Dr. J. Scott Lidgett b. 1854. W. S. Morrison b.
11	W.	Cardinal Newman d. 1890 [1893]
12	Th.	**Sir Alfred Gilbert b. 1854. J. R. Lowell d. 1891
13	F.	Florence Nightingale d. 1910
14	S.	.
15	S.	9th Sunday after Trinity. PRINCESS ANNE BORN
16	M.	A. Marvell d. 1678. Viset. Ruffside b. 1879 [1950]
17	Tu.	Frederick the Great d. 1786. Balzac d. 1850
18	W.	Gravelotte 1870. W. H. Hudson d. 1922
19	Th.	Viset. Haldane d. 1928. Diaghilev d. 1929
20	F.	Trotsky assassinated 1940
21	S.	PRINCESS MARGARET BORN 1930
22	S.	10th Sunday after Trinity. Warren Hastings d. 1818
23	M.	.
24	Tu.	St. Bartholomew. Sir Max Beerbohm b. 1872
25	W.	Michael Faraday d. 1867. Nietzsche d. 1900
26	Th.	Prince Richard b. 1944
27	F.	Sir Rowland Hill d. 1879. Sir D. G. Bradman b.
28	S.	Gen. Botha d. 1919 [1908]
29	S.	11th Sunday after Trinity. W. Lindrum b. 1898
30	M.	John Gunther b. 1901. Sir J. J. Thomson d. 1940
31	Tu.	Sir Hall Caine d. 1931



Julius Caesar Augustus,
formerly *Sextilis*, 6th
month (from March).

Sun's Longitude 150° 47' 23" 17"



PHENOMENA

August 21 18h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 6° N.

6^h 3h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 8° N.

10^h 8h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 3° S.

18. Pluto in conjunction with the Sun.

21. Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun.

25^h 1h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 1° N.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d h	d h
July	1 24	July 16 23
Aug.	1 22	Aug. 16 21
Sept.	1 20	Sept. 15 19

Draco, Hercules, Lyra, Cygnus, Sagitta, Ophiuchus, Serpens, Aquila and Sagittarius.

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
☾ First Quarter.....	6	18	50
☾ Full Moon.....	14	12	03
☾ Last Quarter	21	04	51
● New Moon.....	28	10	21
Apogee (251,200 miles)...	6	03	
Perigee (228,200 ")...	18	06	
Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on August 1, 284°.			

See note on Summer Time, page 104.

MONTHLY NOTES

- August 1. Lammas. Scottish Term Day.
2. Bank and General Holiday, Gr. Britain and N. Ireland.
5. Oyster season opens.
11. Half-Quarter Day, Eng. and W.
12. Grouse shooting begins.
13. *Old Lammas Day.
14. Pakistan's National Day.
15. Indian Independence Day.
23. *Old Half-Quarter Day
30. Moslem New Year (A.H. 1374).

* See note, p. 96.

** Centenary

Day	THE SUN			Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries	SUNRISE		Sun Souths	SUNSET	
	Right Ascension	Dec. +	Equation of Time*			52°	56°		52°	56°
1	8 42 33	18 13	- 6 17	20 36 16	3 23 10	4 20	4 02	12 06	19 51	20 09
2	8 46 26	17 58	- 6 13	20 40 13	3 19 14	4 22	4 04	12 06	19 50	20 07
3	8 50 19	17 43	- 6 09	20 44 09	3 15 18	4 23	4 06	12 06	19 48	20 05
4	8 54 11	17 27	- 6 05	20 48 06	3 11 23	4 25	4 07	12 06	19 46	20 03
5	8 58 02	17 11	- 6 00	20 52 03	3 07 27	4 26	4 09	12 06	19 45	20 01
6	9 01 53	16 55	- 5 54	20 55 59	3 03 31	4 28	4 11	12 06	19 43	19 59
7	9 05 43	16 39	- 5 47	20 59 56	2 59 35	4 30	4 13	12 06	19 41	19 57
8	9 09 33	16 22	- 5 40	21 03 52	2 55 39	4 31	4 15	12 06	19 39	19 55
9	9 13 22	16 05	- 5 33	21 07 49	2 51 43	4 33	4 17	12 05	19 37	19 52
10	9 17 10	15 48	- 5 25	21 11 45	2 47 47	4 34	4 19	12 05	19 35	19 50
11	9 20 58	15 30	- 5 16	21 15 42	2 43 51	4 36	4 21	12 05	19 33	19 48
12	9 24 45	15 12	- 5 06	21 19 38	2 39 55	4 38	4 23	12 05	19 32	19 46
13	9 28 31	14 54	- 4 56	21 23 35	2 35 59	4 39	4 25	12 05	19 30	19 44
14	9 32 18	14 36	- 4 46	21 27 32	2 32 03	4 41	4 27	12 05	19 28	19 41
15	9 36 03	14 18	- 4 35	21 31 28	2 28 08	4 42	4 29	12 04	19 26	19 39
16	9 39 48	13 59	- 4 23	21 35 25	2 24 12	4 44	4 31	12 04	19 24	19 37
17	9 43 32	13 40	- 4 11	21 39 21	2 20 16	4 46	4 33	12 04	19 22	19 34
18	9 47 16	13 21	- 3 58	21 43 18	2 16 20	4 47	4 35	12 04	19 20	19 32
19	9 51 00	13 02	- 3 45	21 47 14	2 12 24	4 49	4 37	12 04	19 18	19 29
20	9 54 43	12 42	- 3 32	21 51 11	2 08 28	4 50	4 39	12 03	19 15	19 27
21	9 58 25	12 23	- 3 18	21 55 07	2 04 32	4 52	4 41	12 03	19 13	19 24
22	10 02 07	12 03	- 3 03	21 59 04	2 00 36	4 54	4 43	12 03	19 11	19 22
23	10 05 49	11 43	- 2 48	22 03 01	1 56 40	4 55	4 44	12 03	19 09	19 20
24	10 09 30	11 22	- 2 33	22 06 57	1 52 44	4 57	4 46	12 02	19 07	19 17
25	10 13 11	11 02	- 2 17	22 10 54	1 48 48	4 59	4 48	12 02	19 05	19 15
26	10 16 51	10 41	- 2 01	22 14 50	1 44 53	5 00	4 50	12 02	19 02	19 12
27	10 20 31	10 20	- 1 44	22 18 47	1 40 57	5 02	4 52	12 02	19 00	19 10
28	10 24 10	9 59	- 1 27	22 22 43	1 37 01	5 04	4 54	12 01	18 58	19 07
29	10 27 49	9 38	- 1 10	22 26 40	1 33 05	5 05	4 56	12 01	18 56	19 05
30	10 31 28	9 17	- 0 52	22 30 36	1 29 09	5 07	4 58	12 01	18 54	19 02
31	10 35 07	8 55	- 0 34	22 34 33	1 25 13	5 08	5 00	12 00	18 52	18 59

Mean semi-diameter in arc 15'.8; in time 1m 05s.

* In the sense Apparent minus Mean. Throughout August subtract from mean time to get apparent time, or add to apparent time to get mean time.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY may be visible as a morning star during the first few days of August, but is too close to the Sun during the remainder of the month.

VENUS now moves south of the equator, and on the evening of the 30th will be seen in the west at sunset very close to the first magnitude star *Spica*.

MARS is now moving direct in Sagittarius and sets before midnight in our latitudes. The increasing distance of the Earth from Mars causes the brightness of the planet to decrease (mag. -1.7 to -1.0) but it is still a brilliant object in the evening sky.

JUPITER is a morning star in Gemini (mag. -1.5) and may be seen before sunrise below and to the west of *Castor* and *Pollux*. The planet rises on the 25th close to the 26-day-old Moon.

SATURN is still visible as an evening star, although it has now faded to magnitude +0.9.

The Perseid meteor shower is usually well seen during the first half of this month, and reaches a maximum about Aug. 12. There will be some interference to evening observations from moonlight, but this will be less troublesome after midnight, when the number of meteors visible is always greatest.

Day	THE MOON								MOONRISE		Moon Souths	MOONSET	
	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator Long.	P.A.	Phase	Age	52°	56°		52°	56°
	h m							d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	10 15	+ 6.6	56.1	15.3	+ 70	29	5	2.1	7 27	7 23	14 04	20 25	20 26
2	11 01	+ 1.3	55.5	15.1	+ 57	29	10	3.1	8 40	8 40	14 46	20 39	20 36
3	11 46	- 3.9	55.0	15.0	+ 45	28	17	4.1	9 50	9 56	15 28	20 53	20 46
4	12 30	- 9.0	54.6	14.9	+ 33	26	25	5.1	11 00	11 10	16 10	21 09	20 57
5	13 15	- 13.6	54.3	14.8	+ 21	24	33	6.1	12 10	12 25	16 53	21 27	21 11
6	14 02	- 17.6	54.2	14.8	+ 8	21	43	7.1	13 19	13 39	17 38	21 50	21 29
7	14 50	- 21.0	54.3	14.8	- 4	17	52	8.1	14 27	14 52	18 25	22 18	21 53
8	15 40	- 23.4	54.5	14.9	- 16	12	62	9.1	15 31	16 00	19 15	22 56	22 27
9	16 33	- 24.9	54.9	15.0	- 28	7	71	10.1	16 29	16 59	20 07	23 46	23 16
10	17 27	- 25.2	55.5	15.1	- 40	2	79	11.1	17 17	17 45	21 00		
11	18 22	- 24.2	56.1	15.3	- 53	357	87	12.1	17 55	18 19	21 54	0 47	0 19
12	19 18	- 21.9	56.8	15.5	- 65	353	93	13.1	18 25	18 44	22 46	1 59	1 35
13	20 12	- 18.4	57.6	15.7	- 77	352	97	14.1	18 49	19 02	23 37	3 17	2 59
14	21 06	- 13.9	58.3	15.9	- 89	7	100	15.1	19 08	19 17		4 38	4 26
15	21 58	- 8.5	58.9	16.0	+ 79	313	100	16.1	19 26	19 29	0 28	6 01	5 55
16	22 50	- 2.7	59.3	16.2	+ 66	326	97	17.1	19 43	19 41	1 17	7 24	7 23
17	23 42	+ 3.4	59.6	16.2	+ 54	329	91	18.1	20 01	19 54	2 07	8 48	8 53
18	0 35	+ 9.4	59.7	16.3	+ 42	332	84	19.1	20 21	20 09	2 58	10 14	10 24
19	1 29	+ 14.8	59.7	16.3	+ 30	336	74	20.1	20 46	20 28	3 50	11 39	11 56
20	2 26	+ 19.4	59.5	16.2	+ 18	340	64	21.1	21 18	20 54	4 46	13 04	13 27
21	3 25	+ 22.7	59.2	16.1	+ 6	345	52	22.1	22 00	21 32	5 44	14 23	14 50
22	4 26	+ 24.7	58.9	16.0	- 7	351	41	23.1	22 56	22 26	6 43	15 31	16 00
23	5 28	+ 25.1	58.5	15.9	- 19	358	30	24.1		23 36	7 43	16 25	16 53
24	6 28	+ 24.0	58.1	15.8	- 31	3	21	25.1	0 04		8 41	17 05	17 29
25	7 25	+ 21.5	57.6	15.7	- 43	8	12	26.1	1 19	0 56	9 35	17 35	17 53
26	8 20	+ 17.8	57.1	15.6	- 56	10	6	27.1	2 37	2 20	10 26	17 58	18 11
27	9 11	+ 13.4	56.6	15.4	- 68	8	2	28.1	3 54	3 43	11 14	18 16	18 24
28	10 00	+ 8.4	56.1	15.3	- 80	345	0	29.1	5 09	5 03	11 58	18 32	18 35
29	10 46	+ 3.1	55.6	15.1	+ 88	55	0	0.6	6 22	6 21	12 41	18 46	18 45
30	11 31	- 2.1	55.1	15.0	+ 75	38	3	1.6	7 33	7 37	13 23	19 00	18 55
31	12 16	- 7.2	54.7	14.9	+ 63	32	7	2.6	8 44	8 52	14 05	19 16	19 06

MERCURY ♿

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.		Souths	Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
		+			52°	56°							52°	56°	
	h m	°	′		h m	h m	h m		h m	°	′		h m	h m	h m
1	7 24	21.1	7 55	3 26	3 10	10 48		16	9 18	17.4	5 97	11 44			
4	7 43	21.1	6 66	3 34	3 18	10 56		19	9 42	15.7	5 99	11 57			
7	8 05	20.8	6 76	3 46	3 31	11 06		22	10 05	13.6	5 100	12 08			
10	8 28	20.1	6 85	4 02	3 48	11 18		25	10 28	11.5	5 99	12 18			
13	8 53	18.9	5 92	4 22	4 09	11 31		28	10 49	9.2	5 98	12 28			
16	9 18	17.4	5 97	4 44	4 32	11 44		31	11 09	6.9	5 96	12 36			

Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation

VENUS ♀

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
		-				52°	56°			-				52°	56°
	h m	°	′		h m	h m	h m		h m	°	′		h m	h m	h m
1	11 28	+ 4.0	17 65	14 52	20 39	20 39		1	17 40	28.3	19 94	21 01	23 10	21 59	
6	11 48	+ 1.5	18 63	14 52	20 26	20 24		6	17 42	28.2	19 92	20 43	22 53	21 43	
11	12 08	- 1.0	19 61	14 52	20 13	20 09		11	17 45	28.1	19 91	20 26	22 38	21 30	
16	12 27	- 3.5	20 59	14 51	19 59	19 53		16	17 49	28.0	17 90	20 12	22 25	21 18	
21	12 46	- 6.0	21 57	14 50	19 45	19 36		21	17 55	27.9	16 89	19 58	22 13	21 08	
26	13 04	- 8.4	22 54	14 49	19 30	19 19		26	18 02	27.7	16 88	19 45	22 02	20 59	
31	13 23	- 10.8	23 52	14 48	19 16	19 02		31	18 10	27.6	15 88	19 34	21 53	20 52	

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.	
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	4 22	7 49	4 32	7 59	4 25	8 00	4 23	8 07	4 13	8 10	4 20	8 25	4 33	8 27
2	4 24	7 48	4 34	7 58	4 27	7 59	4 24	8 05	4 15	8 08	4 22	8 23	4 34	8 25
3	4 25	7 46	4 35	7 56	4 28	7 57	4 26	8 03	4 17	8 06	4 24	8 21	4 36	8 23
4	4 27	7 44	4 37	7 54	4 30	7 55	4 28	8 01	4 18	8 04	4 25	8 19	4 38	8 21
5	4 28	7 43	4 38	7 53	4 31	7 54	4 29	7 59	4 20	8 02	4 27	8 17	4 39	8 19
6	4 30	7 41	4 40	7 51	4 33	7 52	4 31	7 57	4 22	8 00	4 29	8 15	4 41	8 17
7	4 32	7 39	4 42	7 49	4 35	7 50	4 33	7 55	4 24	7 58	4 31	8 13	4 43	8 15
8	4 33	7 37	4 43	7 47	4 36	7 48	4 35	7 53	4 26	7 56	4 33	8 11	4 45	8 13
9	4 35	7 36	4 45	7 45	4 38	7 46	4 36	7 51	4 27	7 54	4 35	8 08	4 47	8 10
10	4 36	7 34	4 46	7 43	4 39	7 44	4 38	7 49	4 29	7 52	4 37	8 06	4 49	8 08
11	4 38	7 32	4 48	7 41	4 41	7 42	4 40	7 47	4 31	7 50	4 39	8 04	4 51	8 06
12	4 40	7 30	4 50	7 40	4 43	7 40	4 42	7 45	4 33	7 48	4 41	8 02	4 53	8 04
13	4 41	7 29	4 51	7 38	4 44	7 38	4 43	7 43	4 35	7 46	4 43	8 00	4 54	8 02
14	4 42	7 27	4 52	7 36	4 46	7 36	4 45	7 41	4 37	7 43	4 45	7 57	4 56	8 00
15	4 44	7 25	4 54	7 34	4 48	7 34	4 47	7 39	4 39	7 41	4 47	7 55	4 58	7 58
16	4 46	7 23	4 56	7 32	4 50	7 32	4 49	7 37	4 41	7 39	4 49	7 53	5 00	7 56
17	4 47	7 21	4 57	7 30	4 52	7 30	4 51	7 35	4 43	7 37	4 51	7 51	5 02	7 54
18	4 48	7 19	4 58	7 28	4 53	7 28	4 52	7 33	4 44	7 34	4 52	7 48	5 03	7 51
19	4 50	7 17	5 00	7 26	4 55	7 26	4 54	7 31	4 46	7 32	4 54	7 46	5 05	7 49
20	4 52	7 14	5 02	7 24	4 56	7 23	4 55	7 28	4 48	7 30	4 56	7 44	5 07	7 47
21	4 53	7 12	5 03	7 22	4 58	7 21	4 57	7 26	4 50	7 27	4 58	7 41	5 09	7 44
22	4 55	7 10	5 05	7 20	5 00	7 19	4 59	7 24	4 52	7 25	5 00	7 39	5 10	7 42
23	4 56	7 08	5 06	7 18	5 01	7 17	5 00	7 22	4 53	7 23	5 01	7 37	5 12	7 40
24	4 58	7 06	5 08	7 16	5 03	7 15	5 02	7 20	4 55	7 20	5 03	7 34	5 14	7 38
25	5 00	7 04	5 10	7 14	5 05	7 13	5 04	7 17	4 57	7 18	5 05	7 32	5 16	7 35
26	5 01	7 01	5 11	7 11	5 06	7 10	5 06	7 15	4 59	7 15	5 07	7 29	5 18	7 33
27	5 03	6 59	5 13	7 09	5 08	7 08	5 07	7 13	5 01	7 13	5 09	7 27	5 19	7 31
28	5 05	6 57	5 15	7 07	5 10	7 06	5 09	7 10	5 03	7 10	5 11	7 24	5 21	7 28
29	5 06	6 55	5 16	7 05	5 12	7 04	5 11	7 08	5 05	7 08	5 13	7 22	5 23	7 26
30	5 08	6 53	5 18	7 03	5 13	7 02	5 13	7 06	5 07	7 06	5 15	7 19	5 25	7 23
31	5 09	6 51	5 19	7 01	5 14	7 00	5 14	7 03	5 08	7 03	5 17	7 16	5 27	7 20

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.		Dec. +	5° high in East		Souths	R.A.		Dec. —	Souths	5° high in West	
	h	m		52°	56°		h	m			52°	56°
1	7	06.7	22 35	3 00	2 42	10 29	14 07.1	10 20	17 28	22 06	21 47	
11	7	15.9	22 20	2 31	2 15	9 59	14 08.9	10 32	16 50	21 21	21 08	
21	7	24.7	22 04	2 02	1 46	9 28	14 11.2	10 47	16 14	20 43	20 30	
31	7	33.0	21 48	1 33	1 16	8 57	14 14.0	11 04	15 37	20 04	19 51	

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 33"; of Saturn 17". Diameters of Saturn's rings 37" and 11".



URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.		Dec. +	10° high in East		Souths	R.A.		Dec. —	Souths	10° high in West	
				52°	56°						52°	56°
	h m	° '		h m	h m		h m	h m			h m	h m
I	7 45.2		21 43	4 20	4 08	11 07	13 29.4		7 33	16 50	21 02	20 48
II	7 47.7		21 37	3 44	3 32	10 30	13 30.0		7 37	16 12	20 23	20 09
21	7 50.0		21 31	3 07	2 56	9 53	13 30.8		7 42	15 33	19 44	19 30
31	7 52.2		21 26	2 31	2 19	9 16	13 31.8		7 48	14 55	19 05	18 50

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

Month	Day of Week	
		 <i>Septem (seven), 7th month</i> of Roman (pre-Julian) Calendar. <i>Sun's Longitude 180° $\hat{=}$ 23° 14h</i> 
1	W.	Sir Richard Steele d. 1729
2	Th.	Fire of London, 1666. Serge Voronov d. 1951
3	F.	Britain at War, 1939
4	S.	Grieg d. 1907. Count Sforza d. 1952
5	S.	12th Sunday after Trinity. Louis XIV b. 1638
6	M.	Sir N. Birkett b. 1883. Gertrude Lawrence d. 1952
7	Tu.	G. H. Hirst b. 1871. Bernard Darwin b. 1876
8	W.	King Feisal d. 1933
9	Th.	Max Reinhardt b. 1873
10	F.	W. S. Blunt d. 1922
11	S.	
12	S.	13th Sunday after Trinity. Guizot d. 1874
13	M.	Gen. Wolfe d. 1759. C. J. Fox d. 1806
14	Tu.	Viset. Cecil b. 1864
15	W.	William Huskisson d. 1830. I. K. Brunel d. 1859
16	Th.	Sir Ronald Ross d. 1932. Vesta Tilley d. 1952
17	F.	ARNHEM DAY (1944). W. S. Landor d. 1864
18	S.	
19	S.	14th Sunday after Trinity
20	M.	DELHI DAY, 1857
21	Tu.	St. Matthew
22	W.	Ian Hay d. 1952
23	Th.	Wilkie Collins d. 1889
24	F.	
25	S.	LUCKNOW DAY, 1857. Johann Strauss d. 1849
26	S.	15th S. after Trinity
27	M.	DOMINION DAY, NEW ZEALAND, 1907
28	Tu.	Louis Pasteur d. 1895
29	W.	St. Michael and All Angels. John Cobb killed. 1952
30	Th.	Cornelle d. 1684. Earl of Birkenhead d. 1930

PHENOMENA

September 1: 15h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 3° N.

21 14h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 7° N.

6. Venus at greatest eastern elongation (46°).

71 10h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 3° S.

161 35. Venus in conjunction with Saturn. Venus 6° 1 S.

210 16h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 1° N.

233 14h. Sun enters sign Libra (*Equinox*).

304 2h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 7° N.

304 22h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 1° S.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d h	d h
Aug. 1 24	Aug. 16 23	
Sept. 1 22	Sept. 15 21	
Oct. 1 20	Oct. 16 19	

Draco, Cepheus, Lyra, Cygnus, Vulpecula, Sagitta, Delphinus, Equuleus, Aquila, Aquarius and Capricornus.

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d h m
First Quarter.....	5 12 28
Full Moon.....	12 20 19
Last Quarter.....	19 11 11
New Moon.....	27 00 50

	d h
Apogee (251,660 miles)...	2 22
Perigee (225,010 ")...	14 20
Apogee (252,290 ")...	30 14
Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on September 1, 282°.	

See notes on *Summer time*, page 128

MONTHLY NOTES

September 1. Partridge shooting begins. Salmon close-time begins. Lists of jurors to be affixed to church doors for the first three Sundays.

8. Malta's National Day (1965).

12. Harvest Moon.

28. Jewish New Year (A.M. 5715).

—, Sheriffs of London to be sworn in.

29. Michaelmas. Quarter day. Lord Mayor of London elected.

—, County Quarter Sessions, Eng. and W., to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or following Sept. 29.

Day	THE SUN			Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries	SUNRISE		Sun Souths	SUNSET	
	Right Ascension	Dec.	Equation of Time*			5 ^a	56°		5 ^a	56°
	h m s	° ' "	m s	h m s	h m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	10 38 45	+8 34	- 0 15	22 38 30	1 21 17	5 10	5 08	12 00	18 49	18 57
2	10 42 23	+8 12	+ 0 03	22 42 26	1 17 21	5 12	5 04	12 00	18 47	18 54
3	10 46 00	+7 50	+ 0 23	22 46 23	1 13 25	5 13	5 06	11 59	18 45	18 52
4	10 49 37	+7 28	+ 0 42	22 50 19	1 09 29	5 15	5 08	11 59	18 42	18 49
5	10 53 14	+7 06	+ 1 01	22 54 16	1 05 33	5 16	5 10	11 59	18 40	18 46
6	10 56 51	+6 44	+ 1 21	22 58 12	1 01 38	5 18	5 12	11 58	18 38	18 44
7	11 00 27	+6 21	+ 1 42	23 02 09	0 57 42	5 20	5 14	11 58	18 36	18 42
8	11 04 04	+5 59	+ 2 02	23 06 05	0 53 46	5 22	5 16	11 58	18 33	18 39
9	11 07 40	+5 36	+ 2 22	23 10 02	0 49 50	5 23	5 18	11 57	18 31	18 36
10	11 11 15	+5 14	+ 2 43	23 13 59	0 45 54	5 25	5 20	11 57	18 28	18 33
11	11 14 51	+4 51	+ 3 04	23 17 55	0 41 58	5 26	5 22	11 57	18 26	18 31
12	11 18 27	+4 28	+ 3 25	23 21 52	0 38 02	5 28	5 24	11 56	18 24	18 28
13	11 22 02	+4 05	+ 3 46	23 25 48	0 34 06	5 30	5 26	11 56	18 22	18 25
14	11 25 37	+3 42	+ 4 07	23 29 45	0 30 10	5 31	5 28	11 56	18 19	18 23
15	11 29 13	+3 19	+ 4 29	23 33 41	0 26 14	5 33	5 30	11 55	18 17	18 20
16	11 32 48	+2 56	+ 4 50	23 37 38	0 22 19	5 35	5 32	11 55	18 15	18 17
17	11 36 23	+2 33	+ 5 11	23 41 34	0 18 23	5 36	5 34	11 55	18 12	18 15
18	11 39 58	+2 10	+ 5 33	23 45 31	0 14 27	5 38	5 36	11 54	18 10	18 12
19	11 43 33	+1 47	+ 5 54	23 49 28	0 10 31	5 40	5 38	11 54	18 08	18 09
20	11 47 09	+1 24	+ 6 15	23 53 24	0 06 35	5 41	5 39	11 54	18 05	18 07
21	11 50 44	+1 00	+ 6 37	23 57 21	0 02 39 (23 58 43)	5 43	5 41	11 53	18 03	18 04
22	11 54 19	+0 37	+ 6 58	0 01 17	23 54 47	5 44	5 43	11 53	18 00	18 01
23	11 57 55	+0 14	+ 7 19	0 05 14	23 50 51	5 46	5 45	11 53	17 58	17 59
24	12 01 30	-0 10	+ 7 40	0 09 10	23 46 55	5 48	5 47	11 52	17 56	17 56
25	12 05 06	-0 33	+ 8 01	0 13 07	23 42 59	5 49	5 49	11 52	17 54	17 53
26	12 08 42	-0 57	+ 8 21	0 17 03	23 39 04	5 51	5 51	11 51	17 51	17 51
27	12 12 18	-1 20	+ 8 42	0 21 00	23 35 08	5 53	5 53	11 51	17 49	17 48
28	12 15 55	-1 43	+ 9 02	0 24 56	23 31 12	5 54	5 55	11 51	17 46	17 45
29	12 19 31	-2 07	+ 9 22	0 28 53	23 27 16	5 56	5 57	11 50	17 44	17 43
30	12 23 08	-2 30	+ 9 42	0 32 50	23 23 20	5 58	5 59	11 50	17 42	17 40

Mean semi-diameter in arc 15'.9; in time 1m 04s.

* In the sense Apparent *minus* Mean. Except on September 1 (when the rule is reversed) add to mean time to get apparent time, or subtract from apparent time to get mean time.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

Continued from page 105

MERCURY is too close to the Sun to be seen this month.

VENUS reaches greatest elongation as an evening star on the 6th, but it is now well south of the Sun, and very low in the west at sunset. Venus will be in conjunction with Saturn on the 16th, but the two planets will be 6° apart.

MARS is still very low in Sagittarius, and is now fading rapidly (mag. -1.0 to -0.4). It is, however, much brighter than any of the surrounding stars.

JUPITER is growing brighter (mag. -1.6) and rises before midnight at the end of the month.

SATURN may still be seen for a short time after sunset. The direct movement of the planet has now carried it once again to the borders of Libra and Virgo.

two distinct groups and plainly show the presence of these two portions of the spiral. Other lines of research are based on the fact that such a spiral must be in rotation. Radio measurements on a wavelength of 21 cm (a characteristic radiation due to hydrogen) enable the radial velocities of the excited hydrogen sources to be determined. Similar measurements in visual light have also been made, and in both cases the presence of two distinct arms, with velocities of a different order, has been demonstrated. Finally, the spectral absorption lines shown by some stars, and due to interstellar gases, have been shown to be single in the stars of the nearer arm, but double in the outer arm, from which light has to cross two lanes of absorbing gases. Thus the stars of our Galaxy can no longer be regarded as distributed at random, but as forming part of the pattern of a spiral nebula.

Day	THE MOON							MOONRISE			Moon Souths	MOONSET		
	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator		Phase	Age	52°	56°		52°	56°	
					Long.	P.A.								
	h m	°						d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	
1	13 01	-12.0	54.4	14.8	+51	28	12	3.6	9 54	10 06	14 48	19 33	19 19	
2	13 47	-16.2	54.2	14.8	+39	25	19	4.6	11 03	11 21	15 32	19 54	19 35	
3	14 34	-19.8	54.1	14.8	+27	20	27	5.6	12 11	12 34	16 19	20 20	19 56	
4	15 24	-22.6	54.2	14.8	+14	16	36	6.6	13 17	13 44	17 07	20 53	20 26	
5	16 15	-24.3	54.5	14.9	+2	10	45	7.6	14 16	14 46	17 57	21 37	21 07	
6	17 08	-25.0	54.9	15.0	-10	5	55	8.6	15 08	15 37	18 49	22 32	22 03	
7	18 02	-24.5	55.5	15.1	-22	360	64	9.6	15 50	16 16	19 41	23 38	23 13	
8	18 56	-22.8	56.3	15.3	-35	354	74	10.6	16 23	16 44	20 33	..	..
9	19 51	-19.8	57.1	15.6	-47	350	82	11.6	16 49	17 05	21 25	0 52	0 32	
10	20 44	-15.8	58.0	15.8	-59	348	90	12.6	17 11	17 22	22 16	2 11	1 57	
11	21 37	-10.8	58.8	16.0	-71	348	95	13.6	17 30	17 36	23 06	3 33	3 24	
12	22 30	-5.0	59.6	16.2	-83	358	99	14.6	17 48	17 48	23 56	4 57	4 54	
13	23 22	+1.1	60.1	16.4	+85	271	100	15.6	18 06	18 01	..	6 23	6 25	
14	0 16	+7.2	60.5	16.5	+72	320	98	16.6	18 26	18 16	0 48	7 50	7 58	
15	1 12	+13.0	60.6	16.5	+60	329	93	17.6	18 50	18 34	1 42	9 18	9 32	
16	2 10	+18.0	60.4	16.5	+48	336	86	18.6	19 20	18 58	2 38	10 46	11 06	
17	3 10	+21.8	60.0	16.4	+36	342	77	19.6	20 00	19 33	3 37	12 09	12 35	
18	4 12	+24.2	59.5	16.2	+24	348	66	20.6	20 52	20 23	4 37	13 22	13 51	
19	5 14	+24.9	58.9	16.0	+12	355	55	21.6	21 57	21 29	5 38	14 21	14 49	
20	6 14	+24.1	58.3	15.9	-1	2	44	22.6	23 10	22 46	6 36	15 05	15 30	
21	7 12	+22.0	57.6	15.7	-13	7	34	23.6	..	..	7 31	15 38	15 58
22	8 07	+18.6	57.0	15.5	-25	11	24	24.6	0 26	0 08	8 23	16 03	16 17	
23	8 59	+14.4	56.4	15.4	-37	14	16	25.6	1 42	1 29	9 11	16 22	16 31	
24	9 47	+9.7	55.9	15.2	-50	14	9	26.6	2 57	2 49	9 56	16 38	16 44	
25	10 33	+4.6	55.4	15.1	-62	12	4	27.6	4 09	4 06	10 39	16 53	16 54	
26	11 18	-0.6	55.0	15.0	-74	2	1	28.6	5 20	5 22	11 21	17 08	17 04	
27	12 03	-5.7	54.7	14.9	-86	298	0	0.0	6 30	6 36	12 02	17 23	17 15	
28	12 48	-10.5	54.4	14.8	+82	48	1	1.0	7 40	7 51	12 45	17 39	17 27	
29	13 33	-14.9	54.2	14.8	+69	33	4	2.0	8 49	9 05	13 28	17 59	17 42	
30	14 20	-18.7	54.0	14.7	+57	26	8	3.0	9 58	10 18	14 14	18 23	18 02	

MERCURY ♿

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
						52°	56°							52°	56°
	h m	°			h m				h m	°			h m	h m	h m
1	11 16	+6.1	5 95		12 39	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation		16	12 43	5.2	5 84		13 06	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	
2	11 35	+3.8	5 94		12 46			19	12 59	7.3	5 82		13 10		
7	11 53	+1.5	5 92		12 52			22	13 14	9.4	6 79		13 14		
10	12 10	-0.8	5 89		12 57			25	13 29	11.1	6 76		13 16		
13	12 27	-3.0	5 87		13 02			28	13 43	12.8	6 73		13 19		
16	12 43	-5.2	5 84		13 06			31	13 57	14.4	6 69		13 20		

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
						52°	56°							52°	56°
	h m	°			h m	h m	h m		h m	°			h m	h m	h m
1	13 26	11.3	23 51		14 48	19 12	18 58	1	18 12	27.5	15 88		19 32	21 51	20 50
6	13 44	13.5	25 49		14 46	18 57	18 40	6	18 21	27.3	14 87		19 21	21 43	20 45
11	14 02	15.7	26 46		14 44	18 41	18 21	11	18 31	27.0	14 86		19 12	21 37	20 41
16	14 19	17.7	28 43		14 41	18 25	18 02	16	18 42	26.7	13 86		19 03	21 32	20 39
21	14 36	19.5	30 40		14 38	18 09	17 42	21	18 53	26.4	13 86		18 55	21 28	20 38
26	14 51	21.2	32 37		14 34	17 52	17 21	26	19 05	25.9	12 85		18 47	21 25	20 38
31	15 06	22.7	35 33		14 28	17 34	17 00	31	19 17	25.4	12 85		18 40	21 22	20 38

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
						52°	56°
	h m	°			h m	h m	h m
1	18 12	27.5	15 88		19 32	21 51	20 50
6	18 21	27.3	14 87		19 21	21 43	20 45
11	18 31	27.0	14 86		19 12	21 37	20 41
16	18 42	26.7	13 86		19 03	21 32	20 39
21	18 53	26.4	13 86		18 55	21 28	20 38
26	19 05	25.9	12 85		18 47	21 25	20 38
31	19 17	25.4	12 85		18 40	21 22	20 38

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day														
	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	5 11	6 48	5 21	6 58	5 16	6 57	5 16	7 01	5 10	7 01	5 19	7 14	5 29	7 18
2	5 13	6 46	5 23	6 56	5 18	6 55	5 18	6 58	5 12	6 58	5 21	7 11	5 31	7 15
3	5 14	6 44	5 24	6 54	5 19	6 53	5 20	6 56	5 14	6 56	5 23	7 09	5 33	7 13
4	5 16	6 42	5 26	6 51	5 21	6 50	5 22	6 54	5 16	6 53	5 25	7 06	5 35	7 11
5	5 17	6 39	5 27	6 49	5 22	6 48	5 23	6 51	5 18	6 50	5 27	7 03	5 36	7 08
6	5 19	6 37	5 29	6 47	5 24	6 46	5 25	6 49	5 20	6 48	5 29	7 01	5 38	7 06
7	5 21	6 35	5 31	6 45	5 26	6 43	5 27	6 46	5 22	6 45	5 31	6 58	5 40	7 03
8	5 23	6 33	5 33	6 42	5 28	6 41	5 29	6 44	5 24	6 43	5 33	6 56	5 42	7 01
9	5 24	6 31	5 34	6 40	5 30	6 38	5 31	6 41	5 26	6 40	5 35	6 53	5 44	6 56
10	5 26	6 28	5 36	6 37	5 31	6 36	5 32	6 39	5 27	6 38	5 37	6 50	5 45	6 58
11	5 27	6 26	5 37	6 35	5 33	6 33	5 34	6 36	5 29	6 35	5 39	6 48	5 47	6 53
12	5 29	6 24	5 39	6 33	5 35	6 31	5 36	6 34	5 31	6 33	5 41	6 45	5 49	6 51
13	5 30	6 22	5 40	6 31	5 37	6 29	5 38	6 32	5 33	6 30	5 43	6 42	5 51	6 48
14	5 32	6 19	5 42	6 29	5 38	6 26	5 39	6 29	5 35	6 28	5 45	6 40	5 53	6 46
15	5 33	6 17	5 43	6 27	5 40	6 24	5 41	6 27	5 37	6 25	5 47	6 37	5 55	6 43
16	5 35	6 15	5 45	6 24	5 42	6 22	5 43	6 25	5 39	6 22	5 49	6 34	5 57	6 40
17	5 36	6 12	5 46	6 22	5 43	6 19	5 44	6 22	5 41	6 20	5 51	6 32	5 59	6 38
18	5 38	6 10	5 48	6 20	5 45	6 17	5 46	6 20	5 43	6 17	5 53	6 29	6 01	6 35
19	5 40	6 08	5 50	6 18	5 47	6 15	5 48	6 17	5 44	6 14	5 55	6 26	6 02	6 32
20	5 41	6 05	5 51	6 15	5 48	6 12	5 49	6 15	5 46	6 12	5 56	6 24	6 04	6 30
21	5 43	6 03	5 53	6 13	5 50	6 10	5 51	6 12	5 48	6 09	5 58	6 21	6 06	6 27
22	5 44	6 00	5 54	6 10	5 51	6 07	5 53	6 10	5 50	6 07	6 00	6 18	6 08	6 25
23	5 46	5 58	5 56	6 08	5 53	6 05	5 55	6 07	5 52	6 04	6 02	6 16	6 10	6 22
24	5 48	5 56	5 58	6 06	5 55	6 03	5 56	6 05	5 53	6 02	6 04	6 13	6 11	6 20
25	5 49	5 54	5 59	6 04	5 56	6 01	5 58	6 02	5 55	5 59	6 06	6 10	6 13	6 17
26	5 51	5 51	6 01	6 01	5 58	5 58	6 00	6 00	5 57	5 57	6 08	6 08	6 15	6 15
27	5 53	5 49	6 03	5 59	6 00	5 56	6 02	5 57	5 59	5 54	6 10	6 05	6 17	6 12
28	5 54	5 46	6 04	5 56	6 01	5 53	6 04	5 55	6 01	5 52	6 12	6 02	6 19	6 10
29	5 56	5 44	6 06	5 54	6 03	5 51	6 05	5 52	6 02	5 49	6 14	6 00	6 20	6 07
30	5 58	5 42	6 08	5 52	6 05	5 49	6 07	5 50	6 04	5 47	6 16	5 57	6 22	6 05

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	5° high in East		Souths	R.A.	Dec. —	Souths	5° high in West	
			52°	56°					52°	56°
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	7 33.8	21 46	25 27	25 10	32 51	14 14.3	11 05	15 34	20 01	19 47
11	7 41.4	21 30	24 57	24 41	32 19	14 17.7	11 25	14 58	19 23	19 09
21	7 48.3	21 14	24 26	24 10	31 47	14 21.4	11 45	14 22	18 45	18 31
31	7 54.5	20 59	23 54	23 38	31 13	14 25.4	12 07	13 47	18 08	17 53

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 35"; of Saturn 16". Diameters of Saturn's rings 35" and 11".

URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	10° high in East		Souths	R.A.	Dec. —	Souths	10° high in West	
			52°	56°					52°	56°
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	7 52.4	21 25	2 27	2 16	9 12	13 31.9	7 49	14 51	19 01	18 47
11	7 54.4	21 20	1 50	1 39	8 35	13 33.0	7 56	14 13	18 22	18 08
21	7 56.1	21 16	1 13	1 02	7 58	13 34.2	8 03	13 35	17 44	17 28
31	7 57.5	21 12	0 35	0 24	7 20	13 35.5	8 11	12 57	17 05	16 50

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

Month	Day of Week
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Octo (eight), 8th month
of Roman (pre-Julian)
Calendar.

Sun's Longitude 210° in 23^d 23^h



1	F.	MICHAELMAS LAW SITTINGS BEGIN
2	S.	Sir P. F. Warner b. 1873. Graham Greene b. 1904
3	S.	16th Sunday after Trinity
4	M.	Rembrandt d. 1669
5	Tu.	Offenbach d. 1880
6	W.	C. S. Parnell d. 1891. Tennyson d. 1892
7	Th.	**C. R. de Wet b. 1854. Sir Hubert Parry d. 1918
8	F.	Harrow and Wealdstone train disaster, 1952
9	S.	Duke of Kent b. 1935
10	S.	17th Sunday after Trinity. Visct. Nuffield b. 1877
11	M.	Camperdown, 1797. J. P. Joule d. 1889
12	Tu.	Elizabeth Fry d. 1845
13	W.	Murat d. 1815. Anatole France d. 1924
14	Th.	Pres. Eisenhower b. 1890
15	F.	Raymond Poincaré d. 1934. Marie Tempest d. 1942
16	S.	
17	S.	18th Sunday after Trinity. Sir Philip Sidney d.
18	M.	St. Luke. Visct. Palmerston d. 1865 [1586]
19	Tu.	Swift d. 1745. Lord Rutherford d. 1937
20	W.	J. A. Froude d. 1894
21	Th.	TRAFALGAR DAY, 1805
22	F.	
23	S.	Cézanne d. 1906
24	S.	19th Sunday after Trinity. **Sir Horace Plunkett
25	M.	Picasso b. 1881 [b. 1854]
26	Tu.	Hogarth d. 1764
27	W.	W. M. Hughes d. 1952
28	Th.	St. Simon and St. Jude
29	F.	George Morland d. 1804
30	S.	R. H. Mottram b. 1883. Bonar Law d. 1923
31	S.	20th Sunday after Trinity. HALLOWMAS EVE

PHENOMENA

October 5^d 24^h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 4° S.

6. Mercury at greatest eastern elongation (26°).

9^d 11^h. Mercury in conjunction with Saturn. Mercury 5° 6 S.

11. Venus at greatest brilliancy.

19^d 4^h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 2° N.

19. Neptune in conjunction with the Sun.

24^d 11^h. Mercury in conjunction with Saturn. Mercury 4° 7 S.

28^d 23^h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 3° S.

29. Mercury in inferior conjunction with the Sun.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d	h		d	h
Sept.	1	24	Sept.	15	23
Oct.	1	22	Oct.	16	21
Nov.	1	20	Nov.	15	19

Ursa Major (below the Pole), Cepheus, Cassiopeia, Cygnus, Lacerta, Andromeda, Pegasus, Capricornus, Aquarius, and Piscis Austrinus.

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
☾ First Quarter	5	05	31
○ Full Moon	12	05	10
☾ Last Quarter	18	20	30
● New Moon	26	17	47
	d	h	
Perigee (222,470 miles)...	13	02	
Apogee (252,660 ..)...	27	23	
Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on October 1, 280°.			

According to the Summer Time Act, 1925, Summer Time 1954 should begin at 2 A.M. on April 11 and should end on October 3 at 2 A.M., but other dates may be fixed by Order in Council.

MONTHLY NOTES

October 2. Pheasant shooting begins.

7. Yom Kippur (Jewish Day of Atonement).

11. *Old Michaelmas Day.

12. Columbus Day, U.S.A.

— Hunter's Moon.

14. Michaelmas Fire Insurances must be paid.

29. Turkish National Holiday.

* See note, p. 96.

** Centenary

Day	THE SUN			Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries	SUNRISE		Sun Souths	SUNSET	
	Right Ascension	Dec.	Equation of Time*			52°	56°		52°	56°
h m s	°	m s	h m s	h m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	12 26 45	2 53	+10 01	0 36 46	23 19 24	5 59	6 01	11 50	17 40	17 38
2	12 30 22	3 17	+10 21	0 40 43	23 15 28	6 01	6 03	11 49	17 37	17 35
3	12 34 00	3 40	+10 40	0 44 39	23 11 32	6 03	6 05	11 49	17 35	17 32
4	12 37 37	4 03	+10 58	0 48 36	23 07 36	6 04	6 07	11 49	17 33	17 30
5	12 41 15	4 26	+11 17	0 52 32	23 03 40	6 06	6 09	11 49	17 30	17 27
6	12 44 54	4 50	+11 35	0 56 29	22 59 44	6 08	6 11	11 48	17 28	17 24
7	12 48 33	5 13	+11 53	1 00 25	22 55 49	6 09	6 13	11 48	17 26	17 22
8	12 52 12	5 36	+12 10	1 04 22	22 51 53	6 11	6 15	11 48	17 24	17 19
9	12 55 52	5 58	+12 27	1 08 19	22 47 57	6 13	6 17	11 47	17 22	17 17
10	12 59 32	6 21	+12 44	1 12 15	22 44 01	6 14	6 19	11 47	17 19	17 14
11	13 03 12	6 44	+13 00	1 16 12	22 40 05	6 16	6 21	11 47	17 17	17 12
12	13 06 53	7 07	+13 15	1 20 08	22 36 09	6 18	6 23	11 47	17 14	17 09
13	13 10 34	7 29	+13 30	1 24 05	22 32 13	6 20	6 25	11 46	17 12	17 07
14	13 14 16	7 52	+13 45	1 28 01	22 28 17	6 21	6 27	11 46	17 10	17 04
15	13 17 59	8 14	+13 59	1 31 58	22 24 21	6 23	6 29	11 46	17 08	17 02
16	13 21 42	8 36	+14 13	1 35 54	22 20 25	6 25	6 31	11 46	17 06	16 59
17	13 25 25	8 58	+14 26	1 39 51	22 16 29	6 27	6 33	11 45	17 04	16 56
18	13 29 10	9 20	+14 38	1 43 48	22 12 34	6 28	6 36	11 45	17 01	16 54
19	13 32 54	9 42	+14 50	1 47 44	22 08 38	6 30	6 38	11 45	16 59	16 52
20	13 36 40	10 04	+15 01	1 51 41	22 04 42	6 32	6 40	11 45	16 57	16 49
21	13 40 26	10 26	+15 11	1 55 37	22 00 46	6 34	6 42	11 45	16 55	16 47
22	13 44 13	10 47	+15 21	1 59 34	21 56 50	6 35	6 44	11 45	16 53	16 44
23	13 48 00	11 08	+15 30	2 03 30	21 52 54	6 37	6 46	11 44	16 51	16 42
24	13 51 48	11 29	+15 39	2 07 27	21 48 58	6 39	6 48	11 44	16 49	16 40
25	13 55 37	11 50	+15 46	2 11 23	21 45 02	6 41	6 50	11 44	16 47	16 37
26	13 59 27	12 11	+15 53	2 15 20	21 41 06	6 42	6 52	11 44	16 45	16 35
27	14 03 17	12 32	+16 00	2 19 17	21 37 10	6 44	6 54	11 44	16 43	16 32
28	14 07 08	12 52	+16 05	2 23 13	21 33 14	6 46	6 57	11 44	16 41	16 30
29	14 11 00	13 12	+16 10	2 27 10	21 29 19	6 48	6 59	11 44	16 39	16 28
30	14 14 52	13 32	+16 14	2 31 06	21 25 23	6 50	7 01	11 44	16 37	16 26
31	14 18 45	13 52	+16 17	2 35 03	21 21 27	6 51	7 03	11 44	16 35	16 23

Mean semi-diameter in arc 16'.1; in time 1m 05s.

* In the sense Apparent minus Mean. Throughout October add to mean time to get apparent time, or subtract from apparent time to get mean time.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY is at greatest elongation on the 6th, but is too far south of the Sun to be visible.

VENUS is at greatest brilliancy on Oct. 11, but is very low in the south-west, and sets shortly after the Sun.

MARS is now moving north, and enters Capricorn at the end of the month. The rapid northerly movement has the effect of prolonging the appear-

ance of the planet, which sets at about the same time each evening for several months.

JUPITER is a brilliant morning star (mag. -1.8) and may be seen in the east just before midnight. It is moving direct below the bright stars *Castor* and *Pollux*, and enters Cancer at the beginning of October. On the 8th, Jupiter passes less than $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ south of Uranus, and the two planets may be seen in the same field in a small telescope.

SATURN is approaching conjunction and is too close to the Sun to be seen.

Day	THE MOON								MOONRISE		Moon Souths	MOONSET	
	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator		Phase	Age	52°	56°		52°	56°
					Long.	P.A.							
	h m				°	°		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	15 09	-21.6	54.0	14.7	+45	20	14	4.0	11 04	11 29	15 01	18 54	18 28
2	16 00	-23.7	54.1	14.8	+33	14	21	5.0	12 05	12 34	15 50	19 34	19 05
3	16 51	-24.7	54.4	14.8	+21	8	29	6.0	12 59	13 28	16 41	20 24	19 55
4	17 44	-24.6	54.8	14.9	+8	2	38	7.0	13 44	14 11	17 32	21 24	20 57
5	18 38	-23.3	55.4	15.1	-4	356	48	8.0	14 19	14 43	18 23	22 32	22 10
6	19 31	-20.8	56.2	15.3	-16	351	58	9.0	14 48	15 06	19 13	23 47	23 30
7	20 23	-17.3	57.0	15.5	-28	347	68	10.0	15 11	15 25	20 03		
8	21 15	-12.8	58.0	15.8	-40	345	77	11.0	15 31	15 39	20 52	1 06	0 54
9	22 07	-7.5	58.9	16.1	-53	344	86	12.0	15 50	15 53	21 42	2 27	2 20
10	22 59	-1.6	59.8	16.3	-65	345	93	13.0	16 08	16 06	22 33	3 50	3 49
11	23 52	+4.5	60.6	16.5	-77	352	98	14.0	16 27	16 20	23 26	5 16	5 21
12	0 48	+10.5	61.1	16.6	-89	36	100	15.0	16 50	16 37		6 45	6 56
13	1 46	+16.0	61.2	16.7	+79	317	99	16.0	17 18	16 59	0 23	8 16	8 33
14	2 47	+20.3	61.1	16.7	+67	334	95	17.0	17 55	17 31	1 22	9 45	10 08
15	3 51	+23.3	60.7	16.5	+54	344	89	18.0	18 45	18 17	2 25	11 05	11 33
16	4 55	+24.6	60.0	16.4	+42	352	80	19.0	19 47	19 19	3 28	12 12	12 40
17	5 58	+24.3	59.2	16.1	+30	359	70	20.0	20 59	20 34	4 29	13 02	13 28
18	6 58	+22.4	58.4	15.9	+18	6	59	21.0	22 16	21 56	5 26	13 39	14 00
19	7 54	+19.8	57.5	15.7	+6	11	48	22.0	23 33	23 19	6 20	14 07	14 22
20	8 47	+15.2	56.8	15.5	-6	15	38	23.0			7 09	14 28	14 38
21	9 36	+10.6	56.1	15.3	-19	17	28	24.0	0 48	0 39	7 54	14 45	14 51
22	10 22	+5.6	55.5	15.1	-31	18	20	25.0	2 00	1 56	8 38	15 00	15 02
23	11 07	+0.5	55.0	15.0	-43	18	13	26.0	3 11	3 11	9 20	15 15	15 13
24	11 52	-4.5	54.6	14.9	-55	15	7	27.0	4 20	4 25	10 01	15 30	15 23
25	12 36	-9.4	54.3	14.8	-67	9	3	28.0	5 29	5 39	10 43	15 46	15 35
26	13 21	-13.8	54.1	14.7	-80	351	1	29.0	6 38	6 52	11 26	16 05	15 50
27	14 08	-17.7	54.0	14.7	+88	77	0	0.3	7 47	8 06	12 11	16 28	16 08
28	14 56	-20.8	53.9	14.7	+76	32	2	1.3	8 54	9 17	12 58	16 57	16 32
29	15 46	-23.1	54.0	14.7	+64	20	5	2.3	9 57	10 24	13 46	17 33	17 06
30	16 38	-24.3	54.1	14.8	+52	11	9	3.3	10 53	11 21	14 36	18 20	17 51
31	17 30	-24.5	54.4	14.8	+39	4	15	4.3	11 40	12 08	15 26	19 16	18 49

MERCURY ☿

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
						52°	56°							52°	56°
1	13 57	14.4	6	69	13 20	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation		16	14 44	19.3	8	38	13 06	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	
4	14 09	15.9	6	64	13 21			19	14 45	19.3	9	27	12 55		
7	14 21	17.1	7	59	13 20			22	14 42	18.7	9	17	12 39		
10	14 31	18.2	7	53	13 18			25	14 34	17.4	10	8	12 19		
13	14 39	18.9	8	46	13 14			28	14 22	15.5	10	1	11 55		
16	14 44	19.3	8	38	13 06			31	14 09	13.3	10	2	11 30		

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
						52°	56°							52°	56°
1	15 06	22.7	35	33	14 28	17 34	17 00	1	19 17	25.4	12	85	18 40	21 22	20 38
6	15 19	24.0	37	30	14 21	17 16	16 37	6	19 30	24.8	11	85	18 32	21 21	20 40
11	15 30	25.0	40	26	14 12	16 57	16 14	11	19 43	24.2	11	85	18 26	21 21	20 42
16	15 38	25.8	44	21	14 01	16 38	15 51	16	19 56	23.5	11	85	18 19	21 21	20 45
21	15 44	26.2	48	17	13 46	16 20	15 30	21	20 10	22.7	10	85	18 13	21 22	20 49
26	15 46	26.3	52	12	13 28	16 00	15 10	26	20 23	21.8	10	85	18 07	21 23	20 52
31	15 43	26.0	56	8	13 06	15 42	14 55	31	20 37	20.8	10	85	18 01	21 25	20 56

MARS ♂

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.	
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	5 59	5 40	6 09	5 50	6 06	5 47	6 09	5 48	6 06	5 45	6 18	5 55	6 24	6 03
2	6 01	5 37	6 11	5 47	6 08	5 44	6 11	5 45	6 08	5 42	6 20	5 52	6 26	6 00
3	6 03	5 35	6 13	5 45	6 10	5 42	6 13	5 43	6 10	5 39	6 22	5 49	6 28	5 57
4	6 04	5 33	6 14	5 43	6 11	5 40	6 14	5 41	6 12	5 37	6 24	5 47	6 30	5 55
5	6 06	5 31	6 16	5 41	6 13	5 37	6 16	5 38	6 14	5 34	6 26	5 44	6 32	5 52
6	6 08	5 29	6 17	5 39	6 15	5 35	6 18	5 36	6 16	5 31	6 28	5 41	6 34	5 49
7	6 09	5 26	6 19	5 36	6 16	5 33	6 19	5 34	6 18	5 29	6 30	5 39	6 36	5 47
8	6 11	5 24	6 20	5 34	6 18	5 30	6 21	5 31	6 20	5 26	6 32	5 36	6 38	5 44
9	6 13	5 22	6 22	5 32	6 20	5 28	6 23	5 29	6 22	5 24	6 34	5 34	6 40	5 42
10	6 14	5 20	6 23	5 30	6 22	5 26	6 25	5 27	6 24	5 22	6 36	5 31	6 42	5 40
11	6 16	5 18	6 25	5 28	6 24	5 23	6 27	5 24	6 26	5 19	6 38	5 29	6 44	5 37
12	6 18	5 15	6 27	5 25	6 25	5 21	6 28	5 22	6 27	5 17	6 40	5 26	6 45	5 35
13	6 19	5 13	6 29	5 23	6 27	5 19	6 30	5 20	6 29	5 15	6 42	5 24	6 47	5 33
14	6 21	5 11	6 30	5 21	6 29	5 16	6 32	5 17	6 31	5 12	6 44	5 21	6 49	5 30
15	6 22	5 09	6 32	5 19	6 31	5 14	6 34	5 15	6 33	5 10	6 46	5 19	6 51	5 28
16	6 24	5 07	6 34	5 17	6 33	5 12	6 36	5 12	6 35	5 07	6 48	5 16	6 53	5 25
17	6 26	5 05	6 36	5 15	6 35	5 10	6 38	5 10	6 37	5 04	6 50	5 13	6 55	5 23
18	6 27	5 02	6 37	5 12	6 36	5 07	6 40	5 08	6 40	5 02	6 53	5 11	6 57	5 21
19	6 29	5 00	6 39	5 10	6 38	5 05	6 42	5 06	6 42	5 00	6 55	5 09	6 59	5 19
20	6 31	4 58	6 41	5 08	6 40	5 03	6 44	5 03	6 44	4 57	6 57	5 06	7 01	5 16
21	6 33	4 56	6 43	5 06	6 42	5 01	6 46	5 01	6 46	4 55	6 59	5 04	7 03	5 14
22	6 34	4 54	6 44	5 04	6 43	4 59	6 47	4 59	6 47	4 53	7 01	5 01	7 05	5 11
23	6 36	4 52	6 46	5 02	6 45	4 57	6 49	4 56	6 49	4 50	7 03	4 59	7 07	5 09
24	6 38	4 50	6 48	5 00	6 47	4 55	6 51	4 54	6 51	4 48	7 05	4 57	7 09	5 07
25	6 40	4 48	6 50	4 58	6 49	4 53	6 53	4 52	6 53	4 46	7 07	4 54	7 11	5 04
26	6 41	4 46	6 51	4 56	6 50	4 51	6 55	4 50	6 55	4 44	7 09	4 52	7 13	5 02
27	6 43	4 44	6 53	4 54	6 52	4 49	6 57	4 48	6 57	4 41	7 11	4 49	7 15	5 00
28	6 45	4 42	6 55	4 52	6 54	4 47	6 59	4 46	7 00	4 39	7 14	4 47	7 17	4 58
29	6 47	4 40	6 57	4 50	6 56	4 45	7 01	4 44	7 02	4 37	7 16	4 45	7 19	4 56
30	6 49	4 38	6 59	4 48	6 58	4 43	7 03	4 42	7 04	4 35	7 18	4 43	7 21	4 54
31	6 51	4 36	7 00	4 46	6 59	4 41	7 04	4 40	7 06	4 33	7 20	4 41	7 23	4 52

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	5° high in East		Souths	R.A.	Dec. —	Souths	5° high in West	
			52°	56°					52°	56°
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m		
1	7 54.5	20 59	23 54	23 38	31 13	14 25.4	12 07	13 47	Saturn is too close to the Sun for observation	
11	7 59.6	20 46	23 21	23 06	30 39	14 29.7	12 29	13 12		
21	8 03.7	20 35	22 46	22 32	30 04	14 34.3	12 52	12 37		
31	8 06.7	20 28	22 11	21 56	29 27	14 38.9	13 14	12 02		

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 38"; of Saturn 15". Diameters of Saturn's rings 35" and 12".



URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	10° high in East		Souths	R.A.	Dec. —	Souths	10° high in West	
			52°	56°					52°	56°
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m		
1	7 57.5	21 12	24 32	24 20	31 16	13 35.5	8 11	12 57	Neptune is too close to the Sun for observation	
11	7 58.5	21 10	23 54	23 42	30 37	13 36.9	8 19	12 19		
21	7 59.2	21 08	23 15	23 04	29 59	13 38.3	8 27	11 41		
31	7 59.6	21 08	22 36	22 25	29 20	13 39.7	8 35	11 03		

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

DAY OF			<div>  <div> Novem (nine), 9th month of Roman (pre-Julian) Calendar. <i>Sun's Longitude 240° ♏ 22d 20h</i> </div>  </div>
Month	Week		
1	M.	All Saints. Edmund Blunden b. 1896	
2	Tu.	All Souls Day. Winthrop Aldrich b. 1885	
3	W.	Admiral Benbow d. 1702	
4	Th.	Sir John Dill d. 1944	
5	F.	Guy Fawkes Day, 1605	
6	S.	**J. P. Sousa b. 1854	
7	S.	21st Sunday after Trinity. Norman Shaw d. 1912	
8	M.	Sir Arnold Bax b. 1883. Tolstoy d. 1910	
9	Tu.	Edward VII b. 1841. Chaim Weizmann d. 1952	
10	W.	Jacob Epstein b. 1880. Kemal Ataturk d. 1938	
11	Th.	ARMISTICE DAY 1918. Violet Vanbrugh d. 1942	
12	F.	**Charles Kemble d. 1854	
13	S.		
14	S.	22nd S. after Trinity. DUKE OF CORNWALL b. 1948	
15	M.	Averill Harriman b. 1891	
16	Tu.	Gustavus Adolphus d. 1632	
17	W.	Viset. Montgomery b. 1887. Rodin d. 1917	
18	Th.	Galli-Curci b. 1889	
19	F.	Schubert d. 1828	
20	S.	THE QUEEN'S WEDDING DAY 1947	
21	S.	23rd Sunday after Trinity	
22	M.	Lord Clive d. 1774	
23	Tu.	Sir A. W. Pinero d. 1934	
24	W.	Clemenceau d. 1929	
25	Th.	**J. G. Lockhart d. 1854	
26	F.	Marshal Soult d. 1851. Sir L. S. Jameson d. 1917	
27	S.	Dumas fils d. 1895	
28	S.	1st Sunday in Advent. Lord Simonds b. 1881	
29	M.	Martin Tupper d. 1898. C. S. Lewis b. 1898	
30	Tu.	St. Andrew. Sir Winston Churchill b. 1874	

PHENOMENA

November 3d 19h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 5° S.

5. Saturn in conjunction with the Sun.

15. Mercury at greatest western elongation (19°).

15. Venus in inferior conjunction with the Sun.

15d 14h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 2° N.

24d 1h. Mercury in conjunction with Saturn. Mercury 0° 4 S.

24d 3h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 6° N.

24d 7h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 2° N.

25d 5h. Mercury in conjunction with Venus. Mercury 3° 0° N.

29. Venus in conjunction with Saturn. Venus 2° 5 S.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d h	d h
Oct. 1 21	Oct. 16 23	
Nov. 1 22	Nov. 15 21	
Dec. 1 20	Dec. 16 19	

Ursa Major (below the Pole), Cepheus, Cassiopeia, Andromeda, Pegasus, Pisces, Aquarius and Cetus.

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d h m
☾ First Quarter.....	3 29 55
○ Full Moon.....	10 14 29
☾ Last Quarter.....	17 09 32
● New Moon	25 12 30

	d h
Perigee (221,560 miles) ..	10 13
Apogee (252,610 ") ..	24 00

Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on November 1, 279°.

MONTHLY NOTES

- November 1. Halloween. Fox-hunting begins.
9. Lord Mayor's Day.
11. Martinmas. Half-Quarter Day, Eng. and W. Scottish Term Day.
12. County Sheriffs, Eng. and W., for next year, nominated.
14. Remembrance Day.
15. Brazilian National Day.
- Solicitors', notaries', proctors' and sworn clerks' certificates expire. See note, Dec. 15.
20. Constitution Day, Jamaica (1944).
23. *Old Martinmas.
25. Thanksgiving Day, U.S.A.
28. Removal Day, Scotland.

* See note, p. 96.

** Centenary

Day	THE SUN			Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries	SUNRISE		Sun Souths	SUNSET	
	Right Ascension	Dec —	Equation of Time			52°	56°		52°	56°
h m s	°	m s	h m s	h m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	
1	14 22 39	14 11	+16 20	2 38 59	21 17 31	6 53	7 05	11 44	16 33	16 21
2	14 26 34	14 31	+16 22	2 42 56	21 13 35	6 55	7 07	11 44	16 31	16 19
3	14 30 30	14 50	+16 23	2 46 52	21 09 39	6 57	7 09	11 44	16 30	16 17
4	14 34 26	15 09	+16 23	2 50 49	21 05 43	6 59	7 11	11 44	16 28	16 15
5	14 38 23	15 27	+16 22	2 54 46	21 01 47	7 00	7 14	11 44	16 26	16 13
6	14 42 21	15 45	+16 21	2 58 42	20 57 51	7 02	7 16	11 44	16 24	16 11
7	14 46 20	16 03	+16 18	3 02 39	20 53 55	7 04	7 18	11 44	16 23	16 09
8	14 50 20	16 21	+16 15	3 06 35	20 49 59	7 06	7 20	11 44	16 21	16 07
9	14 54 20	16 39	+16 12	3 10 32	20 46 04	7 08	7 22	11 44	16 19	16 05
10	14 58 21	16 56	+16 07	3 14 28	20 42 08	7 10	7 24	11 44	16 18	16 03
11	15 02 24	17 13	+16 01	3 18 25	20 38 12	7 11	7 26	11 44	16 16	16 01
12	15 06 27	17 30	+15 55	3 22 21	20 34 16	7 13	7 28	11 44	16 14	15 59
13	15 10 30	17 46	+15 48	3 26 18	20 30 20	7 15	7 30	11 44	16 13	15 57
14	15 14 35	18 02	+15 39	3 30 15	20 26 24	7 17	7 33	11 44	16 11	15 55
15	15 18 41	18 18	+15 30	3 34 11	20 22 28	7 18	7 35	11 45	16 10	15 54
16	15 22 47	18 33	+15 21	3 38 08	20 18 32	7 20	7 37	11 45	16 09	15 52
17	15 26 54	18 48	+15 10	3 42 04	20 14 36	7 22	7 39	11 45	16 07	15 50
18	15 31 02	19 03	+14 58	3 46 01	20 10 40	7 24	7 41	11 45	16 06	15 48
19	15 35 11	19 17	+14 46	3 49 57	20 06 44	7 25	7 43	11 45	16 05	15 47
20	15 39 21	19 31	+14 33	3 53 54	20 02 49	7 27	7 45	11 46	16 03	15 45
21	15 43 32	19 45	+14 19	3 57 50	19 58 53	7 29	7 47	11 46	16 02	15 44
22	15 47 43	19 58	+14 04	4 01 47	19 54 57	7 30	7 49	11 46	16 01	15 42
23	15 51 56	20 11	+13 48	4 05 44	19 51 01	7 32	7 51	11 46	16 00	15 41
24	15 56 09	20 24	+13 31	4 09 40	19 47 05	7 34	7 53	11 47	15 59	15 40
25	16 00 23	20 36	+13 14	4 13 37	19 43 09	7 35	7 55	11 47	15 58	15 38
26	16 04 37	20 48	+12 56	4 17 33	19 39 13	7 37	7 56	11 47	15 57	15 37
27	16 08 53	20 59	+12 37	4 21 30	19 35 17	7 38	7 58	11 48	15 56	15 36
28	16 13 09	21 11	+12 17	4 25 26	19 31 21	7 40	8 00	11 48	15 55	15 35
29	16 17 26	21 21	+11 57	4 29 23	19 27 25	7 42	8 02	11 48	15 54	15 34
30	16 21 43	21 31	+11 36	4 33 19	19 23 29	7 43	8 04	11 49	15 54	15 33

Mean semi-diameter in arc 16'.2; in time 10m 08s.

★ In the sense Apparent *minus* Mean. Throughout November add to mean time to get apparent time, or subtract from apparent time to get mean time.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY is at greatest elongation on the 15th and may be seen as a morning star in the south-east before sunrise about the dates Nov. 12 to 19.

VENUS is in conjunction with the Sun on the 15th and is not visible during the month.

MARS moves into Aquarius at the end of the month, and although fading rapidly (mag. 0.0 to +0.5) it is still the brightest object in the western evening sky.

JUPITER rises in the early evening and reaches a stationary point in Cancer on the 17th. It is now a brilliant object of magnitude -2.0. Some of the more interesting phenomena of Jupiter's four great satellites are easily visible in a small telescope, and are listed on p. 152.

SATURN is not visible this month, being in conjunction with the Sun on Nov. 5.

THE SIZE OF THE UNIVERSE

Our knowledge of the distances of the external galaxies rests largely on measurements of the absolute magnitudes of Cepheid variables (see p. 154) which are revealed on photographs of these nebulae. Some recent work with the 200-inch telescope at Mt. Palomar has shown that it is necessary to revise the scale on which these measurements are based. It has been found, for instance, that there are two classes of Cepheids, those which are found in the globular clusters (with periods of about half a day) following a different law from the normal Cepheids of longer period. The revision which is now to be made is such that our previous estimates of distances derived in this way must be doubled. Thus M 31, the Great Nebula in Andromeda, is now believed to be at a distance of 1½ million light-years, and since its size must also be doubled it may even be slightly larger than our own Galaxy.

Day	THE MOON								MOONRISE			Moon Souths	MOONSET	
	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator		Phase	Age	52°	56°	52°		56°	
					Long.	P.A.								
	h m	°	'	"	°	°		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	
1	18 23	-23.5	54.8	14.9	+27	358	23	5.3	12 18	12 42	16 16	20 21	19 57	
2	19 15	-21.4	55.3	15.1	+15	352	32	6.3	12 48	13 08	17 06	21 31	21 13	
3	20 06	-18.3	56.0	15.3	+3	348	41	7.3	13 13	13 28	17 54	22 46	22 32	
4	20 57	-14.2	56.8	15.5	-9	344	51	8.3	13 33	13 44	18.42	..	23 54	
5	21 47	-9.3	57.7	15.7	-22	342	62	9.3	13 52	13 57	19 30	0 03	..	
6	22 37	-3.8	58.7	16.0	-34	340	72	10.3	14 09	14 10	20 18	1 22	1 19	
7	23 28	+2.0	59.6	16.2	-46	341	82	11.3	14 28	14 23	21 09	2 44	2 46	
8	0 22	+7.9	60.4	16.5	-58	343	90	12.3	14 48	14 38	22 03	4 09	4 17	
9	1 18	+13.6	61.1	16.6	-70	349	96	13.3	15 14	14 58	23 01	5 38	5 52	
10	2 18	+18.4	61.4	16.7	-82	7	99	14.3	15 46	15 25	..	7 09	7 29	
11	3 22	+22.1	61.5	16.7	+86	314	100	15.3	16 31	16 04	0 03	8 35	9 01	
12	4 27	+24.1	61.1	16.7	+73	345	97	16.3	17 29	17 01	1 08	9 52	10 20	
13	5 33	+24.4	60.5	16.5	+61	356	92	17.3	18 40	18 14	2 12	10 52	11 18	
14	6 37	+23.0	59.7	16.3	+49	4	84	18.3	19 59	19 37	3 14	11 36	11 58	
15	7 36	+20.1	58.7	16.0	+37	10	75	19.3	21 18	21 02	4 11	12 08	12 25	
16	8 32	+16.2	57.8	15.7	+25	15	65	20.3	22 36	22 25	5 04	12 32	12 44	
17	9 23	+11.7	56.9	15.5	+13	18	54	21.3	23 50	23 44	5 52	12 51	12 58	
18	10 11	+6.7	56.0	15.3	+1	20	44	22.3	..	..	6 36	13 07	13 10
19	10 56	+1.6	55.4	15.1	-12	21	34	23.3	1 02	1 01	7 19	13 22	13 21	
20	11 41	-3.5	54.8	14.9	-24	20	25	24.3	2 11	2 15	8 00	13 37	13 32	
21	12 25	-8.3	54.4	14.8	-36	19	17	25.3	3 20	3 28	8 42	13 53	13 43	
22	13 10	-12.8	54.1	14.8	-48	16	11	26.3	4 29	4 41	9 24	14 10	13 57	
23	13 56	-16.8	54.0	14.7	-60	12	6	27.3	5 37	5 55	10 09	14 32	14 14	
24	14 44	-20.1	53.9	14.7	-73	4	2	28.3	6 45	7 07	10 55	14 59	14 36	
25	15 34	-22.6	54.0	14.7	-85	344	0	29.3	7 49	8 15	11 43	15 33	15 07	
26	16 25	-24.1	54.1	14.7	+83	34	0	0.5	8 48	9 16	12 33	16 17	15 48	
27	17 17	-24.5	54.3	14.8	+71	9	2	1.5	9 38	10 06	13 23	17 10	16 43	
28	18 10	-23.7	54.6	14.9	+59	360	6	2.5	10 18	10 44	14 13	18 13	17 48	
29	19 02	-21.9	55.0	15.0	+46	353	11	3.5	10 51	11 12	15 03	19 22	19 02	
30	19 54	-19.0	55.5	15.1	+34	348	18	4.5	11 17	11 33	15 51	20 34	20 19	

MERCURY ♿

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.		Souths	Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.		Souths
					52°	56°							52°	56°	
	h m	°	'	"	h m	h m	h m		h m	°	'	"	h m	h m	h m
1	14 04	12.6	10	3	7 02	7 18	11 22	16	14 10	10.7	7	63	6 02	6 15	10 32
4	13 54	10.7	9	11	6 31	6 44	11 01	19	14 24	12.0	6	72	6 12	6 27	10 34
7	13 50	9.5	8	23	6 09	6 21	10 46	22	14 39	13.5	6	80	6 25	6 41	10 38
10	13 52	9.2	8	37	5 58	6 10	10 37	25	14 56	15.0	5	85	6 40	6 58	10 43
13	13 59	9.7	7	51	5 57	6 09	10 32	28	15 13	16.6	5	89	6 56	7 16	10 49
16	14 10	10.7	7	63	6 02	6 15	10 32	31	15 31	18.1	5	92	7 12	7 36	10 55

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
						52°	56°
	h m	°	'	"	h m		
1	15 42	25.9	56	7	13 01		
6	15 36	24.9	60	4	12 34		
11	15 26	23.5	62	1	12 04		
16	15 14	21.7	63	0	11 33		
21	15 04	19.7	62	1	11 03		
26	14 56	17.8	60	4	10 36		
31	14 51	16.2	56	8	10 12		

Venus is
too close to
the Sun
for
observation


MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
						52°	56°
	h m	°	'	"	h m		
1	20 40	20.6	9	85	18 00	21 25	20 57
6	20 53	19.6	9	85	17 54	21 27	21 01
11	21 07	18.5	9	85	17 48	21 29	21 05
16	21 21	17.4	9	85	17 42	21 31	21 09
21	21 34	16.1	8	86	17 35	21 33	21 14
26	21 48	14.9	8	86	17 29	21 36	21 18
31	22 01	13.5	8	86	17 23	21 38	21 21

Day	SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)													
	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	6 52	4 34	7 02	4 44	7 01	4 39	7 06	4 38	7 08	4 31	7 22	4 39	7 25	4 50
2	6 54	4 33	7 04	4 43	7 03	4 37	7 08	4 36	7 10	4 29	7 24	4 37	7 27	4 48
3	6 56	4 31	7 06	4 41	7 05	4 36	7 10	4 35	7 12	4 27	7 26	4 35	7 29	4 46
4	6 58	4 29	7 07	4 39	7 07	4 34	7 12	4 33	7 14	4 25	7 28	4 33	7 31	4 44
5	6 59	4 28	7 09	4 38	7 09	4 32	7 14	4 31	7 16	4 23	7 30	4 31	7 33	4 42
6	7 01	4 26	7 10	4 36	7 11	4 30	7 16	4 29	7 18	4 21	7 32	4 29	7 35	4 40
7	7 03	4 24	7 12	4 34	7 13	4 28	7 18	4 27	7 20	4 19	7 34	4 27	7 37	4 38
8	7 05	4 23	7 14	4 33	7 15	4 26	7 20	4 25	7 22	4 17	7 36	4 25	7 39	4 36
9	7 07	4 21	7 16	4 31	7 16	4 24	7 21	4 23	7 24	4 15	7 38	4 23	7 40	4 34
10	7 08	4 20	7 18	4 30	7 18	4 23	7 23	4 22	7 26	4 13	7 40	4 21	7 42	4 33
11	7 10	4 18	7 19	4 28	7 20	4 21	7 25	4 20	7 28	4 11	7 42	4 19	7 44	4 31
12	7 11	4 16	7 21	4 26	7 22	4 19	7 27	4 18	7 30	4 09	7 44	4 17	7 46	4 29
13	7 13	4 15	7 23	4 25	7 24	4 18	7 29	4 17	7 32	4 08	7 46	4 15	7 48	4 27
14	7 15	4 13	7 25	4 23	7 26	4 16	7 31	4 15	7 34	4 06	7 49	4 13	7 51	4 25
15	7 16	4 12	7 26	4 22	7 27	4 15	7 33	4 13	7 36	4 04	7 51	4 12	7 53	4 24
16	7 18	4 11	7 28	4 21	7 29	4 14	7 35	4 12	7 38	4 03	7 53	4 10	7 55	4 22
17	7 20	4 09	7 30	4 19	7 31	4 12	7 37	4 10	7 40	4 01	7 55	4 08	7 57	4 20
18	7 22	4 08	7 32	4 18	7 33	4 11	7 39	4 09	7 42	3 59	7 57	4 06	7 59	4 19
19	7 23	4 07	7 33	4 17	7 34	4 10	7 41	4 07	7 44	3 58	7 59	4 05	8 01	4 17
20	7 25	4 05	7 35	4 15	7 36	4 08	7 43	4 06	7 46	3 56	8 01	4 03	8 03	4 16
21	7 27	4 04	7 37	4 14	7 38	4 07	7 44	4 05	7 48	3 55	8 03	4 02	8 04	4 15
22	7 28	4 03	7 38	4 13	7 39	4 06	7 46	4 03	7 50	3 53	8 05	4 00	8 06	4 13
23	7 30	4 02	7 40	4 12	7 41	4 05	7 48	4 02	7 52	3 52	8 07	3 59	8 08	4 12
24	7 32	4 01	7 42	4 11	7 43	4 04	7 50	4 01	7 54	3 51	8 09	3 58	8 10	4 11
25	7 33	4 00	7 43	4 10	7 44	4 03	7 51	4 00	7 55	3 50	8 11	3 56	8 11	4 10
26	7 35	3 59	7 45	4 09	7 46	4 02	7 53	3 59	7 57	3 49	8 12	3 55	8 13	4 09
27	7 36	3 58	7 46	4 08	7 47	4 01	7 54	3 58	7 59	3 48	8 14	3 54	8 15	4 08
28	7 38	3 57	7 48	4 08	7 49	4 00	7 56	3 57	8 01	3 47	8 16	3 53	8 17	4 07
29	7 40	3 56	7 50	4 07	7 51	3 59	7 58	3 56	8 02	3 46	8 18	3 52	8 18	4 06
30	7 41	3 56	7 51	4 06	7 52	3 58	7 59	3 56	8 04	3 45	8 20	3 51	8 20	4 05

JUPITER ♃						SATURN ♄					
Day	R.A.	Dec. +	5° high in East		Souths	R.A.	Dec. —	Souths	5° high in West		
			52°	56°					52°	56°	
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	
1	8 06.9	20 27	22 07	21 52	29 23	14 39.4	13 17	11 59	Saturn is too close to the Sun for observation		
11	8 08.4	20 25	21 30	21 15	28 45	14 44.1	13 39	11 24			
21	8 08.6	20 26	20 50	20 35	28 06	14 48.7	14 00	10 49			
31	8 07.4	20 31	20 09	19 54	27 25	14 53.3	14 20	10 15			
Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 42"; of Saturn 13". Diameters of Saturn's rings 35" and 12".											

URANUS ♅						NEPTUNE ♆					
Day	R.A.	Dec. +	10° high in East		Souths	R.A.	Dec. —	10° high in East		Souths	
			52°	56°				52°	56°		
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	
1	7 59.6	21 08	22 32	22 21	29 16	13 39.8	8 36	6 54	7 09	10 59	
11	7 59.5	21 08	21 53	21 41	28 36	13 41.2	8 43	6 16	6 32	10 21	
21	7 59.0	21 10	21 13	21 01	27 56	13 42.5	8 50	5 39	5 55	9 43	
31	7 58.2	21 13	20 32	20 21	27 16	13 43.7	8 57	5 02	5 18	9 05	
Diameter 4"						Diameter 2"					

DAY OF			<div>Decem (ten), 10th month of Roman (pre-Julian) Calendar.</div> <div>Sun's Longitude 270° ♍ 22d 59h</div>	
Month	Week			
1	W.	Queen Alexandra b. 1844		
2	Th.	Ruth Draper b. 1884. Edmond Rostand d. 1920		
3	F.	Nigel Balchin b. 1908		
4	S.			
5	S.	2nd Sunday in Advent. Monet d. 1926		
6	M.	Anthony Trollope d. 1882. Eugene Brieux d. 1932		
7	Tu.	Pearl Harbour 1941		
8	W.	James Thurber b. 1894. Herbert Spencer d. 1903		
9	Th.	Van Dyck d. 1641. R. A. Butler b. 1902		
10	F.	Alfred Nobel d. 1896. Algernon Blackwood d. 1951		
11	S.	Robert Henriques b. 1905		
12	S.	3rd Sunday in Advent. Rev. P. T. B. Clayton b.		
13	M.	Duchess of Kent b. 1906 [1885]		
14	Tu.	George VI b. 1895. George Washington d. 1799		
15	W.	Vermeer d. 1675		
16	Th.	Sir J. B. Hobbs b. 1882. Gen. Juin b. 1888		
17	F.	Lord Kelvin d. 1907		
18	S.	Christopher Fry b. 1907. Prince William b. 1941		
19	S.	4th Sunday in Advent. Sir Stanley Unwin b. 1884		
20	M.	R. G. Menzies b. 1894		
21	Tu.	St. Thomas. MICHAELMAS LAW SITTINGS END		
22	W.			
23	Th.	Malthus d. 1834		
24	F.	Thackeray d. 1863		
25	S.	Christmas Day. Duchess of Gloucester b. 1901		
26	S.	1st Sunday after Christmas. St. Stephen		
27	M.	St. John		
28	Tu.	Holy Innocents'		
29	W.	Christina Rossetti d. 1894		
30	Th.	Josephine Butler d. 1906		
31	F.	George C. Marshall b. 1880. Léon Gambetta d. 1882		

PHENOMENA

December 2d 16h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 6° S.

12d 22h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 3° N.

16d 0h. Venus in conjunction with Saturn. Venus 0° 7' N.

21. Venus at greatest brilliancy.

21d 15h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 6° N.

21d 20h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 7° N.

22d 9h. Sun enters sign Capricornus (Solstice).

25. Annular Eclipse of the Sun. (see page 148).

25. Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun.

31d 12h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 6° S.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d h	d h
Nov. 1 24	Nov. 15 3	
Dec. 1 22	Dec. 16 21	
Jan. 1 20	Jan. 16 19	

Ursa Major (below the Pole), Ursa Minor (below the Pole), Cassiopeia, Andromeda, Perseus, Triangulum, Aries, Taurus, Cetus and Eridanus.

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d h m
☾ First Quarter.....	3 09 56
☾ Full Moon.....	10 00 56
☾ Last Quarter.....	17 02 21
● New Moon.....	25 07 33

	d h
Perigee (222,680 miles)...	9 02
Apogee (252,190 ..)...	21 09

Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on December 1, 277°.

MONTHLY NOTES

December 9. Grouse and Black Game Shooting ends.

15. Last day for renewing solicitors' certificates. Notices to owners and occupiers affected by private Bills in Parliament must be delivered.

16. Dingaan's Day, Union of S. Africa, and Swaziland.

21. Common Council Elections.

25. Quarter Day.

—. County Quarter Sessions, Eng. and W., to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or following Dec. 25.

26 Boxing Day. Bank and General Holiday, Eng. and W., N. Ireland.

31. Various licences expire.

Day	THE SUN			Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries	SUNRISE		Sun Souths	SUNSET	
	Right Ascension	Dec.	Equation of Time*			52°	56°		52°	56°
	h m s	°	m s	h m s	h m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	16 26 02	21 41	+ 11 14	4 37 16	19 19 34	7 44	8 05	11 49	15 53	15 32
2	16 30 20	21 51	+ 10 52	4 41 13	19 15 38	7 46	8 07	11 49	15 52	15 31
3	16 34 40	22 00	+ 10 29	4 45 09	19 11 42	7 47	8 09	11 50	15 52	15 30
4	16 39 00	22 08	+ 10 06	4 49 06	19 07 46	7 49	8 10	11 50	15 51	15 29
5	16 43 21	22 17	+ 9 42	4 53 02	19 03 50	7 50	8 12	11 51	15 50	15 28
6	16 47 42	22 24	+ 9 17	4 56 59	18 59 54	7 51	8 13	11 51	15 50	15 28
7	16 52 03	22 32	+ 8 52	5 00 55	18 55 58	7 53	8 15	11 51	15 50	15 27
8	16 56 26	22 38	+ 8 26	5 04 52	18 52 02	7 54	8 16	11 52	15 49	15 27
9	17 00 48	22 45	+ 8 00	5 08 48	18 48 06	7 55	8 18	11 52	15 49	15 26
10	17 05 11	22 51	+ 7 34	5 12 45	18 44 10	7 56	8 19	11 53	15 49	15 26
11	17 09 35	22 56	+ 7 07	5 16 42	18 40 14	7 57	8 20	11 53	15 49	15 26
12	17 13 59	23 01	+ 6 39	5 20 38	18 36 18	7 58	8 21	11 54	15 48	15 25
13	17 18 23	23 06	+ 6 11	5 24 35	18 32 23	7 59	8 23	11 54	15 48	15 25
14	17 22 48	23 10	+ 5 43	5 28 31	18 28 27	8 00	8 24	11 55	15 48	15 25
15	17 27 13	23 14	+ 5 15	5 32 28	18 24 31	8 01	8 25	11 55	15 48	15 25
16	17 31 39	23 17	+ 4 46	5 36 24	18 20 35	8 02	8 26	11 55	15 49	15 25
17	17 36 04	23 20	+ 4 17	5 40 21	18 16 39	8 03	8 26	11 56	15 49	15 25
18	17 40 30	23 22	+ 3 47	5 44 17	18 12 43	8 04	8 27	11 56	15 49	15 25
19	17 44 56	23 24	+ 3 18	5 48 14	18 08 47	8 04	8 28	11 57	15 49	15 26
20	17 49 23	23 25	+ 2 48	5 52 11	18 04 51	8 05	8 29	11 57	15 50	15 26
21	17 53 49	23 26	+ 2 18	5 56 07	18 00 55	8 06	8 30	11 58	15 50	15 26
22	17 58 15	23 27	+ 1 48	6 00 04	17 56 59	8 06	8 30	11 58	15 51	15 27
23	18 02 42	23 27	+ 1 18	6 04 00	17 53 03	8 07	8 30	11 59	15 51	15 27
24	18 07 09	23 26	+ 0 48	6 07 57	17 49 08	8 07	8 31	11 59	15 52	15 28
25	18 11 35	23 25	+ 0 18	6 11 53	17 45 12	8 08	8 31	12 00	15 52	15 29
26	18 16 02	23 24	- 0 12	6 15 50	17 41 16	8 08	8 32	12 00	15 53	15 29
27	18 20 28	23 22	- 0 41	6 19 47	17 37 20	8 08	8 32	12 01	15 54	15 30
28	18 24 54	23 19	- 1 11	6 23 43	17 33 24	8 08	8 32	12 01	15 55	15 31
29	18 29 20	23 16	- 1 41	6 27 40	17 29 28	8 09	8 32	12 02	15 56	15 32
30	18 33 46	23 13	- 2 10	6 31 36	17 25 32	8 09	8 32	12 02	15 57	15 33
31	18 38 12	23 09	- 2 39	6 35 33	17 21 36	8 09	8 32	12 03	15 58	15 34

Mean semi-diameter in arc 16'.3; in time 1m 11s.

* In the sense Apparent *minus* Mean. From December 1-25 apply as in November (see page 133) and for the remainder of the month as in January (see page 93).

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY is too far south and too close to the Sun to be visible.

VENUS may be seen as a morning star in the south-east before sunrise. On the 16th, it will be less than a degree north of Saturn, while it reaches its greatest brilliancy on Dec. 21.

MARS is still visible as an evening star in Aquarius, but is now much fainter (mag. +0.5 to +0.9). The next opposition, which will be a particularly favourable one, occurs in September 1956.

JUPITER now rises in the early evening and is visible all night. It will have been noticed that there is no opposition of Jupiter in 1954, the mean interval between successive oppositions being 398 days, and the last one having occurred in 1953 December 13. By the end of this month, the magnitude of Jupiter will have reached -2.2.

SATURN is now visible before sunrise as a morning star in Libra (mag. +0.8). The third magnitude star just south of Saturn is a Librae. The next opposition of Saturn occurs in May 1955.

Day	THE MOON								MOONRISE			Moon Souths	MOONSET	
	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator		Phase	Age	52°	56°	52°		56°	
					Long.	P.A.								
	h m	°	'	'	°	°		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	
1	20 44	-15.1	56.0	15.3	+22	343	26	5.5	11 38	11 50	16 38	21 49	21 39	
2	21 33	-10.6	56.7	15.5	+10	340	35	6.5	11 56	12 03	17 24	23 05	23 00	
3	22 21	-5.4	57.5	15.7	-2	338	46	7.5	12 13	12 16	18 10	..	..
4	23 11	+0.1	58.3	15.9	-14	338	56	8.5	12 31	12 28	18 58	0 22	0 22	
5	0 01	+5.8	59.1	16.1	-27	338	67	9.5	12 49	12 42	19 48	1 43	1 48	
6	0 54	+11.4	59.9	16.3	-39	341	78	10.5	13 11	12 58	20 43	3 07	3 17	
7	1 51	+16.5	60.6	16.5	-51	344	87	11.5	13 39	13 20	21 41	4 33	4 50	
8	2 52	+20.6	61.0	16.6	-63	350	94	12.5	14 16	13 52	22 44	6 01	6 24	
9	3 56	+23.4	61.2	16.7	-75	359	98	13.5	15 07	14 39	23 49	7 23	7 50	
10	5 02	+24.5	61.0	16.6	-87	66	100	14.5	16 12	15 45	..	8 32	9 00	
11	6 08	+23.8	60.6	16.5	+81	359	99	15.5	17 30	17 06	0 53	9 25	9 50	
12	7 11	+21.4	59.9	16.3	+69	9	95	16.5	18 52	18 34	1 55	10 04	10 24	
13	8 10	+17.8	59.0	16.1	+56	15	88	17.5	20 14	20 01	2 51	10 37	10 47	
14	9 04	+13.3	58.1	15.8	+44	19	80	18.5	21 32	21 25	3 43	10 54	11 03	
15	9 54	+8.3	57.1	15.6	+32	22	71	19.5	22 47	22 44	4 30	11 12	11 17	
16	10 42	+3.1	56.2	15.3	+20	23	61	20.5	23 59	..	5 15	11 28	11 28	
17	11 28	-2.1	55.5	15.1	+8	23	51	21.5	..	0 01	5 57	11 43	11 39	
18	12 12	-7.1	54.9	15.0	-4	23	41	22.5	1 09	1 15	6 39	11 59	11 50	
19	12 57	-11.7	54.4	14.8	-16	21	32	23.5	2 18	2 29	7 22	12 16	12 03	
20	13 43	-15.9	54.2	14.8	-29	18	24	24.5	3 27	3 42	8 06	12 36	12 19	
21	14 31	-19.4	54.0	14.7	-41	14	16	25.5	4 34	4 55	8 51	13 01	12 39	
22	15 20	-22.0	54.1	14.7	-53	10	10	26.5	5 40	6 05	9 38	13 32	13 07	
23	16 11	-23.8	54.2	14.8	-65	5	5	27.5	6 47	7 09	10 28	14 13	13 45	
24	17 03	-24.5	54.4	14.8	-77	359	2	28.5	7 34	8 02	11 18	15 04	14 36	
25	17 56	-24.0	54.7	14.9	-90	351	0	29.5	8 18	8 45	12 09	16 04	15 38	
26	18 49	-22.4	55.1	15.0	+78	351	0	0.7	8 54	9 16	13 00	17 12	16 50	
27	19 41	-19.7	55.5	15.1	+66	345	3	1.7	9 22	9 39	13 48	18 25	18 08	
28	20 32	-16.1	56.0	15.2	+54	341	7	2.7	9 44	9 57	14 36	19 39	19 27	
29	21 21	-11.6	56.4	15.4	+42	338	13	3.7	10 03	10 12	15 22	20 54	20 48	
30	22 10	-6.6	57.0	15.5	+29	336	21	4.7	10 20	10 24	16 08	22 10	22 09	
31	22 58	-1.2	57.5	15.7	+17	335	30	5.7	10 37	10 36	16 55	23 28	23 32	

MERCURY ♿

Day	R.A.	Dec. —	Diam. —	Phase	5° high E.		Souths	Day	R A	Dec. —	Diam. —	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
					52°	56°								52°	56°
	h m	°	'		h m	h m	h m		h m	°	'		h m		
1	15 31	18.1	5.92	7 12	7 36	10 55	16	17 08	23.7	5.99	11 33	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation			
4	15 50	19.5	5.94	7 29	7 56	11 02	19	17 29	24.3	5.100	11 42				
7	16 09	20.7	5.96	7 46	8 15	11 09	22	17 50	24.7	5.100	11 51				
10	16 28	21.9	5.97	8 03	8 35	11 17	25	18 10	25.0	5.100	12 00				
13	16 48	22.9	5.98	8 19	8 54	11 25	28	18 32	25.0	5.100	12 10				
16	17 08	23.7	5.99	8 35	9 12	11 33	31	18 53	24.8	5.100	12 19				

VENUS ♀

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.		Souths	Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
	h m	°	'		52°	56°	h m		h m	°	'		h m	52°	56°
1	14 51	16.2	56	8	6 16	6 36	10 12	1	22 01	13.5	8	86	17 23	21 38	21 21
6	14 50	15.1	52	12	5 48	6 07	9 52	6	22 15	12.2	8	86	17 17	21 40	21 25
11	14 53	14.4	48	17	5 28	5 45	9 36	11	22 28	10.8	7	87	17 10	21 43	21 29
16	15 00	14.1	44	22	5 13	5 30	9 22	16	22 41	9.3	7	87	17 04	21 43	21 24
21	15 09	14.2	41	26	5 04	5 21	9 12	21	22 55	7.9	7	87	16 58	21 45	21 35
26	15 21	14.7	38	30	4 59	5 17	9 05	26	23 08	6.4	7	88	16 51	21 47	21 38
31	15 35	15.3	35	34	4 57	5 16	8 59	31	23 21	4.9	7	88	16 44	21 48	21 41

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.		a.m.	
	p.m.		p.m.		p.m.		p.m.		p.m.		p.m.		p.m.	
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	7 42	3 55	7 52	4 06	7 53	3 58	8 00	3 55	8 05	3 44	8 21	3 50	8 21	4 04
2	7 44	3 54	7 54	4 05	7 55	3 57	8 02	3 54	8 07	3 43	8 23	3 49	8 23	4 03
3	7 45	3 54	7 55	4 05	7 56	3 56	8 03	3 53	8 09	3 42	8 25	3 48	8 25	4 02
4	7 47	3 53	7 57	4 04	7 58	3 56	8 05	3 53	8 10	3 41	8 26	3 47	8 26	4 01
5	7 48	3 53	7 58	4 03	7 59	3 55	8 06	3 52	8 12	3 40	8 28	3 46	8 28	4 00
6	7 49	3 52	7 59	4 03	8 01	3 55	8 08	3 51	8 13	3 40	8 29	3 46	8 29	4 00
7	7 51	3 52	8 00	4 03	8 02	3 54	8 09	3 51	8 15	3 39	8 31	3 45	8 31	3 59
8	7 52	3 52	8 01	4 02	8 03	3 54	8 10	3 51	8 16	3 39	8 32	3 45	8 32	3 59
9	7 53	3 51	8 03	4 02	8 05	3 53	8 12	3 50	8 18	3 38	8 34	3 44	8 34	3 58
10	7 54	3 51	8 04	4 02	8 06	3 53	8 13	3 50	8 19	3 38	8 35	3 44	8 35	3 58
11	7 55	3 51	8 05	4 02	8 07	3 53	8 14	3 50	8 20	3 38	8 36	3 44	8 36	3 58
12	7 56	3 51	8 06	4 01	8 08	3 53	8 15	3 50	8 21	3 38	8 37	3 43	8 37	3 58
13	7 57	3 51	8 07	4 01	8 09	3 53	8 16	3 50	8 22	3 38	8 39	3 43	8 38	3 58
14	7 58	3 51	8 07	4 01	8 10	3 53	8 17	3 50	8 23	3 38	8 40	3 43	8 39	3 58
15	7 59	3 51	8 08	4 01	8 11	3 53	8 18	3 50	8 24	3 38	8 41	3 43	8 40	3 58
16	8 00	3 51	8 09	4 02	8 12	3 53	8 19	3 50	8 25	3 38	8 42	3 43	8 41	3 58
17	8 01	3 52	8 10	4 02	8 13	3 53	8 20	3 50	8 26	3 38	8 42	3 43	8 42	3 58
18	8 02	3 52	8 11	4 02	8 14	3 53	8 21	3 50	8 27	3 38	8 43	3 43	8 43	3 58
19	8 02	3 52	8 11	4 02	8 14	3 53	8 21	3 50	8 27	3 38	8 44	3 44	8 43	3 58
20	8 03	3 53	8 12	4 03	8 15	3 54	8 22	3 51	8 28	3 39	8 45	3 44	8 44	3 59
21	8 04	3 53	8 13	4 03	8 16	3 54	8 23	3 51	8 29	3 39	8 46	3 44	8 45	3 59
22	8 04	3 54	8 13	4 04	8 16	3 55	8 23	3 52	8 29	3 40	8 46	3 45	8 45	4 00
23	8 05	3 54	8 14	4 04	8 17	3 55	8 24	3 52	8 30	3 40	8 46	3 45	8 46	4 00
24	8 05	3 55	8 14	4 05	8 17	3 56	8 24	3 53	8 30	3 41	8 47	3 46	8 46	4 01
25	8 06	3 55	8 15	4 05	8 18	3 56	8 25	3 53	8 31	3 41	8 47	3 47	8 47	4 01
26	8 06	3 56	8 15	4 06	8 18	3 57	8 25	3 54	8 31	3 42	8 48	3 47	8 47	4 02
27	8 06	3 57	8 15	4 07	8 18	3 58	8 25	3 55	8 31	3 43	8 48	3 48	8 47	4 03
28	8 06	3 57	8 15	4 08	8 18	3 59	8 25	3 56	8 31	3 44	8 48	3 49	8 47	4 04
29	8 07	3 58	8 16	4 09	8 19	4 00	8 26	3 56	8 32	3 44	8 48	3 50	8 48	4 04
30	8 07	3 59	8 16	4 10	8 19	4 01	8 26	3 57	8 32	3 45	8 48	3 51	8 48	4 05
31	8 07	4 00	8 16	4 11	8 19	4 02	8 26	3 58	8 32	3 46	8 48	3 52	8 48	4 06

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	5° high in East		Souths	R.A.	Dec. —	5° high in East		Souths
			52°					56°		
			h m	h m				h m	h m	
1	8 07.4	20 31	20 09	19.54	27 25	14 53.3	14 20	6 07	6 24	10 15
11	8 04.9	20 40	19 26	19.11	26 43	14 57.7	14 38	5 34	5 52	9 40
21	8 01.1	20 53	18 42	18 26	26 00	15 01.9	14 55	5 00	5 19	9 04
31	7 56.4	21 08	17 56	17 40	25 16	15 05.7	15 09	4 26	4 45	8 29

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 45"; of Saturn 16". Diameters of Saturn's rings 35" and 13".

URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	10° high in East		Souths	R.A.	Dec. —	10° high in East		Souths
			52°	56°				52°	56°	
			h m	h m				h m	h m	
I	7 58.2	21 13	20 32	20 21	27 16	13 43.7	8 57	5 02	5 18	9 05
II	7 57.0	21 16	19 51	19 40	26 36	13 44.8	9 02	4 24	4 40	8 27
21	7 55.6	21 20	19 10	18 59	25 55	13 45.7	9 07	3 46	4 02	7 48
31	7 54.0	21 25	18 29	18 17	25 14	13 46.4	9 11	3 08	3 24	7 10

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

Introduction to Astronomical Section

GENERAL

The astronomical data are given in a form suitable for those who practise naked-eye astronomy or use small telescopes. No attempt has been made to replace the *Nautical Almanac* for professional astronomers. Positions of the heavenly bodies are given only to the degree of accuracy required by amateur astronomers for setting telescopes, or for plotting on celestial globes or star atlases. Where intermediate positions are required, linear interpolation may be employed.

All data are, unless otherwise stated, for 0h G.M.T., or the midnight at the beginning of the day named. No allowance is made for Summer Time, the dates of which are seldom known at the time of going to press.

Definitions of the terms used cannot be given in an ephemeris of this nature. They must be sought in astronomical literature and text-books. Probably the best source for the amateur is Norton's *Star Atlas* (Gall and Inglis, 11th edition, 1950; 17s. 6d.), which contains an excellent introduction to observational astronomy, and the finest series of star maps yet produced for showing stars visible to the naked eye. Certain more extended ephemerides are available in the British Astronomical Association Handbook, an annual very popular among amateur astronomers. (Secretary: 303 Bath Road, Hounslow, Middlesex.)

A special feature has been made of the times when the various heavenly bodies are visible in the British Isles. Since two columns, calculated for latitudes 52° and 56° , are devoted to risings and settings, the range 50° to 58° is covered by interpolation and extrapolation. The times given in these columns are G.M.Ts. for the meridian of Greenwich. An observer west of this meridian must add his longitude (in time) and vice versa. Allowance must also be made for Summer Time or Double Summer Time if in force.

In accordance with the usual convention in astronomy, + and - indicate respectively north and south latitudes or declinations.

PAGE I OF EACH MONTH

The Zodiacal signs through which the Sun is passing during each month are illustrated. The date of transition from one sign to the next, to the nearest hour, is also given.

THE FASTS AND FESTIVALS in black-letter type are those so given in the Prayer Book. The line immediately to the right of the Day of Week is shown heavy when the Law Courts are sitting in London.

Under the heading PHENOMENA will be found particulars of the more important conjunctions of the Sun, Moon and planets with each other, and also the dates of eclipses and other astronomical phenomena of special interest.

THE CONSTELLATIONS listed each month are those that are near the meridian at the beginning of the month at 22h local mean time. Allowance must be made for Summer Time if necessary. The fact that any star crosses the meridian 4m earlier each night or 2h earlier each month may be used,

in conjunction with the lists given each month, to find what constellations are favourably placed at any moment. The table preceding the list of constellations may be extended indefinitely at the rate just quoted.

The principal PHASES OF THE MOON are the G.M.Ts. when the difference between the longitude of the Moon and that of the Sun is 0° , 90° , 180° or 270° . The times of perigee and apogee are those when the Moon is nearest to, and farthest from the Earth, respectively. The nodes or points of intersection of the Moon's orbit and the ecliptic make a complete retrograde circuit of the ecliptic in about 19 years. From a knowledge of the longitude of the ascending node and the inclination, whose value does not vary much from 5° , the path of the Moon among the stars may be plotted on a celestial globe or star atlas.

The MONTHLY NOTES are self-explanatory.

PAGE II OF EACH MONTH

The right ascension given is that of the true Sun. The right ascension of the mean Sun is obtained by applying the equation of time, with the sign given, to the right ascension of the true Sun, or, more easily, by applying 12h to the column Sidereal Time. The direction in which the equation of time has to be applied in different problems is a frequent source of confusion and error. The footnote given each month indicates when the numerical quantities given are to be added and when they are to be subtracted.

The Sidereal Time at 0h and the Transit of the First Point of Aries (which is really the mean time when the sidereal time is 0h) are used for converting mean time to sidereal time and vice versa, as illustrated on pages 143-144.

The time SUN SOUTHS is the G.M.T. of transit of the Sun at Greenwich, or the L.M.T. of transit in any longitude. It is independent of latitude. The G.M.T. of transit in any longitude is obtained by adding the longitude to the time given if west, and vice versa.

The legal importance of SUNRISE and SUNSET is that the Road Transport Lighting Act, 1927, defines Lighting-up Time for vehicles as being from one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise while Summer Time would normally be in force (April 21 to October 2 inclusive in 1954), and half an hour after sunset to half an hour before sunrise throughout the remainder of the year. In all laws and regulations "sunset" refers to the local sunset, i.e. the time at which the Sun sets at the place in question. This common-sense interpretation has been upheld by legal tribunals. Thus the necessity for providing for different latitudes and longitudes, as already described, is evident.

The times of SUNRISE and SUNSET are those when the Sun's upper limb, as affected by refraction, is on the true horizon of an observer at sea-level. Assuming the mean refraction to be $34'$, and the Sun's semi-diameter to be $16'$, the time given is that when the true zenith distance of the Sun's centre is $90^{\circ} + 34' + 16'$ or $90^{\circ} 50'$, or, in

other words, when the depression of the Sun's centre below the true horizon is $50'$. The upper limb is then $34'$ below the true horizon, but is brought there by refraction. It is true, of course, that an observer on a ship might see the Sun for a minute or so longer, because of the dip of the horizon, while another viewing the sunset over hills or mountains would record an earlier time. Nevertheless, the moment when the true zenith distance of the Sun's centre is $90^\circ 50'$ is a precise time dependent only on the latitude and longitude of the place, and independent of its altitude above sea-level, the contour of its horizon, the vagaries of refraction or the small seasonal change in the Sun's semi-diameter; this moment is suitable in every way as a definition of sunset (or sunrise) for all statutory purposes.

It is well known that light continues to reach us for some time after sunset, and the interval between sunset and darkness is called twilight. Astronomically speaking, twilight is considered to begin and end when the Sun's centre is 18° below the horizon, as no light from the Sun can then reach the observer. As thus defined twilight may last several hours; in high latitudes at the solstices the depression of 18° is not reached, and twilight lasts from sunset to sunrise.

The need for some sub-division of twilight was met some years ago by dividing the gathering darkness into four steps.

(1) *Sunset*, defined as above.

(2) *Civil twilight*, when the Sun's centre is 6° below the horizon. This marks the time when operations requiring daylight must cease. In England it varies from about 30 to 50 minutes after sunset.

(3) *Nautical twilight*, when the Sun's centre is 12° below the horizon. This marks the time when it is, to all intents and purposes, completely dark.

(4) *Astronomical twilight*, when the Sun's centre is 18° below the horizon. This marks theoretical perfect darkness. It is not of practical importance, especially if nautical twilight is tabulated.

These four steps are now tabulated each year in the *Nautical Almanac*. Lighting-up time is a crude (very) attempt to approximate to civil twilight over the British Isles.

Under the heading MORNING AND EVENING STARS will be found notes describing the position and visibility of the planets; these are intended to guide naked-eye observers, or those using small telescopes.

PAGE III OF EACH MONTH

The Moon moves so rapidly among the stars that its position is given only to the degree of accuracy that permits linear interpolation. The right ascension and declination are geocentric, i.e. for an imaginary observer at the centre of the Earth. To an observer on the surface of the Earth the position is always different, as the altitude is always

less by the amount of the horizontal parallax, i.e. nearly $1''$.

The lunar terminator is the line separating the bright from the dark part of the Moon's disc. Apart from irregularities of the lunar surface, the terminator is elliptical, because it is a circle seen in projection. It becomes the full circle forming the limb, or edge, of the Moon at New and Full Moon. The tabulated selenographic longitude of the terminator is measured from the mean centre of the visible disc, which may differ from the visible centre by as much as $8''$, because of libration. A positive sign indicates westerly longitude, or to the right hand, and applies between New Moon and First Quarter or from Full Moon to Last Quarter. A minus sign indicates easterly longitude and applies from First Quarter to Full Moon and from Last Quarter to New Moon. When the Moon is passing from New to Full the line is called the morning terminator because the Sun is rising on the region of the Moon on which it falls; from Full to New it is the evening terminator. As the terminator changes at New or Full Moon, its longitude changes abruptly from -90° to $+90^\circ$. Interpolation between two such values may be performed by taking the complement of either of them to 180° , and changing the sign. Thus the value -83° may be treated as $+97^\circ$, or the value $+85^\circ$ as -95° .

The position angle of the terminator is the position angle of the northern cusp; it is subject to very rapid changes at New and Full Moon. The column PHASE shows the percentage of the area of the Moon's disc illuminated; this is also the illuminated percentage of the diameter at right angles to the line of cusps. The terminator is a semi-ellipse whose major axis is the line of cusps, and whose semi-axis minor is determined by the tabulated percentage; from New Moon to Full Moon the east limb is dark, and vice versa.

A knowledge of the light to be expected from the Moon is of value, especially in war time, as prominent objects and water areas can be easily seen in strong moonlight. Thus the age of the Moon, and its times of local rising and setting (which may vary even more than in the case of the Sun) need to be known. In summer the Full Moon never attains a great height, whereas in winter "the Moon rides high".

The times given as moonrise and moonset are those when the upper limb of the Moon is on the horizon of an observer at sea-level. The Sun's horizontal parallax is about $9''$, and is negligible when considering sunrise and sunset, but that of the Moon averages about $57'$. Hence the computed time represents the moment when the true zenith distance of the Moon is $90^\circ 50'$ (as for the Sun) minus the horizontal parallax. The time required for the Sun or Moon to rise or set is about four minutes.

The tables have been constructed for the meridian of Greenwich, and for latitudes 52° and 56° . They give Greenwich Mean Time (G.M.T.) throughout the year; if Summer Time (B.S.T.) is in force, one hour must be added to get the time shown by civil clocks, or two hours if Double Summer Time is in

force. To obtain the G.M.T. of the phenomenon as seen from any other latitude and longitude, first interpolate or extrapolate for latitude by the usual rules of proportion. To the time thus found the longitude (expressed in time) is to be *added* if west (as it usually is in Great Britain) or *subtracted* if east. If the longitude is expressed in degrees and minutes of arc, it must be converted to time at the rate of $1^\circ = 4^m$ and $15' = 1^m$.

The column MOON SOUTHS gives the G.M.T. of transit of the Moon over the meridian of Greenwich. It is independent of latitude, but must be corrected for longitude. For places in the British Isles it suffices to add the longitude if west, and vice versa. For more remote places a further correction is necessary because of the rapid movement of the Moon relative to the stars. The entire correction is conveniently determined by first finding the west longitude λ of the place. If the place is in west longitude, λ is the ordinary west longitude; if the place is in east longitude λ is the complement to 24^h (or 360°) of the longitude, and will be greater than 12^h (or 180°). The correction then consists of two positive portions, namely λ and the fraction $\lambda/24$ (or $\lambda^\circ/360$) multiplied by the difference between consecutive transits. Thus for Sydney, N.S.W., the longitude is $10^h 05^m$ east, so $\lambda = 13^h 55^m$ and the fraction $\lambda/24$ is 0.58. The transit on the local date 1954 Jan. 10 is found as follows:

	d	h	m
G.M.T. of transit at Greenwich..... Jan. 9	15	54	54
λ		23	55
$0.58 \times (16^h 43^m - 15^h 54^m)$			28
G.M.T. of transit at Sydney.....	20	06	17
Corr. to N.S.W. Standard Time.....		20	00
Local standard time of transit	20	16	17

It is evident, of course, that for any given place the quantities λ and the correction to local standard time may be combined permanently, being here $23^h 55^m$.

Positions of Mercury are given for every third day, and those of Venus and Mars for every fifth day; they may be interpolated linearly. The column PHASE shows the illuminated percentage of the disc. In the case of the inner planets this approaches 100 at superior conjunction and 0 at inferior conjunction. When the phase is less than 50 the planet is crescent-shaped or horned; for greater phases it is gibbous. In the case of the exterior planet Mars, the phase approaches 100 at conjunction and opposition, and is a minimum at the quadratures.

A departure has been made from the former practice of giving the times of rising and setting of the planets, as they cannot be seen when on the horizon. As a new standard of reference by which the visibility may be gauged, the time when the planet has an apparent altitude of 5° has been tabulated. The phenomenon tabulated is the one that occurs between sunset and sunrise; unimportant exceptions to this rule may occur because changes are not made during a month, except in

the case of Mercury. The times given may be interpolated for latitude and corrected for longitude as in the case of the Sun and Moon.

The G.M.T. when the planet souths at Greenwich is also given; it follows columns relating to times when the planet is in the east and precedes those relating to times when the planet is in the west. By this arrangement the times given for any date are consecutive, but it has sometimes been necessary to extend the hours beyond 24; thus Jan. 22d 26h is the same as January 22d 02h. The times of transit are to be corrected to local meridians in the usual way, as already described.

PAGE IV OF EACH MONTH

The G.M.Ts. of Sunrise and Sunset may be used not only for these phenomena, but also for Lighting-up Times, which are from one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise from April 11 to October 2 inclusive, and from half an hour after sunset to half an hour before sunrise throughout the rest of the year.

The particulars for the four outer planets resemble those for the planets on Page III of each month, except that, under Uranus and Neptune, times when the planet is 10° -high instead of 5° high are given; this is because of the inferior brightness of these planets. The polar diameter of Jupiter is about $1''$ less than the equatorial diameter, while that of Saturn is about $2''$ less. The diameters given for the rings of Saturn are those of the major axis (in the plane of the planet's equator) and the minor axis respectively. The former has a small seasonal change due to the slightly varying distance of the Earth from Saturn, but the latter varies from zero when the Earth passes through the ring plane every 15 years to its maximum opening half-way between these periods. The rings were completely closed in September, 1950, and now they will slowly widen until they reach their next maximum opening in 1958.

TIME

Greenwich Mean Time

Time is measured by the rotation of the Earth, and a solar day is the duration of a complete rotation of our sphere with respect to the Sun; it is 4^m longer than a rotation with respect to the stars, because of the revolution of the Earth round the Sun. The length of the solar day varies for two reasons, namely the ellipticity of the Earth's orbit and the fact that the plane of the equator does not coincide with the plane of the ecliptic. Mean time clocks are adjusted to an average or mean solar day which is of uniform length and is divided into 24 equal hours. The length of the mean solar day is constant, although that of the apparent day, or the interval from one transit of the Sun across the meridian to the next, varies for the reasons given above.

The mean solar day may be regarded as the period of rotation about the earth of a fictitious body called the Mean Sun, whose motion is uniform; and the zero of measurement is the instant when the Mean Sun is on the meridian. At this

instant it is mean noon for all places on that meridian, and Mean Time, measured in this way for some standard meridian, is usually chosen as the standard time for a whole country. It is the use of the meridian of Greenwich which gives rise to the expression Greenwich Mean Time (G.M.T.), which is taken as a standard. For astronomical purposes, G.M.T. is used, the day beginning at midnight, and a 24-hour system being adopted. Thus Greenwich p.m. times, in civil reckoning, must be increased by 12 hours to give G.M.T.

Apparent Solar Time

The time shown by a sundial is called apparent solar time. It differs from mean solar time by the equation of time, which is the total effect of the two causes mentioned that make the length of a solar day non-uniform. The equation of time reaches its maximum values in February (-14^m) and early November ($+16^m$); it has a zero value on four dates during the year, and it is only on these dates (approximately April 15, June 15, September 1 and December 25) that a sundial shows mean time.

Sidereal Time

A sidereal day is the duration of a complete rotation of the Earth with reference to the First Point of Aries. As that point has a slow retrograde motion ($50''$ a year), known as precession, the length of the sidereal day, or $23^h 56^m 04^s.091$ of mean time, is $0^s.008$ less than the true period of rotation. The zero for sidereal time is when the First Point of Aries is on the meridian. In observatory practice sidereal time is found by comparing the observed time of transit of a star, as recorded by a sidereal clock, with the known true time of transit, namely the star's apparent right ascension. Any discrepancy, when adjusted for certain instrumental corrections, is the error of the sidereal clock. From this corrected sidereal time, the error of a mean time clock is found by comparison and computation as described below.

To convert standard mean time to local sidereal time, if many conversions are to be done for any one place, we may form once and for all the constant P , defined as

$$P = \text{longitude of standard meridian} + \text{acceleration corresponding to this longitude} - \text{local longitude}$$

where the acceleration of sidereal on mean time is taken from the table on page 145. West longitudes are considered to be positive, but, to avoid any subtractions, negative values of P may be replaced by their complement to 24^h . Then

$$\text{L.S.T.} = \text{sidereal time at oh G.M.T. (page II of each month)} + P + \text{standard mean time} + \text{acceleration corresponding to this time.}$$

Example.—Required the L.S.T. at Melbourne (Long. = $-9^h 39^m 54^s$) at 1954 February 26^d 12^h 34^m 56^s Standard Time (10^h fast on G.M.T.).

	h	m	s
Long. of standard meridian.....	-10	00	00
Acceleration (same sign).....	-	1	39
Sum	-10	01	39
Local long. with reversed sign....	+ 9	39	54
P.....	-	21	45
Complement to 24 ^h	23	38	15

For the given mean time

	h	m	s
Sidereal time (page 97).....	10	21	14
P, as found above.....	23	38	15
Standard mean time.....	12	34	56
Acceleration from page 147.....	1	58	
(always positive).....			6
Sum = L.S.T.....	22	36	29

One line may be saved by making a special table in which P is combined permanently with the acceleration for integral hours. Such a table for Melbourne would have the entry $23^h 40^m 13^s$ (= $23^h 38^m 15^s + 1^m 58^s$) for the argument 12^h.

To convert local sidereal time to standard mean time we may first form the constant Q from

$$Q = \text{local longitude} - \text{retardation corresponding to this longitude} - \text{longitude of standard meridian.}$$

For Melbourne

	h	m	s
Local longitude.....	- 9	39	54
Retardation from page 147.....	+ 1	28	
(opposite sign).....	+		7
Long. of standard meridian, with reversed sign.....	+10	00	00
Sum = Q.....	+	21	41

We then have

$$\text{Standard mean time} = \text{preceding transit of First Point of Aries (page II of each month)} + Q + \text{L.S.T.} - \text{retardation corresponding to L.S.T.}$$

To reverse the above example, we first note that the L.S.T. is greater than the complement to 24^h of the transit of Aries, so that the transit required is that on Feb. 25.

	d	h	m	s
Transit of Aries (page 97).....	25	13	40	28
Q, as found above.....			21	41
L.S.T.....		22	36	29
Sum.....		26	12	38
Retardation from page 147.....			- 3	36
(always negative).....			-	6
Sum = standard mean time.....		26	12	34

An alternative method is:

$$\text{Standard mean time} = (\text{L.S.T.} - \text{sidereal time at oh G.M.T., as tabulated}) - \text{retardation corresponding to this difference} + Q.$$

In the example	h m s
L.S.T.	22 36 29
Sidereal time at oh.	10 21 14
Difference.	12 15 15
Retardation from page 147.	— 1 58
(always negative)	— 2
Sum.	12 13 15
Q, here positive.	21 41
Sum = standard mean time.	12 34 56

Owing to the omission of decimals of a second from the times given on the monthly pages, the answers obtained by these two methods may differ by one second.

Rhythmic Time Signals

For the purpose of comparing the time shown by a distant clock with that of the Greenwich standard, signals of the rhythmic or Vernier clock type are broadcast from the Post Office Wireless Station at Rugby each day at 10^h and 18^h. The zero signal coincides exactly with a beat of the standard clock, and those that follow are at intervals of 60/61 seconds. The comparison is made by noting the coincidence of a beat of the distant clock beating seconds, with a signal. If a tick of the clock coincides with the zero signal, it is clear that the clocks differ by an integral number of seconds. If, however, coincidence does not come at the zero signal, but at the *n*th signal, the difference of the clocks in seconds is that integral number with *n*/61 added.

Variable Rotation of the Earth

The accuracy of clocks and of time signals is essentially dependent on the uniform rotation of the earth, but it has been known for many years that the speed of the earth's rotation is diminishing. This was first disclosed by a comparison of records of ancient eclipses with the times of these events as computed from modern theory. This slow change (amounting to about one-thousandth of a second in a century) is believed to be due to tidal friction in narrow seas.

The greater accuracy of modern crystal clocks has shown that there are seasonal variations in the earth's rate of rotation, together with small but irregular fluctuations, some of which may occur quite suddenly. The seasonal variation, which causes the earth to be slow in spring and fast in autumn, may be due to the seasonal movements of masses of air and water over the earth's surface. The variation is very small, and may cause an error in time-keeping of 60 milliseconds in the course of the year.

SUMMER TIME IN GREAT BRITAIN

In 1916 an Act ordained that during a defined period of that year the legal time for general purposes in Great Britain should be one hour in advance of Greenwich Mean Time. The practice was stabilized (until the war) by the *Summer Time*

Act, 1922 to 1925, which enacted that "For the purposes of this Act, the period of summer time shall be taken to be the period beginning at two o'clock, Greenwich Mean Time, in the morning of the day next following the third Saturday in April, or, if that day is Easter Day, the day next following the second Saturday in April, and ending at two o'clock, Greenwich Mean Time, in the morning of the day next following the first Saturday in October."

During the war, the duration of Summer Time was extended, and in some years Double Summer Time was in force. The dates of the actual duration since its inception are:

1916 May 21—Oct. 1	1935 Apr. 14—Oct. 6
1917 Apr. 8—Sept. 17	1936 Apr. 19—Oct. 4
1918 Mar. 24—Sept. 30	1937 Apr. 18—Oct. 3
1919 Mar. 30—Sept. 29	1938 Apr. 10—Oct. 2
1920 Mar. 28—Oct. 25	1939 Apr. 16—Nov. 19
1921 Apr. 3—Oct. 3	1940 Feb. 25—Dec. 31
1922 Mar. 26—Oct. 8	1941 Jan. 1—Dec. 31
1923 Apr. 22—Sept. 16	1942 Jan. 1—Dec. 31
1924 Apr. 13—Sept. 21	1943 Jan. 1—Dec. 31
1925 Apr. 19—Oct. 4	1944 Jan. 1—Dec. 31
1926 Apr. 18—Oct. 3	1945 Jan. 1—Oct. 7
1927 Apr. 10—Oct. 2	1946 Apr. 14—Oct. 6
1928 Apr. 22—Oct. 7	1947 Mar. 16—Nov. 2
1929 Apr. 21—Oct. 6	1948 Mar. 14—Oct. 31
1930 Apr. 13—Oct. 5	1949 Apr. 3—Oct. 30
1931 Apr. 19—Oct. 4	1950 Apr. 16—Oct. 22
1932 Apr. 17—Oct. 2	1951 Apr. 15—Oct. 21
1933 Apr. 9—Oct. 8	1952 Apr. 20—Oct. 26
1934 Apr. 22—Oct. 7	1953 Apr. 19—Oct. 4

DOUBLE SUMMER TIME

1941 May 4—Aug. 10	1944 Apr. 2—Sept. 17
1942 Apr. 5—Aug. 9	1945 Apr. 2—July 15
1943 Apr. 4—Aug. 15	1947 Apr. 13—Aug. 10

SUMMER TIME ABROAD

Variations of the Standard time are used and the dates of adoption are decided annually. In some countries the variations are called Winter Time †.

British Commonwealth:—	Foreign Countries:—	Israel
Bermuda	Albania	Japan
British Honduras†	Brazil	Madiera
	Chile	French
Canada (except Yukon)	China	Morocco
	Czechoslovakia	Nicaragua
Channel Islands	Formosa	Poland
Gold Coast†	Honduras	Portugal
Hong Kong	Hungary	Tripolitania
Trinidad Is.	Iceland	Turkey
	Irish Republic	U.S.A.

Some of the astronomical information in this ALMANACK has been taken from the *Nautical Almanac*, and is published here by arrangement with, and with the permission of, the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office.

IN the year 1880 it was enacted by statute that the word "time", when it occurred in any legal document relating to Great Britain, was to be interpreted, unless otherwise specifically stated, as the Mean Time of the Greenwich meridian.* Other nations similarly used the time of their own capital, but since the year 1883 the system of Standard Time by Zones has been gradually accepted, and now almost throughout the world a Standard Time which differs from that of Greenwich by an integral number of hours, either fast or slow, is used.

A classified list of places where zone systems have been adopted is given below. In the United States and Canada five standard times are used, these large territories being divided into zones approximately $7\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ on either side of five central meridians. For U.S.S.R., hourly zones from 3 hours to 13 hours fast have been adopted, these being of 15° width from $52^{\circ}30'$ to $172^{\circ}30'$.

Fast on Greenwich Time.

12 hrs. F...Fiji, Gilbert and Ellice Is., New Z., Marshall Is.

11½ " F...Nortolk Is., Nauru Is.

11 " F...New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Santa Cruz and Solomon Is., Truk,

10 " F...Sakhalin north of 50° N., Victoria, N.S.W. (except Broken Hill Area), Queensland, Tasmania, British New Guinea, Admiralty Is., Caroline Is. (east of 148° E.), Guam, Australian Capital Territory.

9½ " F...South Australia, Northern Territory of Australia, N.S.W. (Broken Hill Area), Dutch New Guinea.

9 " F...Manchuria, Japan, Korea, Kei, Aru, Schouten Is., Sakhalin south of 50° N., Kuril Is., Formosa, Pescadores Is., Caroline Is. (west of 148° E.), Marianas Is. (except Guam).

8½ " F...Molucca Is.

8 " F...Port Arthur, East China, Hong Kong, Philippine Is., Labuan, Macao, Timor, West Australia, Celebes, Sarawak, Indo China, N. Borneo.

7½ " F...Malay Peninsula, Singapore, Indonesian Borneo and Java.

7 " F...China (on the Yangtze Kiang from Chungking to Shasze), Hainan I., Pakhoi, S. Sumatra, Christmas I. (Indian Ocean), Thailand (Siam).

6½ " F...Burma, Andaman and Nicobar Is., Cocos Is., N. Sumatra.

6 " F...Pakistan (East).

5½ " F...India, Portuguese India, Ceylon, Laccadive Is.

5 " F...Chagos Archipelago.

4½ " F...Pakistan (West).

4 " F...Mauritius, Seychelles, Réunion, "C man, U.S.S.R., 40° E. to $52^{\circ}30'$ E.

3½ " F...Iran (Persia).

3 " F...U.S.S.R. west of 40° E., Iraq, Eritrea, Aden, Socotra I., Somaliland, Comoro Is., Madagascar, Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Zanzibar.

2 " F...Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria, Roumania, Estonia, Latvia, Finland, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Syria, Cyprus, Rhodesia, Union of South Africa, and Protectorates, Mozambique, Sudan, Belgian Congo (East), Cyrenaica, Lebanon.

E. European.

1 hrs. F...Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, France, Luxemburg, Spain, Gibraltar, Monaco, Balearic Is., Spanish Morocco, Poland, Lithuania, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Albania, Tunisia, Nigeria, Malta, Sicily, French Equatorial Africa, Cameroons, Belgian Congo (West), Angola; Spitzbergen, Tripolitania.

Greenwich...Great Britain, Ireland, Faroë, Channel Is., Portugal, Algeria, French Morocco, Mauritania, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Gold Coast, Togoland, Dahomey, Principe I., French Guinea, Senegal, St. Helena, Gambia, Canary Is.

Slow on Greenwich Time.

1 hr. S...Iceland, Madeira, Portuguese Guinea.

2 hrs. S...Azores, Cape Verde Is., Fernando Noronha I., Scoresby Sound.

3 " S...Greenland (excluding Scoresby Sound and Thule), Eastern Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina.

3½ " S...Newfoundland, Labrador, Dutch Guiana.

3½ " S...British Guiana.

4 " S...Canada east of 68° W., Greenland (Thule Area), Porto Rico, Lesser Antilles, Central Brazil, Falkland Is., Paraguay, Bermuda, Bolivia, French Guiana, Chile.

Atlantic formerly Maritime or Inter-Colonial.

4½ hrs. S...Venezuela, Curaçao I.

5 " S...Canada from 68° W. to 85° W. (north) or 90° W. (south), Eastern States of U.S.A., Jamaica, Bahama Is., Cuba, Haiti, Peru, Panama, W. Brazil, Colombia, Cayman Is., Ecuador.

6 hrs. S...Central parts of U.S.A., Canada from 85° W. (north) or 90° W. (south) to 102° W., Costa Rica, Salvador, Honduras, part of Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua.

7 hrs. S...Canada from 102° W. to 120° W., Mountain States of U.S.A., part of Mexico.

8 hrs. S...Canada west of 120° W., Alaska (south-east coast), Western States of U.S.A.

9 hrs. S...Alaska (east), Yukon.

10 " S...Alaska (central), Low Archipelago, Marquesas, Austral and Society Is., Hawaii.

11 " S...Aleutian Is., Alaska (west coast), Samoa, Fanning I., Christmas Is. (Pacific Ocean), Midway Is.

In the Tonga Islands the time 12h. 20m. fast and in Chatham Is. 12h. 15m. fast on Greenwich is used, as the Date line is to the East of them.

THE DATE OR CALENDAR LINE

The line where the change of date occurs is a modification of the 180th meridian, and is drawn so as to include islands of any one group on the same side of the line, or for political reasons. It is indicated by joining up the following nine points:

Lat.	Long.	Lat.	Long.	Lat.	Long.
60° N.	180°	$15\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N.	$172\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W.	$52\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N.	170° E.
$51\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S.	180°	5° S.	180°	65° N.	166° W.
$45\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S.	$172\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W.	48° N.	180°	70° N.	180°

* Summer Time is the "legal" time during the period in which its use is ordained.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET TABLE

Dec.	Latitude and Declination of Opposite Signs						Latitude and Declination of Same Signs							
	50°	45°	40°	30°	20°	10°	0°	10°	20°	30°	40°	45°	50°	
°	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	
0	6 05	6 05	6 04	6 04	6 04	6 03	6 03	6 03	6 04	6 04	6 04	6 05	6 05	
1	6 00	6 01	6 01	6 02	6 02	6 03	6 03	6 04	6 05	6 06	6 08	6 09	6 10	
2	5 56	5 57	5 58	5 59	6 01	6 02	6 03	6 05	6 06	6 08	6 11	6 13	6 15	
3	5 51	5 53	5 54	5 57	5 59	6 01	6 03	6 06	6 08	6 11	6 14	6 17	6 20	
4	5 46	5 49	5 51	5 55	5 58	6 01	6 03	6 06	6 09	6 13	6 18	6 21	6 24	
5	5 41	5 45	5 48	5 52	5 56	6 00	6 03	6 07	6 11	6 15	6 21	6 25	6 29	
6	5 36	5 41	5 44	5 50	5 55	5 59	6 03	6 08	6 12	6 18	6 25	6 29	6 34	
7	5 32	5 37	5 41	5 48	5 53	5 58	6 03	6 08	6 14	6 20	6 28	6 33	6 39	
8	5 27	5 32	5 37	5 45	5 52	5 58	6 03	6 09	6 15	6 23	6 32	6 37	6 44	
9	5 22	5 28	5 34	5 43	5 50	5 57	6 03	6 10	6 17	6 25	6 35	6 41	6 49	
10	5 17	5 24	5 30	5 41	5 49	5 56	6 03	6 11	6 18	6 27	6 38	6 46	6 54	
11	5 12	5 20	5 27	5 38	5 47	5 56	6 03	6 11	6 20	6 30	6 42	6 50	6 59	
12	5 07	5 16	5 23	5 36	5 46	5 55	6 03	6 12	6 21	6 32	6 46	6 54	7 04	
13	5 02	5 12	5 20	5 33	5 44	5 54	6 03	6 13	6 23	6 35	6 49	6 58	7 09	
14	4 56	5 07	5 16	5 31	5 43	5 53	6 03	6 14	6 24	6 37	6 53	7 03	7 15	
15	4 51	5 03	5 13	5 28	5 41	5 53	6 03	5 14	6 26	6 40	6 57	7 07	7 20	
16	4 46	4 58	5 09	5 26	5 40	5 52	6 03	6 15	6 28	6 42	7 00	7 12	7 26	
17	4 40	4 54	5 05	5 23	5 38	5 51	6 03	6 16	6 29	6 45	7 04	7 16	7 31	
18	4 35	4 49	5 01	5 21	5 37	5 50	6 04	6 17	6 31	6 47	7 08	7 21	7 37	
19	4 29	4 45	4 58	5 18	5 35	5 50	6 04	6 18	6 33	6 50	7 12	7 26	7 43	
20	4 23	4 40	4 54	5 16	5 33	5 49	6 04	6 18	6 34	6 53	7 16	7 31	7 49	
21	4 17	4 35	4 50	5 13	5 32	5 48	6 04	6 19	6 36	6 55	7 20	7 36	7 55	
22	4 11	4 30	4 46	5 10	5 30	5 47	6 04	6 20	6 38	6 58	7 24	7 42	8 03	
23	4 05	4 25	4 42	5 08	5 28	5 47	6 04	6 21	6 39	7 01	7 29	7 46	8 08	
24	3 58	4 20	4 37	5 05	5 27	5 46	6 04	6 22	6 41	7 04	7 33	7 51	8 15	

The local mean time of sunrise or sunset (as defined on page 140) may be found by determining the appropriate hour angle from the table above and subtracting it from or adding it to the time of "Sun Souths" given in the ephemeris for each month. The resulting local mean time may be converted into the standard time of the country by taking the difference between the longitude of the standard meridian of the country and that of the place, and adding it to the local mean time if the place is west of the standard meridian, and subtracting it if the place is east of the standard meridian.

Example.—Required the N.Z. Mean Time (12^h fast on G.M.T.) of sunset on May 24

at Auckland. The latitude is 36° 50' south (or minus) and the longitude 173° 39' east. Taking the declination as +20°·6, we find

Tabular entry for 30° Lat. and Dec.	h m
20°, opposite signs.....	5 15
Proportional part for 6° 50' of Lat...	— 25
Proportional part for 0°·6 of Dec....	— 2

Hour angle	4 59
Sun Souths, i.e. on meridian	11 57
Longitude correction.....	+ 21

N.Z. Mean Time 17 17

ASTRONOMICAL CONSTANTS

Solar Parallax.....	8"·80	Pole of Galactic Plane (R.A. 190° (or 12h. 40m.) (I.A.U. Standard)...)	Dec. 28° N. (1900).
Precession for the year 1954.....	50"·27	Solar Apex (Boss)	R.A. 270° Dec. 34° N.
" in R.A.	38·073	Length of Year ...Tropical	365·24220
" in Declination	20"·04	(In Mean Solar Days)	Sidereal..... 365·25636
Constant of Nutation	9"·21		Anomalistic..... 365·25664
Constant of Aberration	20"·47		(Perihelion to Perihelion)
Mean Obliquity of Ecliptic (1954).....	23° 26' 43"		Eclipse
Moon's Equatorial Hor. Parallax	57' 02"·70		346·6200
Velocity of Light in vacuo per sec. 186,325 miles.			d. h. m. s.
Solar motion per sec.....	19·5 km. = 12·1 miles.	Length of Month New Moon to New	29 12 44 02·8
Equatorial radius of the Earth	3963·35 miles.	(Mean Values)	Sidereal
Polar radius of the Earth.....	3950·01 miles.		27 7 43 11·5
			Anomalistic..... 27 13 18 33·1
			(Perigee to Perigee)

POLE STAR TABLE, 1954

L.S.T.	Cor.	L.S.T.	Cor.	L.S.T.	Cor.	L.S.T.	Cor.	L.S.T.	Cor.	L.S.T.	Cor.
h m		h m		h m		h m		h m		h m	
0 00	-50	4 00	-48	8 00	+2	12 00	+50	16 00	+48	20 00	-1
0 20	-52	4 20	-45	8 20	+8	12 20	+52	16 20	+46	20 20	-6
0 40	-54	4 40	-42	8 40	+12	12 40	+54	16 40	+42	20 40	-11
1 00	-55	5 00	-38	9 00	+17	13 00	+55	17 00	+39	21 00	-16
1 20	-56	5 20	-35	9 20	+22	13 20	+56	17 20	+35	21 20	-21
1 40	-57	5 40	-30	9 40	+26	13 40	+57	17 40	+31	21 40	-25
2 00	-57	6 00	-26	10 00	+30	14 00	+57	18 00	+27	22 00	-30
2 20	-56	6 20	-22	10 20	+34	14 20	+56	18 20	+23	22 20	-34
2 40	-56	6 40	-17	10 40	+38	14 40	+56	18 40	+18	22 40	-38
3 00	-54	7 00	-12	11 00	+42	15 00	+54	19 00	+13	23 00	-41
3 20	-53	7 20	-7	11 20	+45	15 20	+53	19 20	+8	23 20	-45
3 40	-50	7 40	-2	11 40	+48	15 40	+51	19 40	+4	23 40	-48
4 00	-48	8 00	+2	12 00	+50	16 00	+48	20 00	-1	24 00	-50

This table gives the correction to be applied to an observed altitude of *Polaris* (first corrected for dip, refraction and instrumental error) to give the latitude. It is correct within 1' throughout the year for all latitudes up to 60°.

Example.—On July 4 at 23^h 17^m G.M.T. in longitude 2^h 34^m west, the altitude of *Polaris*

(corrected for dip, etc.) is found to be 41° 56'.

The local sidereal time is found by the method given on page 141 to be 15^h 33^m. Hence

Observed altitude 41° 56'
Correction from table.. +52

Latitude 42° 48'

MEAN AND SIDEREAL TIME

MEAN
REFRACTION

Acceleration						Retardation						Alt. Ref.		Alt. Ref.	
h	m	s	h	m	s	h	m	s	h	m	s	Alt.	Ref.	Alt.	Ref.
1	0	10	13	2	08	0	0	00	1	0	10	1	20	4	30
2	0	20	14	2	18	3	0	2	2	0	20	1	30	5	06
3	0	30	15	2	28	9	0	7	3	0	29	1	40	5	50
4	0	39	16	2	38	15	1	13	4	0	39	1	41	5	50
5	0	49	17	2	48	21	1	18	5	0	49	1	52	6	44
6	0	59	18	2	57	27	2	23	6	0	59	2	05	7	54
						33	2	38				2	19	9	27
7	1	09	19	3	07	39	3	34	7	1	09	2	35	11	39
8	1	19	20	3	17	45	3	39	8	1	19	2	52	14	00
9	1	29	21	3	27	51	4	44	9	1	28	3	12	20	42
						57	4	49				3	34	32	20
10	1	39	22	3	37	60	5	00	10	1	38	4	00	62	17
11	1	48	23	3	47				11	1	48	4	30	90	00
12	1	58	24	3	57				12	1	58				

The length of a sidereal day in mean time is 23^h 56^m 04^s.09. Hence 1^h M.T. = 1^h + 9^s.86 S.T. and 1^h S.T. = 1^h - 9^s.83 M.T.

To convert an interval of mean time to the corresponding interval of sidereal time, enter the acceleration table with the given mean time (taking the hours and the minutes and seconds separately) and add the acceleration obtained to the given mean time. To convert an interval of sidereal time to the corresponding interval of mean time, take out the retardation for the given sidereal time and subtract.

The columns for the minutes and seconds of the argument use in the form known as Critical Tables. To are these tables, find in the appropriate left-hand column the two entries between which the given number of minutes and seconds lies; the quantity in the right-hand column between these two entries is the

required acceleration or retardation. Thus the acceleration for 11^m 26^s (which lies between the entries 9^m 07^s and 15^m 13^s) is 2^s. If the given number of minutes and seconds is a tabular entry, the required acceleration or retardation is the entry in the right-hand column above the given tabular entry; e.g. the retardation for 45^m 46^s is 7^s.

Example.—Convert 14^h 27^m 35^s from S.T. to M.T.

h m s
Given S.T. 14 27 35
Retardation for 14^h 2 18
Retardation for 27^m 35^s.. 5

Corresponding M.T. 14 25 12

For further explanation, see pages 143-144.

The refraction table is also in the form of a critical table.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA FOR OBSERVATION IN 1954

ECLIPSES

In the year 1954 there will be five eclipses, three of the Sun, and two of the Moon.

I. An annular eclipse of the Sun on January 5, visible only in the Antarctic. In New Zealand a small partial eclipse will be visible from about 2^h to 4^h G.M.T.

II. A total eclipse of the Moon on January 18-19. The eclipse begins at 50 minutes after midnight, and will be total from 2^h 17^m until 2^h 47^m; it will be visible from this country, and generally throughout Europe, Africa, the Atlantic, North and South America.

III. A total eclipse of the Sun on June 30, the path of totality crossing Lake Superior, the southern tip of Greenland, southern Norway and Sweden, and passing through Kiev to the southern Caspian Sea and ending in northern India. This is the most readily accessible eclipse for many years. The island of Unst in the Shetlands lies just within the southern limit of the eclipse track, but generally in this country a large partial eclipse will be seen, beginning at Greenwich at 12^h 16^m. At greatest phase (12^h 34^m G.M.T.) about three-fourths of the Sun will be obscured by the Moon. In southern Sweden the maximum duration of totality is about 2½ mins.

IV. A partial eclipse of the Moon on July 15-16, visible in this country and in Europe and Africa generally. The eclipse begins at 51 mins. before midnight, and at maximum phase, at 20 mins. after midnight, about two-fifths of the Moon will be covered by the earth's shadow.

V. An annular eclipse of the Sun on Dec. 25, visible in the extreme south of South Africa (Port Elizabeth), the southern Indian Ocean, and parts of the East Indies. In South Africa generally, and in Australia, a partial eclipse will be seen.

OCULTATIONS OF STARS

In 1954 there are no less than ten predictions of occultations of planets by the Moon, but unfortunately none of these is visible in this country. The occultation of Jupiter on Aug. 25 should be seen in Australia, while that of Mars on April 23 under less favourable conditions may be seen from parts of New Zealand.

The bright star *Antares* continues to be occulted during the year, and two of these phenomena may be seen in this country on Jan. 2 and Feb. 26. No other stars brighter than magnitude 3.2 are occulted during the year, but some of the stars in the Pleiades cluster again figure in the lists of occultations on the nights of Jan. 14 and Feb. 10-11.

The list on the opposite page includes all the occultations visible under favourable conditions in the British Isles. Disappearances of stars down to magnitude 6.5 are normally included, and reappearances to fifth magnitude only. No occultation is included unless the star is at least 10° above the horizon and the Sun sufficiently far below the horizon to permit the star to be seen with the naked eye or in a small telescope.

The column Phase shows whether a disappearance (D) or reappearance (R) is to be observed. Times and position angles (*P*), reckoned from the north point in the direction north, east, south, west, are given for Greenwich (Lat. 51° 29', Long. 0°) and Edinburgh (Lat. 55° 56', Long. 3° 11' west). The coefficients *a* and *b* are the variations in the G.M.T. for each degree of longitude (positive to the west) and latitude (positive to the north) respectively: they enable approximate times (to within about 1^m generally) to be found for any point in the British Isles. If the point of observation is $\Delta\lambda$ degrees west and $\Delta\phi$ degrees north, the approximate time is found by adding $a\Delta\lambda + b\Delta\phi$ to the given G.M.T.

As an illustration the reappearance of *Antares* on Jan. 2 at Liverpool will be found from both Greenwich and Edinburgh.

	Greenwich	Edinburgh
Longitude.....	0°0	+3°2
Long. of Liverpool.....	+3°0	+3°0
$\Delta\lambda$	+3°0	-0°2
Latitude.....	51°5	55°9
Lat. of Liverpool.....	53°4	53°4
$\Delta\phi$	+1°9	-2°5
	<i>b m</i>	<i>b m</i>
G.M.T.....	10 26.6	10 19.7
$a\Delta\lambda$	-4.8	+0.3
$b\Delta\phi$	-1.1	-1.0
G.M.T. at Liverpool.....	10 20.7	10 21.0

If the occultation is given for one station but not the other, the reason for the suppression is given by the following code.

No occn. = star not occulted.

Low = star's altitude less than 10°.

Sun = Sun not sufficiently below the horizon.

Graze = occultation is of very short duration.

It will be noticed that in some cases the coefficients *a* and *b* are not given: this is because the occultation is so short that prediction for other places by means of these coefficients would not be reliable.

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON, 1954

Date	Star	Mag.	Phase	Age of Moon	GREENWICH				EDINBURGH			
					G.M.T.	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>P</i>	G.M.T.	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>P</i>
Jan. 2	α Scorpii (Antares)	1.2	D	27.0	9 08.5	-1.6	+0.3	83	9 05.6	-1.4	+0.5	81
2	α Scorpii (Antares)	1.2	R	27.0	10 26.6	-1.6	-0.6	292	10 19.7	-1.4	-0.4	294
8	170 B. Aquarii...	6.1	D	3.6	18 00.2	-1.7	-2.7	114	17 47.5	-1.2	-1.3	93
13	47 B. Arietis....	6.5	D	7.9	Low	..	..	..	1 09.8	-0.4	+0.3	26
13	ϵ Arietis <i>m</i>	4.6	D	8.8	22 23.5	-0.8	-4.2	137	22 06.7	-1.0	-2.2	115
14	27 Tauri <i>m</i>	3.8	D	9.7	17 09.4	-0.2	+2.8	30	17 24.5	—	—	8
14	+23° 563.....	6.1	D	9.7	17 11.8	-1.4	+0.5	115	17 12.0	-0.9	+1.1	100
14	28 Tauri.....	5.2	D	9.7	17 29.7	—	—	357	No occn.	..	..	..
14	+24° 599.....	6.4	D	9.8	21 24.3	-1.4	+1.2	47	21 28.3	-1.2	+2.6	27
Feb. 10	23 Tauri.....	4.2	D	7.3	23 09.7	-1.0	+0.4	34	23 11.0	—	—	15
11	+23° 563.....	6.1	D	7.3	0 23.1	+0.1	-1.6	102	0 15.9	-0.1	-1.6	94
11	+24° 674.....	6.3	D	8.2	19 08.8	-1.6	-0.5	103	19 03.7	-1.3	+0.2	88
15	79 Geminorum...	6.3	D	11.4	1 42.2	+0.4	-3.2	169	1 29.3	+0.1	-2.9	163
26	α Scorpii (Antares)	1.2	R	22.5	3 15.8	-2.0	+2.5	227	Low	..	..	..
Mar. 9	66 Arietis.....	6.1	D	4.8	22 10.0	-0.2	-0.9	66	22 05.2	-0.3	-0.8	58
11	118 Tauri <i>f</i>	5.9	D	6.7	21 30.4	-0.6	-2.1	119	21 19.6	-0.7	-1.8	110
13	δ Geminorum...	3.5	D	8.7	18 37.9	-1.4	-1.4	139	18 29.8	-1.2	-0.4	123
13	δ Geminorum...	3.5	R	8.7	19 44.6	-1.8	+0.9	253	19 42.1	-1.4	+0.4	267
13	149 B. Geminorum	6.4	D	8.8	22 33.4	-0.8	-1.8	118	22 22.9	-0.9	-1.6	112
13	63 Geminorum...	5.3	D	8.8	23 03.9	-0.7	-1.9	119	22 53.4	-0.7	-1.8	114
15	δ^2 Cancri.....	6.2	D	9.9	2 37.6	—	—	183	2 27.7	+0.7	-2.7	179
16	83 B. Leonis.....	5.9	D	11.8	22 41.4	-2.0	-0.1	86	22 36.1	-1.9	+0.4	78
17	89 B. Leonis.....	6.3	D	11.9	0 23.8	-0.5	-2.3	154	0 12.3	-0.6	-2.0	151
17	π Leonis.....	4.9	D	11.9	1 43.3	-0.5	-2.1	142	1 32.4	-0.5	-2.0	141
April 5	47 Arietis.....	5.8	D	2.3	No occn.	..	..	..	19 20.4	+0.3	-4.0	144
6	36 Tauri.....	5.7	D	3.3	20 44.7	-0.8	+0.5	29	20 47.2	—	—	10
6	5 Geminorum...	5.9	D	5.4	21 31.9	-0.8	-0.9	64	21 25.6	-0.9	-0.7	58
8	8 Geminorum...	6.1	D	5.4	23 30.9	+0.2	-1.6	110	23 24.4	+0.1	-1.7	107
8	9 Geminorum...	6.3	D	5.4	24 02.9	+0.9	-2.3	161	23 55.4	+0.7	-2.2	156
10	10 H. Cancri...	6.1	D	7.4	21 45.6	-0.8	-1.7	109	21 35.6	-0.9	-1.5	104
June 8	ϵ Leonis.....	5.1	D	7.7	22 20.2	-0.7	-1.9	109	22 09.7	-0.7	-1.8	108
July 17	18 Aquarii.....	5.5	R	17.4	22 45.8	—	—	312	Graze	..	..	..
Aug. 10	70 B. Sagittarii...	6.4	D	12.0	22 43.2	-0.6	+0.4	26	Low	..	..	..
Sept. 24	π Leonis.....	4.9	R	26.8	4 29.9	-0.4	-1.0	340	Low	..	..	..
Oct. 9	6 G. Piscium...	6.2	D	12.9	22 30.5	-1.2	+0.3	62	22 29.1	-0.9	+0.6	50
16	103 Tauri.....	5.5	R	19.1	4 45.5	-1.4	-0.5	267	4 38.5	-1.2	-0.8	280
Nov. 5	κ Aquarii.....	5.3	D	10.2	23 55.7	-0.3	-0.2	45	23 55.0	-0.2	+0.3	28
6	κ Piscium.....	4.9	D	11.2	22 27.7	-1.0	+0.1	55	22 26.2	-0.7	+0.4	40
12	121 Tauri.....	5.3	R	17.3	23 38.6	-1.2	+0.4	290	23 35.5	-1.1	-0.1	307
14	μ Geminorum...	5.2	R	18.5	5 52.3	-1.3	-0.7	257	5 44.9	-1.1	-0.9	265
Dec. 11	μ Geminorum...	3.2	D	15.7	5 19.4	+0.1	-2.6	148	5 08.5	-0.1	-2.4	141
11	μ Geminorum...	3.2	R	15.7	6 00.8	-0.7	-0.8	240	5 54.7	-0.6	-1.0	245
12	56 Geminorum...	5.2	R	16.6	4 16.9	-0.6	-2.2	318	4 05.0	-0.5	-2.3	326
31	+1° 4744.....	5.6	D	6.4	No occn.	..	..	..	16 59.3	-2.3	-1.1	118

FIXED STARS, 1954

NAME	Mag.	R.A.			Dec.	Spectrum
		h	m	s		
α Andromedæ <i>Alpheratz</i>	2.1	0 06 00			+28 50	Aop
β Cassiopeïæ <i>Caph.</i>	2.4	0 06 43			+58 54	F5
γ Pegasi <i>Algenib</i>	2.9	0 10 52			+14 56	B3
α Phoenicis.....	2.4	0 24 01			-42 33	Ko
α Cassiopeïæ <i>Schedar</i> *.....	Var.	0 37 53			+56 17	Ko
β Ceti <i>Diphda</i>	2.2	0 41 17			-18 14	Ko
γ Cassiopeïæ*.....	Var.	0 53 55			+60 28	Bop
β Andromedæ <i>Mirach</i>	2.4	1 07 09			+35 23	Mo
δ Cassiopeïæ.....	2.8	1 22 47			+60 00	A5
α Eridani <i>Achernar</i>	0.6	1 36 00			-57 28	B5
α Ursæ Minoris <i>Polaris</i>	2.1	1 51 29			+89 03	F8
β Arietis <i>Sheratan</i>	2.7	1 52 06			+20 35	A5
γ Andromedæ <i>Almak</i>	2.3	2 01 04			+42 07	Ko
α Arietis <i>Hamal</i>	2.2	2 04 34			+23 15	K2
β Persei <i>Algol</i> *.....	Var.	3 05 10			+40 47	B8
α Persei <i>Mirfak</i>	1.9	3 21 02			+49 42	F5
η Tauri <i>Alcyone</i>	3.0	3 44 45			+23 58	B5p
α Tauri <i>Aldebaran</i>	1.1	4 33 17			+16 25	K5
β Orionis <i>Rigel</i>	0.3	5 12 20			-8 15	B8p
α Aurigæ <i>Capella</i>	0.2	5 13 17			+45 57	Go
γ Orionis <i>Bellatrix</i>	1.7	5 22 40			+6 19	B2
β Tauri <i>Elnath</i>	1.8	5 23 23			+28 34	B8
δ Orionis.....	2.5	5 29 39			-0 20	Bo
α Leporis.....	2.7	5 30 42			-17 55	Fo
ϵ Orionis.....	1.7	5 33 53			-1 14	Bo
ζ Orionis.....	2.0	5 38 26			-1 58	Bo
κ Orionis.....	2.2	5 45 34			-9 41	Bo
α Orionis <i>Betelgeuse</i> *.....	Var.	5 52 41			+7 24	Mo
β Aurigæ <i>Menkalinan</i>	2.1	5 56 09			+44 57	Aop
β Canis Majoris <i>Mirzam</i>	2.0	6 20 40			-17 56	B1
α Argus <i>Canopus</i>	-0.9	6 22 56			-52 40	Fo
γ Geminorum <i>Athena</i>	1.9	6 35 03			+16 26	Ao
α Canis Majoris <i>Sirius</i>	-1.6	6 43 07			-16 39	Ao
ϵ Canis Majoris.....	1.6	6 56 49			-28 54	B1
δ Canis Majoris.....	2.0	7 06 31			-26 19	F8p
α Geminorum <i>Castor</i>	1.6	7 31 40			+31 59	Ao
α Canis Minoris <i>Procyon</i>	0.5	7 36 54			+5 21	F5
β Geminorum <i>Pollux</i>	1.2	7 42 30			+28 08	Ko
ζ Puppis (γ Argus).....	2.3	8 01 58			-39 52	Od
γ Velorum (γ Argus).....	1.9	8 08 07			-47 12	Oap
ϵ Carinæ (ϵ Argus).....	1.7	8 21 34			-59 22	Ko
δ Velorum (δ Argus).....	2.0	8 43 26			-54 32	Ao
λ Velorum (λ Argus).....	2.2	9 06 18			-43 15	K5
β Carinæ (β Argus).....	1.8	9 12 42			-69 32	Ao
ι Carinæ (ι Argus).....	2.2	9 15 52			-59 05	Fo
α Hydræ <i>Alphard</i>	2.2	9 25 20			-8 28	K2
α Leonis <i>Regulus</i>	1.3	10 05 55			+12 12	B8
γ Leonis <i>Algeiba</i>	2.6	10 17 26			+20 04	Ko
β Ursæ Majoris <i>Merak</i>	2.4	10 59 05			+56 38	Ao
α Ursæ Majoris <i>Dubhe</i>	1.9	11 00 54			+62 00	Ko

* α Cassiopeïæ, mag. 2.1 to 2.6. β Persei, mag. 2.2 to 3.5. γ Cassiopeïæ, mag. 1.6 to 2.3. α Orionis, mag. 0.1 to 1.2.

The positions of heavenly bodies on the celestial sphere are defined by two co-ordinates, right ascension and declination, which are analogous to longitude and latitude on the surface of the Earth. If we imagine the plane of the terrestrial equator extended indefinitely, it will cut the celestial sphere in a great circle known as the celestial equator. Similarly the plane of the Earth's orbit, when extended, cuts in the great circle called the ecliptic. The two intersections of these circles are known as the First Point of Aries and the First Point of Libra. If from any star a perpendicular be drawn to the celestial equator, the length of this perpendicular is the Star's declination. The arc, measured eastwards along the equator from the First Point of Aries to the foot of this perpendicular, is the right ascension. An alternative definition of right ascension is that it is the angle at the celestial pole (where the Earth's axis, if prolonged, would meet the sphere) between the great circles to the First Point of Aries and to the star.

The plane of the Earth's equator has a slow movement, so that our reference system for right ascension and declination is not fixed. The consequent alteration in these quantities from year to year is called precession. In right ascension it is an increase of about 3^s a year for equatorial stars, and larger or smaller amounts for stars near the pole. In declination it varies between +20" and -20" according to the right ascension of the star.

A star or other body crosses the meridian when the sidereal time is equal to its right ascension. The altitude is then a maximum, and may be deduced by remembering that the altitude of the elevated pole is numerically equal to the latitude, while that of the equator at its intersection with the meridian is equal to the co-latitude, or complement of the latitude.

FIXED STARS, 1954

NAME	Mag.	R.A.	Dec.	Spectrum
		h m s	° ' "	
δ Leonis.....	2.6	11 11 40	+20 47	A ₃
β Leonis <i>Denebola</i>	2.2	11 46 43	+14 50	A ₂
γ Ursæ Majoris <i>Phecda</i>	2.5	11 51 25	+53 57	A ₀
γ Corvi.....	2.8	12 13 26	-17 17	B ₈
α Crucis.....	1.0	12 24 02	-62 51	B ₁
γ Crucis.....	1.6	12 28 36	-56 51	M ₃
γ Centauri.....	2.4	12 38 58	-48 42	A ₀
γ Virginis.....	2.9	12 39 20	-1 12	F ₀
β Crucis.....	1.5	12 45 01	-59 26	B ₁
ϵ Ursæ Majoris <i>Alioth</i>	1.7	12 52 01	+56 13	A _{0p}
α Canum Venaticorum.....	2.9	12 53 53	+38 34	A _{0p}
ζ Ursæ Majoris <i>Mizar</i>	2.4	13 22 05	+55 10	A _{2p}
α Virginis <i>Spica</i>	1.2	13 22 46	-10 55	B ₂
η Ursæ Majoris <i>Benetnasch</i>	1.9	13 45 44	+49 33	B ₃
β Centauri.....	0.9	14 00 33	-60 09	B ₁
θ Centauri.....	2.3	14 03 58	-36 09	K ₀
α Bootis <i>Arcturus</i>	0.2	14 13 34	+19 25	K ₀
α Centauri.....	0.1	14 36 28	-60 39	G ₀
ϵ Bootis.....	2.7	14 42 59	+27 16	K ₀
β Ursæ Minoris <i>Kochab</i>	2.2	14 50 49	+74 21	K ₅
α Coronæ Borealis <i>Alphecca</i>	2.3	15 32 44	+26 52	A ₀
δ Scorpil.....	2.5	15 57 37	-22 30	B ₀
β Scorpil.....	2.9	16 02 45	-19 41	B ₁
α Scorpil <i>Antares</i>	1.2	16 26 35	-26 20	M ₀
α Trianguli Australis.....	1.9	16 43 46	-68 57	K ₂
ϵ Scorpil.....	2.4	16 47 11	-34 13	K ₀
α Herculis*.....	Var.	17 12 33	+14 26	M ₃
λ Scorpil.....	1.7	17 30 29	-37 04	B ₂
α Ophiuchi <i>Ras Alhague</i>	2.1	17 32 48	+12 36	A ₅
θ Scorpil.....	2.0	17 34 01	-42 58	F ₀
κ Scorpil.....	2.5	17 39 18	-39 01	B ₂
γ Draconis.....	2.4	17 55 32	+51 30	K ₅
ϵ Sagittarii.....	1.9	18 21 07	-34 25	A ₀
α Lyrae <i>Vega</i>	0.1	18 35 23	+38 44	A ₀
σ Sagittarii.....	2.1	18 52 25	-26 21	B ₃
β Cygni <i>Albireo</i>	3.2	19 28 52	+27 52	K ₀
α Aquilæ <i>Altair</i>	0.9	19 48 32	+8 45	A ₅
β Capricorni.....	3.2	20 18 26	-14 56	G ₀
γ Cygni.....	2.3	20 20 35	+40 07	F _{8p}
α Pavonis.....	2.1	20 22 01	-56 53	B ₃
α Cygni <i>Deneb</i>	1.3	20 39 52	+45 07	A _{2p}
α Cephei <i>Alderamin</i>	2.6	21 17 29	+62 23	A ₅
ϵ Pegasi.....	2.5	21 41 56	+9 40	K ₀
δ Capricorni.....	3.0	21 44 30	-16 20	A ₅
α Gruis.....	2.2	22 05 21	-47 11	B ₅
δ Cephei*.....	Var.	22 27 27	+58 11	*
β Gruis.....	2.2	22 39 56	-47 08	M ₃
α Piscis Austrini <i>Fomalhaut</i>	1.3	22 55 07	-29 52	A ₃
β Pegasi <i>Scheat</i>	2.6	23 01 32	+27 50	M ₀
α Pegasi <i>Markab</i>	2.6	23 02 28	+14 57	A ₀

Thus in London (Lat. $51^{\circ} 30'$) the meridian altitude of *Sirius* is found thus:

Altitude of equator.....	38	30
Declination south.....	16	39

Difference..... 21 51

The altitude of *Capella* (Dec. $+45^{\circ} 57'$) at lower transit is:

Altitude of pole.....	51	30
Polar distance of Star...	44	03

Difference..... 7 27

The brightness of a heavenly body is denoted by its magnitude. Omitting the exceptionally bright stars *Sirius* and *Canopus*, the twenty brightest stars are of the first magnitude, while the faintest stars visible to the naked eye are of the sixth magnitude. The magnitude scale is a precise one, as a difference of five magnitudes represents a ratio of 100 to 1 in brightness. Typical second magnitude stars are *Polaris* and the stars in the Belt of Orion. The scale is most easily fixed in memory by comparing the stars with Norton's *Star Atlas* (see page 140). The stars *Sirius* and *Canopus* and the planets Venus and Jupiter are so bright that their magnitudes are expressed by negative numbers. A small telescope will show stars down to the ninth or tenth magnitude, while stars as faint as the twentieth magnitude may be photographed by long exposures with the largest telescopes.

* α Herculis, mag. 3.1 to 3.9.

δ Cephei, mag. 3.7 to 4.4, Spectrum F₅ to G₀.

PHENOMENA OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES, 1954

G.M.T.	Sat.	Phen.	G.M.T.	Sat.	Phen.	G.M.T.	Sat.	Phen.	G.M.T.	Sat.	Phen.
<i>January</i>											
d h m			d h m			d h m			d h m		
3 3 54	I	Ec.f.	22 20 48	II	Ec.c.	6 2 06	I	Ec.c.	22 1 47	I	Sh.c.
22 52	I	Sh.c.	23 20	II	Ec.f.	13 4 00	I	Ec.c.	4 03	I	Sh.f.
4 1 04	I	Sh.f.	27 0 49	I	Ec.f.	14 1 21	I	Sh.c.	22 26	III	Sh.c.
22 23	I	Ec.f.	19 43	I	Sh.c.	2 31	IV	Tr.f.	22 55	I	Ec.c.
5 17 21	I	Sh.c.	21 55	I	Sh.f.	3 36	I	Sh.f.	23 1 51	III	Sh.f.
19 33	I	Sh.f.	28 19 18	I	Ec.f.	23 0 35	III	Ec.c.	22 31	I	Sh.f.
21 34	I	Sh.c.	<i>March</i>			3 57	III	Ec.f.	27 2 26	II	Ec.c.
6 0 04	II	Sh.f.	1 23 25	II	Ec.c.	24 3 15	II	Ec.c.	20 57	IV	Ec.c.
7 18 25	II	Ec.f.	2 18 45	III	Sh.c.	29 2 15	I	Ec.c.	28 0 32	IV	Ec.f.
8 3 37	III	Ec.f.	21 40	III	Sh.f.	<i>October</i>			6 20	I	Ec.c.
11 0 47	I	Sh.c.	3 18 34	II	Sh.c.	1 5 50	I	Ec.c.	6 41	IV	Occ.
2 59	I	Sh.f.	27 05	II	Sh.f.	3 0 01	II	Sh.c.	20 40	II	Sh.c.
12 0 18	I	Ec.f.	6 21 39	I	Sh.c.	2 42	II	Sh.f.	23 25	II	Sh.f.
19 15	I	Sh.c.	23 51	I	Sh.f.	6 4 08	I	Ec.c.	22 09	I	Sh.c.
21 27	I	Sh.f.	7 21 13	I	Ec.f.	7 1 30	I	Sh.c.			
13 0 12	II	Sh.c.	9 22 46	III	Sh.c.	3 45	I	Sh.f.	<i>December</i>		
2 42	II	Sh.f.	10 21 11	II	Sh.c.	9 2 55	IV	Occ.	1 0 24	I	Sh.f.
18 47	I	Ec.f.	23 42	II	Sh.f.	10 2 36	II	Sh.c.	4 5 00	II	Ec.c.
14 21 00	II	Ec.f.	13 23 34	I	Sh.c.	5 17	II	Sh.f.	5 23 16	II	Sh.c.
18 18 42	III	Sh.c.	14 23 09	I	Ec.f.	14 3 24	I	Sh.c.	6 2 01	II	Sh.f.
21 33	III	Sh.f.	15 20 15	I	Sh.f.	5 39	I	Sh.f.	7 2 42	I	Ec.c.
19 2 14	I	Ec.f.	19 20 30	II	Ec.f.	15 0 30	I	Ec.c.	8 0 02	I	Sh.c.
21 10	I	Sh.c.	20 19 51	III	Ec.f.	17 1 04	IV	Sh.c.	2 18	I	Sh.f.
23 22	I	Sh.f.	22 19 58	I	Sh.c.	4 14	IV	Sh.f.	21 11	I	Ec.c.
20 20 42	I	Ec.f.	22 11	I	Sh.f.	18 2 35	III	Sh.c.	10 20 16	III	Ec.c.
23 36	II	Ec.f.	23 19 33	I	Ec.f.	5 57	III	Sh.f.	11 7 34	II	Ec.c.
25 22 42	III	Sh.c.	26 20 34	II	Ec.c.	19 0 18	II	Ec.c.	13 1 52	II	Sh.c.
26 1 35	III	Sh.f.	23 07	II	Ec.f.	22 2 24	I	Ec.c.	4 38	II	Sh.f.
23 05	I	Sh.c.	27 20 52	III	Ec.c.	23 46	I	Sh.c.	14 4 36	I	Ec.c.
27 1 17	I	Sh.f.	23 52	III	Ec.f.	23 2 01	I	Sh.f.	20 51	II	Ec.c.
22 38	I	Ec.f.	29 21 54	I	Sh.c.	26 1 01	IV	Occ.	21 59	IV	Occ.
28 17 34	I	Sh.c.	30 0 06	I	Sh.f.	2 52	II	Ec.c.	15 1 56	I	Sh.c.
19 46	I	Sh.f.	21 28	I	Ec.f.	28 23 51	III	Ec.f.	2 05	IV	Occ.
29 2 12	II	Ec.f.	<i>April</i>			29 4 17	I	Ec.c.	4 11	I	Sh.f.
17 07	I	Ec.f.	6 23 24	I	Ec.f.	30 1 39	I	Sh.c.	23 05	I	Sh.c.
30 18 46	II	Sh.c.	11 20 55	II	Sh.c.	3 54	I	Sh.f.	16 20 24	I	Sh.c.
21 16	II	Sh.f.	23 28	II	Sh.f.	22 46	I	Ec.c.	22 40	I	Sh.f.
<i>February</i>			14 20 13	I	Sh.c.	<i>November</i>			18 0 15	III	Ec.c.
4 0 33	I	Ec.f.	21 50	III	Sh.f.	2 5 27	II	Ec.c.	21 6 30	I	Ec.c.
19 29	I	Sh.c.	22 27	I	Sh.f.	3 23 37	II	Sh.c.	23 25	II	Ec.c.
21 41	I	Sh.f.	15 19 48	I	Ec.f.	4 2 20	II	Sh.f.	23 0 52	IV	Sh.c.
5 19 02	I	Ec.f.	20 20 19	II	Ec.f.	5 0 25	III	Ec.c.	0 59	I	Ec.c.
19 42	III	Ec.f.	21 22 09	I	Sh.c.	3 51	III	Ec.f.	4 36	IV	Sh.f.
6 21 24	II	Sh.c.	22 49	III	Sh.c.	6 11	I	Ec.c.	6 05	IV	Tr.c.
23 54	II	Sh.f.	22 21 43	I	Ec.f.	7 0 39	I	Ec.c.	20 33	II	Sh.f.
8 18 07	II	Ec.f.	<i>May</i>			22 01	I	Sh.c.	22 18	I	Sh.c.
11 2 29	I	Ec.f.	2 19 59	III	Ec.f.	8 0 15	I	Sh.f.	24 0 33	I	Sh.f.
21 24	I	Sh.c.	8 20 02	I	Ec.f.	11 2 12	II	Sh.c.	19 27	I	Ec.c.
23 36	I	Sh.f.	9 20 53	III	Ec.c.	2 57	IV	Ec.c.	25 4 14	III	Ec.c.
12 20 49	III	Ec.c.	<i>August</i>			4 56	II	Sh.f.	19 02	I	Sh.f.
20 58	I	Ec.f.	21 3 51	I	Ec.c.	6 24	IV	Ec.f.	28 18 16	III	Sh.c.
23 44	III	Ec.f.	23 3 34	II	Ec.c.	12 4 23	III	Ec.c.	21 46	III	Sh.f.
15 20 43	II	Ec.f.	29 2 03	III	Sh.f.	14 2 33	I	Ec.c.	29 1 59	II	Ec.c.
18 23 19	I	Sh.c.	3 04	I	Sh.c.	23 54	I	Sh.c.	30 2 53	I	Ec.c.
19 1 31	I	Sh.f.	<i>September</i>			15 2 09	I	Sh.f.	20 22	II	Sh.c.
22 53	I	Ec.f.	5 2 43	III	Sh.c.	19 23 21	IV	Tr.c.	23 09	II	Sh.f.
20 0 50	III	Ec.c.	3 03	IV	Ec.c.	33 52	II	Ec.c.	31 0 11	I	Sh.c.
17 48	I	Sh.c.	4 58	I	Sh.c.	20 3 19	IV	Tr.f.	2 28	I	Sh.f.
20 20 00	I	Sh.f.				21 4 26	I	Ec.c.	21 22	I	Ec.c.

Jupiter's satellites transit across the disc from east to west, and pass behind the disc from west to east. The shadows that they cast also transit across the disc. With the exception at times of Satellite IV, the satellites also pass through the shadow of the planet, i.e. they are eclipsed. Just before opposition the satellite disappears in the shadow to the west of the planet, and reappears from occultation on the east limb. Immediately after opposition the satellite is occulted at the west limb, and reappears from eclipse to the east of the planet.

At times approximately two to four months before and after opposition, both phases of eclipses of Satellite III may be seen. When Satellite IV is eclipsed, both phases may be seen.

The list of phenomena given includes most of the eclipses and some of the shadow transits visible in the British Isles under favourable conditions.

Ec. = Eclipse
Sh. = Shadow transit
Oc. = Occultation
Tr. = Transit of the Satellite.
c. = commences
f. = finishes

The Stellar System

The celestial bodies, consisting of the Sun, Moon, planets and fixed stars, have the appearance of being attached to the inner surface of a sphere. The apparent daily rotation of this sphere, which carries the celestial bodies round us from east to west across the sky, is due to the rotation of the Earth with ourselves upon it from west to east. The fixed stars that constitute the great majority of the celestial bodies remain, as far as the naked eye can judge, absolutely fixed in their positions relative to one another. The Sun, Moon and planets, on the other hand, can easily be watched as the weeks go by, moving against the background of the fixed stars. This difference is simply a distance effect, for the Sun, Moon and planets, together with our own Earth, are all members of the same system, the so-called solar system, the dimensions of which are minute in comparison with the distances of the fixed stars. In fact, the nearest star is more than 6000 times as far away as the most distant planet, Pluto, and about 250,000 times as far away as the Sun.

Most of the stars are travelling through space at several miles a second; yet they are so remote that to the naked eye their present configurations are practically the same as they were 5000 years ago. The Sun is an ordinary star with a real brightness somewhat below the average; yet it shines 10,000 million times more brightly than *Sirius*, the brightest star, a million million times more brightly than the faintest naked-eye stars, and a million million million times more brightly than the faintest stars within reach of our large telescopes. Similarly, though the planets Venus, Mars, and Jupiter are the brightest objects in the night sky, they are really such small bodies that from even the nearest star they would be quite invisible in our largest telescopes. It is convenient to express astronomical distances in terms of the time that light takes to accomplish the journey. Light travels at the rate of 186,000 miles a second; it takes $1\frac{1}{2}$ seconds to reach us from the Moon, our nearest neighbour in space; just over 8 minutes to reach us from the Sun; about $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours from the planet Pluto; four years from the nearest star; and about 500 million years from the most distant bodies yet photographed. We therefore talk about a star as being so many "light years" distant.

The total number of stars in the sky visible to the naked eye is about 4500, not all of which can be seen at any one time, or from any one latitude. About 1000 million stars can be photographed with the largest telescopes and it is estimated that the total number of stars in our stellar system is about 50,000 million.

THE STRUCTURE OF THE UNIVERSE

The stars are classed according to their apparent brightness in magnitudes. A few of the brightest stars are brighter than the first magnitude. The faintest naked-eye stars are about the sixth magnitude, which is exactly 100 times fainter than the first. With the largest telescopes we can photograph stars of about the 21st magnitude, which is

100 million times fainter than the first. All stars of the ninth magnitude or brighter have been catalogued and their magnitudes accurately measured. For fainter stars the number brighter than any given magnitude has been determined from measurements and counts in sample areas. If the universe consisted of stars distributed uniformly through an endless space, the number of stars brighter than any particular magnitude should be four times as great as the number brighter than the next lower (brighter) magnitude. It is actually found, however, that this ratio diminishes continuously as the stars become fainter, and falls to about 2 in the neighbourhood of the 16th magnitude. This must mean either that the universe of stars is of limited extent and that there are few or no stars beyond a certain distance, or that there is some sort of obscuring mist scattered through space which prevents our seeing the more distant stars.

Although the brighter stars are scattered more or less at random, the fainter naked-eye stars obviously tend to congregate in the vicinity of the Milky Way. The rate at which the stars appear to thin out is most rapid in directions at right angles to the Milky Way. This must mean that the stellar system extends to much greater distances in the direction of the Milky Way than at right angles to it. It is now known that the stellar system is shaped rather like a watch, its diameter being much greater than its thickness, while its central parts are thicker than its outer parts. The diameter is about 100,000 light years, and the thickness about 5000 light years in the outer parts, increasing to about 15,000 towards the centre. Though we in the solar system are situated well within the stellar system, we are placed somewhat eccentrically, being about 35,000 light years from its centre and 15,000 from its edge. The explanation of the appearance of the Milky Way is now clear: when looking in its direction, we are looking through a very deep stratum of stars, whereas in other directions the stratum is comparatively shallow. When we examine the Milky Way with the telescope, or photographically, we find its pale light broken up into countless stars, which in places appear so closely packed as to form an almost continuous background of light.

The flattened stellar system, also known as the galaxy or galactic system, contains the vast majority of observable stars. Besides individual stars it contains aggregations: the great star clouds, into which even with the naked eye the Milky Way is seen to be broken up; and the so-called open clusters, many of which can be seen with a good field-glass. Another class of object found in the galaxy is the diffuse nebula; these are irregularly-shaped, and sometimes very extensive, patches of hazy light composed of glowing gas. In close association with these are the dark diffuse nebulae, which appear like dark lanes or holes in the Milky Way, but in reality are vast clouds of very fine dust, blotting out the stars that lie beyond them. Though the bright nebulae, of which that in Orion is the most beautiful, require to be seen with a telescope,

the more extensive of the dark nebulae are readily seen with the naked eye as rifts or discontinuities in the Milky Way. The objects already described tend to congregate towards the Milky Way, but there is another class of object, which appears to avoid the immediate neighbourhood of the Milky Way. These are the globular clusters scattered in a more or less spherical distribution. The complete stellar system is thus conveniently likened to a currant bun, which after being split in two and buttered, has been put together again. The buttered layer represents the galaxy proper, containing the majority of the stars, the open clusters and the diffuse nebulae; while the currants scattered indiscriminately throughout the bun represent the globular clusters and the minority of individual stars. There is a general obscuring haze, much more widespread and rarefied than that composing the dark nebulae, and closely confined to the galactic plane. This has the effect of hiding very distant objects lying in, or close to, the direction of the Milky Way, while leaving practically undimmed equally distant objects lying well away from the Milky Way. This is why the globular clusters appear to avoid the vicinity of the Milky Way, for those that should appear closest are blotted out by the absorbing medium.

The brighter stars form a cluster to which our own Sun belongs. This local cluster is somewhat flattened in shape, with a diameter of about 2000 light years and a thickness of about 700. It is possible that it is essentially similar to the star clouds and clusters seen in the Milky Way.

We come finally to the extra-galactic nebulae—far outside the galaxy. Like the globular clusters, and for the same reason, they appear to avoid the galactic plane. Like the diffuse nebulae they have a hazy appearance in the telescope, but unlike them many are seen on photographs to have a curious spiral structure. Analysis of their light reveals the spectrum of starlight and not that of a glowing gas as in the case of the diffuse nebulae. The theory that they are stellar systems too remote for individual stars to be distinguished is borne out by the detection, in a few of the nearest, of the brightest of their component stars. Not all have a spiral form; some have an elliptical outline and others are quite irregular in shape. Recent observations substantiate the vague suggestion made about 150 years ago by William Herschel that they are "island universes"—systems essentially similar to, and independent of, our own stellar system. The two nearest are the Magellanic clouds, easily visible to the naked eye in the southern hemisphere, at distances of a little under 100,000 light years. The Andromeda Nebula, the nearest in the northern hemisphere, and faintly visible to the naked eye, is about 900,000 light years away. The faintest and most distant that can be photographed are about 500 million light years away. It is estimated that within that distance there are no fewer than 100 million such systems.

STELLAR SPECTRA

The bright stars and many of the fainter have been examined spectroscopically, and it is found

that their spectra can be arranged in a sequence of types, denoted by the letters, O, B, A, F, G, K, M, N, which merge imperceptibly one into the next. The sequence is closely correlated with colour and with surface temperatures. O and B stars, exemplified by the bright white Orion stars, are the hottest and have spectra characteristic of helium and hydrogen. A and F stars, like *Vega* and *Sirius*, are also white stars, characterized by very strong hydrogen lines. Stars from F to K, which include our Sun and *Capella*, show increasing numbers of metallic lines and are yellow in colour. Finally the M and N stars, like *Betelgeuse* and *Aniars*, are the coolest, orange or red in colour, and give complex molecular spectra. The redder stars fall into two groups—large, rarefied stars of great luminosity called "giants", and small dense stars of small luminosity called "dwarfs". Certain details in the spectra enable us not only to distinguish between the two groups, but also to give a reliable estimate of a star's "absolute magnitude" or the magnitude it would have if placed at a certain standard distance; this and its apparent magnitude immediately give us its distance.

THE SIZE OF THE STARS

Although no telescope can reveal the true disc of a star, there is an ingenious instrument, the interferometer, which enables us to measure the apparent diameters of a few stars. If we also know the distance of the star, its diameter immediately follows. The two largest stars measured in this way are a *Herculis* and *Betelgeuse*, with diameters 400 and 300 times that of the Sun respectively.

DISTANCES OF THE STARS

The first determination of a star's distance was made in 1836. The direct or trigonometric method consists in measuring the minute difference of direction of the star as seen from opposite sides of the Earth's orbit—which nowadays is always done photographically. The distances of a few thousand stars have been found in this way, but the method has very little accuracy for distances greater than about 100 light years. The distances of 4000 stars, found by the spectroscopic method already noted, have been published by Mount Wilson Observatory. This method will carry one, for the brightest stars, to a distance of several thousand light years. The statistical distance of a group of stars can be determined from their mean parallax motion (see *Stellar Motions*). The distances of double stars in orbital motion round one another can be found on the assumption that together they are twice as massive as the Sun.

The absolute magnitude of a "Cepheid" variable star, whose period of light fluctuations is extremely regular, is closely correlated with the period of variation. Hence a knowledge of the absolute magnitude and a measurement of the apparent magnitude give us at once the distance. Thus many extremely luminous Cepheids have given us the distances of the globular clusters or spiral nebulae in which they are situated.

STELLAR MOTIONS

The so-called fixed stars are very slowly changing their positions relative to one another. The apparent movement of each star, known as its proper motion, is due partly to the star's peculiar motion, namely its actual movement through space, and partly to the movement of our own Sun through space, which causes an apparent motion in the opposite direction, called the star's parallax motion. The parallax motion can be used for determining the average distance of a group. The velocities

of stars directly towards or away from the Earth, i.e. their so-called radial velocities, can be found by measuring their spectral lines, the lines being shifted towards the blue end of the spectrum in an approaching star, and vice versa. From proper motions and radial velocities we find that the solar system is travelling at about 12 miles a second, approximately in the direction of the bright star *Vega*. The Sun and the nearer stars with it, forming the local cluster, tend to move together but the stellar system as a whole is rotating about the centre of the galaxy.

TIMES OF MINIMA OF ALGOL (β PERSEI) in 1954

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
d h	d h	d h	d h	d h	d h	d h	d h	d h	d h
3 04	3 17	1 13	2 02	2 20	3 09	1 01	2 14	3 03	1 19
6 01	6 14	4 09	4 23	5 17	6 06	3 22	5 11	5 23	4 16
8 22	9 11	7 06	7 19	8 13	9 02	6 18	8 07	8 20	7 12
11 19	12 08	10 03	10 16	11 10	11 23	9 15	11 04	11 17	10 09
14 16	15 05	13 00	13 13	14 07	14 20	12 12	14 01	14 14	13 06
17 12	18 01	15 21	16 10	17 04	17 17	15 09	16 22	17 11	16 03
20 09	20 22	18 18	19 07	20 01	20 14	18 06	19 19	20 08	19 00
23 06	23 19	21 14	22 03	22 21	23 10	21 02	22 15	23 04	21 21
26 03	26 16	24 11	25 00	25 18	26 07	23 23	25 12	26 01	24 17
29 00		27 08	27 21	28 15	29 04	26 20	28 09	28 22	27 14
31 28		30 05	30 18	31 12		29 17	31 06		30 11

These are approximate times of the middle of the period of diminished light.

NEW STARS OR NOVÆ

A nova is a star which in a few days brightens up many thousands of times, generally by 10 to 15 magnitudes, and then begins to fade, at first rapidly and then more slowly, returning to its original brightness about a year later. Sometimes at greatest brightness novæ are easily visible to the naked eye, and occasionally, as with Nova Aquilæ in 1918, they may temporarily outshine all other stars in the sky. With the routine use of photography, the discovery of faint novæ has become much more frequent, usually several being discovered each year. The cause of the brightening is a sudden and very rapid expansion of the star; though the reason for the expansion is not known, it is thought that it may be a normal event in the evolutionary development of every star. The absolute magnitude of a nova at maximum brightness appears to be fairly constant; the appearance of novæ in some of the nearer spiral nebulae have given a valuable check on the distances of these extragalactic systems. In a super-nova, which represents a celestial explosion on a still vaster scale, the absolute magnitude at maximum brightness is some hundred million times that of the Sun. Hence super-novæ in the most distant systems are becoming of the greatest value in gauging the distances of the remoter parts of the universe.

DOUBLE AND BINARY STARS

A considerable number of stars that appear as single to the naked eye are found to be double in

the telescope; in many of these the two bodies are in orbital motion round one another—two suns, in fact, revolving round their common centre of gravity. The periods of these so-called binary stars range from about six years up to several hundred years. Some binaries are so close together that they appear single even in the largest telescope, their binary character being revealed only by the spectroscope. When their orbits are nearly edge-wise to the Earth, their motions must be periodically directed towards and away from the Earth, so that their spectral lines, previously superimposed, separate and appear double. Spectroscopic binaries are much closer than visual binaries and have periods ranging from less than a day to a few years. If the orbits of a spectroscopic binary are almost exactly edge-wise to the Earth, the two components will periodically eclipse one another, so that the combined light of the two stars will fluctuate. The best known of the so-called eclipsing binaries is *Algol*, or β Persei, a star normally of the second magnitude. At perfectly regular intervals of slightly less than 2^d 21^h it fades to about one-third of its normal brightness, taking 4½ hours to reach its minimum, and, after a brief interval, another 4½ hours to regain its full light. The times at which the minima of this star can be conveniently observed are given in the accompanying table. Studies of the three different types of binary stars have given us accurate information in certain cases of their masses, densities and sizes.

NEBULÆ AND CLUSTERS

Object	Constellation	R.A.	Dec.	Description
		h m	°	
47 Tucanæ	Tucana	0 22	-72.4	and finest globular cluster, 42' diam., lucid
Messier 31	Andromeda	0 40	+41.0	Great Spiral Nebula, 2° × ½°, lucid
Nub. Minor	Tucana	0 50	-73.9	Lesser Magellanic Cloud, 10 sq. deg., lucid
M 33	Triangulum	1 31	+30.4	Spiral nebula, 1° × ½°
H VI 33, 34	Perseus	2 16	+56.9	Double cluster, each 36' diam., lucid
Pleiades	Taurus	3 45	+23.9	Open cluster, 1½° × 1°, lucid
Hyades	Taurus	4 26	+15.8	Open cluster, 3° across, lucid
Nub. Major	Dor.-Mensa	5 25	-69.3	Greater Magellanic Cloud, lucid
M1	Taurus	5 32	+22.0	"Crab" nebula, 3' × 1'
M42	Orion	5 33	-5.4	"Great" nebula, lucid, round θ Orionis
30 Dor.	Dorado	5 39	-69.1	"Looped" nebula and cluster
M37	Auriga	5 47	+32.5	Nearly globular cluster, 20' diam.
M35	Gemini	6 06	+24.4	Loose cluster, 40' diam., just lucid
H IV 45	Gemini	7 26	+21.0	Planetary nebula. Bright nucleus
M 44	Cancer	8 37	+20.2	"Praesepe" or "Beehive" cluster, 1° sq.
Dun. 297	Carina	10 01	-59.9	Loose cluster, 30' diam., lucid
θ Carinæ	Carina	10 42	-64.2	Open cluster, 70' diam., lucid
Dun. 309	Carina	10 43	-59.4	Great nebula, 80' diam., round η Argus
Dun. 323	Carina	11 04	-58.4	Loose cluster, 60' oval, with 6th mag. star
κ Crucis	Crux	12 51	-60.1	Loose cluster, 10' diam., just lucid
ω Centauri	Centaurus	13 24	-47.1	Finest globular cluster, 45' diam., lucid
M51	Can. Ven.	13 28	+47.4	Bright double spiral nebula
M3	Can. Ven.	13 40	+28.6	Globular cluster, 18' diam., lucid
M5	Serpens	15 16	+2.3	Globular cluster, 15' diam., lucid
M13	Hercules	16 40	+36.6	3rd finest globular cluster, 15' diam., lucid
Dun. 520	Scorpio	16 52	-39.4	Loose cluster, 10' diam., lucid
M92	Hercules	17 16	+43.3	Globular cluster, 8' diam., just lucid
Dun. 366	Ara	17 37	-53.6	Globular cluster, 18' diam., lucid
M6	Scorpio	17 37	-32.2	Loose cluster, 25' diam., lucid
M7	Scorpio	17 47	-34.8	Bright open cluster
M23	Ophiuchus	17 54	-19.0	Loose cluster, 25' diam.
M20	Sagittarius	17 59	-23.0	"Trifid" nebula, 20' diam.
H IV 37	Draco	17 59	+66.0	Helical planetary nebula
M8	Sagittarius	18 01	-24.4	Nebula like Trifid, 25' diam., lucid
M22	Sagittarius	18 30	-24.0	Globular cluster, 16' diam.
M11	Scutum	18 48	-6.3	Compact cluster, 10' diam., just lucid
M57	Lyra	18 52	+33.0	"Ring" nebula, 1' diam.
Dun. 295	Pavo	19 06	-60.1	Globular cluster, 18' diam., lucid
M27	Vulpecula	19 57	+22.6	"Dumb Bell" nebula, planetary, 5' diam.
M15	Pegasus	21 28	+12.0	Globular cluster, 6' diam.
M2	Aquarius	21 31	-1.1	Globular cluster, 8' diam.
H IV 18	Andromeda	23 23	+42.2	Small bright planetary nebula

M=Messier. H=Sir W. Herschel. Dun.=Dunlop (Paramatta 1828). Lucid=visible to unaided eye.

VARIABLE STARS

We have already referred to the Cepheid variables, which are generally believed to be pulsating stars, alternately expanding and contracting. Another type is the long-period variable, in which the periods are generally about one year and are not perfectly regular. A good example is Mira Ceti with a period of about 330 days, fluctuating between naked eye brightness and tenth magnitude. Finally there are variable stars in which the periods and fluctuations are entirely irregular.

STAR CLUSTERS AND NEBULÆ

We have already referred to the various types of star clusters and nebulae; the open clusters of

irregular shape, which abound in the Milky Way; and the globular clusters which lie on either side of the Milky Way; the diffuse nebulae, both bright and dark, which are composed partly of glowing gas and partly of fine dust, and which also congregate towards the Milky Way; and finally the scattered extra-galactic nebulae, often of spiral shape, lying far outside our own stellar system. There is one other type, the planetary nebulae which, like the diffuse nebulae, are gaseous and situated within the stellar system. They have a roughly spherical form and appear as discs or rings of pale light. Most of them have an extremely dense and intensely hot star near their centre.

The Solar System

The Sun is one of the millions of stars that make up the Universe. The energy that it radiates in the form of light and heat is believed to be maintained by nuclear reactions among the atoms in its interior. It is surrounded by an immense number of comparatively cold planets and comets, together with smaller particles that give rise to meteors and the zodiacal light.

The planets are solid bodies revolving about the Sun in elliptical orbits with the Sun at one focus, and at distances related to the periodic times in accordance with Kepler's third law: the squares of the periodic times vary as the cubes of the semi-major axes. All revolve in the same direction, the orbits being only slightly inclined to the plane of the ecliptic in which the Earth moves round the Sun. As seen from the Earth, therefore, the planets are always near the ecliptic, moving in general from west to east round the sky. Once in every such revolution the planet appears to become stationary and then retrograde, forming a looped path which is a consequence of the Earth's own orbital movement.

The nine major planets, of which the earth is one, are of special interest, the five that are visible to the naked eye having been known from the earliest times. Six have satellites or moons revolving round them. These, like the planets themselves, are not self-luminous, but shine by the reflected light of the Sun. Notes on these bodies are given in the following pages. The thousands of minor planets that are also known, although of less interest to the observer, afford many problems to the mathematical astronomer. Comets are also members of the solar system; their orbits are inclined at all angles to the ecliptic, and are generally highly eccentric, reaching out to immense distances in space. The light of a comet is not due entirely to reflected sunlight, but partly to fluorescence caused by selective absorption of solar radiation. The return of a comet of short period may be predicted with some accuracy, but most comets appear quite unexpectedly. Meteoric dust appears to have a common origin with the comets, since some meteor showers have been shown to follow the orbits of certain comets.

THE SUN

The gaseous surface of the Sun, seen in a telescope under the best observing conditions, presents a mottled appearance called "granulation." On this so-called "photosphere" black spots appear sporadically within limited zones. Associated with the genesis of sunspots are bright streaks called "faculae" (best seen when the spots are near the edge of the Sun's disc) which outlive the dark spots themselves. Sunspots are thought to be columnar vortices, which have a deep-seated origin far below the photosphere. The strong magnetic field in every sunspot implies it is a vast tornado in which electrified particles are rapidly whirled. Compared with its immediate surroundings a sunspot is a cool and dark patch of solar gases—in reality its temperature is over 4000° absolute and it is as

bright as the brightest terrestrial source of light. Spots vary in size according to their stage of development. The actual area of the smallest is about 1 million square miles; that of the largest group of spots is over 4000 million square miles. The biggest spot ever recorded (1947 April) covered 7000 million square miles at maximum. One of area 500 million square miles (less than 1/2000 part of the Sun's hemisphere) is just visible without a telescope as a speck. (A deeply tinted glass should *always* be used.) The variation in number, though apparently haphazard, conforms to a well-defined cycle completed in about 11 years, during which sunspots progressively change their place of origin. The spots of a new cycle are centred in solar latitude 25°, at maximum they are most thickly clustered about latitude 13°, while near minimum they are chiefly in equatorial zones. The new cycle spots then begin to appear in the higher latitudes, giving a temporary overlap, and the whole cycle is repeated. The dates of sunspot maxima and minima are given below. It will be seen that there are large variations from the average length of the solar cycle, namely 11.2 years.

Maxima		Minima	
1805.2	1883.9	1810.6	1889.5
1816.4	1894.1	1823.3	1901.7
1829.9	1907.0	1833.9	1913.6
1837.2	1917.6	1843.5	1923.6
1848.1	1928.4	1856.0	1933.8
1860.1	1937.4	1867.2	1944.2
1870.6	1947.5	1878.9	1954

The sunspot maximum of 1937-38 was the highest since 1870, but is exceeded by that of 1947-48.

Within the 11-year cycle, the prominences (see below) show a fluctuation in their activity, and the form of the solar corona changes in a marked way. There are also some terrestrial phenomena that vary in like phase and point to a relation between the Sun and the Earth.

The Sun rotates on its axis in about 27 days with respect to the Earth; this is equivalent to a true solar rotation of about 25 days. It does not rotate as a solid body; different latitudes have different rotation periods. Values derived from sunspot observations are: at latitude 0°, 26.9 days; at 15°, 27.3 days; at 30°, 28.3 days; and at 45°, 30 days.

The Sun's photosphere visible in ordinary light is surrounded by an envelope of glowing gases containing hydrogen in great abundance. This higher atmosphere of great tenuity (called the "chromosphere") can be explored by spectroscopic instruments enabling the solar disc to be photographed or examined in the light emitted from one element alone, e.g. hydrogen or ionized calcium. A total solar eclipse also affords the opportunity of seeing the "corona"—the Sun's outermost envelope—as well as the chromosphere. In the clear air of high-altitude stations, the inner corona can now be observed without an eclipse by means of the Lyot coronagraph.

From the chromosphere, which is in a general state of turbulence, rise the flame-like "prominences,"

ELEMENTS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM

Orb	Mean Distance from Sun		Sidereal Period	Synodic Period	Inclination of Orbit to Ecliptic	Diameter	Mass compared with Earth	Period of Rotation on Axis
	Radius of Earth's Orbit	Millions of Miles						
			y d	Days	° ' "	Miles		d h m
Sun.....	...	...	...	...	...	864,000	333 434	25 09
Mercury.....	0.39	36	88	116	7 00	3000	0.04	88
Venus.....	0.72	67	225	584	3 24	7600	0.83	Unknown
Earth.....	1.00	93	1 0	...	...	7927 eq.	1.00	23 56
Mars.....	1.52	142	1 322	780	1 51	4200	0.11	24 37
Jupiter.....	5.20	483	11 315	399	1 18	{ 88,700 eq. 82,800 p.	318	{ 9 50 9 56
Saturn.....	9.54	886	29 167	378	2 29	{ 75,100 eq. 67,200 p.	95	{ 10 14 10 38
Uranus.....	19.19	1783	84 6	370	0 46	30,900	15	10 49
Neptune.....	30.07	2793	164 288	367	1 46	33,000	17	15 40
Pluto.....	39.46	3666	247 255	367	17 09	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

some more or less stable for days or even weeks, and others highly eruptive and lasting only for hours or even minutes. Bright chromospheric eruptions (solar flares), characterized by brilliant hydrogen and calcium clouds, appearing suddenly over sunspots and dying out usually within an hour, show a close association with sudden fade-outs on short-wave long distance radio communication, implying that the solar agency from the solar flare travels with the speed of light. Radio research has revealed that an intense solar flare is also normally accompanied by a burst of solar radiation observable on radio wavelengths around 5 metres. The greatest of these brilliant flares appear also to be the precursors of magnetic storms occurring about one day later.

The corona in its entirety can be seen only during a total eclipse of the Sun, but the inner corona is now being successfully recorded without an eclipse. Although the general shape of the corona undergoes a cyclical change within the 11-year cycle, individual prominences are sometimes associated with specific coronal structures which may end in long streamers extending for a few million miles into space. The light of the corona—only one millionth that of the Sun's surface—is largely due to radiation from the iron atom in highly ionized states, implying a temperature of one million degrees within the inner corona.

When the Moon passes between the Sun and the Earth the Sun is eclipsed. Solar eclipses are total when seen from places on which the shadow of the Moon falls, and partial in localities that are outside, but not far from, this path of totality. Taking the whole Earth into account, there are more solar eclipses than lunar in the proportion of four to three; for any given station the ratio is reversed.

MERCURY

Mercury is the smallest planet and the nearest to the Sun. Because it moves in an orbit between the Sun and the Earth, it is never far west or east of the Sun. If east, it appears as an evening star; if west,

as a morning star. The extremes of these apparent excursions are known as Greatest Elongations; their times and extent, measured by the angular distance from the Sun, are given on the first page of each month under the heading PHENOMENA. The great ellipticity of the orbit of Mercury causes the amount of these elongations to vary from 18° to 28°. The planet is best placed for naked eye observation some days before eastern elongation on spring evenings, or after western elongation on autumn mornings, though in England at these times its actual distance from the Sun is near its minimum. In the southern hemisphere the conditions are, of course, reversed.

In a telescope, Mercury shows phases to the Earth like the Moon, resembling her at first quarter when at eastern elongation, and at last quarter when at western elongation. The planet is exceedingly difficult to observe telescopically and is best scrutinized with large apertures in full daylight. A recent map of the surface, made by Antoniadi, confirms in its essential features one made last century by Schiaparelli; these observers agree that Mercury always turns the same face to the Sun. The question of whether Mercury has an atmosphere cannot be regarded as settled. The veiling of some of the surface features, recorded by Antoniadi, seems to indicate obscuration by some form of dust-clouds or haze; but this explanation is at variance with theory, which predicts that a body as small as Mercury must, like the Moon, have long since lost any atmosphere it ever possessed.

VENUS

Venus, next from the Sun, has a diameter only two or three hundred miles less than that of the Earth. Her apparent movement with regard to the Sun is similar to that of Mercury, but, owing to the greater size of her orbit, her elongations extend as far as 47°. Venus is the brightest planet and is several times brighter than any star; she can often be seen in full daylight with the naked eye.

Apart from the beauty of her phases, Venus is a

THE SATELLITES

Name	Star mag.	Mean distance from Primary	Period of Sidereal Revolution	Name	Star Mag.	Mean distance from Primary	Period of Sidereal Revolution
<i>The Earth</i>		Miles	d h m	<i>Saturn</i>		Miles	d h m
Moon.....	—	238,840	27 07 43	Mimas.....	12	115,000	22 37
<i>Mars</i>				Enceladus.....	12	148,000	1 08 53
Phobos.....	11	5,800	7 39	Tethys.....	11	183,000	1 21 18
Deimos.....	12	14,600	1 06 18	Dione.....	11	234,000	2 17 41
<i>Jupiter</i>				Rhea.....	10	327,000	4 12 25
V. Unnamed....	15	112,000	11 57	Titan.....	8½	759,000	15 22 42
I. Io.....	5½	262,000	1 18 28	Hyperion.....	15	919,000	21 06 38
II. Europa.....	5½	417,000	3 13 14	Iapetus.....	11	2,211,000	79 07 56
III. Ganymede....	5	665,000	7 03 43	Phoebe.....	14	8,000,000	550
IV. Callisto.....	6	1,169,000	16 16 32	<i>Uranus</i>			
VI. Unnamed.....	14	7,120,000	251	Miranda.....	19	80,000	1 10 0
X.....	19	7,180,000	254	Ariel.....	16	119,000	2 12 29
VII. ".....	18	7,290,000	260	Umbriel.....	16½	166,000	4 03 28
XII. ".....	19	13,000,000	620	Titania.....	14	272,000	8 16 56
XI. ".....	19	14,000,000	692	Oberon.....	14	364,000	13 11 07
VIII. ".....	17	14,600,000	739	<i>Neptune</i>			
IX. ".....	18½	14,700,000	745	Triton.....	13	220,000	5 21 03
				Nereid.....	19	3,500,000	359 10 0

disappointing object in the telescope, her extensive atmosphere being so highly reflective, probably owing to cloud, that her true surface can never be observed. Vague dusky shadings may be seen or imagined, but conspicuous markings are both rare and evanescent. The rotation period of Venus is still unknown. Spectroscopic evidence sets a lower limit of about 20 days, but all that can be said about an upper limit is that it is unlikely to be as much as 225 days, the period of revolution around the Sun, as an appreciable amount of heat has been found to be radiated by the dark side of the planet. The spectrum of the atmosphere above the reflecting layer reveals a considerable amount of carbon dioxide, but no oxygen; such might also be the conditions on the Earth, were it not for the constant absorption of carbon dioxide by vegetation and its replacement by oxygen. A remarkable feature of the upper atmosphere is the absence of all trace of water vapour.

MARS

Mars, the first planet whose orbit is exterior to that of the Earth, is a little larger than Mercury. Oppositions occur at intervals of about 2 years 2 months, but owing to the eccentricity of the orbit the opposition distance varies between 35 and 63 million miles. The most favourable approaches unfortunately take place when the planet is low in the sky for northern observers; but when, as in 1941, one occurs in the early autumn, the distance may be less than 40 million miles and the planet just north of the equator. It is only within two or three months of opposition that Mars is near enough for his surface to be successfully studied with a telescope; even at these times only the coarser details are likely to be recognized with instruments of less than 6 inches' aperture.

Except for Mercury, Mars is the only planet whose true surface we are able to see. This

exhibits many well-defined markings, most of which are permanent, and from these the rotation period has been well determined; it is about 41½ minutes longer than that of the Earth. The axis of rotation is inclined at about 24° to the plane of the orbit. There are white spots at the poles which are deposited during the winter of each hemisphere and melt or evaporate during the summer. It is most probable that these consist of thick deposits of hoar frost, for that at the south pole has been known to disappear completely. Other substances, such as solid carbon dioxide, have been suggested, but frost or snow seems more probable. The major portion of the surface is of a featureless orange hue, which gives rise to the ruddy appearance of Mars. But there abound large areas, often with sharp boundaries, of a blue-grey colour. The latter were once thought to be seas; but it is now known that there are no large sheets of open water, and some regard areas of vegetation as their most likely interpretation, especially as they undergo changes of tint. It has been claimed that these changes follow the Martian seasons; but as 15 or 17 years must elapse between the times when we can study Mars under similar conditions, it cannot yet be confirmed that there are any changes of a truly seasonal character apart from the waxing and waning of the polar caps.

The question of the so-called Martian "canals" is very controversial. Most skilled observers would probably deny the very existence of these excessively thin linear markings, attributing them to optical or physiological effects. To speculate on their being the work of intelligent beings is therefore, to say the least, premature.

Mars has an atmosphere believed to be considerably less dense than our own. The spectroscope has been unable to establish that it contains either oxygen or water vapour, which can therefore be present only in minute proportions. Recently,

however, about the same amount of carbon dioxide has been detected as is found in our own atmosphere.

Mars has two faint satellites, Phobos and Deimos, which were discovered by Asaph Hall in 1877.

THE MINOR PLANETS

Moving in orbits, which in general lie between those of Mars and Jupiter, are a large number of small bodies called minor planets or asteroids. It is estimated that at least 50,000 come within reach of present instruments. Scores of them are now found every year by photographing the sky. Their orbits are calculated as observations accrue, and when the results are reliable enough the new planets are given permanent numbers, and usually also names, by a central authority—now at the Cincinnati Observatory, U.S.A. At present there are nearly 1600 on the permanent list, and several dozen are likely to be added each year; and always there are many still under investigation. All are faint—none have ever been seen by an unaided eye except, just possibly, Vesta.

These celestial bodies are probably little more than masses of rock flying round the Sun. The first four, found early in the 19th century, are also the largest: Ceres, 421 miles in diameter, Pallas 280, Juno 150 and Vesta 241 (miles).

The periodic times of the revolutions about the Sun vary considerably around an average of 4½ years, but interesting groups and gaps occur among the values for these times owing to disturbances of the orbits caused by the attraction on these bodies of the massive planet Jupiter. Although some of the orbits are nearly circular, others are very elongated ovals (ellipses); and though the inclinations of their planes to the ecliptic are mostly less than 20°, several exceed 30°, including Pallas 35°. The highest known, 43°, is that of Hidalgo. This planet has also the longest period, 14 years, and travels out as far as Saturn's orbit. On the other hand Icarus, discovered in 1949, comes within the orbit of Mercury, and three others Apollo, Adonis and Hermes, within that of Venus. Another, Eros, is of importance because in some circumstances it can be within 13 or 14 million miles of the Earth. This happened in 1931, when carefully planned photographic recording of the planet and the surrounding stars, enabled measures of its distance to be made, and hence a new value of the distance of the Sun from the Earth (the solar parallax) to be deduced. Much closer, however, was Hermes, when discovered in 1937, flashing past the Earth only about 400,000 miles away—less than twice the distance of the Moon.

JUPITER

Jupiter, the largest planet, has a volume over 1300 times that of the Earth, but a density only one-quarter of ours. Its oblate shape is so marked, owing to its great size and rapid rotation, as to be obvious in quite small telescopes.

Jupiter has four principal satellites—the first celestial objects discovered by the telescope, by Galileo. A fifth, very much smaller and fainter, and nearer to Jupiter, was discovered visually by

Barnard in 1892. Since then seven others have been found photographically, but all are minute objects. The two inner major satellites are about the size of our Moon, while the two outer are about as large as Mercury.

The characteristic surface features of Jupiter are bright zones separated by dusky belts, running practically parallel to the planet's equator. With telescopes of moderate size some of these may be resolved into finer detail, consisting of spots, wisps, streaks, etc., but the general banded appearance still remains. When the period of rotation is determined by timing objects such as these as they cross the planet's central meridian, it is found that spots within about 10° of the equator indicate a period of approximately 9h 50m, while most of those in higher latitudes give periods between 9h 55m and 9h 56m, the transition from the shorter to the longer being usually quite abrupt. It has therefore been found convenient to adopt two different systems of longitude reckoning, System I being applicable to the equatorial regions and System II to most of the rest of the surface. When the rotation periods are examined in greater detail, it is found that the surface may be divided into many zones, each having a particular period characteristic of its latitude, but that the distribution in latitude of the various periods is quite haphazard. This differs from the Sun, whose rotation is also fastest at the equator, for whereas a definite formula connects the periods of solar spots with their latitude, no such law can be found for Jupiter. Actually the fastest moving spots are confined to a narrow strip in latitude about +25°; the last outbreak of such spots occurred in 1939. It is evident that we do not see solid surface, but are viewing a vast expanse of clouds and vapours, in which the recognizable features have rapid drifts in longitude; motions in latitude are small and rare.

Few Jovian markings have any degree of permanence, having generally lost their individuality after a few months. Two objects, however, form notable exceptions. The well-known "Bay" or "Hollow" in the South Equatorial Belt, which is so closely associated with the Great Red Spot, made famous in 1878–80 by its darkness and colour, is known to have existed from 1831 and the Red Spot itself may be identical with a similar object first depicted in the 17th century and followed for many years. The physical nature of the Red Spot is a mystery; its long duration suggests some connection with the solid surface, but the non-uniformity of its period of rotation seems to rule out this explanation. The other feature displaying considerable permanence is known as the South Tropical Disturbance, which has the same latitude as the Red Spot. Its rotation period is somewhat shorter than that of the latter; since its first detection in 1901 it has overtaken and passed the Red Spot eight times. For a few years before 1940, this disturbance had become faint and difficult to see, but its two ends still sometimes exhibited their characteristic appearance; since then it is doubtful whether either end has been identified with certainty.

The spectroscope shows that Jupiter's atmosphere

contains ammonia and considerable quantities of methane (marsh gas). The main constituents are unknown, but it is probable that hydrogen and helium abound and that the light clouds of the surface are due to minute droplets or crystals of ammonia, the surface temperature having been found by measurement to be of the order -120°C ., which is not far from the calculated value. It has been suggested that this atmosphere is very deep; but if so, the pressure at depths below 50 miles or so must be such as to give it the properties of a liquid rather than a gas. A recent theory is that it may be dense enough to support in flotation a light solid body at some depth below the surface, and that what we see as the Red Spot may be a manifestation in the atmosphere above it of thermal changes in such a solid.

SATURN

This planet is unique because of its encircling ring system, which makes it a very beautiful object in even a small telescope. There are two bright rings and an inner dusky one, which is transparent enough for the body of the planet to be seen through it. The dark line separating the two outer rings is known as Cassini's division in honour of its discoverer. The rings lie almost exactly in one plane, which is inclined at 27° to the planet's orbit and is sensibly that of its equator. It has been proved theoretically that the rings consist of a vast swarm of small individual particles, each pursuing its own orbit like a satellite around Saturn; this has been confirmed observationally by the spectroscope. This makes even more remarkable the extreme thinness of the rings, which is illustrated every 15 years, when the plane of the rings passes through the Earth; they then become invisible even in the greatest telescopes. Thus they cannot present when edgewise a width of more than a very few miles.

Saturn has nine satellites, of which the largest, Titan, is easily seen with a small telescope. The seven innermost satellites revolve nearly in the plane of the rings. When the rings are seen edgewise, these inner satellites may transit the planet or be eclipsed in the same manner as those of Jupiter. The faint outermost satellite, Phœbe, has a retrograde motion.

From the few spots that have been observed on Saturn's surface, the rotation period at the equator is about $10^{\text{h}} 15^{\text{m}}$, in higher latitudes $10^{\text{h}} 38^{\text{m}}$ has been found in the northern hemisphere and $10^{\text{h}} 37^{\text{m}}$ in the southern. There is thus some analogy with Jupiter, but we are ignorant of the behaviour of intermediate zones.

The density of Saturn is less than three-quarters that of water; the oblateness is even more marked than is Jupiter's, the equatorial diameter exceeding the polar by about one part in nine. The general appearance of the disc is banded, but the dusky belts are fewer and wider than those on Jupiter and present less contrast with the brighter zones. The atmosphere is known to contain methane and ammonia.

URANUS

This planet was discovered by William Herschel at Bath in 1781, and so has completed only two revolutions since its discovery. It is only just visible to the naked eye, but in a telescope is distinguishable by its disc, which is quite obvious, though less than $4''$ in diameter, and by the different quality of its light. The two outer and brighter of its four main satellites were found by Herschel in 1787; the two inner by Lassell in 1851. Their movement is retrograde in a plane inclined 82° to the plane of the ecliptic. A fifth satellite was discovered by Kuiper in 1948. A period of rotation of $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours has been determined spectroscopically; the direction is the same as that of the satellites.

NEPTUNE

This planet is a telescopic object of about the 8th magnitude, presenting a disc of well over $2''$ in diameter. In 1946 the various learned bodies commemorated the centenary of the discovery of this planet as the result of mathematical deduction. The calculations of John Couch Adams of Cambridge, and of Le Verrier of Paris indicated the position of an unknown planet that was responsible for irregularities in the motion of Uranus. The planet was found near the indicated place by Galle of the Berlin Observatory. Neptune has one satellite, discovered soon afterwards by Lassell, which moves in a retrograde direction like those of Uranus, while another was discovered by Kuiper in 1949. A rotation period of $15\frac{1}{2}$ hours, inferred spectroscopically, is now generally adopted for the planet.

PLUTO

The outermost planet of the solar system was discovered photographically at the Lowell Observatory in March 1930, as a result of a systematic search for a trans-Neptunian planet. The existence of such a planet had been suggested many years before, and, although the predicted elements of the orbit differ in some respects from the true facts, yet these predictions were undoubtedly responsible for the ultimate discovery. The planet was called Pluto, and would appear to be small, with a mass possibly much less than that of the Earth. It would also appear to be a poor reflector of the Sun's light, since it shines only as a star of the 14th-15th magnitude. Its orbit is now sufficiently well defined to allow positions of the planet to be given in the almanacs.

THE MOON

The Moon is the Earth's satellite, and although its motion is highly complicated, it may be considered to revolve about the Earth in an elliptical orbit inclined about 5° to the plane of the ecliptic. Owing to perturbations, the ellipse is continually varying in shape, and the whole orbit twists round in space so that the nodes, or points where the orbit intersects the ecliptic, move in a retrograde direction, making one complete revolution in 18.6 years.

The Moon, whose diameter is 2160 miles, rotates in the same time that it revolves ($27^{\text{d}} 7^{\text{h}} 43^{\text{m}}$) so that the same face is always presented to the Earth. The tilt of its axis, and the variable speed

in the orbit, cause it to undergo an apparent swaying motion called libration, which enables us, in the long run, to see rather more than an exact half of the lunar surface. In a telescope this surface shows many objects of great beauty and interest, the rugged ranges of mountains, the craters and plains forming an impressive picture of jet-black shadows and bright highlights.

The revolution of the Moon about the Earth with reference to the Sun takes rather longer than a sidereal revolution, so that the phases of the Moon repeat themselves in a period that varies slightly about a mean of $29\frac{1}{2}$ days. Each month the Moon passes in front of all stars in its path. Such an *occultation* causes the light of the star to be extinguished instantly. This, together with the sharpness and intensity of the shadows on the Moon, indicates a complete lack of atmosphere. Eclipses occur at two "seasons" of the year, when the Moon is near one of its nodes and in line with the Earth and the Sun. A lunar eclipse takes place when the Full Moon passes through the Earth's shadow, and is visible over half the Earth at any one time. A solar eclipse takes place when the New Moon passes in front of the Sun, and is visible only from a rather small area of the Earth.

As a result of its eastward movement among the stars, the Moon rises later each day by a variable amount that depends on the inclination of its apparent path to the observer's horizon. When this angle is small, the Moon rises at much the same time for several days in succession. Although this occurs each month, it is most noticeable in high latitudes at the Full Moon nearest to the Autumnal Equinox. This is the Harvest Moon, although in this Almanack the name is always given to the Full Moon of September. The next Full Moon is called the Hunters' Moon.

A FEW OF THE CHIEF LUNAR FORMATIONS

Apennines.—An extensive mountain range somewhat similar to terrestrial features. Visible to naked eye when projecting into the dark part of the disc. Length, 460 miles; highest summit (Huyghens) reaches 18,000 feet.

Aristarchus.—A lunar crater in N.E. quadrant. The brightest object on the Moon. This crater is visible as a luminous spot when all the surrounding region is involved in shadow.

Mare Crisium.—A dark grey oval plain visible to naked eye near W.N.W. limb of Moon. Extends 280 miles N. to S. and 354 miles E. to W. Well seen five days after new or a few days after full.

Mare Serenitatis.—Lies N. of the Moon's centre, and extends over 428 miles. A nearly circular dark plain. Contains a crater, Linne, formerly suspected of change. This *mare* is visible to naked eye.

Tycho.—Towards S. limb. "The metropolitan crater of the Moon." A fine crater 54 miles in diameter and 16,600 feet deep. Central hill nearly a mile high. Tycho is the centre of a remarkable system of bright rays radiating from it that are very conspicuous at the time of full Moon.

THE AURORA BOREALIS (AND AUSTRALIS)

An aurora is the visible counterpart of a marked disturbance of the Earth's magnetic field (a "magnetic storm") apparently due to the action of a stream of electrified particles shot earthwards from localized regions of the Sun, such as that of a big sunspot. The glow of auroral patches, arches or streamers results from the action of this solar stream upon the constituent gases of the Earth's upper atmosphere. The usual height of the lower limit of the auroral luminescence is about 60 miles; upwards, it may extend to 300 miles or higher. Aurorae are very frequent in the so-called auroral zones (magnetic latitude about 67°); they are most frequent for the Earth as a whole near sunspot maximum. Although the solar origin of great displays (e.g. 1938 January 25 and 1949 January 24-26) can be traced to particular sunspots with solar flares, many lesser auroral displays cannot be thus associated. However, their solar origin is evidenced by their tendency to recur at intervals of 27 days, the time required for the Sun to turn once on its axis with respect to the Earth.

THE ZODIACAL LIGHT

This faint phenomenon of the late evening or early morning sky can be seen only when the air is sufficiently clear, the sky quite dark, and the ecliptic making a fairly steep angle with the horizon. It then appears as a cone of faint light stretching up from the position of the Sun (below the horizon) in the direction of the ecliptic, with its apex anything from 60° to 110° from the Sun. In our latitudes it is best seen after sunset in spring and before sunrise in the autumn, when it may appear brighter than the Galaxy in its brightest area. After the spring equinox and before the autumn equinox, the base is seen to extend greatly to the northwards, and even to form a faint segmental glow over the Sun's mid-night position when it is below the twilight limit. A much fainter glow, the Zodiacal Band, some 12° wide, coincides throughout with the ecliptic, with a brighter but still exceedingly faint oval patch a few degrees wide at the anti-solar point, called the Counterglow. These phenomena suggest the reflection of sunlight from a cloud of discrete minute particles surrounding the Sun and extending beyond the Earth's orbit.

METEORS

The scattered particles which move in streams about the Sun give rise to occasional showers of meteors, shooting-stars or fireballs—bodies that differ only in size. They are visible in varying numbers every night, being sometimes so abundant as to be quite spectacular. Often on a particular date or dates, meteors radiate from the same part of the heavens every year. This is because a stream of particles more or less dense, is moving in an orbit that intersects that of the Earth. There is reason to believe that some meteor swarms are associated with certain comets.

METEOR SHOWERS

Date	Radiant		Name
	R.A.	Dec.	
	°	°	
January 3.....	230	+52	Quadrantids
April 20-22.....	271	+33	Lyrids*
May 2-6.....	337	- 1	η Aquarids*
June 27-30.....	213	+53	Pons-Win- neckheids*
August 10-13.....	47	+58	Perseids
October 9.....	264	+55	Giacobinids*
October 18-23.....	96	+15	Orionids*
November 16-17...	152	+22	Leonids*
December 10-13..	113	+32	Geminids
December 22.....	205	+75	Bečvár's Stream*

* Not plentiful each year.

The real paths of a great number of meteors have been computed, and the average heights found to be about 70 miles at the beginning and about 48 miles at the end. The speeds vary from 10 to 45 miles per second. Fireballs, or very bright meteors, appear at all times of the year unexpectedly so that they are often imperfectly noted and computation of their flight is not practicable.

Above is a list of the nights when meteor showers may be expected, with the radiant points from which the meteors diverge. The dates given are those when the meteors are likely to be most abundant. In some cases, e.g. the Perseids, the apparition lasts beyond these limiting dates, and the position of the radiant, which changes from night to night, is given for the date of maximum.

RADIO ASTRONOMY

The early experiments by Jansky in 1932 showed that radio waves were received from outer space, and today the ability of the shorter waves (1 cm. to 10 m.) to penetrate our atmosphere has become of great value in astronomy.

In the years 1942-45 Army radar units discovered the intense radio emission from the Sun, and further work has shown that this consists of a nearly constant level of radiation, together with the outbursts of "noise" of very much greater intensity. Some of these outbursts are known to be associated with sunspots, others with solar flares, while certain sudden short bursts show no relation to visible features of the Sun's surface.

Radio waves are also received from the night sky, and improvements in technique have made it possible to locate the sources of this radiation. These are found to be of negligible area, so that the bodies responsible must be of stellar dimensions. More than 100 of the "radio-stars" are known, and the stronger emissions seem to be concentrated in the region of the Milky Way; but few of them coincide in position with any visible star. There seems little doubt that the universe contains as many dark radio-stars as it does luminous stars; and this view is supported by the recent discovery that the Great Nebula in Andromeda (which is itself a galaxy

similar to our own) also sends out radio-waves, of total intensity about the same as that of our own stellar system.

COMETS

A comet is distinguished from other bodies in the solar system by its appearance: a hazy luminous patch moving in the sky, more or less round and usually brighter in the centre, sometimes with a star-like nucleus there; and from it not infrequently extends a tail which may, in bright comets, reach a length of as much as 200 million miles—a fine spectacle. Each year several new comets are found, but most are very faint and a really bright one only appears, on the average, every few years. A fairly recent one of interest, designated 1948 I, blazed forth unexpectedly, close to the Sun, at the moment of total eclipse on November 1 that year, and, for those in the southern hemisphere, made a magnificent object before dawn in the middle of the month, with a tail 20° long stretching across the sky.

Although generally large in volume, a comet is small in mass, probably less than one-millionth that of the Earth even in the largest comets—the centre being composed mainly of an aggregation of pieces of matter mostly of sizes between that of pebbles and fine dust, but probably containing also a solid core a few miles in diameter. As a comet approaches the Sun, the solar radiations cause it to brighten rapidly and, near the Sun, these are powerful enough to repel some of the smallest particles in the comet, thus causing the formation of one or more tails. And as the comet recedes, the tail goes first since it always points away from the Sun. As the distance increases, the tail shrinks and the whole comet fades until invisible.

Most comets follow paths which are very elongated ovals (ellipses) and return to the Sun, if at all, only after hundreds or thousands of years. The arrival of such comets cannot therefore be predicted. A few dozen comets, however, mostly too faint ever to be seen with the unaided eye, follow paths in smaller ellipses which are sufficiently accurately known to enable predictions to be made of their returns. The most famous and brightest of these periodic comets is Halley's comet, the first for which a return was predicted, and whose spectacular appearances about every 75 years have been traced back over more than 2000 years—it is next due early in 1986. Two very faint comets are known which travel in nearly circular orbits and, on this account, come within reach for photographic observation every year: Schwassmann-Wachmann (2), designated 1925 II, and Oterma. The former is of special interest, not only because its orbit is the only known one lying wholly between Jupiter and Saturn, but on account of the unexpected outbursts in brightness it occasionally manifests.

Apart from these two "annuals" there are three comets for which returns in 1954 are predicted with confidence: Reinmuth (2), Pons-Brooks and Encke. All three will be badly placed for observation when near the Sun and brightest; and they are unlikely to be seen without the aid of telescopes of moderate or large size. Further information about them will be found in the British Astronomical Association's *Handbook* for 1953.

The Earth

The shape of the Earth is that of an oblate spheroid or solid of revolution whose meridian sections are ellipses not differing much from circles, whilst the sections at right angles are circles. The length of the equatorial axis is about 7927 miles, and that of the polar axis 7900 miles. The mean density of the Earth is 5.5 times that of water, although that of the surface layer is less. The Earth and Moon revolve about their common centre of gravity in a lunar month; this centre in turn revolves round the Sun in a plane known as the ecliptic, that passes through the Sun's centre. The Earth's equator is inclined to this plane at an angle of $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. This tilt is the cause of the seasons. In mid-latitudes, and when the Sun is high above the Equator, not only does the high noon altitude make the days longer, but the Sun's rays fall more directly on the Earth's surface; these effects combine to produce summer. In equatorial regions the noon altitude is large throughout the year, and there is little variation in the length of the day. In higher latitudes the noon altitude is lower, and the days in summer are appreciably longer than those in winter.

The average velocity of the Earth in its orbit is $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles a second. It makes a complete rotation on its axis in about $23^h 56^m$ of mean time, which is the sidereal day. Because of its annual revolution round the Sun, the rotation with respect to the Sun, or the solar day, is more than this by about four minutes (see p. 142). The extremity of the axis of rotation, or the North Pole of the Earth, is not rigidly fixed, but wanders over an area roughly 60 feet in diameter.

THE TIDES

The tides are caused by the attraction of the Moon for the waters of the Earth, while a similar but smaller effect is due to the Sun. Normally there are two high tides every day, about $12\frac{1}{2}$ hours apart. They thus occur about 50 minutes later than those of the previous day, corresponding to the $24^h 50^m$ interval between consecutive meridian passages of the Moon. The height of the tide varies considerably. The highest, called Spring Tides, always occur about the time of New or Full Moon, when the lunar and solar attractions act together. At Neap Tides, which occur about First and Last Quarter, the rise and fall is only about half as much as at Spring Tide.

The tidal flow of water across the Earth is greatly modified by the shape of the coastlines and other geographical conditions. The complicated motion of the Moon, its changing position north or south of the equator, and its varying distance from the Earth, all add small variations; it is thus impossible to predict tides theoretically. Tide-tables for any place are always constructed from an analysis of past observations of times and heights. It is found that the height can be expressed as the sum of a series of periodic terms, which can be carried forward.

High water does not necessarily occur at the same time as the meridian passage of the Moon, nor do springs and neaps necessarily occur on the same day as the phases stated. Thus at London Bridge the tide is high when the Moon is somewhat west of the meridian, while Spring Tides occur about $2\frac{1}{2}$ days after New or Full Moon.

The shape and depth of a channel or estuary very greatly modify the nature of the tides. At some places one of the daily tides becomes so small as to be negligible, while in other channels (e.g. Southampton Water) the high tides are doubled. The difference between high and low water, or range of the tide, may vary from a small amount, as in the land-locked Mediterranean, up to 40 feet in the Severn Estuary and 50 feet in the Bay of Fundy.

As the energy involved in this tidal flow is considerable, various schemes for harnessing tidal energy have been evolved. As a consequence of the friction caused by tidal flow, the Earth's period of rotation is diminishing by about a thousandth of a second per day every century. Although very small at present, this effect was greater in the past, and has played a considerable part in the history of the Earth-Moon system.

Probable Overflows of Thames, 1954

Occasions when predicted height at London Bridge is 22 feet and over

January.....	9	August.....	16-19
February.....	4-9	September.....	13-17
March.....	5-10	October.....	12-16
April.....	3-8	November.....	11-14
May.....	2-7	December.....	10-13
June.....	1-4		

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM

In the earliest years of experimental science it was known that a light bar of iron rubbed with a piece of the commonly occurring iron ore magnetite, or lodestone, was subject to a directing force impelling it to take up a constant direction when freed from other restraint. Before the 12th century, voyagers were using this mysterious property to guide themselves, their method being to place a light magnetized needle on a reed floated on water. From this primitive device the Mariner's compass subsequently developed. The direction, though roughly north to south, was by no means accurately so. It was found by Columbus on his voyage across the Atlantic that whereas the needle pointed east of north at the outset, it pointed north-north-west at the end.

In 1576 Robert Norman, an English instrument maker, was impressed by the fact that a compass needle perfectly balanced before magnetization, was no longer in balance after being magnetized, but its north-seeking end was always lower. He devised an instrument to show that, in London, the needle would incline at about 72° to the horizontal if allowed to swing on an axis.

William Gilbert, physician to Queen Elizabeth I, gave the first approximately correct explanation of the then known facts. Magnetized needles behave

as if in proximity to a large magnetized sphere, which he conceived to be the Earth itself.

It was soon found that the direction of the force in a particular locality slowly changed. Henry Gellibrand, observing near Greenwich in 1634, found the direction to be about 4° east of north, whereas there was undoubted evidence that in 1580 it had been about 11° east in the same neighbourhood. In 1722, Graham, the clockmaker, found that the direction oscillates slowly through a small angle every day. The movement is eastwards till about 8 a.m., then rather quickly westwards till about a p.m., after which there is a gradual return eastwards. The amplitude may be as much as $15'$ in the summer.

The compass needle points along a magnetic line of force passing through the "magnetic poles." At these poles a magnetized needle supported on a horizontal axis will point vertically downwards, while its direction will be indefinite, since the horizontal directing force has vanished. The north magnetic pole was located by Sir James Ross in 1831 in Arctic Canada at 70° N., 97° W. The Norwegian explorer, Amundsen, in 1904, placed the position about 35 miles north-east of Ross's site. Recent (1946-7) investigations by Canadian surveying parties indicate that the present position is approximately 73° N., 100° W., and is not stable. From observations by members of Mawson's Australian Antarctic Expedition in 1912, the position of the south magnetic pole has been inferred as approximately 71° S., 151° E. The north magnetic pole is some 1200 miles from the geographical north pole, and is not strictly antipodal to the south magnetic pole; indeed, the line joining them passes the Earth's centre at a distance of about 700 miles.

There is also a "magnetic equator", at all points of which the vertical force is nil and a magnetized needle remains horizontal on its axis. This line runs between 5° and 10° north of the geographical equator in the eastern hemisphere, turns sharply south off the West African coast, and crosses South America through Brazil, Bolivia and Peru; it re-crosses the geographical equator in mid-Pacific.

It is evident that the compass needle will not, in general, indicate true north. For example, in Greenland it points 50° to the west, and in British Columbia 30° to the east. A line, running through places where the magnetic and true north coincide is known as an agonic line. One such passes from Hudson Bay through Ontario, Ohio, Carolina, the Bahamas, over South America to Monte Video and the South Atlantic; a second, from Sweden and the Baltic, across Poland to Rumania, Asia Minor, Egypt and Ethiopia, whence it passes south of Arabia, across northern India to China and eastern Russia, returning through the north-western Pacific Ocean to Siam, and thence through Sumatra to West Australia.

Reference has already been made to secular changes in the Earth's field. The following table indicates the changes in magnetic declination (or variation of the compass). Similar, though much smaller, changes have occurred in "dip" or magnetic inclination. Combination of the two

phenomena suggests that a whole cycle may perhaps occupy several hundred years; it is uncertain whether an exact repetition would then follow.

London		Greenwich	
1580	$11^\circ 15'$ E.	1820	$24^\circ 21'$ W.
1622	6 00 E.	1840	$23^\circ 20'$ W.
1657	0 00	1860	$21^\circ 14'$ W.
1692	6 00 W.	1880	$18^\circ 33'$ W.
1723	14 07 W.	1900	$16^\circ 29'$ W.
1773	$21^\circ 09'$ W.	1920	$14^\circ 09'$ W.
1805	$24^\circ 08'$ W.	1925	$13^\circ 10'$ W.

In order that up-to-date information on the variation of the compass may be available, many governments publish magnetic charts on which there are lines (called isogonals) passing through all places at which specified values of declination will be found at the date of the chart. The earliest world-chart of magnetic declination was published in 1701 by Edmund Halley, later Astronomer Royal. Charts of other magnetic elements, such as horizontal intensity, vertical intensity, and dip are also published.

Since the secular change in long periods is not predictable with sufficient accuracy in many parts of the world, information on the subject has to be obtained from fixed observatories. Magnetic Surveys both by sea and land must also be undertaken periodically.

In the British Isles, isogonal lines now run from north-east to south-west, making an angle of about 20° with the meridians. Though there are considerable local deviations due to mineralogical causes, a rough value of magnetic declination may be obtained by assuming that at 50° N. on the meridian of Greenwich, the value in 1951 is $8^\circ 47'$ west and allowing an increase of $15'$ for each degree of latitude northwards and one of $33'$ for each degree of longitude westwards. For example, at 53° N., 5° W., declination will be about $8^\circ 51' + 45' + 165'$, i.e. $12^\circ 21'$ west. The average annual change at the present time is about $8'$ decrease.

The phenomena of terrestrial magnetism have been the subject of continuous study at fixed observatories since early in the 19th century. The number of such observatories now approaches 100—widely scattered over the globe. In Great Britain three are maintained by the Government, namely at Abinger, Surrey (formerly at Greenwich), at Eskdalemuir in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and at Lerwick, Shetland Islands. The mean values of the magnetic elements at Abinger are given below.

The phenomena of terrestrial magnetism are due primarily to a field of magnetic force emanating from within the Earth, the origin and behaviour of which is still not satisfactorily explained, and secondarily to magnetic fields imposed from without by the flow of streams of ions or electric currents in the highest regions of the atmosphere. It is undoubted that the latter effects are closely associated with the position of the Sun and with the state of activity of that body, for the diurnal oscillation of the needle everywhere follows local time,

and is also more than twice as great in summer as in winter in temperate latitudes. Again, it is considerably larger during years of increased solar activity (as indicated by the occurrence of many sunspots) than in the quiet years.

Year	Declina- tion West	Dip or Inclina- tion	Hori- zontal Force ‡	Vertical Force ‡
	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "
1925	13 23	66 35	0·1860	0·4295
1930	12 25	66 38	0·1854	0·4292
1935	11 30	66 41	0·1853	0·4298
1940	10 43	66 44	0·1853	0·4310
1945	10 00	66 44	0·1857	0·4321
1948	9 35	66 44	0·1859	0·4326
1949	9 27	66 44	0·1861	0·4327
1950	9 20	66 43	0·1863	0·4329
1951	9 12	66 42	0·1865	0·4330
1952	9 05	66 41	0·1867	0·4332
1953*	8 58	66 40	0·1869	0·4333
1954†	8 50	66 39	0·1871	0·4334

* Provisional

† Inferred

‡ In gauss

Magnetic Storms. Occasionally—sometimes with great suddenness—the Earth's field is subject for several hours to marked disturbance, indicated by continuous irregular movements of the recording magnets and accompanied in many instances by a widespread display of auroræ. In severe magnetic storms, induced earth-currents also develop which seriously interfere with telegraphic communication. The disturbances are generally ascribed to the passage of the Earth through vast streams of ions or electrified particles that have been expelled from the Sun during an explosive outburst at the solar surface. Such eruptions can be seen and photographed. Often a conspicuous spot has been apparent near the centre of the Sun's disc a day or two before; but the appearance of a spot is by no means always followed by the occurrence of a magnetic storm. There is a tendency for disturbances to recur after intervals of 27 or 28 days, corresponding closely to the apparent period of rotation of the Sun on its axis; this would be explained if the source of the disturbance were located on a particular area of the Sun's surface.

The Zodiac

The Zodiac is an imaginary belt in the heavens within which lie the apparent paths of the Sun, Moon and major planets. It is bounded by two parallels generally taken as lying 8° on either side of the ecliptic or path of the Sun in its annual course. The Zodiac is divided into twelve equal parts of 30° called Signs, which are not used by astronomers, but have some import in astrology, for which the division of the Zodiac was probably made originally. The Signs of the Zodiac take their names from certain of the constellations with which they once coincided. They are assumed to begin at the vernal equinox or intersection of the plane of the ecliptic with that of the equator. This point is still called the First Point of Aries, although the Sign of Aries now lies in the constellation of Pisces, some 30° to the west. This retrograding of the equinox by about 50" a year is due to precession; the signs no longer coincide with the constellations whose names they bear.

It is unknown when or by what race the stars were first grouped into constellations; but undoubtedly the twelve figures that lie in the Zodiac have been considered of special importance from very early times, for indications of them are found more often than any others on ancient monuments. The First Point of Aries must have coincided with this constellation rather more than 2000 years ago, or about the time of the Greek astronomer Hipparchus, who lived in the second century B.C., and may be considered the founder of accurate sidereal astronomy.

Much mystical erudition has been bestowed upon the Signs of the Zodiac, but we are on surer ground in noting that Mazzaroth (Job xxxviii, 32), which means to encircle or surround, was the Hebrew

name for the Zodiac. The latter word is evidently of Greek derivation.

A catalogue has been made (Grimaldi, 1905) of all, so far as is known, sculptured or incised representations on ancient monuments or tablets of the traditional constellation figures, either Zodiacal or otherwise, together with many modern pictures of the Zodiac. The first in the list is a roughly shaped, upright, black stone about 2½ feet high and 1½ feet broad in the Babylonian room of the British Museum on the front of which are lightly incised ten out of the twelve Signs and other constellation figures. This was found near Bagdad and its date is estimated to be about 1187–1175 B.C.

The hour when the Sun enters each Sign of the Zodiac, which varies year by year in accordance with the leap-year cycle, and slightly for other reasons, is given in the heading of page I of each month.

These times of entry in 1954 are shown in the Table below with the names of the signs and their symbols.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC

In 1954 the Sun enters—	d	h
♒ Aquarius, the Water Bearer.....	Jan. 20	14
♓ Pisces, the Fishes.....	Feb. 19	05
♈ Aries, the Ram.....	Mar. 21	04
♉ Taurus, the Bull.....	April 20	15
♊ Gemini, the Twins.....	May 21	15
♋ Cancer, the Crab.....	June 21	23
♌ Leo, the Lion.....	July 23	10
♍ Virgo, the Virgin.....	Aug. 23	17
♎ Libra, the Balance.....	Sept. 23	14
♏ Scorpio, the Scorpion.....	Oct. 23	23
♐ Sagittarius, the Archer.....	Nov. 22	20
♑ Capricornus, the Sea Goat.....	Dec. 22	09

Tidal Constants

THE TIME OF HIGH WATER at the undermentioned Ports and Places may be approximately found by taking the appropriate Time of High Water at the Standard Port (as shown on pp. 169, 170, etc.) and adding thereto the quantities annexed. The time thus found will be Greenwich Time for British, Irish, French and Belgian Ports, and Amsterdam Time for Netherlands Ports. The rise of the tide at Springs and Neaps is given in the last two columns. An * denotes Range of Tide. During the period of SUMMER TIME one hour must be added to the times shown on pp. 169-180, before the system is applied.

Port or Place	Constants	Sprngs	Neaps	Port or Place	Constants	Sprngs	Neaps
	h. m.	ft.	ft.		h. m.	ft.	ft.
Aberdeen Leith	10 53	12½	9½	Cromarty Leith	9 28	13½	11
Aberdeenvy Lpl	9 3	14½	10	Cromer Hull	1 0	14½	11
Aberystwyth Lpl	8 49	14	10½	Dartmouth Lon	4 32	14½	11½
Air Point Lpl	12 3	25	19	Deal Lon	9 11	16	12½
Aldeburgh Lon	8 53	8	6½	Devonport Dock Lon	4 0	15½	12
Alderney Lon	4 55	20½	15½	Dieppe Lon	9 5	20½	23
Alloa Leith	0 53	17½	15	Dingle Bay Lpl	5 28	12½	9½
Amlwch Lpl	11 28	20	15½	Donegal Harbour Lpl	6 47	11½	8½
Antwerp Lon	1 29	16½	14	Douglas Lpl	0 3	22½	18½
Appledore Btol	11 20	23½	16½	Dover Lon	9 21	18½	14½
Arbroath Leith	11 30	14	11½	Dumbarton Grnk	0 29	11½	9½
Ardraishalg Grnk	12 12	9½	8	Dumfries Lpl	1 10	*6	*4½
Ardrossan Grnk	11 58	10	8	Dunbar Leith	12 3	15½	13½
Arisaig Grnk	6 4	13½	10	Dundalk (Pile light) Lpl	12 17	16	14½
Arundel Lon	10 54	10	7	Dundee Leith	0 3	15½	12½
Ayr Grnk	11 59	10	8½	Dungness Lon	9 15	23	18
Ayre Pt. (I. of Man) Lpl	12 20	20	16	Dunkerque Lon	10 6	19½	16
Ballycotton Btol	10 31	12½	10	Exmouth Lon	4 43	11	8½
Banff Leith	10 23	10½	8	Eyemouth Leith	12 8	15	11
Bantry Harbour Lpl	5 21	12½	9½	Falmouth Lon	3 19	17	13½
Bardsey Island Lpl	8 55	13½	10½	Fareham Lon	9 55	11½	8½
Barmouth Lpl	8 58	15	11	Fifeness Leith	12 5	15	12
Barnstaple Bridge Btol	11 49	*11½	*5½	Fish Bay Leith	1 52	15½	12½
Barrow Lpl	12 20	20	22½	Fishguard Lpl	8 14	12½	9
Barry Island Btol	12 3	36	27½	Flushing Lon	11 49	15	12½
Beachy Head Lon	9 20	—	—	Folkestone Lon	9 14	20	16½
Beaumaris Lpl	11 42	23½	16½	Formby Point Lpl	11 43	27½	21½
Belfast Dub	11 48	11	9½	Fowey Lon	3 35	14½	11½
Berwick Leith	12 11	15	11½	Fraserburgh Leith	10 33	11	8½
Bideford Btol	11 29	16½	—	Galway Bay Lpl	6 8	15½	11½
Blakeney Hull	0 51	8½	4½	Glasgow Grnk	0 56	13½	11
Blyth Leith	0 41	15	11	Glasgow Dock Lpl	12 23	30½	24
Bolt Head Lon	4 2	15	11	Goole Hull	1 38	18	11½
Boscastle Btol	10 39	22	17	Granton Pier Leith	0 3	18	14½
Boulogne Lon	9 30	28½	23	Granville Lon	4 27	44½	33½
Brest Lon	2 6	24½	19½	Gravesend Lon	11 27	—	—
Bridgwater Bar Btol	12 7	35	26½	Greenwich Lon	12 11	22½	18½
Bridlington Leith	2 15	17½	13½	Grimsby Hull	12 13	20	15½
Bridport Lon	4 18	12½	8½	Hartlepool Leith	1 9	16	12½
Briclle Lon	1 5	—	—	Harwich Lon	9 56	12½	10½
Brighton Lon	9 18	19½	16	Hastings Lon	8 53	25	18½
Broughty Ferry Leith	12 18	15½	12½	Haverfordwest Lpl	7 58	*7½	*2½
Buckle Leith	10 10	12	9	Havre Lon	7 11	25½	21½
Bude Haven Btol	11 8	23	17	Hibbre Island Lpl	12 9	27½	22
Burntisland Leith	0 7	18	14½	Holyhead Lpl	11 24	16	12½
Burryport Btol	11 25	26	19	Honfleur Harbour Lon	6 56	26½	21
Caen Lon	8 19	—	—	Hook of Holland Lon	0 26	6½	5½
Caernarvon Lpl	10 43	14½	12	Huist Camber Lon	827&1038	8&7½	6½
Calais Lon	9 53	22½	19	Hythe (Hants) Lon	918 & 110	13½	9½
Campbeltown Grnk	11 57	8½	6	Ilfracombe Btol	11 3	25½	19½
Cape Cornwall Lizard Btol	9 59	17	13½	Inverary Grnk	0 10	10	—
Cardiff Btol	12 6	37½	27½	Invergordon Leith	9 41	13½	10½
Cardigan Lpl	8 16	12	9	Ipswich Lon	10 57	13½	—
Carmarthen Bar Btol	11 7	26	19½	Kingsbridge Lon	4 3	10	—
Chatham (N. Lock) Lon	11 10	18½	15	Kinsale Harbour Lpl	6 13	12½	9½
Chepstow Btol	0 21	38	28½	Kirkcudbright Lpl	12 22	23	17
Cherbourg Lon	6 4	20½	16	Kirkwall Leith	7 52	8½	6½
Chesilton Lon	4 25	10½	7	Lamlash Grnk	11 59	10	7
Chester Lpl	1 5	*10	*7½	Lancaster Lpl	12 23	30½	23½
Chichester Harbour Lon	9 36	14	11	Langston Harbour Lon	9 46	13½	10½
Christchurch Harbour Lon	7 9 & 9 39	5	—	Lerwick Harbour Leith	8 31	5½	4½
Cowes (West) Lon	9 43	11½	9½	Limerick Lpl	7 42	18½	14½

Port or Place	Constants	Spngs	Neaps	Port or Place	Constants	Spngs	Neaps
	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>ft.</i>	<i>ft.</i>		<i>h. m.</i>	<i>ft.</i>	<i>ft.</i>
Littlehampton Bar . . . <i>Lon</i>	9 40	16½	12	Rosyth <i>Leith</i>	0 9	18	13½
Lizard <i>Btol</i>	9 59	17	13½	Royal Albert Dock . . <i>Lon</i>	12 57	21½	17½
Llanelly Bar <i>Btol</i>	11 28	22½	15½	Ryde <i>Btol</i>	9 27	13½	10
Loch Long <i>Grnk</i>	12 2	12	9	St. Agnes <i>Lon</i>	10 0	16	12
Looc (East) <i>Lon</i>	3 46	16½	13½	St. Helier <i>Lon</i>	4 34	35½	26
Lossiemouth <i>Leith</i>	10 8	12	9	St. Ives <i>Btol</i>	10 11	23½	17½
Lowestoft <i>Lon</i>	7 34	6½	5½	St. Malo <i>Lon</i>	4 10	40½	30½
Lundy Island <i>Btol</i>	10 39	27	20	St. Mary's <i>Btol</i>	9 48	16	12
Lyme Regis <i>Lon</i>	4 35	12½	9½	St. Peter Port <i>Lon</i>	4 49	26½	19½
Lymington <i>Lon</i>	8 33 & 10 23	8	6	Salcombe <i>Lon</i>	3 58	15½	12½
Lynmouth <i>Btol</i>	11 22	30½	21½	Saltash <i>Lon</i>	4 4	15	11
Lynn Road <i>Hull</i>	0 32	21½	16½	Scarborough <i>Leith</i>	1 48	16½	13½
Margate Pier <i>Lon</i>	9 41	15½	13	Seaham <i>Leith</i>	1 0	14½	10½
Maryport <i>Lpl</i>	0 11	24½	20½	Selsea Bill <i>Lon</i>	9 29	15½	12½
Mevagissey <i>Lon</i>	3 26	18	14½	Sharpness <i>Btol</i>	0 48	28	21½
Middlesbrough <i>Leith</i>	1 10	17	12½	Sheerness Dockyard . <i>Lon</i>	11 4	17	14
Milford Haven <i>Lpl</i>	7 12	21½	16½	Shoreham Harbour . . <i>Lon</i>	9 29	18	13½
Minehead Pier <i>Btol</i>	11 51	34½	26½	Silloth <i>Lpl</i>	0 25	25½	21½
Montrose <i>Leith</i>	12 12	15½	12½	Southampton <i>Lon</i>	9 4 & 11 6	13½	11½
Morecambe <i>Lpl</i>	0 8	28½	22½	Southend <i>Lon</i>	10 53	18	14½
Mull of Galloway . . . <i>Grnk</i>	11 24	15	12	Southwold <i>Lon</i>	8 16	6½	4½
Nash Point <i>Btol</i>	11 44	33	25	Spurn Head <i>Hull</i>	11 56	20	16½
Naze <i>Lon</i>	9 47	12½	10	Start Point <i>Lon</i>	3 58	15	11½
Neath <i>Btol</i>	11 36	*13½	*10	Stirling <i>Leith</i>	1 28	*7½	*1½
Needles Point <i>Lon</i>	7 54	7½	5	Stockton <i>Leith</i>	1 5	11	—
Newcastle-on-Tyne . . <i>Leith</i>	0 42	15½	11½	Stonehaven <i>Leith</i>	11 4	14	11
Newhaven <i>Lon</i>	9 16	19	15	Stornoway <i>Lpl</i>	8 8	14	10
Newport (Mon.) <i>Btol</i>	0 2	39½	29½	Stranraer <i>Grnk</i>	11 53	9½	7½
Newquay (Towan) . . . <i>Btol</i>	10 7	21½	15½	Stromness <i>Leith</i>	6 31	10½	7½
Newquay (Cardigan) . <i>Lpl</i>	8 43	14	9½	Sunderland <i>Leith</i>	0 50	15½	12
Nore Light <i>Lon</i>	10 54	16½	13½	Sutton Bridge <i>Hull</i>	0 34	20½	15
North Shields <i>Leith</i>	0 46	14½	11	Swanage <i>Lon</i>	6 30 & 10 30	6½	4½
North Sunderland . . . <i>Leith</i>	12 22	15	11½	Swansea Bay <i>Btol</i>	11 23	28½	21
Oban <i>Grnk</i>	5 38	11½	8	Tay River Bar <i>Leith</i>	12 2	16	13½
Orfordness <i>Lon</i>	9 11	8	6½	Tees River Bar <i>Leith</i>	1 10	16½	12½
Ostende <i>Lon</i>	10 35	15	11½	Teignmouth <i>Lon</i>	4 16	13	9½
Padstow <i>Btol</i>	10 38	21½	17½	Tenby <i>Btol</i>	11 2	25½	18½
Peel (I. of Man) <i>Lpl</i>	12 23	18	14½	Thurso <i>Leith</i>	6 1	14½	10½
Pembroke Dockyard . . <i>Lpl</i>	7 22	22½	17	Tobermory <i>Lpl</i>	6 56	14	10
Penzance <i>Btol</i>	9 57	18½	14½	Torbay <i>Lon</i>	4 16	13	10
Peterhead <i>Leith</i>	10 26	11½	9½	Troon <i>Grnk</i>	11 59	9	7½
Plymouth Breakwater . <i>Lon</i>	3 45	15½	12	Truro <i>Lon</i>	3 27	17½	14½
Poole <i>Lon</i>	7 08 & 10 35	6½	4½	Tynemouth Bar <i>Leith</i>	0 58	14½	11½
Port Carlisle <i>Lpl</i>	0 54	20	14	Ushant <i>Lon</i>	2 0	25	19½
Port Harrington <i>Lpl</i>	0 0	25	19	Valentia Harbour . . . <i>Lpl</i>	5 1	11	8
Port Madoc <i>Lpl</i>	8 48	14½	11	Waterford Harbour . . <i>Lpl</i>	6 44	12½	10½
Port Patrick <i>Lpl</i>	0 1	15	12	Weston-super-Mare . . <i>Btol</i>	12 11	38	28½
Port Talbot <i>Btol</i>	11 23	29	21½	Wexford <i>Lpl</i>	8 43	5	3½
Portishead <i>Btol</i>	12 27	41	31	Whitby <i>Leith</i>	1 23	15	11½
Portland Bill <i>Lon</i>	4 47	9	6½	Whitehaven <i>Lpl</i>	12 24	25½	20½
Portland Breakwater . <i>Lon</i>	5 13	6½	4½	Wick <i>Leith</i>	8 54	10½	8
Portsmouth Dockyard . <i>Lon</i>	9 36	13	10½	Wisbech <i>Hull</i>	1 34	15½	11½
Preston <i>Lpl</i>	0 2	20½	15	Woolwich <i>Lon</i>	11 58	—	—
Pwllheli Bar <i>Lpl</i>	9 5	14	10½	Workington <i>Lpl</i>	0 5	25½	20
Queenstown <i>Lpl</i>	6 29	12	9½	Worm's Head <i>Btol</i>	11 23	26½	19½
Ramsey (Isle of Man) . <i>Lpl</i>	0 0	20½	17	Yarmouth Roads . . . <i>Lon</i>	7 10	6	4½
Ramsgate Harbour . . <i>Lon</i>	9 40	15½	12½	Yarmouth (I. of W.) . <i>Lon</i>	8 29 & 10 30	7½ & 6½	6½
Ribble Lighthouse . . . <i>Lpl</i>	11 59	26½	20½	Ymuiden <i>Lon</i>	1 13	6½	5½
Rosslare Harbour . . . <i>Lpl</i>	7 51	5	3½	Youghal <i>Lpl</i>	6 41	12½	10½

The Standard Ports referred to in the heading are given in *italic*.

EXAMPLE.—Required times of high water at Stranraer on April 6, 1954:—

(a) Morning Tide.

Appropriate time of high

water at Greenock 13h. 40m. April 5

Add tide interval 11h. 53m.

Sum 25h. 33m.

Subtract 24h. 24h. 0m.

Time of high water at
Stranraer, April 6th . . . 1h. 33m. a.m.

(b) Afternoon Tide.

Appropriate time of high

water at Greenock 1h. 55m. April 6.

Add tide interval 11h. 53m.

Sum 13h. 48m.

Subtract 12h. 12h. 0m.

Time of high water at
Stranraer, April 6th . . . 1h. 48m. p.m.

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE				LIVERPOOL				BRISTOL (King Road)				HULL				GREENOCK				LEITH				KINGSTOWN <i>Dún Laoghaire</i>						
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn. ^o	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.			
1	F	1044	18.1	2316	18.6	818	23.0	2045	23.1	345	31.9	1014	32.6	258	16.8	1537	17.5	934	9.7	2129	9.9	1127	14.7	2352	14.8	842	10.4	21	7	10.5		
2	S	1445	18.7	—	—	911	24.3	2135	24.1	449	34.7	1715	34.7	359	17.5	1625	18.3	1021	10.0	2221	10.2	—	—	1216	15.4	927	11.1	2153	10.9	10.9		
3	S	010	194	1238	19.6	958	25.7	2219	25.4	545	36.3	18	7	450	18.3	1710	19.1	11	0	10.3	2310	10.2	044	15.4	13	1	16.1	10.6	11.6	11.2		
4	M	055	201	1323	20.3	1039	27.0	23	0.26.4	632	38.5	1854	38.9	536	19.0	1751	19.9	1140	10.7	2358	10.3	130	10.1	1344	16.7	1045	12.0	2314	11.5	11.5		
5	T	139	207	14	7	20.9	1117	28.1	2341	27.4	717	40.2	1938	40.2	621	19.6	1830	20.6	—	—	1220	11.1	216	16.6	1427	17.3	1124	12.4	2354	11.6	11.6	
6	W	217	212	1447	21.4	1158	29.1	—	—	759	41.4	2020	41.5	7	3	20.1	19	9	21.2	046	10.3	13	2	11.4	268	17.1	15	5	17.8	—	12.7	
7	Th	256	216	1529	21.7	022	28.0	1240	29.6	842	42.2	21	4	11.8	744	20.3	1947	21.7	134	10.5	1428	11.8	340	17.5	1545	18.1	035	11.8	1244	12.0	12.0	
8	F	334	218	1610	21.7	1	4.28.1	1320	29.8	924	42.2	21	4	11.8	823	20.5	2025	21.9	220	10.6	1428	11.8	423	17.6	1625	18.3	118	11.8	1327	13.1	13.1	
9	S	415	220	1654	21.7	146	27.9	14	29.5	10	6	41.8	22.5	40.8	9	4	20.3	2	6	11.4	12.2	5	17.2	17	8	18.1	2	3	11.5	12.8		
10	S	457	221	1739	21.7	230	27.4	1447	28.1	106	40.5	23	5	39.1	946	19.7	2148	21.2	348	11.2	1557	12.4	55	17.2	17	8	18.1	2	3	11.5	12.8	
11	M	541	215	1826	20.6	316	26.4	1535	27.5	1126	38.7	1737	37.0	103	18.8	2238	20.1	431	11.1	1644	11.9	640	16.1	1845	17.0	348	11.2	1558	12.3	12.8		
12	T	627	20.8	1916	19.8	410	25.3	1632	26.0	—	—	—	—	1126	17.8	1711	19.4	513	10.9	1734	11.3	737	15.4	1943	16.3	446	10.8	17	3	11.7		
13	W	723	20.0	2008	19.5	512	24.3	1739	24.8	039	34.9	1315	34.4	056	18.0	1357	16.8	7	6	9.9	20	4	10.0	952	14.8	2233	15.5	556	10.5	1815	11.0	
14	Th	837	19.3	2137	19.0	624	23.7	1859	24.2	150	33.4	1434	33.5	245	17.7	1512	17.4	827	9.9	2127	9.9	11	4	15.2	233	15.8	815	10.9	2043	11.0	11.0	
15	F	10	6	19.2	2252	10.3	743	23.9	2017	24.4	312	33.5	1559	34.4	226	17.7	1512	17.4	827	9.9	2127	9.9	11	4	15.2	233	15.8	815	10.9	2043	11.0	11.0
16	S	1121	19.7	2359	19.7	855	24.9	2124	25.3	433	34.9	1712	36.2	345	18.1	1617	18.4	827	9.9	2127	9.9	11	4	15.2	233	15.8	815	10.9	2043	11.0	11.0	
17	M	—	—	1228	20.3	951	26.1	2218	26.2	539	37.0	1613	38.1	450	18.8	1711	19.4	939	10.2	2237	10.1	—	—	12	9	15.8	915	11.4	2144	11.3	11.3	
18	T	056	20.3	1323	20.8	1038	27.3	23	5.27.0	635	39.1	19	3	39.7	543	19.4	1756	20.1	1038	10.7	2337	10.3	038	16.3	13	4	16.6	105	12.3	2321	11.5	11.5
19	W	145	20.8	1411	21.3	1124	28.1	2347	27.4	722	40.5	1946	40.6	630	19.7	1837	20.7	1030	10.5	1418	12.4	135	16.8	13	4	16.6	105	12.3	2321	11.5	11.5	
20	Th	228	21.2	1452	21.5	—	—	—	—	8	34.1	2025	40.9	712	19.8	1935	21.0	117	10.5	13	10.20	—	—	14	17.1	15.4	17.9	0	11.5	1214	12.7	12.7
21	F	3	321.4	1530	21.5	025	27.6	1238	28.7	839	41.5	21	040.5	751	19.7	1950	21.1	158	10.5	1340	12.3	3	4	17.1	15.4	17.9	0	11.5	1214	12.7	12.7	
22	S	337	21.5	16	21.5	1	27.4	1314	28.4	944	40.0	22	33.9	824	19.5	2022	21.0	36	10.5	1454	12.2	341	17.0	1549	17.9	040	11.4	1253	12.7	12.7		
23	S	411	21.4	1640	21.2	137	26.9	1340	27.8	944	40.0	22	38.6	857	19.1	2054	20.6	310	10.5	1454	12.2	416	16.7	1622	17.1	152	11.0	14	9	12.1		
24	M	443	21.2	1713	20.7	2	26.1	1471	26.7	1010	38.7	2229	37.0	857	19.1	2054	20.6	310	10.5	1454	12.2	416	16.7	1622	17.1	152	11.0	14	9	12.1		
25	T	516	20.6	1746	20.1	242	25.2	1451	25.5	1037	37.0	2256	35.3	958	18.0	2158	19.1	412	10.2	16	4	11.4	6	15.0	17.3	16.3	230	10.6	1447	11.6	11.6	
26	W	550	19.9	1819	19.2	3	18.24	1530	24.0	11	7	35.0	2328	925	18.0	2158	19.1	412	10.2	16	4	11.4	6	15.0	17.3	16.3	230	10.6	1447	11.6	11.6	
27	Th	625	18.9	1858	18.2	4	0.22.8	1618	22.5	1143	32.9	—	—	1031	17.3	2236	17.9	443	10.0	1644	10.8	647	14.5	1855	14.5	3	8	10.2	1527	11.0	11.0	
28	F	714	17.9	1949	17.5	457	21.7	1719	21.3	011	31.3	1234	30.6	—	—	2327	16.7	519	9.7	1782	10.2	729	14.1	1943	14.2	350	9.8	1610	10.3	10.3		
29	S	819	17.3	2058	17.2	6	21.2	1840	20.9	114	29.9	1347	29.6	035	15.9	1326	15.9	6	3	9.4	1824	9.7	821	13.7	2045	13.7	544	9.4	1818	9.4	9.4	
30	S	947	17.3	2227	17.2	7	27.2	20	42.1.6	238	30.0	1520	30.4	2	6	15.7	1447	16.1	8	2	9.2	2040	9.6	940	13.7	2320	14.0	8	1	9.0	2038	9.0
31	S	11	9	17.9	2334	18.4	8	30.23.1	21	8	7	32.0	1643	33.1	3	25.16.4	1550	17.2	942	9.8	2153	9.8	1146	14.5	—	—	856	10.5	2132	10.4	10.4	

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MARCH

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE			LIVERPOOL			BRISTOL (King Road)			HULL			GREENOCK			LEITH			KINGSTOWN Dist. Laoghairte		
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.
1	M	1035	17-8	23 118-2	8 22-7	2041	22-9	330 31-0	1613	32-4	252 16-0	1512	16-7	9 0 9-5	2132	9-5	1115	14-0	—	826	10-3	21 8 10-3
2	T	1148	19-2	—	9 52-9	2136	25-2	453 34-6	1724	36-2	4 0 17-4	1613	18-3	10 13-0	2239	9-0	0 14-7	1212	15-2	917	11-2	2150 11-1
3	W	0 3 10-4	1243	20-6	953 27-2	2220	27-2	552 38-3	1815	39-6	454 18-9	17 420-1	11 1 10-9	2320	10-2	—	053 15-9	13 216-5	10 212-0	212-0	2230	11-1
4	Th	054 20-8	1320	21-6	1036 29-3	23 218-9	640 41-3	19 242-2	—	—	541 20-3	1750	21-8	1147 11-5	—	—	141 17-9	1346 17-7	1044 12-7	1044 12-7	2314 12-2	
5	F	138 21-8	1412	22-5	1118 30-7	2343 30-1	724 43-6	1946 44-1	685 21-4	1833 22-8	016 10-8	1233	12-0	—	—	—	222 17-9	1430 18-7	1123 13-5	2353	12-5	
6	S	219 22-6	1453	23-1	—	—	—	—	8 645-2	2027 45-1	7 622-0	1915 23-5	1 1 10-8	1318	12-4	—	3 318-5	1510 19-4	—	12 3 13-6		
7	M	3 123-3	1534	23-2	024 30-6	1421 32-0	—	—	848 45-8	21 845-1	746 22-1	1956 23-7	144 11-2	14 12-7	9 0 9-5	2132	9-5	344 18-7	1552 19-7	032 12-6	1240 13-7	
8	M	344 23-5	1617 23-1	1 4 30-4	1322 31-3	930 45-2	2146 43-9	930 45-2	2146 43-9	844 21-8	2037 23-1	225 11-6	1443 12-7	144 11-2	14 12-7	—	425 18-4	1639 19-3	114 12-6	1331 13-5		
9	T	427 23-4	1658 23-5	14 5 29-8	146 29-5	14 5 29-8	10 7 43-3	2222 41-6	9 3 20-9	2118 22-0	3 2 11-8	1524 12-5	510 17-7	3 2 11-8	1524 12-5	—	510 17-7	1730 18-4	159 12-3	1421 13-0		
10	W	510 22-5	1737 18-3	—	227 27-9	1451 27-7	1042 47-3	2258 38-2	942 19-7	22 420-3	339 11-9	16 7 11-7	557 16-5	339 11-9	16 7 11-7	—	557 16-5	1821 17-1	249 11-8	1516 12-1		
11	Th	552 21-4	1819 18-3	—	315 25-9	1545 25-3	1121 36-3	2340 34-5	1027 18-2	2259 18-3	417 11-5	1655 10-8	630 15-5	417 11-5	1655 10-8	—	630 15-5	1919 15-7	346 11-1	1620 11-1		
12	F	643 20-0	1915 18-5	—	416 23-9	1656 23-0	—	—	1214 32-5	1124 10-1	—	—	—	5 0 10-9	1752	9-7	755 14-4	2037 14-5	459 10-1	1742 10-3		
13	S	754 18-8	2030 17-8	—	533 22-3	1827 21-8	041 31-4	1336 30-0	017 16-5	1245 15-7	552 10-1	1923	8-7	912 13-8	22 7 14-0	—	912 13-8	22 7 14-0	623 10-1	1914 10-0		
14	S	833 18-3	2216 17-9	—	710 22-1	20 22-3	219 30-1	1522 30-5	159 15-7	1426 15-8	7 9 9-3	2134 8-8	1037 13-9	7 9 9-3	2134 8-8	—	1037 13-9	2330 14-5	746 10-4	2034 10-3		
15	M	11 2 18-9	2335 18-8	—	833 23-4	21 8 23-9	4 2 31-9	1648 33-5	138 16-5	1542 16-9	917 9-4	2240 9-3	1148 14-8	917 9-4	2240 9-3	—	1148 14-8	—	852 10-9	2134 10-7		
16	T	—	12 8 20-0	—	931 25-1	2155 25-3	516 35-2	1748 36-6	428 17-6	1636 18-3	1021 9-9	2324 9-7	028 15-1	1021 9-9	2324 9-7	—	028 15-1	1243 15-6	944 11-5	2218 11-3		
17	W	032 19-6	13 020-6	—	1013 26-4	2233 26-5	6 8 38-1	1832 38-9	515 18-6	1750 19-4	11 7 10-5	—	116 15-7	11 7 10-5	—	—	116 15-7	1327 15-3	1028 11-9	2253 11-3		
18	Th	117 20-4	1340 21-5	—	1048 27-5	23 627-3	650 40-9	1910 40-4	553 19-3	1757 20-3	0 110-1	1146 10-9	036 10-2	0 110-1	1146 10-9	—	036 10-2	1437 17-2	1136 11-2	2323 11-4		
19	F	154 20-9	1413 21-4	—	1120 28-1	2336 27-8	723 41-0	1039 40-9	627 19-8	1831 20-8	910 10-1	1258 11-3	250 16-7	910 10-1	1258 11-3	—	250 16-7	15 4 17-4	—	12 5 12-1		
20	S	223 21-3	1442 21-4	—	1150 28-3	—	752 41-3	20 940-9	659 20-1	19 420-9	1 9 10-1	1935 20-8	140 10-2	1 9 10-1	1935 20-8	—	140 10-2	1530 17-2	015 11-4	1234 12-0		
21	S	251 21-6	1510 21-7	—	0 637-9	1218 28-0	820 41-0	2035 40-8	728 20-1	1935 20-8	2 6 10-2	14 011-2	340 16-6	2 6 10-2	14 011-2	—	340 16-6	16 2 17-0	015 11-4	1234 12-0		
22	M	319 21-8	1538 21-8	—	034 27-7	1245 27-7	845 40-4	2059 40-0	754 19-9	20 420-5	229 10-4	1427 11-0	410 16-4	229 10-4	1427 11-0	—	410 16-4	1635 16-5	112 11-2	1330 11-3		
23	T	347 21-7	16 421-5	—	1 127-4	1311 27-0	9 739-5	2122 36-9	821 19-6	2032 20-0	253 10-4	1458 10-7	450 16-0	253 10-4	1458 10-7	—	450 16-0	1712 15-8	126 10-6	1453 10-2		
24	W	415 21-3	1631 20-8	—	128 26-6	1339 26-0	959 38-2	2143 37-2	845 19-2	21 119-2	321 10-4	1534 10-4	525 15-3	321 10-4	1534 10-4	—	525 15-3	1753 15-0	246 10-6	1453 10-2		
25	Th	444 20-5	1659 20-0	—	158 25-6	1412 24-8	934 36-2	22 935-1	912 18-6	2133 18-3	355 10-3	1617 10-2	6 5 14-7	355 10-3	1617 10-2	—	6 5 14-7	1840 14-3	310 10-2	1545 9-7		
26	F	518 19-5	1730 19-0	—	235 24-4	1454 23-4	1027 33-9	2244 33-0	944 17-8	2213 17-3	355 10-1	1710 10-2	651 13-9	355 10-1	1710 10-2	—	651 13-9	1943 13-6	4 6 9-8	1651 9-2		
27	S	6 018-7	1814 18-2	—	325 23-0	1554 21-9	1111 31-7	2340 31-0	1020 16-9	23 9 16-2	—	—	754 13-5	—	—	—	754 13-5	21 0 13-4	517 9-6	1817 9-1		
28	S	7 017-7	1920 17-5	—	434 22-1	1716 20-9	—	1219 30-1	1127 16-1	—	355 9-9	18 6 9-5	910 13-4	355 9-9	18 6 9-5	—	910 13-4	2233 13-9	530 9-7	1939 9-6		
29	M	825 17-5	2045 17-6	—	558 21-9	1849 21-7	4 430-0	24 230-3	039 15-2	1257 15-9	687 9-5	1019 9-2	1032 14-2	687 9-5	1019 9-2	—	1032 14-2	2289 14-9	748 10-4	2040 10-5		
30	T	10 018-1	2218 18-3	—	724 23-1	20 8 23-3	253 31-6	1541 33-0	191 16-2	1431 16-0	812 9-4	2110 9-1	9136 15-4	812 9-4	2110 9-1	—	9136 15-4	—	844 11-3	2128 11-3		
31	W	1118 19-5	2232 19-6	—	831 25-1	21 6 25-6	421 35-1	1654 36-7	320 17-7	1536 18-6	942 10-1	2210 9-8	—	942 10-1	2210 9-8	—	—	—	—	—		

APRIL

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE			LIVERPOOL			BRISTOL (King Road)			HULL			GREENOCK			LEITH			KINGSTOWN <i>Dun Laoghaire</i>		
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	
1	Th	—	ft.	ft.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	
2	F	05 20	13	2 17	10	5 20	22 33	20.2	1 33	42.3	14.3	5 53	20.7	17 23	21.9	11 20	11.4	1 32	10.8	1 12	17.1	
3	S	11 21	18	3 45	22.6	10 50	30.7	23 16	30.3	6 56	43.4	1 37	43.8	6 41	22.3	1 35	23.5	0 29	10.9	1 25	12.2	
4	S	15 26	22.7	1 28	23.1	1 35	31.6	—	—	7 40	44.6	20	14 46	7 22	22.3	1 35	23.5	1 14	11.3	1 34	10.5	
5	M	2 20	23.2	1 52	23.2	0 30	30.6	1 19	31.3	8 24	45.0	20 45	44.4	8 3	21.9	20 22	22.7	1 55	11.7	1 42	12.2	
6	T	3 42	23.4	1 54	22.9	0 42	30.3	1 3	30.5	9 49	42.5	22	54 01	9 23	19.9	21 55	19.7	3 11	12.1	1 55	11.1	
7	Th	4 8	23.2	1 56	22.3	1 24	29.3	1 34	28.9	10 28	39.4	22	41 37	9 23	19.9	21 55	19.7	3 11	12.1	1 55	11.1	
8	Th	4 23	22.4	1 17	21.0	2 8	27.8	1 43	28.9	10 59	39.4	22 41	37.8	9 23	19.9	21 55	19.7	3 11	12.1	1 55	11.1	
9	F	5 41	22.1	1 8	19.8	2 58	25.9	1 53	24.7	11 10	35.7	23 45	34.5	10 7	18.6	22 51	17.9	3 51	11.6	1 04	10.3	
10	S	6 37	19.8	1 56	18.6	3 57	24.2	1 64	22.8	—	—	—	—	11 07	17.2	—	—	4 37	11.0	1 17	10.3	
11	S	7 06	18.7	2 02	17.8	5 12	23.0	1 8	21.9	0 26	31.7	1 39	30.1	0 6	16.4	12 14	16.1	5 29	10.2	1 12	8.5	
12	M	9 51	18.3	2 19	17.7	6 41	22.5	1 03	22.4	3 29	32.0	1 16	33.1	2 57	16.5	1 5	16.9	8 40	9.2	2 21	9.1	
13	T	10 40	18.9	2 3	18.5	8 2	23.3	2 05	23.6	4 44	34.8	1 14	35.8	3 50	17.5	1 6	18.1	9 49	9.6	2 25	9.5	
14	W	11 44	19.7	—	—	8 59	24.7	2 12	25.1	5 35	37.2	1 18	38.0	4 41	18.5	1 64	19.2	10 35	10.1	2 28	9.8	
15	Th	0 1	19.3	1 23	20.2	9 42	25.8	2 22	26.2	6 16	38.9	1 18	39.2	5 59	19.4	1 22	19.9	11 15	10.5	—	—	
16	F	0 51	20.1	1 32	20.7	10 17	26.7	2 23	26.9	6 51	39.7	1 19	39.9	5 55	19.4	1 22	19.9	11 15	10.5	—	—	
17	S	1 24	20.6	1 34	21.1	10 49	27.2	2 3	27.3	7 21	40.0	1 19	40.3	6 26	20.2	1 18	38.0	10 33	10.1	1 28	10.7	
18	S	1 55	21.0	1 42	21.4	11 18	27.4	2 35	27.7	7 50	40.0	20	6 40.2	6 58	20.3	1 19	39.4	10 33	10.1	1 28	10.7	
19	M	2 25	21.4	1 44	21.6	11 48	27.3	—	—	8 16	39.7	20 32	39.5	7 26	20.1	1 44	20.1	10 33	10.1	1 28	10.7	
20	T	2 56	21.6	1 51	21.6	12 18	27.0	—	—	8 43	38.9	20 56	38.8	7 53	19.9	20 12	19.7	10 33	10.1	1 28	10.7	
21	Th	3 26	21.5	1 53	21.5	1 2	26.9	1 31	25.9	9 8	37.7	21 33	37.3	8 20	19.5	20 44	19.1	10 33	10.1	1 28	10.7	
22	Th	3 56	21.2	1 6	21.1	1 2	26.9	1 31	25.9	9 37	36.1	21 54	35.6	8 49	19.1	21 17	18.4	10 33	10.1	1 28	10.7	
23	F	4 28	20.6	1 63	20.5	1 13	25.6	1 35	24.9	9 37	36.1	21 54	35.6	8 49	19.1	21 17	18.4	10 33	10.1	1 28	10.7	
24	S	5 4	19.7	1 71	19.7	1 13	25.2	1 38	23.8	10 13	34.4	22 34	34.0	9 22	18.6	21 59	17.6	10 33	10.1	1 28	10.7	
25	S	5 40	18.9	1 75	18.9	1 3	24.3	1 53	22.7	10 59	32.8	23 38	32.6	10 5	17.9	22 55	16.8	10 33	10.1	1 28	10.7	
26	M	6 48	18.5	1 85	18.5	1 5	23.3	1 8	22.5	11 2	51.7	—	—	11 2	51.7	—	—	10 33	10.1	1 28	10.7	
27	T	7 26	18.2	2 01	18.4	5 23	23.3	1 8	22.5	11 2	51.7	—	—	11 2	51.7	—	—	10 33	10.1	1 28	10.7	
28	Th	8 06	18.8	2 13	18.8	6 39	24.2	1 9	22.5	11 2	51.7	—	—	11 2	51.7	—	—	10 33	10.1	1 28	10.7	
29	Th	8 44	19.7	2 25	19.7	7 49	25.7	2 07	25.3	11 2	51.7	—	—	11 2	51.7	—	—	10 33	10.1	1 28	10.7	
30	F	11 44	20.8	2 35	20.8	8 45	27.3	2 11	27.6	11 2	51.7	—	—	11 2	51.7	—	—	10 33	10.1	1 28	10.7	

MAY

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month		Day of Week		LONDON BRIDGE			LIVERPOOL			BRISTOL (King Road)			HULL			GREENOCK			LEITH			KINGSTOWN Dún Laoghaire					
		May 1954			May 1954			May 1954			May 1954			May 1954			May 1954			May 1954			May 1954				
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.		
		h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.		
1	S	—	—	12.34	21.6	937	28.8	22	5.28.9	537	40.7	18	24.15	444	20.7	16.58	21.8	1049	11.1	23.11	10.6	042	17.2	12.54	18.1		
2	M	047	21.6	13.21	22.2	1025	29.9	22.51	29.8	627	42.2	18.49	42.5	531	21.7	17.49	22.7	1140	11.4	23.57	11.6	130	18.1	13.46	18.9		
3	M	130	22.4	14	22.6	1113	30.3	23.38	30.0	715	43.2	19.35	43.1	571	22.1	18.37	22.9	—	—	—	—	1033	12.9	23	0 12.7		
4	W	210	23.0	14.52	22.8	—	—	12	1 30.2	8	143.4	20.21	43.2	7	12.1	19.25	22.6	043	11.3	13.19	11.6	257	18.7	14.32	19.1		
5	W	310	23.0	15.37	22.6	024	29.8	12.47	29.3	848	42.8	21	6.42.2	744	21.8	20.21	21.8	126	11.7	14	6.11.5	341	18.6	10.11	12.6		
6	Th	358	22.8	16.19	22.1	1	8.20.0	13.26	28.0	932	41.3	21.48	40.5	825	21.1	20.58	20.7	2	7	12.1	14.52	11.1	429	18.0	17.1	18.8	
7	F	445	22.0	17	31.2	155	27.8	14.26	26.3	1016	38.8	22.30	38.0	9	6.20.2	21.46	19.4	248	12.1	15.39	10.5	517	17.2	17.56	16.8		
8	S	534	21.0	17.48	20.1	245	26.2	15.21	24.7	11	1 35.9	23.15	35.3	949	19.1	22.40	17.9	331	11.8	16.29	9.9	6	8.16.3	18.54	15.3		
9	S	638	19.9	18.39	18.0	340	24.7	16.22	23.2	1151	33.2	—	—	1038	18.0	23.42	16.8	418	11.3	17.27	9.1	7	3.15.4	19.58	14.7		
10	M	731	18.8	19.43	18.1	444	23.4	17.32	22.3	0	8.33.1	12.53	31.4	1139	17.1	—	—	5	8.10.5	18.41	8.5	8	9.14.6	21	6.14.2		
11	M	845	18.2	21	3 17.8	559	23.0	18.46	22.5	117	31.9	14	7 31.1	955	16.3	12.55	16.7	612	9.7	20.21	8.5	9	10.29	14.8	10.3		
12	W	10	1 18.6	22.22	18.3	714	23.2	19.31	23.3	237	32.2	16.22	32.4	347	33.7	16.22	32.4	741	9.2	22.17	8.8	10	11.29	14.8	10.3		
13	Th	11	5 19.3	22.25	18.8	814	23.9	20.42	24.3	446	35.5	17.12	36.2	310	17.3	15.15	17.9	859	9.3	22.10	9.2	11	9.11.1	23.17	11.5		
14	Th	11.54	19.8	—	—	9	2.44.7	21.23	25.2	446	35.5	17.12	36.2	310	17.3	15.15	17.9	859	9.3	22.10	9.2	12	9.11.1	23.17	11.5		
15	F	012	19.5	12.35	20.2	942	25.3	22	1 26.0	331	36.8	17.55	37.5	448	19.1	16.50	19.2	1036	9.8	23.22	9.7	13	9.11.1	23.17	11.5		
16	S	050	20.0	13	9.20.0	1018	25.9	22.34	26.6	611	37.7	18.32	38.3	518	19.7	17.32	19.6	1115	10.0	23.56	9.9	14	9.11.1	23.17	11.5		
17	S	126	20.6	13.43	21.0	1051	26.2	23	7 27.0	647	38.2	19	7 39.0	554	20.6	18.11	19.7	1154	10.0	—	—	15	9.11.1	23.17	11.5		
18	F	2	0 20.9	14.15	21.2	1124	26.4	23.41	27.2	721	38.6	19.38	39.3	627	20.1	18.47	19.7	1154	10.0	—	—	16	9.11.1	23.17	11.5		
19	W	235	21.1	14.46	21.4	012	27.3	—	—	754	38.6	20.12	39.4	658	20.0	19.22	19.5	1056	10.2	13	9.9	17	9.11.1	23.17	11.5		
20	Th	3	8.21.1	15.18	21.4	012	27.3	12.30	26.2	826	38.5	20.43	38.8	729	19.9	19.56	19.3	125	10.2	13	9.9	18	9.11.1	23.17	11.5		
21	F	344	21.0	15.51	21.1	047	27.0	13	5 25.8	858	37.7	21.16	37.8	8	19.8	20.31	19.0	154	10.5	14.15	9.8	19	9.11.1	23.17	11.5		
22	S	432	20.6	16.25	20.7	123	26.7	13.45	25.2	935	36.7	21.53	36.6	832	19.6	21	9 18.7	229	10.7	14.57	9.8	20	9.11.1	23.17	11.5		
23	S	459	20.1	17	4 20.1	2	5 26.1	14.32	24.6	1014	35.6	22.35	35.6	9	19.4	21.51	18.2	3	8.10.8	15.40	10.0	21	9.11.1	23.17	11.5		
24	T	587	19.6	17.48	19.6	252	25.5	15.27	24.0	11	1 34.6	23.24	34.6	931	19.0	22.41	17.7	351	10.9	16.34	9.9	6	3.15.6	19	2 15.0		
25	T	640	19.2	18.40	19.4	350	25.1	16.29	23.5	1158	33.9	—	—	1044	18.5	23.44	17.3	440	10.7	17.25	9.7	7	6.6.15.4	20	1 14.9		
26	W	745	19.2	19.45	19.4	453	24.9	17.37	23.7	028	34.5	17.33.8	18.7	1149	18.1	—	—	536	10.3	18.24	9.5	7	7.38	15.3	21	4 15.0	
27	Th	854	19.4	20.59	19.5	6	3 25.2	18.46	24.5	142	34.5	14.23	34.8	059	17.4	13	9 18.3	650	10.0	19.39	9.4	8	5.15.6	18.25	10.2		
28	F	10	6 19.8	22.16	19.8	710	25.8	19.51	25.5	259	35.9	15.34	36.6	115	18.1	14.27	19.1	817	10.0	20.52	9.6	9	10.17	16.2	23.1	15.4	
29	S	1111	20.5	22.24	20.5	813	26.8	20.49	26.7	4	7 37.8	16.30	36.4	347	20.2	15.36	20.0	923	10.3	21.48	10.0	10	11.27	16.9	—	—	
30	S	12	8.21.2	—	—	911	27.7	21.41	27.9	5	6 39.3	17.33	39.8	419	19.2	16.37	21.0	1021	10.6	22.40	10.4	11	9.11.1	23.17	11.5	—	—
31	M	026	21.1	13	1 21.6	10	7 28.5	22.32	28.7	6	1 40.4	18.26	40.9	5	9 21.0	17.31	21.6	1116	10.8	23.30	10.8	12	5 17.8	13.26	18.4	12.5	12.5

JUNE

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE				LIVERPOOL				BRISTOL (King Road)				HULL				GREENOCK				LEITH				KINGSTOWN Dun Laoghaire					
		June 1954				June 1954				June 1954				June 1954				June 1954				June 1954				June 1954					
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.		
1	T	120	21.7	1350	22.0	1058	28.7	2322	29.0	655	41.1	1917	41.5	557	21.5	1824	21.7	—	—	—	—	153	18.3	1418	18.7	11	5	12.3	2327		
2	W	211	22.2	1438	22.1	1147	28.7	—	—	745	41.5	20	64.6	643	21.6	1914	21.4	0	17	11.2	13	4	10.7	240	18.6	15	9	18.6	1155		
3	Th	3	122.3	1593	22.0	0	920.1	1235	28.3	833	41.3	2052	41.4	786	21.1	2048	20.1	148	12.1	1443	10.4	412	18.2	1650	17.7	1	3	12.7	1338		
4	F	350	22.1	1677	21.7	055	20.1	1324	27.5	920	40.5	2136	40.4	8	921.1	2048	20.1	148	12.1	1443	10.4	412	18.2	1650	17.7	1	3	12.7	1338		
5	S	437	21.7	1651	21.2	140	28.3	1412	26.4	10	438.9	2219	38.8	850	20.5	2133	19.2	233	12.1	1531	10.1	459	17.7	1739	16.9	157	12.1	1529	10.6		
6	S	524	21.0	1732	20.4	228	27.1	15	025.3	1047	37.0	23	037.0	931	19.8	2218	18.3	358	11.0	1618	9.8	545	17.0	1827	15.9	251	12.1	1529	10.6		
7	M	612	20.2	1818	19.6	317	25.8	1552	24.1	1131	34.9	2343	35.0	1034	19.0	23	18.7.4	446	10.8	18	1	8.9	632	16.2	1920	15.1	346	11.5	1632	10.1	
8	T	7	519.3	19	6	18.9	411	24.5	1648	23.1	—	—	1217	33.1	11	2	18.1	—	—	—	—	724	15.3	2017	14.5	448	11.6	1738	9.8		
9	W	8	0	18.8	20	4	5	9	23.6	1749	22.7	034	33.4	1313	32.1	0	4	16.8	540	10.0	19	7	8.5	824	14.7	2117	14.2	555	10.6	1844	9.7
10	Th	9	1	18.5	2112	18.2	612	22.9	1852	22.7	135	32.6	1414	32.0	1	7	16.6	1	7	16.6	1	8.5	927	14.4	2215	14.2	659	10.3	1944	9.9	
11	F	10	5	18.5	2225	18.3	716	22.9	1949	23.2	239	32.5	1518	32.0	3	7	17.6	755	9.0	2116	8.9	1031	14.4	2310	14.6	758	10.2	2028	10.1		
12	S	11	2	19.0	2323	18.7	814	23.4	2040	24.0	344	33.2	1617	33.9	3	7	17.6	1038	9.1	2243	9.2	1121	9.5	3355	9.9	119	16.1	1424	16.3		
13	S	1150	19.5	—	—	9	3	23.9	2125	24.9	440	34.3	17	8	35.3	440	19.0	1121	9.5	3355	9.9	1121	9.5	3355	9.9	119	16.1	1424	16.3		
14	T	014	19.4	1236	20.0	946	26.4	22	4	45.7	531	35.4	1755	36.6	520	19.4	1745	19.0	—	—	—	—	12	3	9.5	234	16.9	15	6	16.7	
15	W	059	19.9	1316	20.5	1025	25.1	2243	26.4	615	36.5	1837	37.8	559	19.7	1826	19.2	1121	9.5	3355	9.9	1121	9.5	3355	9.9	119	16.1	1424	16.3		
16	Th	139	20.3	1353	20.8	11	3	25.7	2358	27.5	737	38.4	1956	39.9	635	19.9	1944	19.4	1121	9.5	3355	9.9	1121	9.5	3355	9.9	119	16.1	1424	16.3	
17	F	219	20.8	1429	21.1	1140	26.2	2358	27.5	816	38.9	2033	39.7	710	20.1	1944	19.4	1121	9.5	3355	9.9	1121	9.5	3355	9.9	119	16.1	1424	16.3		
18	S	258	21.0	15	3	21.3	036	27.7	1258	26.5	854	39.0	2112	40.5	820	20.4	2058	19.3	257	11.2	1535	10.0	549	16.9	1841	16.0	211	12.1	1551	10.9	
19	S	334	21.1	1538	21.3	114	27.8	1339	26.3	935	38.7	2253	38.8	820	20.4	2058	19.3	257	11.2	1535	10.0	549	16.9	1841	16.0	211	12.1	1551	10.8		
20	T	414	21.0	1617	21.2	114	27.8	1339	26.3	935	38.7	2253	38.8	820	20.4	2058	19.3	257	11.2	1535	10.0	549	16.9	1841	16.0	211	12.1	1551	10.7		
21	T	456	20.8	1657	21.0	114	27.8	1339	26.3	935	38.7	2253	38.8	820	20.4	2058	19.3	257	11.2	1535	10.0	549	16.9	1841	16.0	211	12.1	1551	10.7		
22	W	539	22.4	1739	20.8	239	27.3	1510	25.6	1056	37.1	2316	37.2	939	20.2	2224	18.6	428	11.1	17	10.1	634	16.5	1932	15.6	351	11.8	1746	10.5		
23	Th	625	20.1	1825	20.5	339	26.8	16	3	25.0	854	39.0	2112	40.5	820	20.4	2058	19.3	257	11.2	1535	10.0	549	16.9	1841	16.0	211	12.1	1551	10.5	
24	Th	718	19.8	1919	20.1	425	26.1	17	4	24.6	0	6	36.2	1236	18.7	—	—	620	10.2	1858	9.5	835	16.2	2032	15.4	480	11.5	1746	10.5		
25	F	818	19.5	2025	19.7	528	25.6	1810	24.5	1	7	35.3	1343	34.3	024	17.7	1236	18.7	738	9.0	2011	9.5	947	16.2	2242	15.9	7	9	11.2	1956	
26	S	929	19.6	2146	19.7	638	25.4	1920	25.0	2	19	35.2	1450	35.2	138	17.8	1359	18.7	738	9.0	2011	9.5	947	16.2	2242	15.9	7	9	11.2	1956	
27	S	1042	19.9	23	3	19.9	749	25.6	2026	25.8	334	36.0	16	6	36.5	251	18.4	1535	19.2	854	9.0	2118	9.7	11	2	16.6	2247	16.5	8	11.4	
28	M	1147	20.4	—	—	855	26.3	2126	26.8	443	37.4	1712	37.9	354	19.3	1622	19.8	10	9.9	2217	10.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
29	T	011	20.5	1447	20.9	955	27.0	2220	27.7	546	38.6	1811	39.0	450	20.1	1722	20.4	11	3	10.0	23	10.6	045	17.3	1315	17.6	10	9	11.7	2231	
30	W	1112	21.1	1340	21.2	1048	27.6	2310	28.4	043	39.7	19	5	40.0	541	20.7	1816	20.6	—	—	—	—	139	17.8	1410	17.9	11	11.7	2317	12.5	

JULY

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE				LIVERPOOL				BRISTOL (King Road)				HULL				GREENOCK				LEITH				KINGSTOWN Dun Laoghaire			
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.
1	Th	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.
2	F	2 621-6	1428 21-5			1 138	27-8	2357 28-8		734 40-5	1954 41-1			628 21-1	19 620-6			0 311-1	1258 10-1			227 18-2	15 018-0			1150 11-7			
3	S	255 21-8	1521 21-0			1254 27-8				822 40-8	2038 41-4			712 21-2	1951 20-3			050 11-1	1348 10-1			313 18-5	1547 18-0			0 312-7	1236 11-5		
4	S	340 21-7	1552 21-0			039 28-8	13 9 27-6			9 540-6	2120 41-0			753 21-2	2034 19-3			135 11-8	1434 10-1			357 18-5	1630 17-7			049 12-8	1324 11-4		
5	M	423 21-6	1633 21-4			123 28-8	1351 26-9			046 39-6	2159 39-8			832 21-0	2113 19-4			218 12-0	1519 9-0			438 18-1	1712 17-0			137 12-6	1411 11-1		
6	T	5 6 21-1	1711 21-0			2 47-7	1432 26-0			4 37-7	2235 38-4			9 20-5	2113 18-7			259 11-9	16 0 9-8			519 17-5	1754 16-3			226 12-3	1459 10-8		
7	W	547 20-5	1749 20-4			243 26-5	1514 25-0			11 0 36-5	23 9 36-6			946 19-9	2259 18-1			339 11-6	1636 9-5			559 16-7	1838 10-3			313 11-8	1546 10-3		
8	Th	627 19-9	1828 19-8			320 25-2	1557 23-9			1135 34-7	2347 34-6			1025 19-0	2311 17-4			420 11-0	1715 9-3			644 15-9	1926 14-9			4 311-2	1638 9-6		
9	F	753 18-5	20 3 18-3			5 52-8	1743 22-3			031 32-9	13 431-6			0 16-8	1210 17-1			554 9-6	1854 8-7			732 15-1	2016 14-4			459 10-5	1739 9-6		
10	S	848 18-1	2110 17-8			6 821-9	1848 22-1			126 31-5	14 531-1			1 4 16-8	1320 16-6			681 0-1	20 1 20-1			828 14-4	2110 14-1			6 010-0	1840 9-5		
11	S	956 18-0	2226 17-9			7 18 21-9	1953 22-7			334 31-1	1514 31-7			210 16-8	1834 16-7			758 8-8	2110 8-8			1036 14-1	23 814-5			8 3 9-7	1937 9-8		
12	T	11 0 18-5	2334 18-4			823 22-5	2031 23-8			344 31-9	1622 33-2			311 17-3	1939 17-2			9 4 8-9	22 5 9-1			1139 14-5	—			855 10-0	2111 10-6		
13	M	1158 19-2	—			918 23-5	2140 24-9			450 33-5	1722 35-0			4 318-1	1934 17-8			10 3 9-0	2251 9-6			0 115-1	1234 15-1			943 10-3	2154 11-2		
14	W	031 19-3	1249 20-0			10 4 24-6	2222 26-2			546 35-5	1814 37-1			450 18-8	1722 18-5			1055 9-2	2330 9-9			048 15-8	1322 15-7			1033 10-7	2232 11-6		
15	Th	118 20-1	1333 20-6			1047 25-7	23 3 27-4			635 37-3	1859 39-1			532 19-4	18 619-1			1142 9-2	—			133 16-4	14 616-4			11 2 11-0	23 9 12-0		
16	F	2 20-7	1412 21-1			1126 26-5	2341 28-2			721 39-0	1941 40-4			651 20-7	1927 20-0			046 10-4	1313 9-4			253 17-6	1529 17-4			1142 11-3	2348 12-4		
17	S	241 21-1	1448 21-5			—	12 4 27-2			8 240-3	2021 41-3			651 20-7	1927 20-0			046 10-4	1313 9-4			253 17-6	1529 17-4			—	1220 11-4		
18	S	331 21-4	1525 21-8			018 28-8	1244 27-8			843 41-2	21 241-8			728 21-2	20 520-3			124 10-9	1357 9-7			330 18-0	16 817-6			024 12-6	1259 11-4		
19	T	4 1 21-6	16 4 21-9			059 29-3	1324 28-1			925 41-0	2143 41-5			8 621-6	2042 20-3			2 411-2	1440 10-0			4 918-2	1649 17-5			1 5 12-8	1331 11-6		
20	T	441 21-5	1644 21-9			139 29-3	14 4 27-6			10 540-6	2222 40-8			844 21-7	2121 20-1			246 11-0	1521 10-2			51 18-3	1731 17-2			149 12-9	1426 11-5		
21	W	522 21-2	1724 21-7			220 28-8	1446 27-0			1042 39-7	23 139-4			925 21-4	22 219-5			320 11-7	16 3 10-5			533 17-9	1817 16-7			239 12-7	1514 11-4		
22	Th	6 4 20-7	18 6 21-3			3 57-9	1535 25-9			1121 37-9	2343 37-3			1010 20-7	2251 18-6			412 11-6	1644 10-5			019 17-5	19 716-0			325 12-4	16 9 11-0		
23	F	649 20-2	1855 20-5			357 26-6	1632 25-0			—	—			11 2 19-6	2348 17-8			5 011-0	1727 10-2			712 16-9	20 215-5			425 11-8	1714 10-7		
24	S	744 19-5	1959 19-6			459 25-3	1739 24-2			034 35-2	13 634-0			—	—			556 10-2	1820 9-8			929 15-8	2220 15-3			534 11-3	1826 10-6		
25	S	856 19-0	2120 19-2			614 24-3	1855 23-9			144 33-7	1423 33-4			1 4 17-3	1339 17-9			7 6 9-5	1931 9-3			029 15-8	2220 15-3			650 10-9	1936 10-8		
26	M	1017 19-0	2248 19-5			735 24-2	2014 24-7			310 33-9	1547 34-5			226 17-5	15 418-1			836 9-2	2055 9-4			—	—			8 510-9	2038 11-2		
27	T	1132 19-7	—			850 25-1	2119 25-9			432 35-7	17 356-6			338 18-3	1620 18-8			957 9-2	22 6 10-4			—	—			911 11-1	2136 11-7		
28	W	0 2 20-3	1236 20-4			951 26-1	2214 27-2			440 37-6	18 538-8			439 19-3	1717 19-5			11 7 9-5	23 4 9-8			035 16-6	1321 16-9			10 811-3	2226 12-2		
29	Th	1 6 20-9	1331 20-9			1042 27-0	23 2 28-2			540 37-6	1858 40-5			439 19-3	1717 19-5			12 2 9-6	2355 10-9			218 17-3	14 617-4			1058 11-5	2311 12-6		
30	F	157 21-3	1417 21-3			627 27-7	2344 28-7			637 39-4	1943 41-4			530 20-5	18 920-0			—	—			331 18-0	1450 17-6			1144 11-6	2352 12-8		
31	S	243 21-5	1458 21-5			—	12 8 27-9			8 7 41-1	2023 41-9			657 21-3	1935 20-3			041 11-4	1337 9-8			3 218-5	1532 17-8			—	1223 11-6		

AUGUST

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL (King Road)		HULL		GREENOCK		LEITH		KINGSTOWN Dún Laoghaire	
		Mn.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.
		ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.
1	S	323.21.6	1533.21.6	023.29.0	1247.27.9	845.41.1	2058.41.7	734.21.4	2012.20.1	123.11.7	1418.9.8	338.18.5	16.7.17.6	034.12.0	13.1.11.5
2	M	4.12.1.5	16.32.1.5	059.28.8	1323.27.5	920.40.5	2133.40.7	810.21.4	2044.19.8	2.4.11.9	1456.9.9	414.18.3	16.42.17.2	114.12.8	1340.11.4
3	T	436.21.2	1642.21.2	134.28.1	1358.26.8	954.39.4	22.2.39.4	843.21.0	2116.19.4	239.11.8	1537.9.8	450.17.8	17.19.16.9	156.12.4	1419.11.0
4	W	10.20.7	1714.21.0	2.82.0	1432.25.9	1022.37.9	2230.37.6	916.20.4	2147.18.8	313.11.5	1558.9.8	526.17.1	17.57.15.9	236.11.9	1459.10.7
5	Th	544.20.2	1746.20.3	241.25.7	15.734.6	1050.35.9	2259.35.5	931.19.5	2221.18.1	349.11.1	1631.9.7	6.5.16.2	18.38.15.2	318.11.3	1540.10.2
6	F	015.19.5	1821.19.4	318.24.2	1546.23.4	1119.33.8	2333.33.2	1028.18.4	23.1.17.3	428.10.5	171.7.9	648.15.3	19.20.14.6	4.3.10.5	1629.9.8
7	S	051.18.6	19.5.18.4	4.5.22.7	1640.22.2	1157.31.8	—	1116.17.2	2352.16.0	91.9.7	1749.9.1	735.14.6	20.7.14.2	454.9.9	1730.9.6
8	S	736.17.9	20.5.17.6	5.3.21.5	1746.21.5	019.31.0	1255.30.2	—	1222.16.2	6.2.9.2	1842.8.8	834.14.0	21.6.13.9	0.6.9.4	1839.9.5
9	M	841.17.5	2139.17.9	621.20.9	19.3.21.7	126.29.7	1412.30.0	1.2.16.2	1471.15.9	7.0.8.8	1954.8.7	946.13.8	22.16.14.1	722.9.4	1944.10.0
10	T	10.5.17.7	2257.17.9	743.21.3	2016.22.9	252.29.9	1540.31.3	219.16.4	15.7.19.4	813.8.6	2123.9.1	11.5.14.1	23.24.14.7	825.9.8	2039.10.6
11	W	1122.18.2	—	831.22.8	2112.24.5	456.32.1	1654.34.3	326.17.3	16.7.17.5	933.8.8	2223.9.5	—	12.6.14.9	017.10.3	2124.11.3
12	Th	0.4.18.7	1217.19.3	942.24.5	22.0.26.2	521.35.1	1752.37.2	421.18.4	1658.18.0	1035.9.0	23.8.10.0	020.15.4	12.59.15.7	1042.11.5	2246.12.5
13	F	055.19.6	13.8.20.3	1026.26.0	2239.27.9	615.37.9	1838.39.7	5.7.19.6	1744.19.6	1127.9.3	2349.10.4	1.7.10.4	13.45.17.7	1042.11.5	2246.12.5
14	S	140.20.7	1350.21.1	11.4.27.3	2319.29.3	7.0.40.2	1921.41.6	549.20.7	1826.20.5	—	1212.9.4	150.17.4	14.47.17.5	118.11.9	2322.13.0
15	S	221.21.4	1428.21.8	1144.28.5	2358.30.2	742.42.0	20.4.43.2	630.21.7	19.6.21.1	029.10.9	1256.9.6	23.1.18.2	15.6.18.0	1154.12.3	—
16	M	259.22.0	15.4.22.3	1224.29.2	14.24.20.4	824.43.1	2045.43.7	710.22.4	1044.21.5	153.11.7	1421.10.3	3.9.19.0	15.47.18.3	0.2.13.3	1234.12.4
17	T	339.22.1	1545.22.6	038.30.6	13.2.20.4	9.6.43.3	2127.43.7	748.22.8	2059.21.0	234.12.0	15.2.10.7	433.10.2	16.27.18.3	041.13.5	1314.12.4
18	W	419.22.2	1635.22.7	119.30.5	1343.28.9	946.42.8	22.7.42.5	828.22.8	2059.21.0	9.8.22.3	1338.9.9	350.15.2	17.10.17.9	125.13.5	1357.12.3
19	Th	459.21.7	17.32.2.4	159.29.7	1424.27.9	1022.41.0	2241.40.4	9.8.22.3	2139.20.2	314.12.0	1540.11.9	520.18.7	17.55.17.2	215.13.3	1446.12.0
20	F	539.21.2	1745.21.8	243.28.4	15.9.26.6	1058.38.7	2318.37.5	953.21.1	2224.19.0	356.11.7	1618.10.9	6.7.17.9	18.44.16.4	3.4.12.7	1634.11.5
21	S	621.20.3	1833.20.6	332.26.5	16.3.24.8	1138.35.1	—	1045.19.5	2219.17.7	443.11.0	17.1.10.5	8.4.15.8	19.38.15.5	4.4.11.9	1644.11.0
22	S	713.19.2	1937.19.3	438.24.5	1716.23.5	0.7.34.2	1235.32.8	1154.17.9	—	536.10.1	1752.9.9	8.4.15.8	20.46.14.9	518.11.2	18.2.10.7
23	M	825.18.4	21.7.18.6	559.23.1	1842.13.1	121.31.9	14.2.31.7	033.16.8	1328.17.0	646.9.0	1856.9.3	026.15.1	22.7.14.8	640.10.6	1921.10.8
24	T	958.18.3	2240.19.0	721.23.2	20.7.24.0	3.0.31.9	1540.33.1	2.7.16.8	15.3.17.4	838.8.6	2042.9.2	1054.15.2	23.22.15.5	8.2.10.7	2030.11.3
25	W	1121.19.0	2328.19.6	837.24.4	2114.25.6	428.34.4	17.0.35.9	328.17.7	1615.18.3	1010.8.9	22.4.9.7	025.16.3	13.4.16.6	911.11.1	2127.11.9
26	Th	—	1227.20.0	946.25.9	22.6.27.2	535.37.7	1759.38.9	428.19.0	1710.19.3	11.9.9.3	23.0.10.3	120.17.2	13.55.17.1	1050.11.7	2217.12.5
27	F	057.20.6	1318.20.8	1031.27.2	2247.28.4	627.39.6	1846.40.8	516.20.1	1755.20.0	1155.9.6	2344.10.8	2.6.17.0	14.35.17.5	1128.11.9	2258.12.8
28	S	145.21.2	14.0.21.2	1110.28.0	2324.28.9	7.9.40.9	1925.41.8	568.21.0	1834.20.4	—	1235.9.8	244.18.3	15.9.17.6	1158.11.9	—
29	M	223.21.5	1434.21.5	1144.28.2	2358.29.1	745.41.4	20.0.42.2	036.21.5	1910.20.5	028.11.4	1310.9.8	317.18.4	15.40.17.5	043.13.0	1233.11.9
30	S	258.21.6	15.7.21.7	—	1218.28.3	818.41.4	2031.41.9	711.21.7	1942.20.5	1.5.11.4	1352.9.8	347.18.2	16.11.17.3	059.12.8	13.4.11.7
31	T	330.21.5	1538.21.6	032.28.7	1250.27.9	850.40.9	21.1.41.1	744.21.6	2012.20.5	142.11.6	1423.10.0	—	—	—	—

SEPTEMBER

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE			LIVERPOOL			BRISTOL (King Road)			HULL			GREENOCK			LEITH			KINGSTOWN Dun Laoghaire		
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.
1	W	4 12.4	1.6	9.1	1 3.2	1.3	27.3	9 18.4	0.2	37.9	8 16.2	2.0	40.9	2 15.1	1.5	14.5	4 20.1	1.7	16.3	12 12.4	1.3	16.4
2	F	4 29.1	1.0	16.3	1 3.2	1.3	27.3	9 18.4	0.2	37.9	8 16.2	2.0	40.9	2 15.1	1.5	14.5	4 20.1	1.7	16.3	12 12.4	1.3	16.4
3	F	4 57.2	1.0	16.3	1 3.2	1.3	27.3	9 18.4	0.2	37.9	8 16.2	2.0	40.9	2 15.1	1.5	14.5	4 20.1	1.7	16.3	12 12.4	1.3	16.4
4	S	5 26.1	1.9	17.4	0.1	19.6	23.2	24.4	1.5	23.4	1.5	18.5	23.0	1.7	16.3	9.7	6.1	1.5	1.4	3.1	1.0	1.6
5	S	5 59.1	1.9	17.4	0.1	19.6	23.2	24.4	1.5	23.4	1.5	18.5	23.0	1.7	16.3	9.7	6.1	1.5	1.4	3.1	1.0	1.6
6	M	6 42.1	1.8	18.0	1.8	4.4	1.5	22.8	1.5	22.8	1.5	18.5	23.0	1.7	16.3	9.7	6.1	1.5	1.4	3.1	1.0	1.6
7	M	7 13.1	1.2	20.3	1.7	5.3	2.0	1.7	5.3	2.0	1.7	5.3	2.0	1.7	5.3	2.0	1.7	5.3	2.0	1.7	5.3	2.0
8	W	7 43.1	1.2	20.3	1.7	5.3	2.0	1.7	5.3	2.0	1.7	5.3	2.0	1.7	5.3	2.0	1.7	5.3	2.0	1.7	5.3	2.0
9	W	8 17.2	2.2	13.7	5.7	6.2	1.0	10.9	2.2	5.7	6.2	1.0	10.9	2.2	5.7	6.2	1.0	10.9	2.2	5.7	6.2	1.0
10	Th	8 37.1	1.7	8.2	2.0	4.4	2.5	8.2	2.0	4.4	2.5	8.2	2.0	4.4	2.5	8.2	2.0	4.4	2.5	8.2	2.0	4.4
11	F	8 52.1	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	S	9 24.1	2.0	12.6	2.0	3.2	2.7	9.2	2.8	2.7	9.2	2.8	2.7	9.2	2.8	2.7	9.2	2.8	2.7	9.2	2.8	2.7
13	S	10 21.1	1.3	19.1	2.1	1.3	2.1	10.9	2.2	5.7	6.2	1.0	10.9	2.2	5.7	6.2	1.0	10.9	2.2	5.7	6.2	1.0
14	T	10 52.1	1.3	19.1	2.1	1.3	2.1	10.9	2.2	5.7	6.2	1.0	10.9	2.2	5.7	6.2	1.0	10.9	2.2	5.7	6.2	1.0
15	T	11 21.1	2.5	14.8	2.2	0.5	3.1	11.2	2.5	0.5	3.1	11.2	2.5	0.5	3.1	11.2	2.5	0.5	3.1	11.2	2.5	0.5
16	Th	11 52.1	2.2	1.6	0.3	2.7	3.1	11.2	2.5	0.5	3.1	11.2	2.5	0.5	3.1	11.2	2.5	0.5	3.1	11.2	2.5	0.5
17	F	12 20.1	2.4	16.2	2.7	1.3	2.9	12.2	2.4	1.3	2.9	12.2	2.4	1.3	2.9	12.2	2.4	1.3	2.9	12.2	2.4	1.3
18	F	13 01.1	2.4	16.2	2.7	1.3	2.9	12.2	2.4	1.3	2.9	12.2	2.4	1.3	2.9	12.2	2.4	1.3	2.9	12.2	2.4	1.3
19	S	13 32.1	2.0	18.6	2.0	3.1	2.5	13.3	2.0	3.1	2.5	13.3	2.0	3.1	2.5	13.3	2.0	3.1	2.5	13.3	2.0	3.1
20	S	14 03.1	2.0	18.6	2.0	3.1	2.5	13.3	2.0	3.1	2.5	13.3	2.0	3.1	2.5	13.3	2.0	3.1	2.5	13.3	2.0	3.1
21	T	14 34.1	2.0	18.6	2.0	3.1	2.5	13.3	2.0	3.1	2.5	13.3	2.0	3.1	2.5	13.3	2.0	3.1	2.5	13.3	2.0	3.1
22	W	15 05.1	1.8	22.3	1.8	5.1	2.2	15.1	1.8	5.1	2.2	15.1	1.8	5.1	2.2	15.1	1.8	5.1	2.2	15.1	1.8	5.1
23	Th	15 36.1	1.8	22.3	1.8	5.1	2.2	15.1	1.8	5.1	2.2	15.1	1.8	5.1	2.2	15.1	1.8	5.1	2.2	15.1	1.8	5.1
24	F	16 07.1	1.8	22.3	1.8	5.1	2.2	15.1	1.8	5.1	2.2	15.1	1.8	5.1	2.2	15.1	1.8	5.1	2.2	15.1	1.8	5.1
25	F	16 38.1	2.3	1.0	4.0	1.2	2.5	16.3	2.3	1.2	2.5	16.3	2.3	1.2	2.5	16.3	2.3	1.2	2.5	16.3	2.3	1.2
26	S	17 09.1	2.3	1.0	4.0	1.2	2.5	16.3	2.3	1.2	2.5	16.3	2.3	1.2	2.5	16.3	2.3	1.2	2.5	16.3	2.3	1.2
27	S	17 40.1	2.3	1.0	4.0	1.2	2.5	16.3	2.3	1.2	2.5	16.3	2.3	1.2	2.5	16.3	2.3	1.2	2.5	16.3	2.3	1.2
28	T	18 11.1	2.3	1.0	4.0	1.2	2.5	16.3	2.3	1.2	2.5	16.3	2.3	1.2	2.5	16.3	2.3	1.2	2.5	16.3	2.3	1.2
29	W	18 42.1	2.3	1.0	4.0	1.2	2.5	16.3	2.3	1.2	2.5	16.3	2.3	1.2	2.5	16.3	2.3	1.2	2.5	16.3	2.3	1.2
30	Th	19 13.1	2.3	1.0	4.0	1.2	2.5	16.3	2.3	1.2	2.5	16.3	2.3	1.2	2.5	16.3	2.3	1.2	2.5	16.3	2.3	1.2

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	LONDON BRIDGE			LIVERPOOL			BRISTOL (Kings Road)			HULL			GREENOCK			LEITH			KINGSTOWN Dun Laoghaire			
	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	
1	351.21.3	16.5	21.4	057.27.1	131.5	27.0	9.6	39.0	211.4	38.0	820.20.4	203.4	20.0	217.10.9	144.4	10.4	423.17.0	164.1	16.7	125.11.8	1330	11.7
2	418.20.8	19.3	20.8	126.25.9	134.5	25.9	920.37.5	223.9	36.9	851.19.6	21.1	01.9	3.2	249.10.7	151.2	10.4	5.1	16.3	171.5	16.1	2.3	11.3
3	446.10.2	17.8	19.8	159.24.4	142.2	24.7	955.35.3	231.1	33.9	923.18.6	213.3	18.6	3.2	322.10.2	154.6	10.2	62.8	14.8	183.6	14.7	24.4	10.7
4	559.19.2	17.4	18.6	241.23.0	150.2	23.0	1025.32.9	225.1	31.7	10.2	17.5	22.2	17.7	4.4	9.6	17.6	7.5	14.1	193.2	14.2	33.5	10.6
5	61.18.3	16.4	17.8	337.21.8	161.2	22.2	1118.31.0	235.3	29.8	1056.16.4	23.7	16.8	45.3	9.6	17.1	9.5	8.2	14.0	200.0	14.2	55.2	9.7
6	65.17.6	16.5	17.8	453.20.8	173.2	22.0	127.29.6	141.9	30.7	025.16.4	134.9	16.7	0.5	54.5	9.3	18.1	9.5	9.3	215.4	14.7	71.1	10.1
7	81.17.3	16.5	17.8	621.21.3	185.4	22.9	3.8	31.9	155.0	34.0	157.16.7	15.3	17.6	8.5	9.1	19.2	9.4	10.5	15.1	23.1	15.6	81.7
8	94.17.8	16.5	17.8	740.22.9	20.2	22.8	82.31.9	155.0	34.0	3.8	18.6	15.5	19.3	9.4	9.6	22.7	10.5	11.5	16.2	23.3	16.8	9.3
9	11.19.0	23.4	20.0	839.25.0	205.5	27.1	43.35.6	156.3	37.8	4.5	20.3	16.7	20.3	9.4	10.0	22.5	11.1	0.2	18.1	13.3	18.3	10.2
10	157.20.2	—	—	9.50.27.7	214.0	28.8	5.8	39.1	174.3	40.8	4.5	21.9	17.3	11.1	14.1	10.4	2.3	11.6	14.1	18.9	10.5	10.5
11	036.21.1	12.4	11.4	10.9	28.9	22.4	30.3	6.4	17.1	182.0	42.9	54.1	23.0	116.1	12.0	—	0.2	19.8	14.5	19.2	12.0	13.5
12	118.21.9	13.2	12.2	105.130.1	23.8	31.1	649.43.3	191.2	44.7	6.2	23.7	18.6	22.8	116.1	12.0	—	0.2	19.8	14.5	19.2	12.0	13.5
13	159.22.3	12.1	12.9	113.5	30.7	23.5	31.3	73.5	44.3	195.6	44.7	71.2	23.7	193.7	22.0	—	0.2	19.8	14.5	19.2	12.0	13.5
14	242.22.7	14.5	13.2	—	—	—	81.7	44.3	20.4	44.4	75.6	23.3	20.8	22.0	24.4	11.8	14.9	12.0	44.7	17.1	11.8	33.7
15	326.22.9	15.4	13.2	038.30.7	13.2	20.9	9.1	43.6	22.2	64.0	84.2	22.1	20.5	21.0	24.4	11.8	14.9	12.0	44.7	17.1	11.8	33.7
16	4.9	22.3	16.9	124.20.3	134.5	28.6	94.1	41.6	22.2	64.0	84.2	22.1	20.5	21.0	24.4	11.8	14.9	12.0	44.7	17.1	11.8	33.7
17	45.21.5	17.6	11.6	31.27.5	143.5	27.0	102.3	39.0	22.5	13.6	102.5	18.7	22.4	18.3	419.10.5	16.1	11.3	64.0	16.4	18.5	15.9	45.3
18	538.20.4	18.9	20.4	3.7	25.5	15.3	11.8	—	12	5.3	11.35	17.2	23.4	17.2	517	0.6	17.1	9.8	9	14.8	212.1	15.3
19	632.19.0	19.1	19.1	416.23.6	164.3	23.6	11.8	35.7	23.4	33.6	102.5	18.7	23.4	17.2	517	0.6	17.1	9.8	9	14.8	212.1	15.3
20	742.18.1	20.0	18.5	535.22.5	18	9	23.1	—	—	—	114	16.9	143.1	17.0	835	8.7	19.5	9.4	102.1	14.5	233.1	15.3
21	073.17.8	22	5	18.8	7	22.9	103.25	32.6	33.4	161.4	35.4	235	17.5	153.4	18.1	942	9.1	21.25	9.6	112.4	15.5	
22	103.18.1	23.4	19.6	812.24.1	203.25	25.3	449	36.5	175.0	38.0	336	18.7	162.2	19.1	1027	9.7	22.13	10.1	—	—	12.18	16.1
23	114.19.3	—	—	9	4	25.5	212.2	26.4	—	—	5	0	20.5	17.3	20.0	11.7	9.9	22.36	10.6	032	16.6	
24	0	20.3	12.7	944	26.7	22	27.3	535	38.6	175.4	39.7	424	19.7	17	22.0	11.7	9.9	22.36	10.6	032	16.6	
25	050.20.7	13	6	16.0	101.9	27.5	22.3	27.7	61.5	39.9	185.8	40.5	19	24.0	7	22.0	11.7	9.9	22.36	10.6	032	16.6
26	134.21.0	13.8	12.1	104.9	27.9	23	52.7	749	40.5	192.4	20.7	619	21.1	18.1	21.1	01.3	10.9	12.4	10.2	154	17.4	
27	154.21.4	14	9	21.3	114	28.1	23.35	27.6	170	40.5	193.2	40.1	619	21.1	18.1	21.1	01.3	10.9	12.4	10.2	154	17.4
28	223.21.3	14.3	11.8	—	—	—	747	40.5	20.3	39.9	653	20.9	19.1	20.8	048	10.8	13.5	10.4	255	17.1	5.8	17.4
29	231.21.4	15	18.1	0.5	27.3	12.2	12.7	—	—	—	726	20.4	19.4	20.8	048	10.8	13.5	10.4	255	17.1	5.8	17.4
30	350.21.4	15.4	11.2	034	26.6	15.1	27.3	84.1	39.0	20.8	37.8	759	19.9	20	6.20	150	10.5	14	9	10.6	359	16.7
31	369.21.0	16.1	40.7	1	5	25.8	13.2	20.5	9	0	37.5	830	19.2	20.3	19.7	22.3	10.3	14.40	10.7	43.8	16.3	10.6

NOVEMBER

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE			LIVERPOOL			BRISTOL (King Road)			HULL			GREENOCK			LEITH			KINGSTOWN <i>Dún Laoghaire</i>		
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.
1	M	418 20.4	1647 19.7	ft.	139 24.8	1359 25.5	ft.	937 35.8	2153 34.4	9 3 18.5	21 6 19.2	259 10.2	1516 10.7	259 10.2	1516 10.7	520 15.6	1723 15.8	218 10.8	1432 11.5	ft.	ft.	ft.
2	T	453 19.5	1731 18.6	ft.	121 23.7	1444 24.5	ft.	1011 34.0	2235 32.7	942 17.7	2144 18.5	342 10.1	1558 10.6	342 10.1	1558 10.6	6 7 15.0	18 3 15.3	3 8 10.4	1522 11.2	ft.	ft.	ft.
3	T	536 18.8	1822 18.2	ft.	317 22.7	1544 23.6	ft.	11 0 32.4	2334 31.5	1031 16.9	2234 17.7	429 10.0	1644 10.4	429 10.0	1644 10.4	7 0 14.6	18 55 14.9	4 7 10.1	1620 11.0	ft.	ft.	ft.
4	Th	630 18.2	1928 17.8	ft.	428 22.0	1653 23.2	ft.	11 0 32.4	2334 31.5	1137 16.4	2341 17.4	521 9.8	1740 10.2	521 9.8	1740 10.2	8 1 14.3	19 59 14.8	5 15 10.0	1728 11.0	ft.	ft.	ft.
5	F	725 17.9	2047 18.0	ft.	541 22.1	18 7 23.7	ft.	056 31.1	1340 31.9	1 6 17.6	1420 17.6	622 9.6	1851 10.0	622 9.6	1851 10.0	9 6 14.6	21 6 15.1	6 31 10.3	1836 11.3	ft.	ft.	ft.
6	S	850 18.1	22 3 18.8	ft.	654 23.1	1918 24.9	ft.	229 32.7	15 6 34.4	1 6 17.6	1420 17.6	744 9.0	2026 10.2	744 9.0	2026 10.2	10 13 15.2	22 16 15.8	7 37 10.8	1939 11.9	ft.	ft.	ft.
7	S	1013 19.0	23 7 20.0	ft.	758 24.9	2017 26.7	ft.	345 35.6	1616 37.6	227 18.7	1523 19.1	9 0 9.9	2132 10.8	9 0 9.9	2132 10.8	11 15 16.1	23 22 17.0	8 28 11.6	2034 12.5	ft.	ft.	ft.
8	M	1118 20.1	23 59 20.0	ft.	851 26.9	21 9 28.4	ft.	444 38.7	17 11 40.2	331 20.2	1616 20.6	1041 10.8	2314 11.7	1041 10.8	2314 11.7	12 22 18.0	24 17 17.2	9 14 12.3	2124 13.0	ft.	ft.	ft.
9	M	—	—	ft.	939 28.6	21 59 29.7	ft.	534 41.0	18 0 44.1	428 21.7	17 6 21.7	1127 11.2	—	1127 11.2	—	114 18.9	1346 18.7	10 38 13.5	22 53 13.6	ft.	ft.	ft.
10	W	048 21.6	13 22 21.9	ft.	1028 29.8	2248 30.3	ft.	710 43.3	19 36 43.8	520 22.7	17 51 22.4	0 5 11.8	1214 11.6	0 5 11.8	1214 11.6	249 19.6	15 14 19.2	0 28 13.3	1250 13.4	ft.	ft.	ft.
11	Th	135 22.1	13 52 22.6	ft.	1112 30.4	2336 30.4	ft.	623 42.4	19 47 43.2	610 23.1	18 35 22.7	0 5 11.8	1214 11.6	0 5 11.8	1214 11.6	249 19.6	15 14 19.2	0 28 13.3	1250 13.4	ft.	ft.	ft.
12	F	220 22.5	1440 23.0	ft.	1158 30.4	—	ft.	756 43.2	21 11 42.5	745 22.4	20 1 22.1	145 11.7	1254 12.3	145 11.7	1254 12.3	341 19.1	16 1 18.7	1 21 12.8	1342 13.2	ft.	ft.	ft.
13	S	3 52.6	1528 23.0	ft.	1255 29.9	1246 20.9	ft.	843 43.2	21 11 42.5	834 21.4	2044 21.3	233 11.1	1429 12.3	233 11.1	1429 12.3	434 18.5	16 50 18.2	2 19 12.2	1440 12.8	ft.	ft.	ft.
14	S	350 22.3	1618 22.5	ft.	113 28.8	1333 28.9	ft.	927 41.7	21 55 40.4	923 20.1	21 58 20.3	321 11.1	1514 12.3	321 11.1	1514 12.3	526 17.5	17 40 17.3	3 21 11.5	1544 12.3	ft.	ft.	ft.
15	M	436 21.5	17 8 21.6	ft.	2 3 27.4	1421 27.5	ft.	1010 39.6	2240 31.8	1015 18.7	22 12 18.0	5 6 9.8	16 53 11.1	5 6 9.8	16 53 11.1	622 16.4	18 33 16.5	4 34 10.8	1655 11.8	ft.	ft.	ft.
16	T	524 20.4	18 20 20.4	ft.	256 25.7	1516 25.9	ft.	1057 37.0	2231 34.8	1116 17.4	2312 18.0	5 6 9.8	16 53 11.1	5 6 9.8	16 53 11.1	829 14.9	2044 15.1	5 50 10.0	1811 11.4	ft.	ft.	ft.
17	W	615 19.4	19 3 19.4	ft.	356 24.0	1618 24.4	ft.	1150 34.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1138 15.3	23 53 15.8	8 56 11.2	2111 11.7	ft.	ft.	ft.
18	Th	715 18.6	20 13 18.7	ft.	5 5 23.1	1730 23.6	ft.	1258 32.6	12 53 32.9	015 17.3	1344 16.7	1027 9.9	2219 10.2	1027 9.9	2219 10.2	1285 15.8	24 53 15.8	9 37 11.5	2152 11.8	ft.	ft.	ft.
19	F	815 18.0	21 25 18.5	ft.	6 19 22.8	1845 23.5	ft.	140 31.7	1410 32.6	015 17.3	1344 16.7	111 3 10.3	23 3 10.5	111 3 10.3	23 3 10.5	1421 16.5	25 53 15.8	10 40 12.0	23 0 11.7	ft.	ft.	ft.
20	S	950 18.0	22 34 18.8	ft.	726 23.4	1950 24.1	ft.	256 32.5	12 53 32.9	015 17.3	1344 16.7	128 10.5	2342 10.6	128 10.5	2342 10.6	154 16.6	26 14 17.1	11 7 12.1	2333 11.6	ft.	ft.	ft.
21	S	1057 18.6	23 57 19.4	ft.	823 24.4	2046 24.7	ft.	359 34.2	13 25 33.5	015 17.3	1344 16.7	138 10.5	2342 10.6	138 10.5	2342 10.6	154 16.6	26 14 17.1	11 7 12.1	2333 11.6	ft.	ft.	ft.
22	M	1148 19.3	—	ft.	9 8 25.4	21 26 25.7	ft.	453 36.1	17 14 37.0	015 17.3	1344 16.7	148 10.5	2342 10.6	148 10.5	2342 10.6	154 16.6	26 14 17.1	11 7 12.1	2333 11.6	ft.	ft.	ft.
23	T	011 19.9	12 29 19.9	ft.	946 26.9	22 39 26.4	ft.	538 37.6	17 57 38.2	015 17.3	1344 16.7	158 10.5	2342 10.6	158 10.5	2342 10.6	154 16.6	26 14 17.1	11 7 12.1	2333 11.6	ft.	ft.	ft.
24	W	049 20.4	13 6 20.4	ft.	1021 26.9	23 39 26.4	ft.	617 38.7	18 34 38.7	015 17.3	1344 16.7	168 10.5	2342 10.6	168 10.5	2342 10.6	154 16.6	26 14 17.1	11 7 12.1	2333 11.6	ft.	ft.	ft.
25	Th	133 20.8	13 42 20.8	ft.	1057 27.5	24 39 26.4	ft.	632 39.3	19 7 39.2	015 17.3	1344 16.7	178 10.5	2342 10.6	178 10.5	2342 10.6	154 16.6	26 14 17.1	11 7 12.1	2333 11.6	ft.	ft.	ft.
26	F	152 21.1	14 26 21.1	ft.	1129 27.7	25 39 26.4	ft.	724 39.8	19 38.9	015 17.3	1344 16.7	188 10.5	2342 10.6	188 10.5	2342 10.6	154 16.6	26 14 17.1	11 7 12.1	2333 11.6	ft.	ft.	ft.
27	S	259 21.2	15 26 21.0	ft.	12 28 27.7	26 39 26.4	ft.	826 39.7	20 38.9	015 17.3	1344 16.7	198 10.5	2342 10.6	198 10.5	2342 10.6	154 16.6	26 14 17.1	11 7 12.1	2333 11.6	ft.	ft.	ft.
28	S	359 21.2	15 26 21.0	ft.	019 26.4	27 39 26.4	ft.	826 39.7	20 38.9	015 17.3	1344 16.7	208 10.5	2342 10.6	208 10.5	2342 10.6	154 16.6	26 14 17.1	11 7 12.1	2333 11.6	ft.	ft.	ft.
29	M	339 21.0	16 0 20.7	ft.	051 26.0	28 39 26.4	ft.	858 38.3	21 14 37.2	015 17.3	1344 16.7	218 10.5	2342 10.6	218 10.5	2342 10.6	154 16.6	26 14 17.1	11 7 12.1	2333 11.6	ft.	ft.	ft.
30	T	4 2 20.6	16 36 20.1	ft.	128 25.5	29 39 26.4	ft.	931 37.2	21 50 36.0	015 17.3	1344 16.7	228 10.5	2342 10.6	228 10.5	2342 10.6	154 16.6	26 14 17.1	11 7 12.1	2333 11.6	ft.	ft.	ft.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE			LIVERPOOL			BRISTOL (King Road)			HULL			GREENOCK			LEITH			KINGSTOWN Dun Laoghaire										
		December 1954			December 1954			December 1954			December 1954			December 1954			December 1954			December 1954										
Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.									
1	W	437	19	1718	10	4	2	9	24	7	1420	26	10	9	36	0	23	3	5	0	23	10	7	1456	11	1	1			
2	F	516	19	18	5	100	27	24	1	1319	25	3	103	34	9	23	2	33	8	9	28	10	5	1547	11	7	5			
3	T	6	19	2	1859	18	354	23	5	1017	44	9	1043	33	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
4	S	7	1	18	20	4	185	45	23	1723	24	6	1024	33	8	2	158	33	5	1024	19	10	1754	11	1	1				
5	S	8	19	18	21	185	6	8	23	5	1832	25	0	140	33	4	134	36	2	1041	25	9	1647	11	7	5				
6	M	9	27	19	22	19	6	7	15	1041	25	9	128	34	8	3	109	38	5	1039	38	5	1647	11	7	5				
7	M	10	41	19	22	19	6	7	15	1041	25	9	128	34	8	3	109	38	5	1039	38	5	1647	11	7	5				
8	T	10	41	19	22	19	6	7	15	1041	25	9	128	34	8	3	109	38	5	1039	38	5	1647	11	7	5				
9	W	11	47	20	7	328	20	4	8	18	25	7	204	27	4	6	37	0	136	40	1	174	10	10	1754	11	1	1		
10	T	12	45	21	1	24	10	9	28	6	234	29	0	6	40	6	189	41	5	121	5	1	174	10	10	1754	11	1	1	
11	F	13	22	1	1430	22	1	11	30	5	235	29	3	6	42	0	192	42	7	121	5	1	174	10	10	1754	11	1	1	
12	S	25	22	1	1430	22	1	11	30	5	235	29	3	6	42	0	192	42	7	121	5	1	174	10	10	1754	11	1	1	
13	S	33	22	1	1430	22	1	11	30	5	235	29	3	6	42	0	192	42	7	121	5	1	174	10	10	1754	11	1	1	
14	T	42	21	7	1656	21	6	150	27	1	1784	4	7	184	9	9	227	37	8	1040	39	0	1784	10	10	1754	11	1	1	
15	T	5	20	8	174	20	7	28	26	1	1454	27	4	1040	39	0	227	37	8	1040	39	0	1784	10	10	1754	11	1	1	
16	W	5	20	8	174	20	7	28	26	1	1454	27	4	1040	39	0	227	37	8	1040	39	0	1784	10	10	1754	11	1	1	
17	Th	5	54	20	1	1835	19	8	26	25	0	144	25	5	122	36	8	234	34	0	121	5	1	174	10	10	1754	11	1	1
18	F	6	40	19	2	1929	19	4	22	23	7	1039	24	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
19	F	7	35	18	5	2026	18	4	52	22	8	1743	23	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
20	M	8	38	17	9	2130	18	1	66	22	5	1854	22	8	144	31	7	1410	32	1	1410	32	1	1854	10	10	1754	11	1	1
21	M	9	55	18	0	2232	18	5	73	22	20	0	183	0	2	35	3	17	15	18	32	2	10	1754	11	1	1	1		
22	W	10	59	18	0	2324	19	0	86	23	6	205	23	4	35	32	7	16	30	33	5	10	1754	11	1	1	1	1		
23	T	11	51	21	18	—	—	—	9	5	24	2	238	24	4	54	34	0	17	18	35	0	10	1754	11	1	1	1	1	
24	Th	11	51	19	5	1240	19	7	95	25	7	219	25	1	454	36	1	18	5	36	4	10	1754	11	1	1	1	1	1	
25	Th	11	55	20	2	1323	20	3	103	26	5	225	25	8	627	37	8	18	63	37	8	10	1754	11	1	1	1	1	1	
26	F	13	35	20	7	14	30	9	112	27	3	233	1	6	7	6	38	9	19	33	8	10	1754	11	1	1	1	1	1	
27	S	2	21	0	1437	21	0	6	26	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
28	S	2	24	21	3	1512	21	0	6	26	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
29	W	3	36	21	2	1549	21	0	41	26	7	125	5	8	850	40	0	20	34	39	8	10	1754	11	1	1	1	1	1	
30	W	3	31	21	1	1626	20	8	18	26	8	133	2	8	927	38	0	21	30	37	8	10	1754	11	1	1	1	1	1	
31	Th	4	37	20	7	1630	19	4	156	26	3	141	2	8	10	3	38	2	25	38	0	10	1754	11	1	1	1	1	1	
32	F	5	5	20	6	1747	19	9	237	25	7	1455	27	1	1043	37	8	23	8	36	8	10	1754	11	1	1	1	1	1	

Chronological Notes

TIME MEASURES

Kelvin (1883) estimated the age of the earth's crust at 20-40 million years. Study of radio-activity has since shown cooling to have been slower. Holmes and others gave 1,500-2,000 million years as the age of the oldest known rocks. Jeffreys suggests an age not exceeding 8,000 million years for the separate existence of the earth, which, probably with other related planets, separated from the sun after a star-collision. Very early rocks, almost without traces of fossils, are variously named in North America and Europe and account for a period down to about 500 million years ago.

PALÆOZOIC (Old Animal Life) PERIODS include:—

Cambrian, Ordovician and Silurian rocks, all named from Wales (Cambria, Ordovices, Silures, the two latter ancient Celtic peoples). These rocks account for about 200 million years and there then followed a major phase of mountain-building, called *Caledonian* because studied early in Scotland, characterised by N.E.-S.W. lines of hills and valleys in several areas.

Devonian, including the Old Red Sandstone.

Carboniferous, including Mountain Limestone, Millstone Grit and Coal Measures.

These rocks account for about 200 million years and then there followed a major phase of mountain-building called *Hercynian* because widespread in W. Germany and adjacent areas. In Britain there are E.-W. lines of hills and valleys, and some N.-S.

MESOZOIC (Middle Forms of Life) PERIODS include:—

Permian rocks, widespread in Perm district, U.S.S.R., *Triassic*, including New Red Sandstone. *Jurassic*, important in the Jura Mts. *Cretaceous*, including the Greensands and the Chalk of England. In the Mesozoic, modern large land groups of animals, reptiles, birds and mammals first appear, but almost no modern genera or species of animals are known.

CAINOZOIC or CENOZOIC (Recent forms of life) PERIODS include:—

Eocene. A few existing genera or species. *Oligocene*. A minority of existing forms. *Miocene*. Approach to a balance of existing and extinct forms. *Pliocene*. A majority of existing forms. *Pleistocene*. A very large majority of existing forms. *Holocene*. Existing forms only, save for a few exterminated by man. In the last 50 million years, from the Miocene through the Pliocene, the Alpine-Himalayan and the circum-Pacific phases of mountain building reached their climax.

During the Pleistocene period ice-sheets repeatedly locked up masses of water as land ice, its weight depressed the land, but the locking up of water lowered sea-level by 100-200 metres. Milankovitch has worked out variations of radiation theoretically receivable from the sun and has reached conclusions not very markedly different as to dates from those of Penck who studied sediments, and both can fit into Deperet's scheme based on study of river terraces. Milankovitch gives 600,000 years for the Pleistocene.

Phases of the Pleistocene:—

(a) Early Glaciations (probably a), Gunz glaciations of Penck's Alpine series. About 600 to 500 thousand years ago.

(b) An interglacial phase with high sea level, Milazzian terraces (of Deperet's series) around the Mediterranean. About 500,000 years ago.

(c) A second pair of Glaciations, the Mindel of Penck's series. About 500 to rather before 400 thousand years ago.

(d) A long interglacial phase with high sea level, but less high than during (b). Tyrrhenian terraces around the Mediterranean. From about 400 to about 200 thousand years ago.

(e) The penultimate series of glaciations (probably 3), the Riss of Penck's series. About 200 to 150 thousand years ago.

(f) An interglacial phase with fairly high sea level, less high than during (d). Monastirian terraces around the Mediterranean. From about 150 to about 120 thousand years ago.

(g) The ultimate series of glaciations (probably 3, preceded perhaps by a cool phase), the Wurm of Penck's series. From about 115 to rather more than 20 thousand years ago.

(h) The last glacial retreat merging into the Holocene period about 10,000 or 8,000 years ago.

MAN IN THE PLEISTOCENE

In the East African Miocene have been found by Hopwood and Leakey fragmentary remains of apes with possible human links in thigh bone characters.

In S. Africa at Taungs, Sterkfontein and Kromdraai have been found remains of *Australopithecus*, *Plesianthropus* and *Paranthropus*, possibly linked with early man in limb characters and some features of skull and teeth though the brains are small and rather ape-like. The cave deposits in which they occur are supposed to be late Pliocene or early Pleistocene. The late Dr. Broom inferred that *Australopithecus prometheus* made use of fire, i.e., was, at any rate, near-human.

Java and Peking finds began with Dubois' discovery (1892) of an imperfect skull cap, some teeth and a possibly related femur indicating the erect posture. Later finds by von Koenigswald and by Weidenreich (1937-42) have emphasised the human relationship of the Java specimens, and also give evidence of gigantism (the name *Meganthropus* has been used). The specimens are usually given a Middle Pleistocene age. Oppenorth (1932) discovered robust skulls and human Pleistocene bones on a terrace of the Solo river, Java. Twelve specimens from Chou Kou Tien near Peking studied by Black and Weidenreich and called *Sinanthropus* are broadly like the Java finds; the name *Pithecanthropus* had better be used for all.

A jaw from Mauer, Heidelberg, found 1902, and dated to the mid Pleistocene is very large but human in form. A skull cap from Neandertal near Düsseldorf, Germany, has been under discussion for 100 years. It and later found congeners belong to the onset of the 4th series of Glaciations (Penck's Wurm). The best preserved of these skulls is that of La Chapelle aux Saints (France) with very strong brow-ridges. Related skulls of rather earlier date from Steinheim, Ehringsdorf, Krapina and elsewhere are less specialized and more akin to modern man. Skulls from Sacco Pastore and Circeo in Italy are related to the Neandertal group.

Mt. Carmel, Palestine, has yielded to Professor Dorothy Garrod and Dr. McCown several mid- or late Pleistocene specimens apparently related both to modern types and to the Neandertal group.

A skull from Gallie, and a skull from Broken Hill, Rhodesia are related to the Neandertal group.

Recently Oakley has estimated the age of Pleistocene fossil bones from their fluorine content. The back part of a skull from Swanscombe, N. Kent, has in this way been dated to the mid Pleistocene. Its

discoverer, Marston, has won widespread support for his view linking it with modern types.

The Piltdown skull and jaw remain subjects of controversy. The skull is very like that of later mankind, the jaw is ape-like. The finds are now dated by Oakley's method as later Pleistocene, so the name *Boanthropus* is inappropriate.

With the last retreat of the ice sheets it seems that the Neanderthal group, and probably the Pithecanthropus group, became extinct. Well-known specimens of man of modern type with diversity of form have been found at Combe Capelle, Cromagnon, Chancelade and elsewhere in the later Pleistocene in France and others in Czechoslovakia.

HUMAN CULTURAL STAGES

Until about 7 or 8 thousand years ago men lived by hunting and collecting. In the middle of the Pleistocene they already made finely shaped hand axes (Abbevillean and Acheulian) from stone cores by chipping off flakes, using flint, chert, obsidian, rhyolite, quartzite, etc. in many regions, and these cultures spread from Africa to Spain, France and Britain during some interglacial periods. Apparently the men hunted and made pitfalls for animals as Leakey has shown at Olorgesailie in Kenya, while women and children collected. Fire was used very early. In the continental interior of Eurasia rough stone flakes were long used rather than shaped stone cores and apparently in cold periods at any rate this culture spread west to Britain. In the later part of the Riss-Wurm interglacial, stone flakes became finer especially in regions where contact was made with makers of core-tools, and in some groups both cores and flakes were used.

With the last retreat of the ice-sheets stone flakes became the dominant tools, with diverse types suited to scraping, boring, sawing, etc.—Aurignacian, followed in France by Solutrian, in which long leaf-like flakes were treated as cores and shaped very skillfully by pressing off flakes. The Magdalenian stage next following used flakes but specialised in implements of bone, horn and ivory. In some areas the Aurignacian grades into the Magdalenian and this seems to be largely the case in parts of Britain. All the above cultures are often grouped as Palaeolithic.

About 8 or 7 thousand years ago people in S.W. Asia began to cultivate cereals on river mud laid down by annual floods thus keeping the soil fertile and allowing durable settlement with concomitant advances in mud brick construction, pot-making, stone grinding, which had begun earlier and gave an improved control of shape, carpentering, weaving and other inventions. In all this development

the Nile valley was early concerned and its regular floods from summer rains in Abyssinia could be managed to give such an advantage that Egypt gained a unique primacy in early history. Domestication of animals was added very early to cultivation of crops, most probably as a source of milk, flesh, leather, sinews, etc. Neolithic Culture was thus characterised by stone axes shaped by grinding or rubbing, by cultivation, usually by domestic animals, often by durable settlements and a variety of arts and crafts.

Especially after the practice of castration of surplus male animals was introduced, domestic beasts were used for work, notably for pulling a modified hoe to scratch the drying surface of river-mud and so keep it from caking too hard. This is the early plough, valuable in lands where plant food in the soil is drawn up nearly to the surface as moisture rises and evaporates. Animals were also used as porters and tractors.

Heating stones in fires, probably for water-heating, led to the discovery of impure copper and the invention of bronze (standardised at about 10 per cent. tin and 90 per cent. copper) at the beginning of the Bronze Age in S.W. Asia and/or Egypt. By that time, about 5,000 years ago, cities and trade were developing and the basic arts were spreading to the Indus basin, the Mediterranean and the loess areas of Central Europe. Western Europe on the one hand and N. China on the other were affected somewhat later but more than 4,000 years ago; and China rapidly advanced to a high skill in pottery and bronze. Over 3,000 years ago in Anatolia the smelting of iron was developed, and it spread thence in the next centuries, beginning the Iron Age. Iron nails and tools made possible larger boats, houses, furniture and especially larger ploughs working deeper into the earth and so suited to cooler lands, where plant food was often deep in the soil because evaporation was not very strong and rain might occur at every season. So the farmer needed to bring up the deeper layers to the surface in north-west Europe. With the spread of iron, especially about 2,000 to 1,000 years ago, north-west Europe emerged from its former low status and went ahead, still more after houses were improved with more privacy, chimneys and beds.

The evolution of culture in the Americas is much discussed. Early drifts of hunters via Alaska may have occurred in the late Pleistocene. Probably a good deal of Neolithic culture (stone implements, pottery, etc.) spread by the same route to America about or after 5,000 years ago but did not take Asiatic cereals or domestic animals. America also received contributions to its life by maritime routes especially following the North Pacific currents.

TIME MEASUREMENT AND CALENDARS

MEASUREMENTS OF TIME

Measurements of Time.—These are based on the time taken by the earth to rotate on its axis (*Day*); by the moon to revolve round the earth (*Month*); and by the earth to revolve round the sun (*Year*). From these, which are not commensurable, certain average or mean intervals have been adopted for ordinary use. Of these the first is the *Day*, which begins at midnight and is divided into 24 hours of 60 minutes, each of 60 seconds. The hours are counted from midnight up to 12 at noon (when the sun crosses the meridian), and these hours are designated A.M. (*ante meridiem*); and again from noon up to 12 at midnight, which hours are designated P.M. (*post meridiem*), except when the *Twenty-four Hour* reckoning is employed. The 24-hour reckoning ignores A.M. and P.M., and the hours are numbered 0 to 23 from midnight to midnight.

Colloquially the 24 hours are divided into *day* and *night*, day being the time while the sun is above the horizon (including the four stages of twilight defined on p. 141). Day is subdivided further into *morning*, the early part of daytime, ending at noon; *afternoon* from noon to 6 p.m. and *evening*, which may be said to extend from 6 p.m. until mid-night. *Night*, the dark period between day and day, begins at the close of Astronomical Twilight (see p. 141) and extends beyond midnight to sunrise the next day.

The names of the *Days*—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday (*Tiw*—God of War), Wednesday (*Woden* or *Odin*), Thursday (*Thor*), Friday (*Frig*—wife of *Odin*), and Saturday are derived from Old English translations or adaptations of the Roman titles (*Sol*, *Luna*, *Mars*, *Mercurius*, *Jupiter*, *Venus* and *Saturnus*).

The *Week* is a period of 7 days.

The Month in the ordinary calendar is approximately the twelfth part of a year, but the lengths of the different months vary from 28 (or 29) days to 31.

The Year.—The *Equinoctial or Tropical Year* is the time that the earth takes to revolve round the sun from equinox to equinox, or 365.2422 mean solar days. The *Calendar Year* consists of 365 days, but a year the date of which is divisible by 4, without remainder, is called *bissextile* (see Roman Calendar) or *Leap Year* and consists of 366 days, one day being added to the month February, so that a date "leaps over" a day of the week. The last year of a century is not leap year unless its number is divisible by 400 (e.g. the years 1800 and 1900 had only 365 days).

The Historical Year.—Before the year 1752, two Calendar systems were in use in England. The Civil or Legal Year began on March 25, while the Historical Year began on January 1. Thus the Civil or Legal date 1658 March 24, was the same day as 1659 March 24 Historical; and a date in that portion of the year is written as: March 24 1658, the lower figure showing the Historical year.

The Masonic Year.—Two dates are quoted in warrants, dispensations, etc., issued by the United Grand Lodge of England, those for the current year being expressed as *Anno Domini 1954—Anno Lucis 5954*. This *Year of Light* is based on the Book of Genesis 1: 3, the 4000 year difference being derived from *Ussher's Notation*, published in 1654, which placed the Creation of the World in 4000 B.C.

Regnal Years.—These are the years of a sovereign's reign, and each begins on the anniversary of his or her accession: e.g. Regnal year 2 of the present Queen began on Feb. 6, 1953. The system is used for dating Acts of Parliament. The *Summer Time Act* of 1925, for example, is quoted as 15 and 16 Geo. V. ch. 64, because it became law in the session which extended over part of both of these regnal years. The regnal years of Edward VII began on January 22, which was the day of Queen Victoria's death in 1901, so that Acts passed in that reign are, in general, quoted with only one year number, but year 10 of the series ended on May 6, 1910, being the day on which King Edward died, and Acts of the Parliamentary Session 1910 are headed 10 Edw. VII. and 1 Geo. V.; Acts passed in 1936 were dated 1 Edw. VIII. and 1 Geo. VI.; Acts passed in 1952 were dated 16 Geo. VI. and 1 Elizabeth II.

New Year's Day.—In England in the seventh century, and as late as the thirteenth, the year was reckoned from Christmas Day, but in the twelfth century the Anglican Church began the year with the Feast of The Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin (Lady Day) on the 25th March, and this practice was adopted generally in the fourteenth century. The Civil or Legal year in the British Dominions (exclusive of Scotland), as opposed to the Historical, which already began on Jan. 1, began with "Lady Day" until 1752. But in and since 1752 the civil year has begun with Jan. 1. Certain dividends are still paid by the Bank of England on dates based on Old Style. The Income Tax year begins on April 6 (the New Style equivalent of March 25, Old Style) in accordance with Act of Parliament (39 Geo. III. 1798). New Year's Day in Scotland was changed from March 25 to Jan. 1 in 1600. On the Continent of Europe, Jan. 1 was adopted as the first day of the year by Venice in 1522, Germany in 1544, Spain, Portugal,

and the Roman Catholic Netherlands in 1556, Prussia, Denmark and Sweden in 1559, France 1564, Lorraine 1579, Protestant Netherlands 1583, Russia 1725, Tuscany 1751.

The Longest Day.—The longest day measured from sunrise to sunset at any place is the day on which the Sun attains its greatest distance from the Equator, north or south, accordingly as the place is in the northern or southern hemisphere; in other words, it is the day of the Calendar on which a Solstice falls. If a Solstice falls on June 21 late in the day, by Greenwich Time, that day will be the longest of the year at Greenwich, though it may be by only a second of time or a fraction thereof, but it will be on June 22 (local date) in Japan, and therefore June 22 will be the longest day there and at places in Eastern longitudes.

But leaving this question of locality and confining consideration to Greenwich, the Solstices are events in the Tropical Year whose length is 365½ days less about 11 minutes, and therefore, if a Solstice happens late on June 21 in one year, it will be nearly six hours later in the next, or early on June 22, and that will be the longest day. This delay of the Solstice is not permitted to continue because the extra day in Leap Year brings it back a day in the Calendar, and at the present time two of the four years in the Leap Year cycle have the longest day on June 21, two on June 22.

Because of the 11 minutes above mentioned the additional day in Leap Year brings the Solstice back too far by 44 minutes, and the time of the Solstice in the calendar is earlier as the century progresses, being about 18 hours too soon at the end of the hundred years.

To remedy this the last year of a century is in most cases not a Leap Year, and the omission of the extra day puts the date of the Solstice later by about six hours too much, compensation for which is made by making the fourth centennial year a Leap Year.

The Shortest Day.—Similar considerations apply to the shortest day of the year, or the day of the Winter Solstice. At the present time this is Dec. 22 in every year (Greenwich date), but later in the century in some years it will be Dec. 21. The difference due to locality also prevails in the same sense as for the longest day.

At Greenwich the Sun sets at its earliest by the clock about ten days before the shortest day, which is a circumstance that may require explanation. The daily change in the time of sunset is due in the first place to the Sun's movement southwards at this time of year, which diminishes the interval between the Sun's southing or Apparent noon, and its setting, and, secondly, because of the daily decrease of the Equation of Time subtractive from Apparent time, which causes the time of Apparent noon to be continuously later, day by day, and so in a measure counteracts the first effect. The rates of the resulting daily acceleration and retardation are not equal, nor are they uniform, but are such that their combination causes the date of earliest sunset to be Dec. 23 or 24 at Greenwich. In more southerly latitudes the effect of the movement of the Sun is less, and the change in the time of sunset depends on that of the Equation of Time to a greater degree, and the date of earliest sunset is earlier than it is at Greenwich.

Lord Mayor's Day.—The date Nov. 9 is in accordance with Act of Parliament (24 Geo. II. c. 48), A.D. 1752. The Lord Mayor was previously elected on the day of the Feast of St. Simon and St. Jude (Oct. 28), and from the time of Edward I, at least, was presented to the King or to the Barons

of the Exchequer on the following day, except that day be a Sunday.

The day of election was altered to Oct. 16 in 1346, and after some further changes was finally fixed for Michaelmas Day in 1546, as it now is, but the ceremonies of admittance and swearing-in of the Lord Mayor continued to take place on Oct. 28 and 29 respectively until 1751. In 1752, when Sept. 3 was reckoned as Sept. 14 at the reform of the Calendar, the Lord Mayor was continued in office until Nov. 8, the "New Style" equivalent of Oct. 28.

Dog Days.—The days about the heliacal rising of the Dog Star, noted from ancient times as the hottest and most unwholesome period of the year in the Northern Hemisphere. Their incidence has been variously calculated as depending on the Greater or Lesser Dog Star (Sirius or Procyon) and their duration has been reckoned as from 30 to 54 days. A generally accepted period is from July 3 to August 15.

Metonic (Lunar, or Minor) Cycle.—In the year 432 B.C. Meton, an Athenian astronomer, found that 235 Lunations are very nearly, though not exactly, equal in duration to 19 Solar Years, and, hence, after 19 years the Phases of the Moon recur on the same days of the month (nearly). The dates of Full Moon in a cycle of nineteen years were inscribed in figures of gold on public monuments in Athens, and the number showing the position of a year in the Cycle is called the *Golden Number* of that year.

Solar (or Major) Cycle.—A period of twenty-eight years, in any corresponding year of which the days of the week recur on the same days of the month.

Julian Period.—Proposed by Joseph Scaliger in 1582. The period is 7980 Julian years, and its first year coincides with the year 4713 B.C. 7980 is the product of the number of years in the Solar Cycle, the Metonic Cycle and the cycle of the Roman Indiction ($28 \times 19 \times 15$).

Roman Indiction.—A period of fifteen years, instituted for fiscal purposes about A.D. 300.

Epact.—The age of the calendar Moon on Jan. 1 in each year, formerly used in determining the date of Easter.

THE FOUR SEASONS

SPRING, the first season of the year, is defined astronomically to begin in the *Northern Hemisphere* at the Vernal Equinox when the Sun enters the sign Aries (i.e. about March 21) and crosses the Equator, thus causing day and night to be of equal length all over the world; and to terminate at the Summer Solstice. In *Great Britain*, Spring in popular parlance comprises the months of February, March and April; in *North America* the months of March, April and May. In the *Southern Hemisphere* Spring corresponds with Autumn in the Northern Hemisphere.

SUMMER, the second and warmest season, begins astronomically at the Summer Solstice when the Sun enters the sign Cancer (about June 21). The Sun then attains its greatest northern declination and appears to stand still, the times of sunrise and sunset and the consequent length of the day showing no variation for several days together, before and after the Longest Day (June 21 or 22). Summer terminates at the Autumnal Equinox. In popular parlance Summer in *Great Britain* includes the months of May, June and July, Midsummer Day

being June 24. In *North America* the season includes the months of June, July and August.

AUTUMN, the third season, begins astronomically at the Autumnal Equinox (i.e. about September 21) when the Sun enters the sign Libra, the beginning of which sign is at the intersection of the Equator and the Ecliptic, the point in the sky where the Sun crosses from N. to S. of the Equator and causes the length of day and night to be equal all over the world. In *Great Britain* it is popularly held to include the months of August, September and October. A warm period sometimes occurs round about St. Luke's Day (Oct. 18) and is known as "St. Luke's Summer." In *North America*, Autumn, or "The Fall," comprises September, October and November. Autumn ends at the Winter Solstice. In the *Southern Hemisphere* it corresponds with Spring of the Northern Hemisphere.

WINTER, the fourth and coldest season, begins astronomically at the Winter Solstice (i.e. about Dec. 21) when the Sun enters the sign Capricornus, and ends at the Vernal Equinox. In *Great Britain* the season is popularly held to comprise the months of November, December and January, midwinter being marked by the Shortest Day. A warm period sometimes occurs round about Martinmas (Nov. 11) and is known as "St. Martin's Summer." In *North America* the season includes the months of December, January and February. In the *Southern Hemisphere* it corresponds with Summer of the Northern Hemisphere.

THE ROMAN CALENDAR

Roman.—Roman historians adopted as an epoch the Foundation of Rome, which is believed to have happened in the year 753 B.C., and the ordinal number of the years in Roman reckoning is followed by the letters A.U.C. (*Ab Urbe Condita*), so that the year A.D. 1954 is MMDCCVII (2907) A.U.C. The Calendar that we know has developed from one established by Romulus, who is said to have used a year of 304 days divided into ten months, beginning with March, to which Numa added January and February, making the year consist of 12 months of 30 and 29 days alternately, with an additional day so that the total was 355. It is also said that Numa ordered 22 intercalary month of 22 or 23 days in alternate years, making 90 days in eight years, to be inserted after Feb. 23, but there is some doubt as to the origination and the details of the intercalation in the Roman Calendar, though it is certain that some scheme of this kind was inaugurated and not fully carried out, for in the year 46 B.C. Julius Cæsar, who was then Pontifex Maximus, found that the Calendar had been allowed to fall into some confusion. He therefore sought the help of the Egyptian astronomer Sosigenes, which led to the construction and adoption (45 B.C.) of the Julian Calendar, and, by a slight alteration, to the Gregorian now in use. The year 46 B.C. was made to consist of 445 days, and is called the *Year of Confusion*. In the Roman (Julian) Calendar the days of the month were counted backwards from three fixed points, or days, and an intervening day was said to be so many days *before* the next coming point, the first and last being counted. These three points were (1) the Kalends; (2) the Nones; and (3) the Ides. Their positions in the months and the method of counting from them will be seen in the Table on p. 185. The year containing 366 days was called *bissextilis annus*, as it had a doubled sixth day (*bissexstus dies*) before the March Kalends on Feb. 24—*ante diem sextum Kalendas Martias*, or VI Kal. Mart.

Present Days of the Month	March, May, July, October have thirty-one days	January, August, December have thirty-one days	April, June, September, November have thirty days	February has twenty- eight days, and in Leap Year twenty-nine
1	Kalendis.	Kalendis.	Kalendis.	Kalendis.
2	VI. } Ante	IV. } Ante	IV. } Ante	IV. } Ante
3	V. } Nonas.	III. } Nonas.	III. } Nonas.	III. } Nonas.
4	IV. } Nonas.	Pridie Nonas.	Pridie Nonas.	Pridie Nonas.
5	III. } Nonis.	Nonis.	Nonis.	Nonis.
6	Pridie Nonas.	VIII. } Ante	VIII. } Ante	VIII. } Ante
7	Nonis.	VII. } Idus.	VII. } Idus.	VII. } Idus.
8	VIII. } Ante	VI. } Ante	VI. } Ante	VI. } Ante
9	VII. } Idus.	V. } Idus.	V. } Idus.	V. } Idus.
10	VI. } Ante	IV. } Ante	IV. } Ante	IV. } Ante
11	V. } Idus.	III. } Idus.	III. } Idus.	III. } Idus.
12	IV. } Idus.	Pridie Idus.	Pridie Idus.	Pridie Idus.
13	III. } Idus.	Idibus.	Idibus.	Idibus.
14	Pridie Idus.	XIX. } Ante	XVIII. } Ante	XVI. } Ante
15	Idibus.	XVIII. } Idus.	XVII. } Idus.	XV. } Idus.
16	XVII. } Ante	XVII. } Idus.	XVI. } Idus.	XIV. } Idus.
17	XVI. } Ante	XVI. } Idus.	XV. } Idus.	XIII. } Idus.
18	XV. } Ante	XV. } Idus.	XIV. } Idus.	XII. } Idus.
19	XIV. } Ante	XIV. } Idus.	XIII. } Idus.	XI. } Idus.
20	XIII. } Ante	XIII. } Idus.	XII. } Idus.	X. } Idus.
21	XII. } Ante	XII. } Idus.	XI. } Idus.	IX. } Idus.
22	XI. } Ante	XI. } Idus.	X. } Idus.	VIII. } Idus.
23	X. } Ante	X. } Idus.	IX. } Idus.	VII. } Idus.
24	IX. } Ante	IX. } Idus.	VIII. } Idus.	VI. } Idus.
25	VIII. } Ante	VIII. } Idus.	VII. } Idus.	V. } Idus.
26	VII. } Ante	VII. } Idus.	VI. } Idus.	IV. } Idus.
27	VI. } Ante	VI. } Idus.	V. } Idus.	III. } Idus.
28	V. } Ante	V. } Idus.	IV. } Idus.	Pridie Kalendas
29	IV. } Ante	IV. } Idus.	III. } Idus.	Martias.
30	III. } Ante	III. } Idus.	Pridie Kalendas (of the month follow- ing).	
31	Pridie Kalendas (of the month follow- ing).	Pridie Kalendas (of the month follow- ing).		

THE CHRISTIAN CALENDAR

In the Christian chronological system the years are distinguished by cardinal numbers before or after the Incarnation, the period being denoted by the letters B.C. (Before Christ) or, more rarely, A.C. (*Ante Christum*), and A.D. (*Annis Domini*). The correlative dates of the epoch are the 4th year of the 194th Olympiad, the 753rd year from the Foundation of Rome, A.M. 3761 (Jewish Chronology), and the 4714th year of the Julian Period. This was introduced into Italy in the sixth century, and though first used in France in the seventh it was not universally established there until about the eighth century. It has been said that the system was introduced into England by St. Augustine (A.D. 596), but was probably not generally used until some centuries later. It was ordered to be used by the Bishops at the Council of Chelsea, A.D. 826. The actual date of the birth of Christ is somewhat uncertain. Dec. 25, 4 B.C., is supported by several lines of argument.

Old and New Style.—In the Julian Calendar all the centennial years were Leap Years, and for this reason towards the close of the sixteenth century there was a difference of 10 days between the tropical and calendar years; or, in other words, the equinox fell on March 11 of the Calendar, whereas at the time of the Council of Nice, A.D. 325, it had fallen on March 21. In 1582 Pope Gregory ordained that Oct. 5th should be called Oct. 15th, and that of the end-century years only the fourth should be a Leap Year (see p. 183). This change was adopted by Italy, France, Spain, and Portugal in 1582; by Prussia, the German Roman Catholic States, Switzerland, Holland, and Flanders on Jan. 1, 1583, Poland 1586, Hungary 1587, the

German and Netherland Protestant States and Denmark 1700, Sweden (gradually) by the omission of eleven leap days, 1700–1740; Great Britain and her Dominions (including the North American Colonies) in 1752, by the omission of eleven days (Sept. 3 being reckoned as Sept. 14). This *Gregorian Calendar* was adopted by Japan in 1872, China in 1912, Bulgaria in 1915, Turkey and Soviet Russia in 1917, by Yugoslavia and Roumania in 1919, and by Greece in February, 1923. The Russian, Greek, Serbian and Roumanian Churches did not abandon the Julian Calendar until May, 1923, when the Gregorian, slightly modified, was adopted. The difference between the Old and New Styles was 12 days after 1752, 12 days after 1800, and has been 13 days since 1900. It should be added that the word *style* actually connotes the date of the beginning of the year. It happened that a change of the latter from March 25 to January 1 was made in England in 1752, the year in which the change from Julian to Gregorian Calendar was made, and for that reason the words Old and New Style have been used in a sense which is not strictly correct, but is nevertheless expressive.

The *Domincal Letter* is one of the letters A–G which are used to denote the Sundays (Lord's Days) in successive years. If the first day of the year is a Sunday the letter is A; if the second, B; the third, C; and so on. Leap year requires two letters, the first for Jan. 1–Feb. 29, the second for March 1–Dec. 31.

Epiphany.—The Feast of the Epiphany, commemorating the manifestation of the infant Jesus to the Gentiles, later became associated with the offering of gifts by the Magi. The day was of

Continued on page 186

A TABLE OF EASTER DAYS AND SUNDAY LETTERS

FROM THE YEAR 1500 TO 2000

	1500—1599	1600—1699	1700—1799	1800—1899	1900—2000	
d Mar. 22	1573	1668	1761	1818		d Mar. 22
e " 23	1595-16	1600	1788	1845-56	1913	e " 23
f " 24		1611-95	1706-99		1940	f " 24
g " 25	1543-54	1627-38-49	1722-33-44	1883-94	1951	g " 25
A " 26	1559-70-81-92	1654-65-76	1749-58-69-80	1815-26-37	1967-78-89	A " 26
b Mar. 27	1502-13-24-97	1608-87-92	1785-96	1842-53-64	1910-21-32	b Mar. 27
c " 28	1529-35-40	1619-24-30	1703-14-25	1869-75-80	1937-48	c " 28
d " 29	1551-62	1635-46-57	1719-30-41-52	1807-12-91	1959-64-70	d " 29
e " 30	1567-78-89	1651-62-73-84	1746-55-66-77	1823-34	1902-75-86-97	e " 30
f " 31	1510-21-32-83-94	1605-16-78-89	1700-71-82-93	1839-50-61-72	1907-18-29-91	f " 31
g April 1	1526-37-48	1621-32	1711-16	1804-66-77-88	1923-34-45-56	g April 1
A " 2		1643-48	1727-38-52(NS)	1809-20-93-99	1961-72	A " 2
b " 3	1575-80-86	1655-70-81	1743-63-68-74	1825-31-36	1904-83-88-94	b " 3
c " 4	1567-18-91	1602-13-75-86-97	1708-79-90	1847-58	1915-20-26-99	c " 4
d " 5	1523-34-45-56	1607-18-29-40	1702-13-24-95	1801-63-74-85-96	1931-42-53	d " 5
e April 6	1539-50-61-72	1614-45-56	1729-35-40-60	1806-17-28-90	1947-58-69-80	e April 6
f " 7	1504-77-88	1667-72	1751-65-76	1822-33-44	1901-12-85-96	f " 7
g " 8	1509-15-20-99	1604-10-83-94	1705-87-92-98	1849-55-60	1917-28	g " 8
A " 9	1531-42	1615-26-37-99	1710-21-32	1871-82	1939-44-50	A " 9
b " 10	1547-58-69	1631-42-53-64	1726-37-48-57	1803-14-87-98	1955-66-77	b " 10
c April 11	1501-12-63-74-85-96	1658-69-80	1762-73-84	1819-30-41-52	1909-71-82-93	c April 11
d " 12	1506-17-28	1601-12-91-96	1789	1846-57-68	1903-14-25-36-98	d " 12
e " 13	1533-44	1623-28	1707-18	1800-73-79-84	1941-52	e " 13
f " 14	1555-60-66	1639-50-61	1723-34-45-54	1805-11-16-95	1963-68-74	f " 14
g " 15	1571-82-93	1655-66-77-88	1750-59-70-81	1827-38	1900-06-79-90	g " 15
A April 16	1503-14-25-36-87-98	1609-20-82-93	1704-75-86-97	1843-54-65-76	1911-22-33-95	A April 16
b " 17	1530-41-52	1625-36	1715-20	1808-70-81-92	1927-38-49-60	b " 17
c " 18	1557-68	1647-52	1731-42-56	1802-13-24-97	1954-65-76	c " 18
d " 19	1500-79-84-90	1663-74-85	1747-67-72-78	1829-35-40	1908-81-87-92	d " 19
e " 20	1511-22-95	1606-17-79-90	1701-12-83-94	1851-62	1919-24-30	e " 20
f April 21	1527-38-49	1622-33-44	1717-28	1867-78-89	1935-46-57	f April 21
g " 22	1565-76	1660	1739-53-64	1810-21-32	1962-73-84	g " 22
A " 23	1508	1671		1848	1905-16-2000	A " 23
b " 24	1519	1603-14-98	1709-91	1859		b " 24
c " 25	1546	1641	1736	1886	1943	c " 25

A TABLE OF THE MOVABLE FEASTS FOR 10 YEARS—1950-1959

Year	Ash Wednesday	Easter	Ascension	Whit Sunday	Suns. after Trin.	Advent
1950.....	Feb. 22	April 9	May 18	May 28	xxv	Dec. 3
1951.....	Feb. 7	March 25	May 3	May 13	xxvii	Dec. 2
1952.....	Feb. 27	April 13	May 22	June 1	xxiv	Nov. 30
1953.....	Feb. 18	April 5	May 14	May 24	xxv	Nov. 29
1954.....	March 3	April 18	May 27	June 6	xxiii	Nov. 23
1955.....	Feb. 23	April 10	May 19	May 29	xxiv	Nov. 27
1956.....	Feb. 15	April 1	May 10	May 20	xxvi	Dec. 2
1957.....	March 6	April 21	May 30	June 9	xxiii	Dec. 1
1958.....	Feb. 19	April 6	May 15	May 25	xxv	Nov. 30
1959.....	Feb. 11	March 29	May 7	May 17	xxvi	Nov. 29

NOTES CONCERNING TABLE OF MOVABLE FEASTS

Ash Wednesday (first Day in Lent) can fall at earliest on February 4 and at latest on March 10.

Easter Day can fall at earliest on March 22 and at latest on April 25.

Ascension Day can fall at earliest on April 30 and at latest on June 3.

Whit Sunday can fall at earliest on May 10 and at latest on June 13.

Rogation Sunday is the Sunday next before Holy Thursday (Ascension Day).

Trinity Sunday is the Sunday next after Holy Thursday.

Corpus Christi falls on the Thursday next after Trinity Sunday.

There are not less than xxii and not more than xxvii Sundays after Trinity.

Advent Sunday is the Sunday nearest to November 30.

PERPETUAL CALENDAR

OR TABLES FOR FINDING THE DAY OF THE WEEK FOR ANY DATE A.D.

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TO USE THE CALENDAR:—Look up the Index Numbers corresponding to the Century, the Year (last two figures) and the Month, respectively, in the first three tables; add these three numbers together and add also the Day of the Month; in the fourth table, *opposite the sum obtained*, read the day of the Week.

(1)

Century					Index No.
001-099	700- 799	1400-1499	1752†-1799	2100-2199, &c.	5
100-199	800- 899	1500-1599	...	...	4
200-299	900- 999	1600-1699	1800 -1899	2200-2299, &c.	3
300-399	1000-1099	1700-1752†	...	...	2
400-499	1100-1199	...	1900 -1999	2300-2399, &c.	1
500-599	1200-1299	...	2000 -2099	2400-2499, &c.	0
600-699	1300-1399	...	...	...	6

† Up to September 2nd inclusive.

‡ From September 14th inclusive. (See footnote)

(2)

Year (last two figures)				Index No.s	
				A	B
00*				6	0
00**				0	0
01	29	57	85	1	1
02	30	58	86	2	2
03	31	59	87	3	3
04	32	60	88	4	5
05	33	61	89	6	6
06	34	62	90	0	0
07	35	63	91	1	1
08	36	64	92	2	3
09	37	65	93	4	4
10	38	66	94	5	5
11	39	67	95	6	6
12	40	68	96	0	1
13	41	69	97	2	2
14	42	70	98	3	3
15	43	71	99	4	4
16	44	72	—	5	6
17	45	73	—	0	0
18	46	74	—	1	1
19	47	75	—	2	2
20	48	76	—	3	4
21	49	77	—	5	5
22	50	78	—	6	6
23	51	79	—	0	0
24	52	80	—	1	2
25	53	81	—	3	3
26	54	82	—	4	4
27	55	83	—	5	5
28	56	84	—	6	0

§ Use column A for January and February and column B for March to December.

* For years up to 1700 inclusive, and also for 2000, 2400, etc.

** For the years 1800, 1900, 2100, 2200, 2300, 2500, etc

(3)

Month	Index No.	Month	Index No.
January ...	0	July	6
February ...	3	August ...	2
March	3	September ...	5
April	6	October ...	0
May	1	November ...	3
June	4	December ...	5

(4)

Sum of Index Numbers							Day
1	8	15	22	29	36	43	Sunday
2	9	16	23	30	37	44	Monday
3	10	17	24	31	38	45	Tuesday
4	11	18	25	32	39	46	Wednesday
5	12	19	26	33	40	47	Thursday
6	13	20	27	34	41	48	Friday
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	Saturday

Examples

1914, August 4th	Index No.	1215, June 19th	Index No.
Table 1 ... 1900-1999	1	Table 1 ... 1200-1299	0
Table 2 ... 14 (B)	3	Table 2 ... 15 (B)	4
Table 3 ... August 4th	4	Table 3 ... June 19th	19
Sum 10		Sum 27	
Table 4 ... 10 = Tuesday		Table 4 ... 27 = Friday	

NOTE.—In England the change from the Julian System or Old Style to the Gregorian System or New Style, was made in September, 1752, when the 11 days 3rd to 13th inclusive were omitted, and Wednesday Sept. 2 was immediately followed by Thursday Sept. 14. Other countries made the change at dates varying from 1582 to 1940. (See p. 185.)

If it is desired to look up a date after 1752 in Old Style, or before 1752 in New Style, it can be done by taking a date 700 years earlier in the first case or 400 years later in the second case; e.g. 1923 in Old Style is the same as 1223, and 1582 in New Style is the same as 1982.

exceptional importance from the time of the Nicene Council (A.D. 325) as the primate of Alexandria was charged at every Epiphany Feast with the announcement in a letter to the Churches of the date of the forthcoming Easter. The day was of considerable importance in Britain as it influenced dates, ecclesiastical and lay, e.g. *Plow Monday*, when work was resumed in the fields, falls upon the Monday in the first full week after the Epiphany.

Lent.—The Teutonic word *Lent*, which denotes the Fast preceding Easter, originally meant no more than the Spring season; but from Anglo-Saxon times, at least, it has been used as the equivalent of the more significant Latin term *Quadragesima*, meaning the "Forty Days" or, more literally, the fortieth day. As early as the fifth century some of the Fathers of the Church put forward the view that the forty days Fast is of Apostolic origin, but this is not supported or believed by modern scholars; and it appears to some that it dates from the early years of the fourth century. There is some suggestion that the Fast was kept originally for only forty hours. *Ash Wednesday* is the first day of Lent, which ends at midnight before Easter Day.

Sexagesima and Septuagesima.—It has been suggested that the unmeaning application of the names *Sexagesima* and *Septuagesima* to the second and third Sundays before Lent was made by analogy with the names *Quadragesima* and *Quinquagesima*. Another less likely conjecture is that *Septuagesima* means the seventieth day before the Octave of Easter. It is not certain whether the name *Quinquagesima* is due to the fact that the Sunday in question is the fiftieth day before Easter (reckoned inclusive) or was simply formed on the analogy of *Quadragesima* (*New English Dictionary*).

Palm Sunday commemorates the triumphal entry of Our Lord into Jerusalem and is celebrated in Britain (where palm is not available) by branches of willow gathered for use in the decoration of churches on that day.

Maundy Thursday, the day before Good Friday, the name itself being a corruption of *dies mandati* (day of the mandate) when Christ washed the feet of the disciples and gave them the mandate to love one another.

Easter-Day is the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon, or next after, the 21st day of March; and if the full moon happens upon a Sunday, Easter-Day is the Sunday after. This definition is contained in an Act of Parliament (24 Geo. II., cap. 23), and explanation is given in the preamble to the Act that the day of Full Moon depends on certain tables that have been prepared. These are the tables whose essential points are given in the early pages of the Book of Common Prayer. The Moon referred to is not the real moon of the heavens, but a hypothetical Moon on whose "Full" the date of Easter depends, and the lunations of this "Calendar" Moon consist of twenty-nine and thirty days alternately with certain necessary modifications to make the date of its Full agree as nearly as possible with that of the real Moon, which is known as the *Paschal Full Moon*.

A Fixed Easter.—As at present ordained, Easter falls on one of 35 days (March 22—April 25). On June 15, 1928, the House of Commons agreed to a motion for the third reading of the Bill that Easter-Day shall, in the Calendar year next but one after the commencement of the Act and in all subsequent years, be the first Sunday after the second Saturday in April. Easter would thus fall between April 9 and 15, both inclusive—that is, on the second or third Sunday in April. A clause in the

Bill provided that before it shall come into operation regard shall be had to any opinion expressed officially by the various Christian Churches. Although there has been some support, there is no present prospect of the adoption of a Fixed Easter.

Holy Days and Saints Days were the normal factors in early times for settling the dates of future and recurrent appointments, e.g. the *Quarter Days* in England and Wales are the Feast of the Nativity, the Feast of the Annunciation, the Feast of St. John the Baptist and the Feast of St. Michael and All the Holy Angels, while *Term Days* in Scotland are *Candlemas* (Feast of the Purification), *Whitsunday* (a fixed date), *Lammas* (Loaf Mass) and *Martinmas* (St. Martin's Day). *Law Sittings* in England and Wales commence on the Feast of St. Hilary and the term which begins on Old Michaelmas Day ends on the Feast of St. Thomas the Apostle.

The number of Saints commemorated in the Calendar of the Book of Common Prayer is 73, but (with the exception of All Saints' Day) "days" are appointed only for those whose names are mentioned in Scripture. *Red Letter Days* (see also p. 244) were Holy Days and Saints Days indicated in early ecclesiastical calendars by letters printed in red ink. The days to be distinguished in this way were finally approved at the Council of Nicaea, A.D. 325, and special services are set apart for them in the Book of Common Prayer.

Rogation Days.—These are the Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday preceding Ascension Day, "Holy Thursday", and in the fifth century were ordered by the Church to be observed as public Fasts with solemn processions and supplications. The processions were discontinued as religious observances at the Reformation, but survive in the ceremony known as "Beating the Parish Bounds."

Ember Days.—The Ember Days at the Four Seasons are the Wednesday, Friday and Saturday after (1) the First Sunday in Lent, (2) the Feast of Pentecost, (3) September 14, (4) December 13.

Whit Sunday.—It is generally said that this name is a variant of White Sunday, and was so called from the albs or white robes of the newly baptised. But other derivations have been suggested. An early writer says: "This day is called Wyte Sunday because the Holy Ghost brought Wyte and Wisdom unto Christ's disciples, and filled them full of ghostly wit."

Trinity Sunday.—The Festival in honour of the Trinity is observed on the Sunday following Whit Sunday, and subsequent Sundays are reckoned in the Church of England as "after Trinity"; in the Roman Catholic Church Sundays are reckoned "after Pentecost."

Thomas Becket, called by his contemporaries Thomas of London (born 1118; murdered Dec. 29, 1170), was consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury on the Sunday after Whit Sunday and his first act was to ordain that the day of his consecration should be held as a new festival in honour of the Holy Trinity. The observance thus originated spread from Canterbury throughout the whole of Christendom.

Advent Sunday is the Sunday nearest to St. Andrew's Day, Nov. 30, which allows three Sundays between Advent and Christmas Day in all cases. The Sunday preceding Advent is the 27th after Trinity if Easter falls on one of the days, March 22–26 inclusive. It is the 22nd after Trinity when Easter Day is on April 24 or 25. If the date of Easter were determined as proposed (see *Fixed Easter*), there would generally be 24 Sundays after Trinity, the number being 25 only in the years when Easter fell on April 9. As the rubric ordains that the Epistle and Gospel for the

25th Sunday after Trinity shall always be read upon the Sunday next before Advent, it follows that those offices appointed for the 24th Sunday would be little used. With a Fixed Easter there would never be a sixth Sunday after Epiphany. There would be a fifth Sunday when Easter Day fell on April 15 or on April 14, the year being a leap year.

Thistle Sunday (Scotland) is the first Sunday after St. Andrew's Day.

THE JEWISH CALENDAR

Origin.—The story in the Book of Genesis that the Flood began on the seventeenth day of the second month; that after the end of 150 days the waters were abated; and that on the seventeenth day of the seventh month the Ark rested on Mount Ararat, indicates a calendar of some kind and that the writers recognized 30 days as the length of a lunation. There is other mention of months by their ordinal numbers in the Book of Genesis and in establishing the rite of the Passover Moses spoke of *Abib* as the month when the Israelites came out from Egypt and *Abib* was to be the first month of the year. In the First Book of Kings three months are mentioned by name, Zif the second month, Ethanim the seventh and Bul the eighth, but these are not names now in use. After the Dispersion, Jewish communities were left in considerable doubt as to the times of Fasts and Festivals, and this led to the formation of the Jewish Calendar as used to-day, which, it is said by some, was done in A.D. 358 by Rabbi Hillel II., a descendant of Gamaliel—though some assert that it did not happen until much later. This calendar is luni-solar, and is based on the lengths of the lunation and of the tropical year as found by Hipparchus (Cir. 120 B.C.) which differ little from those adopted at the present day. The year 5714 (1953-54 A.D.) is the 14th year of the 30rst Metonic (Minor or Lunar

Cycle of 19 years and the 2nd year of the 205th Solar (or Major) Cycle of 28 years since the Era of the Creation, which the Jews hold to have occurred at the time of the Autumnal Equinox in the year known in the Christian Calendar as 3760 B.C. (954 of the Julian Period) and the epoch or starting point of Jewish Chronology corresponds to Oct. 7, 3761 B.C. At the beginning of each Solar Cycle the *Tekufah* of Nisan (the vernal equinox) returns to the same day and to the same hour.

The hour is divided into 1080 *minims* and the month between one new Moon and the next is reckoned as 29 days, 12 hours, 793 *minims*. The normal calendar year, called a Common Regular year, consists of 12 months of 30 days and 29 days alternately. Since 12 months such as these comprise only 354 days, in order that each of them shall not diverge greatly from an average place in the solar year, a thirteenth month is occasionally added after the fifth month of the Civil year (which commences on the first day of month Tishri), or as the penultimate month of the Ecclesiastical (which commences on the first day of month Iyar), the years when this happens being called Embolismic. Of the 19 years that form a Metonic cycle, 7 are embolismic; they occur at places in the cycle indicated by the numbers 3, 6, 8, 11, 14, 17, 19, these places being chosen so that the accumulated excesses of the solar years should be as small as possible. The first of each month is called the day of New Moon, though it is not necessarily the day of astronomical New Moon, that being the day on which conjunction of Sun and Moon occurs, but there is generally a difference of a day or two, for reasons depending on circumstances such as those to be immediately stated. The dates in the Christian calendar of the first days of the months depend on that of the first of Tishri, which therefore controls the dates of fasts and festivals in

JEWISH CALENDARS 5714-5716

Jewish Month	A.M. 5714	A.M. 5715	A.M. 5716
Tishri	1953 September 10 ..	1954 September 28 ..	1955 September 17
Marcheshvan	October 10 ..	October 28 ..	October 17
Kislev	November 8 ..	November 26 ..	November 16
Tebet	December 7 ..	December 26 ..	December 16
Shebat	1954 January 5 ..	1955 January 24 ..	1956 January 14
Adar	February 4 ..	February 23 ..	February 13
Ve-Adar	March 6 ..		
Nisan	April 4 ..	March 24 ..	March 13
Iyar	May 4 ..	April 23 ..	April 12
Sivan	June 2 ..	May 22 ..	May 11
Tammuz	July 2 ..	June 21 ..	June 10
Ab	July 31 ..	July 20 ..	July 9
Ellul	August 30 ..	August 19 ..	August 8

JEWISH FASTS AND FESTIVALS

Tishri	1 Rosh Hoshanah (New Year).	Sivan 6 and 7 Shavuot (Pentecost or Feast of Weeks).
"	2 " " (2nd day).	
"	3 *Fast of Gedaliah.	Tammuz 17 *Fast of Tammuz.
"	10 Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement)	
"	15-21 Succoth (Feast of Tabernacles)-	Ab 9 *Fast of Ab.
"	21 Hoshana Rabba.	
"	22 Solemn Assembly	
"	23 Rejoicing of the Law.	
Kislev	25 Dedication of the Temple	
Tebet	10 Fast of Tebet.	
Adar	13 §Fast of Esther	
"	14 Purim.	
"	15 Shushan Purim.	
Nisan	15-22 Passover.	

A.M. 5714 (known as 714 in the short system) is an Embolismic Deficient year of 13 months, 55 Sabbaths and 383 days.

A.M. 5715 (715) is a Common Regular year of 12 months, 50 Sabbaths and 354 days.

A.M. 5716 (716) is a Common Abundant year of 12 months, 50 Sabbaths and 355 days.

NOTES.—* If these dates fall on the Sabbath the Fast is kept on the following day.

§ This fast is observed on Adar 11 (or Ve-Adar 11 in Embolismic years) if Adar 13 falls on a Sabbath.

the Jewish year. For certain ceremonial reasons connected with these, the first of Tishri must not fall on a Sunday, Wednesday or Friday, and if this should happen as the result of the computation it is postponed to the next day in the Christian calendar. Also, if the New Moon of Tishri falls on any day of the week at noon or later than noon, then the following day is to be taken for the celebration of that New Moon and is Tishri 1, provided that it is not one of the forbidden days, in which case there is a further postponement of a day. These rules and others have been considered in detail, and finally a calendar scheme has been drawn up in which a Jewish year is of one of the following six types: Common Deficient (353 days), Common Regular (354 days), Common Abundant (355 days), Embolismic Deficient (383 days), Embolismic Regular (384 days), or Embolismic Abundant (385 days).

The Regular year has an alternation of 30 and 29 days. In an Abundant year, whether Common or Embolismic, Marcheshvan, the second month of the Civil year, has 30 days instead of 29; in Deficient years Kislev, the third month, has 29 instead of 30. The additional month in Embolismic years which is called Adar I., and precedes the month called Adar in Common years and Adar II., or Ve-Adar, in Embolismic, always has 30 days, but neither this, nor the other variations mentioned, is allowed to change the number of days in the other months which still follow the alternation of the normal twelve. In Embolismic years the month intercalated precedes Adar and usurps its name, but the usual Adar festivals are kept in Ve-Adar.

These are the main features of the Jewish Calendar which must be considered permanent, because as a Jewish law it cannot be altered except by a great Synhedrin. Some minor but important points may be mentioned. (a) The time used is that of the meridian of Jerusalem, which is *2h. 21m.* in advance of Greenwich time; (b) the Jewish day begins at Sunset, which for computations of the Calendar is assumed to begin at 6 p.m. by time of Jerusalem; (c) in a month that follows one of 30 days, the day preceding its first day is also observed as the day of New Moon, the reason for this being somewhat obscure.

THE MOSLEM CALENDAR

The basic date of the Moslem Calendar is the *Hejira*, or Flight of Muhammad from Mecca to Medina, the corresponding date of which is A.D. 622, July 16, in the Gregorian Calendar. Hejira years are used principally in Persia, Turkey, Arabia, Egypt, in certain parts of India and in Malaya. The system was adopted about A.D. 632, commencing from the first day of the month preceding the Hejira. The years are purely lunar and consist of 12 months containing in alternate sequence 30 or 29 days, with the intercalation of one day at the end of the 12th month at stated intervals in each cycle of 30 years, the object of the intercalation being to reconcile the date of the first of the month with the date of the actual New Moon. Some adherents still take the date of the evening of the first visibility of the crescent as that of the first of the month. In each cycle of 30 years 19 are common and contain 354 days and 11 are intercalary (355 days), the latter being called *kabishah*.

The mean length of the Hejira year is 354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes and the period of mean lunation is 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes.

To ascertain if a Hejira year is common or *kabishah* divide it by 30; the quotient gives the number of completed cycles and the remainder shows the place of the year in the current cycle.

If the remainder is 2, 5, 7, 10, 13, 16, 18, 21, 24, 26 or 29 the year is *kabishah* and consists of 355 days.

Hejira year 1373, with remainder 23, is a common year and consists of 354 days. A.H. 1374 gives a quotient of 45 and a remainder of 24, thus making it *kabishah* (355 days). A.H. 1375 is a common year.

HEJIRA YEARS 1373 AND 1374

Name and Length of Month	A.H. 1373	A.H. 1374
Muharram (30)...	1953 Sept. 10	1954 Aug. 30
Saphar (29).....	Oct. 10	Sept. 29
Rabia I (30).....	Nov. 8	Oct. 28
Rabia II (29).....	Dec. 8	Nov. 27
Jomada I (30).....	1954 Jan. 6	Dec. 26
Jomada II (29)...	Feb. 5	1955 Jan. 25
Rajab (30).....	Mar. 6	Feb. 23
Shaaban (29).....	April 5	Mar. 25
Ramadan (30)....	May 4	April 23
Shawwal (29)....	June 3	May 23
Dulkaada (30)....	July 2	June 21
Dulheggia (29 or 30).....	Aug. 1	July 21

NOTE.—A.H. 1375 (common year of 354 days) begins on 1955, August 20.

OTHER EPOCHS AND CALENDARS

China.—Until the year A.D. 1911 a Lunar Calendar was in force in China, but with the establishment of the Republic the Government adopted the Gregorian Calendar, and the new and old systems were used simultaneously by the people for several years. Since 1930 the publication and use of the old Calendar have been banned by the Government, and an official Chinese Calendar, corresponding with the European or Western system, is compiled by the Academia Sinica at Nanking, but the old Lunar Calendar is still in use to some extent in China. The old Chinese Calendar, with a cycle of 60 years, is still in use in Tibet.

Ethiopia.—In the Coptic Calendar, which is used by part of the population of Egypt and Abyssinia, the year is made up of 12 months of 30 days each, followed, in general, by 5 complementary days. Every fourth year is an Intercalary or Leap-year, and in these years there are 6 complementary days. The Intercalary year of the Coptic Calendar immediately precedes the Leap-year of the Julian Calendar. The Era is that of Diocletian or the Martyrs, the origin of which is fixed at A.D. 284, Aug. 29 (Julian date).

Greece.—Ancient Greek chronology was reckoned in *Olympiads*, cycles of 4 years corresponding with the periodic Olympic Games held on the plain of Olympia in Elis once in 4 years, the intervening years being the first, second, etc., of the Olympiad which received the name of the victor at the Games. The first recorded Olympiad is that of Choroebus, 776 B.C.

India.—In addition to the Moslem reckoning there are six eras used in India. The principal astronomical system was the *Kaliyuga Era*, which appears to have been adopted in the fourth century A.D. It began on Feb. 18, 3102 B.C. The chronological system of Northern India, known as the *Vikrama Samvat Era*, prevalent in Western India, began on Feb. 23, 57 B.C. The year A.D. 1954 is, therefore, the year 2011 of the Vikrama Era. In Southern India, the *Saka Era*, with its epoch of March 3, A.D. 78, was probably founded by Kanishka (whose sway was widely extended), and is in general use. The year A.D. 1954 is 1876 of the

Saka Era. In the Hills, the *Saptarshi* Era dates from the moment when the Saptarshi, or saints, were translated and became the stars of the Great Bear in 3076 B.C.

The *Buddhists* reckoned from the death of Buddha in 543 B.C. (the actual date being 487 B.C.); and the epoch of the *Jains* was the death of Vardhamana, the founder of their faith, in 527 B.C.

Iran.—The chronology of Iran (Persia) is the Era of Hejira, which began on A.D. 622, July 16. The *Zoroastrian Calendar* was used in pre-Moslem days and is still employed by Zoroastrians in Iran and India (Parsees) with era beginning A.D. 632, June 16.

Japan.—The Japanese Calendar is the Gregorian, and is essentially the same as that in use by Western nations, the years, months and weeks being of the same length and beginning on the same days as those of the Western Calendar. The numeration of the years is different, for Japanese chronology is

based on a system of epochs or periods, each of which begins at the accession of an Emperor or other important occurrence, the method being not unlike the British system of Regnal years, but differing from it in the particular that each year of a period closes on Dec. 31. The Japanese scheme begins about A.D. 650 and the three latest epochs are defined by the reigns of Emperors whose actual names are not necessarily used:—

Epoch Meiji from 1868 Oct. 13 to 1912 July 31

.. Taishō .. 1912 Aug. 1 to 1925 Dec. 25

Shōwa .. 1926 Dec. 26

Hence the year Shōwa 29 begins 1954 Jan. 1. The months are not named. They are known as First Month, Second Month, etc., first month being the equivalent to January. The days of the week are Nichiyōbi (Sun-day), Getsuyōbi (Moon-day), Kayōbi (Fire-day), Suiryōbi (Water-day), Mokuyōbi (Wood-day), Kinyōbi (Metal-day), Doyōbi (Earth-day).

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL RECORDS

GENERAL: The maximum shade temperature of the air on record is 135° F. at Azizia (Uzzizia) in Tripoli on Sept. 13, 1922; the extreme lowest recorded temperature is -94° F. (126° below freezing point) at Vershoiansk, Siberia, on Jan. 3, 1885. In the upper air temperatures as low as -133° F. have been recorded—e.g. over Agra (India), at a height of 16½ kilometres (54,000 feet).

The wettest place in the world is generally allowed to be Cherrapunji in Assam, where different stations have given averages of 424 and 499 inches per year, of which 90 per cent. fell in the six months April to September.

U.K.: The maximum shade temperature recorded in the air at 4 feet above the ground is 100° F. at Greenwich Observatory (Aug. 9, 1911).

The lowest shade temperatures are -17° F. at Braemar (Feb. 21, 1895) and -16° F. at Kelso (Dec. 3, 1879).

The greatest rainfall recorded in a day was at Bruton, Somerset, 9.56 inches in the 24 hours commencing 9 a.m. (June 28, 1917). Annual

totals exceeding 240 inches were recorded at The Stye, Borrowdale, in 1872, 1923 and 1928; at Ben Nevis Observatory in 1898 and at Llyn Llydaw, Snowdon, in 1909. The smallest annual total is 9.29 inches at Margate in 1921.

The maximum wind-velocity on record occurred on the top of Costa Hill, Orkney, on January 31, 1953, in a gust of 125 miles per hour.

SUNSHINE RECORDS IN UNITED KINGDOM, 1952

Of the 320 stations reporting the number of hours of bright sunshine in the *Monthly Weather Reports* published by the Meteorological Office the following gave the largest values in 1952, the recorded sunshine being given in hours:—Shanklin 1992, Jersey 1979, Chichester 1926, Eastbourne 1919, Worthing 1917, Margate 1913, Sandown 1912, Ventnor 1908, Guernsey 1899. 1952 gave rather more than the average in most districts but was not as sunny as 1949. The largest values in hours for stations in 1952 in Scotland were recorded at Leuchars 1661 and Prestwick 1609.

YEAR	TEMPERATURE				RAINFALL			
	HOTTEST AND COLDEST DAYS (as recorded at London †)				BRITISH ISLES		LONDON (Camden Square)	
	SHADE MAX. (FAHR.)		SHADE MIN. (FAHR.)		MAX. IN 24 HOURS COMMENCING AT 9 A.M.		Total for Year	No. of Rain-days
	Temp.	Date	Temp.	Date	Am't.	Date	Place	Total Duration
1930	92°2	Aug. 28 & 29	23°0	Nov. 27 ...	Ins.	July 22 ...	Castleton	Ins.
1931	81°2	July 12 ...	20°6	Dec. 31 ...	5°70	Nov. 3 ...	Trecastle (Blaenau-hyfford)	28°84
1932	98°9	Aug. 19 ...	21°0	Jan. 1 ...	7°25	July 11 ...	Barnoldswick (Rainhall Rd.) ..	25°39
1933	95°8	Aug. 6 ...	20°0	Jan. 23 ...	5°33	April 2 ...	Loch Carron (Dunhaddale) ..	23°30
1934	10°6	June 27 ...	22°5	Feb. 3 ...	6°50	July 22 ...	W. Wickham ...	16°77
1935	90°9	Aug. 22 ...	20°2	Dec. 23 ...	4°70	Feb. 15 ...	New Dungeon	20°74
1936	87°8	June 21 ...	19°4	Feb. 12 ...	6°16	Dec. 19 ...	Ghyll Hotel ...	25°55
1937	92°9	Aug. 6 ...	23°7	Mar. 10 ...	5°80	July 15 ...	Waltham-on-the-Hills School ...	25°69
1938	84°0	Aug. 6 ...	20°4	Dec. 20 ...	5°76	July 29 ...	Buttermere ...	28°58
1939	85	June 7 ...	20°1	Dec. 30 ...	7°14	Nov. 25 ...	Blaenau Ffestiniog	19°93
1940	86	Sept. 4 ...	21	Jan. 20 ...	5°08	Nov. 2 ...	Llyn Fawr Res.	30°65
1941	84	July 8 ...	18	Jan. 16 ...	6°23	Oct. 5 ...	Merthyr Tydfil ...	25°73
1942	88	Aug. 28 ...	15	Jan. 21 ...	5°10	Sept. 4 ...	Borrowdale ...	29°77
1943	89	July 31 ...	25	Feb. 8 ...	5°33	Oct. 5 ...	Borrowdale ...	22°38
1944	81	May 29 ...	20	Dec. 29 ...	4°44	Oct. 1 ...	Snowdon ...	21°92
1945	88	Aug. 4 ...	15	Jan. 29 ...	5°20	Oct. 24 ...	Borrowdale ...	21°41
1946	87	July 24 ...	19	Dec. 21 ...	4°85	Nov. 23 ...	Princetown ...	21°57
1947	93	June 3 ...	9	Feb. 24 ...	6°83	Nov. 22 ...	Glenquoich ...	29°51
1948	91	July 28-30	21	Feb. 20-22	6°28	Aug. 12 ...	Kelso ...	20°97
1949	89	Jan. 17, 8.5	20	Feb. 4 ...	6°22	Dec. 19 ...	Glenhead (Kyle) ..	23°48
1950	89	June 7 ...	24	J. 6 M ...	6°04	Sept. 6 ...	Coniston ...	17°61
1951	84	July 28 ...	24	J. 29, 30	4°55	Sept. 24 ...	Thirlmere ...	24°63
1952	90	July 1 ...	17	J. 11, 12	4°53	Aug. 15 ...	Longstone Barrow	32°19
				Jan. 27	9°00			24°26

† Greenwich to 1951, Croydon from 1952

TEMPERATURE AND SUNSHINE

AT VARIOUS PLACES IN GREAT BRITAIN

Mean Temperature of the air (° F.) and Bright Sunshine (as mean hours per day) at representative British Health Resorts and Towns during the year July, 1952, to June, 1953, and the calendar year 1952. Also height of Climatological Station above mean sea level, altitude being given in feet.

	Altitude	1952											
		July		August		September		October		November		December	
		Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun
		ft.	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.
Aberystwyth	12	60.9	4.9	60.0	5.6	52.3	4.6	50.1	3.5	41.9	2.0	40.9	1.7
Aldergrove	220	59.7	4.2	58.1	4.4	49.6	4.2	47.7	3.7	40.1	1.9	37.7	1.3
Balmoral	927	56.2	—	53.9	—	46.3	—	42.3	—	34.1	—	33.5	—
Bath	67	63.5	6.4	62.3	5.5	52.7	4.6	49.7	3.3	40.3	2.1	38.7	1.8
Birmingham	536	62.2	5.6	61.0	5.3	51.7	3.4	48.3	3.2	39.5	1.9	38.0	1.4
Bournemouth	139	64.1	7.2	63.1	7.0	53.9	5.7	50.8	3.7	—	2.5	—	2.4
Bradford	439	60.2	5.3	59.1	5.0	50.6	3.2	46.6	2.9	38.5	2.1	37.0	1.0
Buxton	1007	58.1	4.1	57.1	4.6	48.0	2.5	44.7	2.9	37.0	1.4	35.9	0.4
Cambridge	41	64.1	6.6	62.8	6.5	53.0	4.5	48.5	4.2	39.1	2.4	36.9	1.8
Cardiff	203	62.6	6.0	61.5	5.7	52.7	4.8	49.9	3.5	41.7	2.8	39.9	2.0
Cheltenham	214	64.1	5.8	62.1	5.8	51.9	4.5	49.3	3.5	39.9	2.1	37.9	2.0
Cromer	178	62.7	6.4	62.7	6.5	54.0	4.2	49.5	4.1	41.3	2.1	37.7	2.1
Douglas	284	58.7	6.3	57.7	5.6	51.4	5.1	48.5	3.2	41.8	2.2	40.7	1.4
Dumfries	140	59.5	5.7	58.2	4.8	50.0	3.1	46.5	2.9	38.7	2.7	37.2	1.3
Dundee	147	59.6	7.0	58.7	5.3	49.9	4.4	46.7	3.9	38.1	2.2	36.1	1.7
Durham	336	60.7	6.6	59.2	5.9	50.9	3.2	47.1	3.6	38.9	2.6	36.7	1.9
Eastbourne	35	63.4	8.1	63.1	6.7	55.3	5.6	51.7	3.9	42.3	2.5	39.7	2.3
Edinburgh	441	59.0	7.0	57.3	4.1	49.7	3.2	46.3	3.7	38.7	2.2	37.9	1.8
Falmouth	167	63.1	5.7	62.1	6.7	55.6	6.0	52.9	3.2	46.3	2.5	44.3	2.3
Felixstowe	10	63.7	6.5	63.9	6.4	55.0	4.9	50.5	4.2	41.7	2.4	38.1	2.2
Glasgow	351	59.3	7.1	57.9	3.5	50.4	3.6	45.9	2.7	36.9	1.9	36.5	0.6
Harrogate	478	59.9	5.0	58.5	5.0	50.0	3.1	46.4	3.1	37.9	2.3	36.4	1.9
Hastings	149	63.4	7.4	62.9	6.3	54.9	5.2	51.5	3.9	42.1	2.8	39.5	2.1
Hull	8	62.2	4.8	61.9	5.1	52.7	3.8	48.9	3.5	40.1	1.7	37.9	1.1
Hunstanton	100	62.7	6.2	62.3	6.1	53.3	4.4	48.9	4.1	40.6	2.3	36.7	1.8
Ilfracombe	25	62.7	6.3	62.5	6.4	56.2	4.5	52.8	3.2	45.5	1.9	43.7	1.9
Inverness	242	57.9	5.5	56.8	3.2	49.3	2.3	45.8	2.9	37.9	1.7	38.1	1.1
Keswick	254	59.9	4.4	58.1	3.9	50.3	2.4	47.1	2.3	38.0	2.4	38.1	1.0
Leamington	163	63.8	—	62.1	—	52.3	—	48.5	—	39.7	—	37.3	—
Liverpool	198	60.9	4.8	59.7	5.3	52.0	3.5	48.3	3.5	41.2	2.4	39.2	1.3
Llandudno	13	61.7	6.0	60.7	5.3	53.5	3.7	50.2	4.2	43.1	1.9	41.7	1.3
London (Kew)	18	64.7	6.8	63.3	6.3	53.7	4.8	49.5	3.0	40.9	2.0	38.0	1.8
Manchester	125	62.2	3.7	61.1	4.0	52.3	2.3	48.7	2.4	40.5	1.3	38.9	0.4
Margate	51	65.0	8.3	63.9	7.0	56.1	5.1	51.3	4.2	42.8	2.1	40.1	1.8
Marlborough	424	61.7	6.0	60.7	5.7	50.4	5.2	47.6	3.1	38.5	1.8	37.0	2.0
Morecambe	23	61.5	4.6	60.1	5.0	52.5	3.9	48.6	3.5	40.3	2.6	37.9	1.1
Newquay	176	61.3	5.4	60.9	6.6	54.1	5.1	52.4	2.8	45.7	2.2	43.6	2.3
Nottingham	192	62.7	4.3	61.9	4.7	52.5	2.5	48.3	2.3	40.2	1.8	37.9	0.8
Oban	229	57.0	5.4	56.9	3.8	51.1	5.7	47.1	3.4	40.7	3.0	39.8	0.8
Oxford	208	64.2	6.3	62.3	5.8	52.5	4.7	48.5	3.4	39.5	2.4	36.8	2.5
Penzance	55	63.3	6.1	62.4	6.7	56.2	5.8	53.5	3.5	47.5	2.5	45.3	2.1
Plymouth	119	62.4	5.1	61.1	6.2	54.5	5.7	52.1	3.1	44.3	2.2	42.9	2.1
Ross-on-Wye	223	62.7	6.0	61.2	5.2	51.9	4.4	48.9	3.3	40.5	2.6	38.4	2.1
Sandown	13	63.9	7.8	63.7	7.2	56.1	5.7	52.1	3.9	42.5	2.4	41.2	2.2
Scarborough	118	61.5	6.0	61.3	5.9	52.8	3.7	49.7	3.6	42.0	1.7	38.0	1.4
Scilly	163	62.1	5.8	62.1	7.6	56.9	5.9	53.7	3.7	48.5	2.2	46.4	1.7
Sheffield	429	61.5	4.4	60.7	5.2	51.7	2.6	48.2	3.0	39.9	1.8	38.7	1.3
Shrewsbury	184	62.5	5.0	61.3	5.4	52.0	3.5	48.4	3.8	40.1	2.2	38.5	1.8
Skegness	15	62.3	5.6	62.3	5.5	52.8	3.9	49.3	4.3	40.7	2.2	37.1	1.6
Southampton	65	64.7	6.7	63.5	6.5	54.3	5.3	51.0	3.2	41.1	2.0	39.5	2.1
Southport	35	61.4	5.2	60.1	5.6	52.1	3.9	48.5	3.9	40.3	3.0	38.3	1.5
Stornoway	11	55.1	4.2	55.9	3.6	48.8	3.1	47.7	3.1	40.3	1.9	40.2	0.5
Tenby	64	61.7	5.1	60.7	6.1	53.7	5.8	50.9	3.9	43.7	2.4	41.9	2.2
Tiree	29	56.5	5.0	56.6	4.7	50.7	5.7	48.9	3.6	42.5	2.3	41.7	0.9
Torquay	27	63.0	6.6	62.4	6.6	54.7	6.3	52.2	3.8	44.3	2.8	42.5	2.7
Tunbridge Wells	351	62.6	7.0	61.9	5.7	52.3	4.6	48.3	3.4	38.2	2.1	36.6	2.0
Weston-super-Mare	28	64.1	7.3	62.5	5.4	54.4	5.1	51.4	3.5	41.8	2.3	40.5	2.0
Weymouth	16	64.3	7.0	63.3	6.9	56.1	6.2	52.9	3.8	43.5	2.4	42.8	2.5
Worthing	25	63.5	7.5	63.1	7.1	54.9	5.7	51.5	3.9	41.5	2.5	39.7	2.5
York	57	62.1	5.3	61.0	5.4	52.5	3.3	48.4	3.3	39.7	2.5	37.0	1.6

TEMPERATURE AND SUNSHINE AT VARIOUS PLACES IN GREAT BRITAIN

Mean Temperature of the air (° F.) and Bright Sunshine (as mean hours per day) at representative British Health Resorts and Towns during the year July, 1952, to June, 1953, and the calendar year 1952. Also height of Climatological Station above mean sea level, altitude being given in feet.

	1952		1953													
	Year		January		February		March		April		May		June			
	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.
	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.
Aberystwyth.....	49.3	4.0	40.2	1.5	39.8	1.8	42.3	5.1	46.1	6.8	54.0	6.8	56.7	6.5		
Aldergrove.....	47.3	3.5	39.7	1.1	41.6	2.3	41.7	3.6	43.5	5.5	53.7	6.4	55.9	6.8		
Balmoral.....	42.9	—	36.9	—	37.7	—	40.5	—	38.9	—	49.0	—	53.3	—		
Bath.....	49.7	4.1	37.7	1.1	40.1	2.5	42.5	4.5	47.0	6.2	56.2	7.1	59.0	5.2		
Birmingham.....	48.7	3.7	38.2	1.0	39.7	1.8	42.8	3.8	44.7	5.1	55.0	6.1	57.4	4.4		
Bournemouth.....	—	5.0	37.9	1.5	39.7	3.0	42.5	5.2	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Bradford.....	47.1	3.6	38.7	1.0	39.3	1.6	41.8	3.8	43.5	4.7	54.1	6.4	56.5	3.8		
Buxton.....	45.1	3.1	36.7	0.8	37.4	1.6	40.5	4.4	41.2	4.5	50.3	6.5	54.9	4.5		
Cambridge.....	49.3	4.6	37.5	1.2	39.1	2.3	42.5	4.5	46.9	5.5	55.7	6.8	57.7	3.9		
Cardiff.....	49.7	4.4	38.4	1.5	40.2	2.6	42.5	4.8	46.9	6.5	56.3	7.1	58.8	5.8		
Cheltenham.....	49.4	4.3	37.7	0.9	40.0	2.4	42.3	4.4	46.2	6.5	56.5	7.1	58.6	4.5		
Cromer.....	48.9	4.4	38.0	1.2	40.4	2.6	41.3	3.8	45.3	5.2	53.5	7.2	55.3	3.7		
Douglas.....	47.9	4.3	41.4	1.9	41.1	2.7	43.0	5.2	44.3	7.2	52.2	6.5	56.7	8.3		
Dumfries.....	46.6	3.6	39.4	1.5	40.3	2.2	42.3	4.1	43.3	5.5	53.3	5.8	58.1	5.7		
Dundee.....	46.5	4.2	39.1	2.3	40.9	3.3	43.4	4.6	43.0	5.3	52.5	4.6	55.5	4.2		
Durham.....	47.3	4.2	39.5	1.6	40.0	2.3	43.3	5.0	42.9	5.0	53.5	6.1	54.7	3.6		
Eastbourne.....	50.5	5.2	38.2	1.7	39.5	2.8	42.3	5.3	47.5	6.8	55.1	8.8	59.5	8.3		
Edinburgh.....	46.4	4.0	40.5	1.7	41.3	2.6	42.7	5.4	42.3	5.2	52.4	6.3	54.5	4.2		
Falmouth.....	51.9	4.7	42.7	2.7	42.7	3.1	45.2	4.7	48.1	7.3	54.7	6.3	57.8	7.4		
Felixstowe.....	49.9	4.7	37.4	1.2	39.6	2.0	41.0	4.0	46.1	6.3	55.1	8.4	58.3	5.0		
Glasgow.....	46.3	3.5	38.7	1.0	40.4	2.2	42.3	2.6	43.0	4.4	53.9	6.0	57.7	5.2		
Harrogate.....	46.8	3.7	38.3	1.6	38.9	1.7	42.5	4.7	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Hastings.....	50.3	5.0	38.9	1.5	39.3	2.7	42.9	5.2	47.7	6.3	55.5	8.4	59.1	8.1		
Hull.....	48.9	3.5	39.0	0.7	41.1	1.6	43.3	2.9	45.0	4.4	55.3	6.5	57.0	3.9		
Hunstanton.....	48.5	4.5	36.7	0.9	38.7	2.7	40.9	4.1	44.5	5.0	53.8	7.2	55.3	3.7		
Ilfracombe.....	51.6	4.4	42.1	2.1	42.9	2.7	44.1	5.9	47.9	6.8	56.1	7.9	58.3	7.2		
Inverness.....	45.8	3.2	40.7	1.1	40.7	2.3	43.2	4.5	42.1	5.0	50.9	5.3	54.7	3.9		
Keswick.....	47.4	3.2	39.3	0.9	41.3	1.6	43.2	5.1	44.5	5.4	54.1	6.8	58.1	5.2		
Leamington.....	49.3	—	37.7	—	40.1	—	41.9	—	45.9	—	55.7	—	58.3	—		
Liverpool.....	48.5	3.7	39.9	1.4	40.7	2.0	42.3	3.5	44.8	6.2	54.3	6.9	57.4	5.9		
Llandudno.....	50.0	4.1	41.7	1.3	42.5	2.4	43.7	5.1	45.5	7.0	54.8	7.6	56.9	6.8		
London (Kew).....	50.2	4.5	38.4	1.1	39.9	2.2	42.7	3.5	47.5	5.7	56.2	7.7	59.1	5.8		
Manchester.....	49.3	2.6	40.0	0.4	41.1	1.4	44.0	3.8	45.5	5.2	56.4	6.2	58.8	4.4		
Margate.....	50.7	5.2	39.0	0.8	39.7	2.3	41.0	3.4	46.3	6.2	55.5	8.0	58.3	5.8		
Marlborough.....	47.9	4.3	36.5	1.2	38.8	2.5	41.2	4.9	45.1	6.1	54.1	6.9	57.5	4.3		
Morecambe.....	48.7	3.8	39.1	1.1	40.1	1.9	42.2	4.1	45.1	6.4	55.1	6.9	59.5	5.6		
Newquay.....	50.7	4.3	41.7	2.3	42.1	3.3	43.7	5.4	47.7	6.9	53.9	6.7	56.6	6.4		
Nottingham.....	49.0	3.1	38.5	0.8	40.1	1.5	42.5	2.3	45.3	3.6	55.5	5.5	57.7	3.4		
Oban.....	47.2	3.8	41.9	1.2	41.5	2.6	43.7	4.2	43.7	5.8	52.3	6.2	57.1	7.2		
Oxford.....	49.4	4.6	37.5	1.4	39.6	2.7	42.0	4.5	46.3	6.1	55.5	7.2	58.3	4.7		
Penzance.....	52.3	4.5	44.1	2.4	43.9	3.4	45.9	5.7	49.1	7.0	55.7	6.7	59.1	7.3		
Plymouth.....	50.8	4.5	41.2	2.2	41.5	3.2	44.9	5.7	48.9	6.8	55.7	7.2	58.9	7.1		
Ross-on-Wye.....	49.1	4.3	38.5	1.3	40.6	2.3	41.5	3.8	45.8	6.1	55.4	7.1	57.7	4.7		
Sandown.....	50.9	5.2	38.9	1.7	40.3	3.2	41.3	5.7	48.9	7.5	56.1	8.2	60.2	8.6		
Scarborough.....	48.7	4.2	40.4	1.1	41.9	2.4	43.9	4.8	44.1	4.8	53.9	6.7	55.0	4.0		
Silly.....	52.7	4.6	45.7	2.5	44.6	3.2	47.3	5.5	49.0	7.8	54.9	7.5	57.6	7.0		
Sheffield.....	48.5	3.4	39.9	0.9	40.9	1.4	43.3	2.7	44.9	4.3	55.3	5.8	57.7	3.6		
Shrewsbury.....	48.9	3.9	38.5	1.6	39.9	1.6	42.2	4.1	45.1	5.6	55.0	6.9	58.2	5.5		
Skegness.....	48.5	4.1	37.7	1.0	39.6	2.4	40.7	3.0	44.7	4.8	53.6	6.7	55.3	4.1		
Southampton.....	50.6	4.6	38.9	1.4	40.3	2.5	44.1	4.9	48.5	6.3	56.6	7.3	60.1	6.4		
Southport.....	48.5	4.2	39.5	1.5	40.5	2.4	42.5	4.7	44.7	7.1	54.1	7.5	57.9	6.4		
Stornoway.....	46.3	3.2	42.6	0.9	42.7	2.5	44.8	4.3	42.3	5.6	50.7	6.3	54.4	5.6		
Tenby.....	50.3	4.5	41.5	2.1	41.5	2.6	43.7	5.5	46.9	7.3	54.8	7.0	58.5	7.2		
Tiree.....	47.7	4.0	43.6	1.4	43.1	1.7	44.9	3.8	43.9	6.7	51.5	6.7	54.9	7.3		
Torquay.....	51.0	5.0	40.2	2.4	41.4	3.3	43.4	4.9	47.7	7.5	55.3	7.8	58.9	7.8		
Tunbridge Wells.....	48.5	4.6	36.3	1.0	38.0	2.2	42.1	4.6	46.5	5.5	55.7	7.8	57.9	5.9		
Weston-super-																
Marc.....	50.5	4.5	38.7	1.5	40.9	2.6	43.0	4.4	46.7	6.1	56.5	7.0	58.7	5.7		
Weymouth.....	51.5	5.2	40.1	2.0	40.9	3.0	43.6	5.1	48.8	7.1	56.0	7.3	59.9	7.3		
Worthing.....	50.3	5.2	38.7	1.7	39.5	2.7	43.1	5.2	48.1	6.9	55.5	8.4	59.8	8.2		
York.....	48.7	3.7	38.9	1.3	40.9	2.5	43.0	4.0	45.3	5.1	55.7	6.7	58.1	4.4		

Weather Record, August, 1952

Day	Temperature		Pres- sure	Wind Direction	Rain- fall	Sun- shine
	Max.	Min.				
	° F.	° F.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours
1	70	58	1011.1	230	0.5	7.3
2	70	57	1006.8	200	3.5	3.4
3	70	54	1009.6	260	5.7	8.7
4	71	54	1016.7	220	—	5.0
5	74	58	1014.7	220	—	3.0
6	75	57	1011.7	110	15.4	3.1
7	68	57	1008.4	200	1.1	2.2
8	69	55	1008.2	200	12.9	4.4
9	69	59	995.6	160	0.7	4.9
10	68	57	1003.0	220	2.4	7.1
11	72	55	1010.9	170	—	2.8
12	74	64	1012.2	210	—	11.0
13	73	61	1016.2	210	—	10.5
14	73	52	1012.3	290	—	7.2
15	68	54	1010.3	080	12.2	3.3
16	66	58	1008.4	050	0.3	1.8
17	66	50	1017.4	360	0.5	11.0
18	58	53	1007.4	080	6.8	—
19	65	54	1004.5	020	6.1	3.6
20	64	56	1010.8	360	—	2.5
21	65	51	1019.3	350	—	8.6
22	72	50	1024.3	330	—	11.6
23	75	52	1024.0	Calm	—	10.6
24	74	51	1020.7	060	—	10.5
25	72	55	1018.5	Calm	—	2.9
26	76	59	1020.4	Calm	—	9.6
27	79	60	1016.7	260	—	7.1
28	73	58	1019.4	310	12.5	—
29	75	50	1016.8	120	0.1	12.0
30	73	60	1005.9	080	—	1.2
31	73	59	1010.8	250	0.7	3.4
Total ...	—	—	—	—	68.9	192.8
Mean ...	70.5	55.7	1012.7	—	—	—
Average...	70.8	54.2	1015.7	—	59	192

Weather Record, September, 1952

	Temperature		Pres- sure	Wind Direction	Rain- fall	Sun- shine	Day
	Max.	Min.					
	° F.	° F.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours	
1	72	53	1020.6	250	—	10.9	1
2	70	54	1022.1	230	—	5.6	2
3	70	51	1014.5	220	—	2.5	3
4	60	48	1016.2	300	—	1.5	4
5	59	50	1010.0	020	—	3.6	5
6	58	42	1011.7	310	—	1.7	6
7	53	46	1012.8	Calm	4.5	—	7
8	59	45	1018.4	360	2.6	2.0	8
9	55	46	1014.3	140	0.4	0.3	9
10	61	46	1018.5	040	5.5	5.8	10
11	62	47	1019.7	020	2.6	8.2	11
12	61	40	1013.6	340	1.4	4.3	12
13	61	40	1023.3	040	—	4.5	13
14	61	44	1026.3	020	—	0.8	14
15	61	53	1027.7	030	—	4.1	15
16	64	46	1029.8	080	—	9.6	16
17	57	43	1016.6	210	3.1	—	17
18	54	38	1015.4	300	0.8	3.9	18
19	56	35	1016.8	290	0.1	5.8	19
20	61	37	1021.6	Calm	2.6	9.3	20
21	64	54	1010.1	270	—	4.7	21
22	62	43	1022.9	280	—	9.1	22
23	71	51	1024.6	280	0.2	6.9	23
24	63	53	1018.2	210	15.3	0.8	24
25	63	53	1000.9	240	2.8	5.8	25
26	60	48	997.3	270	—	10.0	26
27	58	44	998.5	280	2.4	4.0	27
28	58	40	1009.1	150	13.2	3.6	28
29	59	45	999.7	270	1.1	7.9	29
30	50	43	995.4	070	17.3	—	30
Total ...	—	—	—	—	75.9	137.2	Total
Mean ...	60.8	46.2	1014.9	—	—	—	Mean
Average...	66.0	51.1	1016.9	—	50	143	Average

Weather Record, October, 1952

Day	Temperature		Pres- sure	Wind Direction	Rain- fall	Sun- shine
	Max.	Min.				
	° F.	° F.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours
1	51	49	993.4	320	1.3	—
2	53	49	1008.4	270	0.5	—
3	56	50	1017.6	300	—	0.1
4	61	49	1017.6	220	—	2.0
5	58	40	1017.3	300	0.3	9.9
6	58	46	1011.1	230	—	1.9
7	55	42	1018.8	260	—	4.5
8	57	34	1028.6	Calm	—	7.2
9	56	45	1021.6	230	—	1.0
10	52	39	1021.1	290	—	6.0
11	52	31	1019.9	Calm	—	6.0
12	55	33	1015.5	120	11.3	4.3
13	56	45	994.5	110	8.0	1.0
14	51	45	1000.1	020	—	1.9
15	54	31	1018.3	Calm	—	8.3
16	52	32	1016.4	090	—	2.3
17	58	42	1024.8	130	—	5.7
18	56	42	1023.4	100	2.7	3.3
19	47	46	1015.7	070	9.5	—
20	47	46	1013.0	080	0.8	—
21	47	44	1010.7	050	1.5	—
22	54	37	1004.3	100	9.0	1.9
23	60	47	1000.0	260	1.7	6.7
24	60	50	996.2	220	8.5	5.4
25	59	49	999.6	210	2.1	5.8
26	58	46	1009.6	230	—	8.4
27	58	51	1012.7	210	1.9	0.8
28	58	56	1004.0	210	7.1	—
29	57	51	1005.6	220	—	3.6
30	54	45	1009.6	270	0.3	5.3
31	51	41	1013.0	300	7.1	2.6
Total ...	—	—	—	—	73.6	105.9
Mean ...	54.9	43.6	1011.7	—	—	—
Average...	57.9	45.2	1015.4	—	77	103

Weather Record, November, 1952

	Temperature		Pres- sure	Wind Direction	Rain- fall	Sun- shine	Day
	Max.	Min.					
	° F.	° F.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours	
1	54	42	1013.6	230	4.0	—	1
2	56	47	1016.1	220	2.7	—	2
3	51	45	1019.3	330	—	6.3	3
4	52	39	1025.2	190	3.7	0.2	4
5	54	49	1014.4	210	0.2	0.1	5
6	54	45	1019.1	290	0.2	—	6
7	48	44	1016.8	330	—	6.5	7
8	46	37	1019.7	330	—	5.1	8
9	47	32	1020.1	280	0.2	0.2	9
10	55	47	1012.9	290	0.1	—	10
11	47	39	1014.9	310	—	6.5	11
12	45	31	1025.3	280	—	5.4	12
13	46	33	1026.4	290	—	1.2	13
14	44	33	1026.7	Calm	—	—	14
15	40	23	1022.4	Calm	—	—	15
16	39	25	1020.4	Calm	—	—	16
17	40	35	1017.0	050	0.2	0.5	17
18	39	33	1020.9	Calm	0.3	0.2	18
19	42	37	1015.0	070	20.6	—	19
20	37	33	1007.0	140	0.7	0.5	20
21	41	35	994.6	110	12.4	—	21
22	41	34	996.8	010	1.7	0.4	22
23	44	32	1009.9	220	—	3.2	23
24	40	27	1011.9	260	—	5.2	24
25	40	23	1008.0	080	—	5.7	25
26	40	36	994.8	090	8.6	—	26
27	40	34	993.2	090	13.3	—	27
28	41	34	1003.9	020	—	3.8	28
29	37	28	1017.0	080	15.4	—	29
30	40	35	1014.1	040	—	—	30
Total ...	—	—	—	—	84.3	51.0	Total
Mean ...	44.7	35.6	1013.9	—	—	—	Mean
Average...	49.2	40.1	1013.7	—	69	52	Average

Entries of Maximum Temperature cover day period 9-21 h.; Minimum Temperature night period 21-9 h. and are entered to day of reading; Rainfall the 24 hours commencing at 9 h. on day of entry; Sunshine the 24 hours 0-24 h.; Pressure and Wind are recorded at 9 h.; Wind is recorded in degrees, E=90°, S=180°, W=270° and N=360°. Pressure is corrected and reduced to M.S.L. Rainfall 1000 mm. = 39.37 in. Averages refer to the following standard periods:—Temperature, Pressure and Sunshine 1921-50; Rainfall, 1881-1915.

Weather Record, December, 1952

Day	Temperature		Pres- sure	Wind Direction	Rain- fall	Sun- shine
	Max.	Min.				
	° F.	° F.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours
1	40	33	1021.6	060	—	3.3
2	37	30	1026.0	Calm	0.1	3.6
3	43	33	1023.6	320	—	2.8
4	40	35	1034.3	020	—	—
5	36	26	1036.2	Calm	—	—
6	33	24	1038.0	Calm	—	—
7	37	20	1038.4	Calm	—	0.8
8	41	20	1035.9	Calm	—	—
9	40	30	1028.9	190	—	0.3
10	45	39	1018.2	190	0.4	—
11	49	43	1008.6	250	—	3.2
12	42	36	1001.9	250	3.5	2.7
13	39	34	984.3	240	1.5	1.6
14	38	32	989.8	260	1.5	0.6
15	35	27	999.7	310	1.0	4.0
16	47	24	1002.5	170	8.1	—
17	43	40	987.6	270	1.8	4.6
18	41	37	1007.8	300	9.7	1.0
19	48	35	1000.4	180	—	—
20	50	38	1009.4	250	5.4	—
21	44	36	1009.6	280	—	2.3
22	49	37	1019.0	170	0.2	—
23	46	40	1019.6	230	1.7	—
24	51	46	1007.8	210	2.3	3.5
25	47	38	1015.4	210	2.6	4.6
26	41	38	1004.5	180	1.2	—
27	34	28	1004.5	120	—	—
28	39	33	999.9	080	1.1	—
29	39	39	1014.4	070	—	—
30	33	33	1019.1	300	9.0	—
31	41	30	999.2	230	1.8	1.3
Total ...	—	—	—	—	52.9	44.2
Mean ...	41.5	33.4	1013.1	—	—	—
Average...	44.3	37.0	1015.5	—	69	40

Weather Record, January, 1953

	Temperature		Pres- sure	Wind Direction	Rain- fall	Sun- shine	Day
	Max.	Min.					
	° F.	° F.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours	
1	37	30	997.6	330	0.1	—	1
2	39	36	1014.6	330	—	—	2
3	36	33	1012.2	010	—	—	3
4	37	33	1023.5	020	—	—	4
5	34	32	1025.8	070	15.0	—	5
6	36	31	1006.1	Calm	6.3	—	6
7	35	30	1017.1	030	—	—	7
8	35	33	1021.7	290	—	—	8
9	40	31	1018.8	260	0.7	—	9
10	42	40	1021.0	310	—	—	10
11	42	33	1029.4	170	—	3.2	11
12	41	36	1033.1	200	—	1.9	12
13	34	28	1032.3	200	—	—	13
14	33	26	1027.7	Calm	0.2	—	14
15	42	31	1026.2	220	0.8	—	15
16	46	42	1024.9	280	—	—	16
17	44	43	1027.2	160	—	—	17
18	45	40	1031.3	360	—	1.6	18
19	35	33	1037.1	300	—	—	19
20	46	23	1037.4	Calm	—	5.0	20
21	41	28	1034.2	210	—	—	21
22	42	39	1029.4	210	—	—	22
23	38	32	1022.9	200	—	—	23
24	38	35	1016.5	230	0.2	—	24
25	42	33	1013.4	290	—	2.1	25
26	44	35	1025.2	250	0.4	2.6	26
27	50	37	1019.0	250	0.1	—	27
28	51	46	1021.3	260	—	—	28
29	56	45	1024.1	250	—	4.4	29
30	45	42	1023.3	200	3.6	—	30
31	42	40	1002.0	270	—	3.5	31
Total ...	—	—	—	—	27.4	24.3	Total
Mean ...	40.9	34.7	1022.5	—	—	—	Mean
Average...	44.0	36.1	1015.7	—	52	46	Average

Weather Record, February, 1953

Day	Temperature		Pres- sure	Wind Direction	Rain fall	Sun shine
	Max.	Min.				
	° F.	° F.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours.
1	42	34	1018.4	320	—	2.9
2	42	35	1027.0	350	—	1.3
3	37	35	1032.3	050	—	—
4	40	29	1031.0	280	—	4.2
5	40	29	1019.8	300	—	1.0
6	41	34	1013.4	310	—	2.1
7	35	23	1017.1	280	—	1.0
8	38	22	1016.3	220	9.2	0.2
9	43	35	1000.9	250	11.0	3.4
10	41	37	966.1	200	6.1	—
11	37	35	985.2	340	1.2	—
12	36	32	1008.1	360	0.5	—
13	36	32	1024.9	020	0.8	0.4
14	34	31	1018.2	170	1.5	0.1
15	35	30	1027.3	070	—	1.3
16	39	25	1028.4	Calm	—	3.9
17	47	34	1024.4	260	—	0.1
18	53	46	1020.6	260	—	0.7
19	49	42	1015.6	210	0.6	0.4
20	52	37	1020.7	220	—	3.5
21	53	45	1024.0	220	—	—
22	54	47	1029.4	240	—	0.9
23	51	46	1024.5	210	—	—
24	52	44	1024.9	210	—	7.9
25	56	36	1030.0	180	—	6.8
26	52	36	1034.1	Calm	—	1.5
27	57	35	1036.6	Calm	—	1.2
28	50	41	1040.1	080	—	8.2
Total ...	—	—	—	—	30.9	53.0
Mean ...	44.4	35.3	1020.0	—	—	—
Average...	45.2	35.7	1016.3	—	49	64

Weather Record, March, 1953

	Temperature		Pres- sure	Wind Direction	Rain- fall	Sun- shine	Day
	Max.	Min.					
	° F.	° F.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours	
1	46	34	1036.5	080	—	4.9	1
2	48	32	1037.0	110	—	3.5	2
3	47	28	1038.3	210	—	2.5	3
4	58	23	1037.4	Calm	—	5.4	4
5	39	26	1039.8	070	—	—	5
6	45	36	1038.8	210	—	1.9	6
7	49	37	1033.7	310	—	1.5	7
8	46	26	1039.4	Calm	—	4.7	8
9	53	27	1041.7	Calm	—	5.0	9
10	48	32	1044.4	Calm	—	1.3	10
11	48	35	1037.1	320	—	1.8	11
12	50	41	1036.6	020	1.5	1.6	12
13	48	41	1039.4	100	—	1.6	13
14	47	33	1039.1	050	—	5.6	14
15	48	31	1028.0	100	—	8.6	15
16	57	27	1023.3	090	—	10.2	16
17	56	28	1027.1	Calm	—	9.0	17
18	41	33	1026.2	070	—	—	18
19	42	36	1026.1	040	—	—	19
20	43	37	1029.5	070	—	—	20
21	43	36	1032.2	080	—	0.8	21
22	48	35	1031.8	080	—	3.6	22
23	57	35	1035.4	Calm	—	3.6	23
24	62	35	1037.8	Calm	—	0.1	24
25	71	31	1035.4	Calm	—	9.1	25
26	64	38	1025.6	240	1.9	4.5	26
27	50	34	1023.7	300	1.1	5.5	27
28	57	35	1013.2	200	—	0.5	28
29	54	49	1012.1	220	0.3	0.4	29
30	51	47	1002.8	210	4.5	2.5	30
31	53	40	1013.1	270	0.1	8.9	31
Total ...	—	—	—	—	9.4	108.6	Total
Mean ...	50.6	34.1	1031.0	—	—	—	Mean
Average...	50.5	36.9	1016.6	—	52	117	Average

Entries of Maximum Temperature cover day period 9-21 h.; Minimum Temperature night period 21-9 h. and are entered to day of reading; Rainfall the 24 hours commencing at 9 h. on day of entry; Sunshine the 24 hours 0-24 h.; Pressure and Wind are recorded at 9 h.; Wind is recorded in degrees, E-90°, S-180°, W-270° and N-360°. Pressure is corrected and reduced to M.S.L. Rainfall 1000 mm. = 39.37 in. Averages refer to the following standard periods:—Temperature, Pressure and Sunshine 1921-50; Rainfall, 1881-1915.

Weather Record, April, 1953

Day	Temperature		Pres- sure	Wind Direction	Rain- fall	Sun- shine
	Max.	Min.				
	° F.	° F.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours
1	51	41	1012.7	220	1.2	2.0
2	54	44	1006.2	220	2.2	3.1
3	51	41	1004.1	210	2.0	1.5
4	52	39	1005.0	170	4.8	7.5
5	47	39	1004.3	170	6.3	3.2
6	47	40	1002.7	230	1.8	4.6
7	54	36	1017.6	260	—	8.6
8	55	33	1014.4	140	—	9.9
9	49	42	1006.3	070	—	—
10	52	39	1020.0	060	—	3.7
11	57	37	1019.9	190	—	4.7
12	53	47	1007.0	190	3.3	—
13	50	40	1015.9	270	1.6	7.2
14	48	39	1019.3	310	0.3	5.8
15	50	38	1022.9	330	0.4	3.9
16	56	40	1020.4	240	2.8	1.4
17	53	45	1012.6	160	—	0.1
18	59	46	1021.8	060	—	6.7
19	53	40	1023.5	070	—	10.8
20	55	41	1024.1	060	—	8.0
21	62	39	1021.6	070	—	11.4
22	63	39	1019.6	070	—	12.3
23	60	41	1019.0	050	—	7.8
24	65	35	1016.8	300	—	7.6
25	52	41	1016.9	340	—	8.0
26	51	35	1012.1	090	5.6	9.9
27	56	43	993.0	020	2.3	3.0
28	54	45	992.7	250	2.0	1.9
29	56	41	1006.6	250	4.2	8.2
30	51	47	1007.0	210	21.8	—
Total ...	—	—	—	—	62.6	162.8
Mean ...	53.9	40.4	1012.9	—	—	—
Average...	55.7	40.6	1014.3	—	42	149

Weather Record, May, 1953

Day	Temperature		Pres- sure	Wind Direction	Rain- fall	Sun- shine
	Max.	Min.				
	° F.	° F.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours
1	45	43	1014.9	360	15.2	—
2	60	44	1028.3	010	—	9.8
3	65	40	1030.6	010	—	13.7
4	63	40	1030.5	040	—	4.6
5	72	48	1029.7	070	—	9.1
6	62	50	1023.2	030	—	9.8
7	58	45	1022.0	080	—	9.6
8	58	42	1021.6	050	—	6.9
9	62	36	1021.3	330	—	12.3
10	56	45	1017.5	080	—	8.4
11	62	36	1014.9	170	—	13.8
12	59	35	1013.5	070	—	11.0
13	63	39	1008.7	120	2.7	11.6
14	62	49	1001.2	210	5.6	5.7
15	58	53	1005.0	200	7.1	—
16	64	55	1007.1	210	—	5.9
17	65	53	1014.8	210	—	9.2
18	64	45	1019.2	080	2.3	0.4
19	63	55	1015.2	210	—	7.6
20	68	45	1023.4	200	—	11.4
21	69	57	1018.3	230	—	5.2
22	66	51	1017.6	210	—	6.2
23	71	59	1018.8	210	—	6.1
24	81	54	1024.6	090	—	11.1
25	87	56	1022.5	110	—	14.3
26	73	60	1025.9	360	—	11.8
27	65	55	1022.9	290	2.1	0.5
28	65	49	1030.0	010	—	11.1
29	65	50	1023.0	250	—	2.6
30	64	53	1014.0	300	1.9	7.1
31	60	46	1013.0	320	—	5.8
Total ...	—	—	—	—	36.9	242.6
Mean ...	64.3	48.0	1019.1	—	—	—
Average...	62.2	45.2	1015.6	—	47	198

Weather Record, June, 1953

Day	Temperature		Pres- sure	Wind Direction	Rain- fall	Sun- shine
	Max.	Min.				
	° F.	° F.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours
1	59	49	1007.6	290	2.0	5.7
2	52	43	1004.6	330	3.5	0.4
3	51	45	1002.5	310	0.6	—
4	60	44	1008.4	300	—	5.6
5	62	41	1016.1	120	—	3.5
6	61	44	1022.9	060	—	11.4
7	60	46	1021.1	070	—	2.4
8	62	47	1021.1	020	—	8.6
9	70	47	1017.5	010	—	9.6
10	73	49	1015.5	310	—	9.3
11	63	51	1014.2	300	10.6	1.1
12	60	54	1012.1	310	0.1	—
13	60	55	1012.8	300	1.1	—
14	65	55	1012.5	calm	0.8	1.2
15	69	52	1005.5	260	—	6.4
16	63	53	1006.4	220	2.5	0.4
17	63	51	1009.1	230	4.3	5.5
18	65	49	1010.4	230	0.6	6.8
19	61	50	1012.2	200	0.1	—
20	70	56	1013.4	200	—	6.6
21	69	55	1012.9	180	6.1	6.6
22	68	56	1013.7	180	—	12.3
23	68	48	1018.2	260	—	3.1
24	72	52	1017.7	300	—	4.3
25	79	60	1018.9	310	—	6.9
26	80	54	1019.2	350	—	11.9
27	75	55	1019.7	010	—	9.4
28	79	58	1019.7	020	0.3	5.2
29	79	57	1016.5	060	—	10.7
30	79	59	1014.8	010	6.2	1.3
Total ...	—	—	—	—	38.8	162.2
Mean ...	66.6	51.2	1013.9	—	—	—
Average...	68.1	50.9	1017.2	—	54	216

Weather Record, July, 1953

Day	Temperature		Pres- sure	Wind Direction	Rain- fall	Sun- shine
	Max.	Min.				
	° F.	° F.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours
1	78	59	1014.3	040	—	2.2
2	69	55	1015.8	030	0.6	3.1
3	62	54	1018.6	030	—	—
4	73	56	1022.3	050	—	4.0
5	79	55	1020.4	260	0.4	13.7
6	70	57	1014.6	220	0.2	1.6
7	68	61	1011.6	220	—	5.3
8	70	52	1014.0	270	2.2	8.2
9	67	52	1012.1	260	6.3	7.6
10	67	50	1018.5	320	—	5.8
11	67	50	1017.9	200	13.1	8.9
12	62	54	1001.9	180	10.3	0.3
13	67	56	999.8	240	0.9	4.4
14	68	56	1006.4	230	7.4	8.9
15	70	51	1011.2	260	—	11.7
16	67	52	1013.4	170	—	2.1
17	68	57	1008.1	190	0.3	10.6
18	70	54	1011.7	210	1.8	10.0
19	71	52	1022.1	270	1.4	7.8
20	73	57	1022.1	230	—	7.3
21	74	55	1014.2	180	0.1	6.8
22	69	56	1007.1	200	1.1	3.4
23	70	53	1011.3	250	—	6.2
24	71	52	1020.7	210	—	14.3
25	78	54	1013.3	170	—	12.7
26	66	54	1012.2	210	0.1	10.4
27	65	53	1007.9	210	11.1	4.4
28	71	52	1009.7	240	—	10.6
29	67	54	1013.2	260	3.9	2.9
30	68	53	1014.4	300	9.6	4.6
31	62	54	1008.2	130	6.3	0.9
Total ...	—	—	—	—	77.1	200.7
Mean ...	69.3	54.2	1013.2	—	—	—
Average...	71.5	54.6	1015.6	—	60	208

Entries of Maximum Temperature cover day period 9-21 h.; Minimum Temperature night period 21-9 h. and are entered to day of reading; Rainfall the 24 hours commencing at 9 h. on day of entry; Sunshine the 24 hours 0-24 h.; Pressure and Wind are recorded at 9 h. Wind is recorded in degrees, E = 90°, S = 180°, W = 270° and N = 360°. Pressure is corrected and reduced to M.S.L. Rainfall 1000 mm. = 39.37 in. Averages refer to the following standard periods:—Temperature, Pressure and Sunshine 1921-1950; Rainfall, 1881-1915.

THE CORONATION SERVICE



The Duke of Edinburgh kneeling on the steps of the Throne to do homage to the Queen during the Coronation Service.

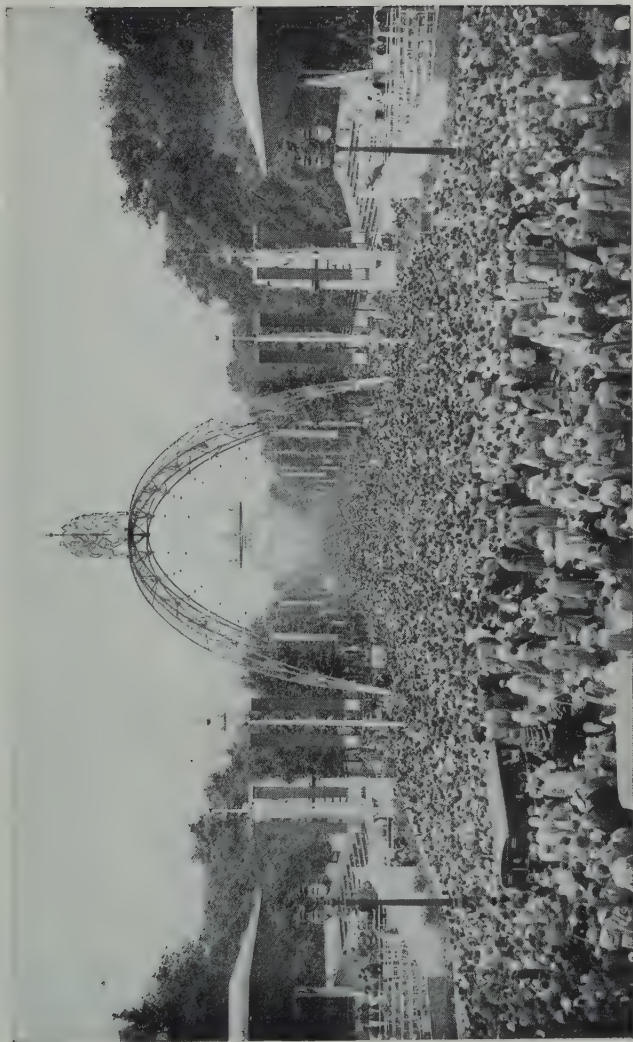
THE CORONATION PROCESSION



[The Times]

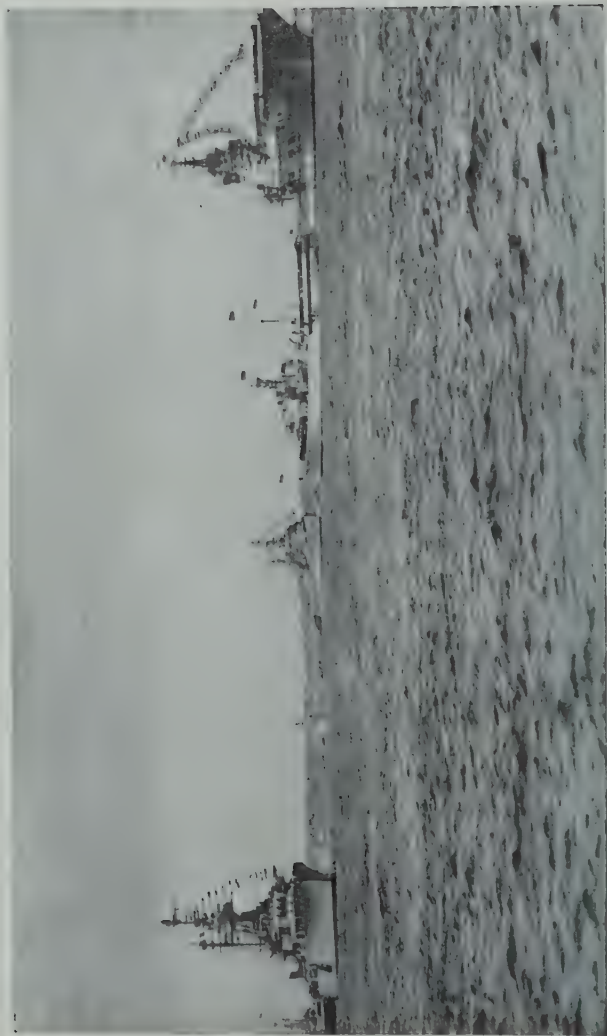
The Queen leaves Westminster Abbey to enter the state coach for the Procession back to Buckingham Palace.

CORONATION DAY



Crowds in the gaily-decorated Mall after the Coronation Procession had passed.

THE NAVAL REVIEW



Her Majesty reviewed the fleet at Spithead on June 15, 1953. This is the scene as H.M.S. *Surprise*, with the Queen on board, entered the review lines at Spithead. On the right is the aircraft-carrier *Eagle*, and on the left the French cruiser *Montcalm*. [The Times]

THE ROYAL AIR FORCE REVIEW



The Queen making her Coronation review of the Royal Air Force at Odiham, Hampshire, on July 15, when 320 aircraft were drawn up in four parallel lines. A fly-past of 641 planes took place later. [The Times]

HER LATE MAJESTY QUEEN MARY



Her Majesty Queen Mary died on March 24. Queen Mary is here seen at an exhibition of the Royal School of Needlework, in whose work she was greatly interested. [The Times

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S INAUGURATION



President Eisenhower and his predecessor, Mr. Truman, as they drive through the streets of Washington to the Capitol on January 20 for President Eisenhower's inauguration as twenty-third President of the United States.

THE CONQUEST OF MOUNT EVEREST



On May 29, the summit of Mount Everest was reached for the first time by Edmund Hillary (who later received a knighthood) and Sherpa Tensing. In this photograph, taken by Hillary from the top of Everest, the peaks below appear flat and monotonous.

THE EVEREST EXPEDITION



The members of the successful Everest Expedition on their arrival at London Airport. In the front row, from left to right, are: G. C. Band, Major C. G. Wylie, A. Gregory, E. P. (now Sir Edmund) Hillary, Sherpa Tensing, Colonel H. C. J. (now Sir John) Hunt, C. W. F. Noyce and M. H. Westmacott

[The Times



Foulness Church and Village, Essex, seen cut off by the disastrous floods which early in February devastated much of the East Coast of England.

J. H. Jones

THE LOSS OF THE "EMPRESS OF CANADA"



The Canadian-Pacific liner *Empress of Canada* caught fire in the Gladstone Dock, Liverpool, on Jan. 25. Later she fell on her side and became a total loss.



Joseph Stalin (*left*), the Russian leader, who died on March 5, and was succeeded as Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., by Georgi Malenkov (*right*).

FAMOUS MEN HONOURED



Among those honoured in the New Year or Coronation Honours Lists were Walter De La Mare (top left), who received the Order of Merit, Harold Nicolson, K.C.V.O. (top right) and (below) Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Arthur ("Bomber") Harris (Baronetcy), and Jack Hobbs (Knighthood).

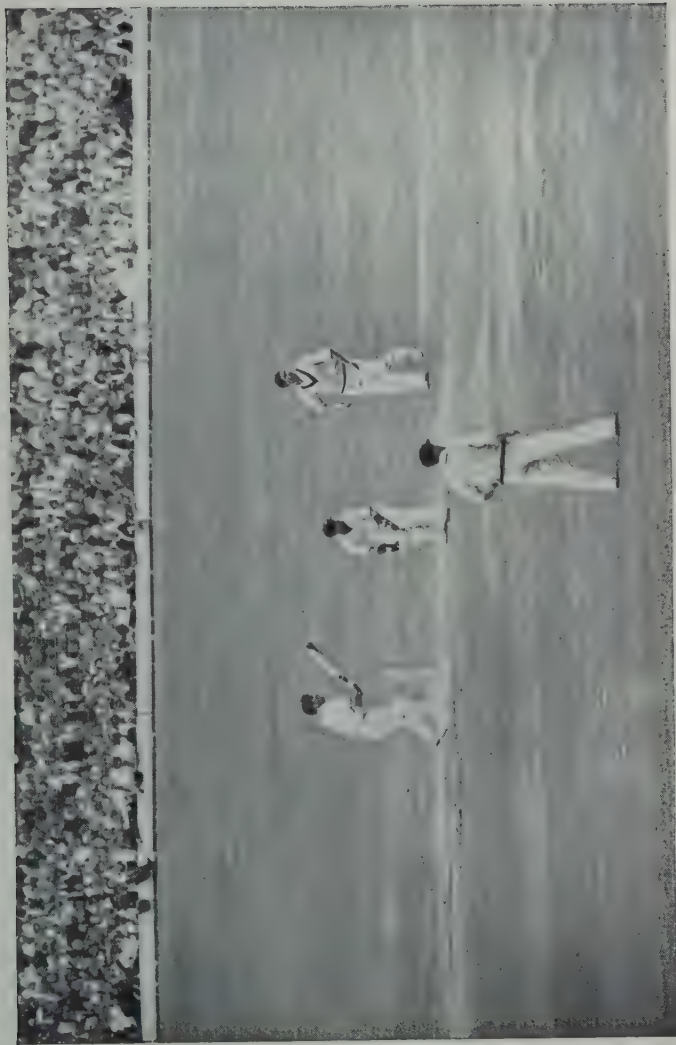
MEMORIAL TO COMMONWEALTH AIRMEN



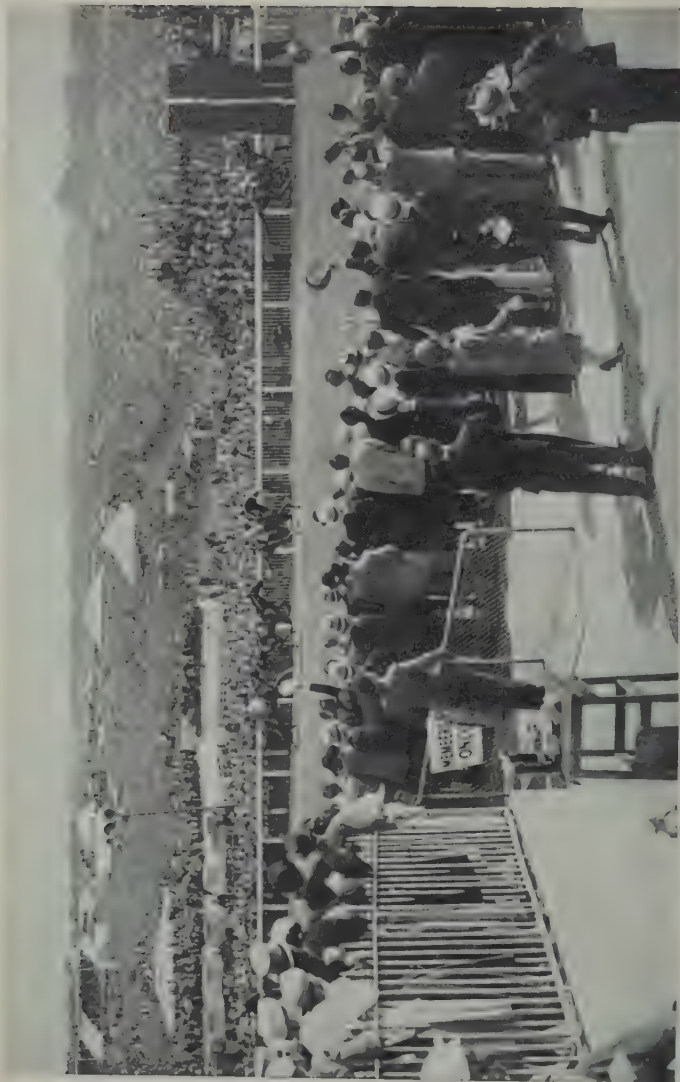
The memorial at Cooper's Hill, Runnymede, to members of the Commonwealth air forces who lost their lives in the last war while serving from bases in the United Kingdom and north-western Europe and have no known grave. It was designed by Edward Maufe, R.A., and unveiled by the Queen on October 17.

[The Times

ENGLAND REGAINS THE ASHES



Denis Compton making the winning hit in the Fifth Test Match at the Oval, when England, by defeating Australia after the first Four Test Matches had been drawn, won the "Ashes" for the first time since the winter of 1932-33.



Pinza, ridden by Gordon Richards, winning the 1953 Derby, with the Queen's Auricle second. Gordon Richards, champion jockey for many years, who received a knighthood in the Coronation Honours, had never before ridden the winner of the Derby. [The Times

The World

THE *Superficial Area* of the Earth is estimated to be 196,836,000 square miles, of which 55,786,000 square miles are Land and 141,050,000 square miles Water. The *Diameter* of the Earth at the Equator is 7,926½ English miles, and at the Poles 7,900 English miles. The *Equatorial Circumference* is 24,901.8 English miles, divided into 360 Degrees of Longitude, each of 69.17 English (or 60 Geographical) miles; these Degrees are measured from the Meridian of Greenwich, and numbered East and West of that point to meet in the Antipodes at the 180th Degree. Distance North and South of the Equator is marked by Parallels of Latitude, which proceed from zero (at the Equator) to 90° at the Poles.

The velocity of a given point of the Earth's surface at the Equator exceeds 1,000 miles an hour (24,901.8 miles in 24 hours); the Earth's velocity in its orbit round the Sun is about 66,600 miles an hour (584,000,000 miles in 365½ days). The Earth is distant from the Sun 93,000,000 miles, on the average.

AREA AND POPULATION.

The following estimate of the total population of the world by continents was published by the World Health Organization in June, 1951:—

Continent, &c.	Area in Square Miles	Estimated Population (1949)
Europe*.....	2,085,000	392,800,000
Asia*.....	10,348,000	1,253,500,000
U.S.S.R.....	8,337,000	†200,000,000
Africa.....	11,699,000	197,900,000
North, Central and South America and Islands.....	15,705,000	320,800,000
Oceania (including Australasia).....	3,201,000	12,400,000
World.....	51,375,000	2,377,400,000

* Exclusive of U.S.S.R. † 1900 estimate.

The British Dominions extend over the largest area (24,000,000 sq. miles); the U.S.S.R. is second (8,337,000 sq. miles); France (in 1939) was third, with 4,336,000 sq. miles; the United States, with its Insular Jurisdiction, &c., covers 3,750,000 sq. miles; Brazil 3,220,000 sq. miles and China 3,000,000 sq. miles.

WORLD POPULATION.

A. A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State, U.S.A., stated at Durham, N. Carolina (Feb. 7, 1944), that the relative strength of the countries of the World would change most strikingly in the next 25 years. His predictions (in tabular form) are:

Country.	Pop. 1940.	Pop. 1965.
U.S.A.	135,000,000	155,000,000
U.K.	46,000,000	42,000,000
Germany	69,000,000	64,000,000
France	41,000,000	37,000,000
U.S.S.R.	172,000,000	222,000,000
Brazil	41,500,000	60,000,000

THE CONTINENTS.

Europe (including European Russia) forms about one-fourteenth of the land surface of the globe. Its length from the North Cape, 72° 12' N., to Cape Matapan, in the south of Greece, 36° 23' N., is about 2,400 miles, and its breadth from Cape St. Vincent to the Urals is about 3,300 miles. The political boundary between Europe and Asia extends some distance beyond the Urals, to include the mining regions; in the south-east it follows the valley of the Manych, north of the Caucasus.

The population of Europe has been estimated by Dr. R. R. Kuczynski at 100,000,000 in 1600; 152,500,000 in 1700; 173,000,000 in 1789; and at 525,000,000 in 1934.

Asia (including Asiatic Russia) extends over nearly one-third of the land surface of the globe. The distance between its extreme longitudes, the west coast of Asia Minor (26° E.) and the East Cape (170° W.), is 6,000 miles. The extreme latitudes, Cape Chelyuskin (78° 30' N.) and Cape Bulus (76 miles north of the Equator), are 5,350 miles apart. Asia is bounded by the ocean on all sides except the west. The Isthmus of Suez connects it with Africa. The land boundary between Europe and Asia is formed on the west mainly by the Ural Mountains and the Ural River. In the south-west the valley of the Manych, which stretches from the Caspian Sea to the mouth of the Don, is now taken as the line between the two continents, although the Caucasus was formerly considered as belonging to Europe. The islands of the archipelago which lie in the south-east between the continents of Asia and Australia may be divided into two groups by a line passing east of Timor, Timor Laut, the Kei Islands and the Moluccas.

Africa is about three times the area of Europe. Its extreme longitudes are 17° W. at Cape Verde and 51° 27' 52" E. at Ras Hafun. The extreme latitudes are Cape Blanco in 37° N. and Cape Agulhas in 35° S., at a distance of about 5,000 miles. It is surrounded by seas on all sides, except in the narrow isthmus through which is cut the Suez Canal, and may be considered as a great peninsula of the Eurasian continent.

North America, including Mexico, is a little less than twice the size of Europe. Its extreme longitudes extend from a little west of 170° W. to 52½° W. in the east of Newfoundland, and its extreme latitudes from about 80° N. lat. to 15° N. lat. in the south of Mexico. It is surrounded by seas on all sides except in the south, where it joins the Isthmian States of Central America, which have an area of about 200,000 square miles. The area of the West Indies is about 65,000 square miles, a little more than half that of the United Kingdom. They extend from about 27° N. latitude to 10° N. latitude.

South America is a little more than 1½ times the size of Europe. The extreme longitudes are Cape Branco 35° W. and Punta Parina 81° W., and the extreme latitudes, Punta Gallinas, 12½° N. and Cape Horn 56° S. South America is surrounded by the ocean, except where it is joined to Central America by the narrow isthmus through which is cut the Panama Canal.

Oceania extends over an area 1½ times the size of Europe, from Australia (in the West) to the most easterly islands of Polynesia, and from New Zealand (in the south) to the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii) in the north.

Area and Population of the World by Continents

The appended tables of area and population are based on such information as is immediately available.

With regard to areas it will be realized that no complete survey of many countries has yet been either achieved or even undertaken and that consequently accurate area figures are not available. In addition, among the results of the war of 1939-1945 is a readjustment of boundaries which have not yet been definitely settled.

The populations given hereunder are derived from various sources; some have as their basis an authenticated census; some are official and some are unofficial estimates. In certain cases later information is given in the Dominions, Colonies or Foreign Countries Sections of the ALMANACK. What has been said about the survey of many of the world's countries applies equally to the question of census.

The *League of Nations Handbook*, which contained a large amount of statistical material, ceased to appear soon after the outbreak of the war of 1939-1945 and has been replaced by the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* prepared by the Statistical Office of the United Nations with the assistance of the statistical offices of the various governments and of specialized agencies. The *Monthly Bulletin* is published at the headquarters of the United Nations at Great Neck (Lake Success Branch), New York, U.S.A.

EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

COUNTRY	Form of Government	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Albania.....	Republic.....	10,700	1,150,000	107	Tirana.....	30,000
Andorra.....	Republic.....	175	5,200	30	Andorra Vicla...	600
Austria.....	Republic.....	34,064	6,934,000	203	Vienna.....	1,766,000
Belgium.....	Kingdom.....	11,750	8,703,000	750	Brussels.....	927,801
Bulgaria.....	Republic.....	43,000	7,022,206	163	Sofia.....	434,888
Channel Islands:—						
Jersey.....	British.....	45	57,000	1,265	Ψ St. Helier.....	28,000
Guernsey, etc.	British.....	30	46,000	1,533	Ψ St. Peter Port...	18,250
Cyprus.....	British.....	3,600	498,000	129	Nicosia.....	40,000
Czechoslovakia	Republic.....	49,700	12,536,000	252	Prague.....	922,000
Denmark.....	Kingdom.....	16,580	4,352,500	261	Ψ Copenhagen.....	974,901
Faerø (Sheep Islds.)	D-dependency.....	540	32,000	59	Ψ Thorshavn.....	3,600
Greenland.....	D-dependency.....	840,000	23,000	—	Ψ Godthaab.....	700
England & Wales	Kingdom.....	58,020	43,744,924	753	Ψ London.....	8,346,137
Finland.....	Republic.....	130,127	4,116,000	30	Ψ Helsinki.....	384,500
France.....	Republic.....	213,000	42,000,000	187	Paris.....	2,725,000
Corsica.....	Department.....	3,367	268,000	79	Ψ Ajaccio.....	40,000
Germany.....	Military Occupn.	138,000	65,275,000	473	§ Berlin.....	3,357,000
Western Germany	..	96,700	48,700,000	501	Bonn.....	111,000
(American, British and French Zones)	..	41,400	17,314,000	418	Gibraltar.....	19,278
Russian Zone.....	..	2	24,000	12,000	Ψ Athens.....	559,250
Gibraltar.....	British.....	2	24,000	12,000	Ψ Canca.....	27,000
Greece.....	Kingdom.....	51,180	7,600,000	155	Ψ Rhodes.....	55,000
Crete.....	Department.....	3,000	438,000	146	Ψ Buda Pest.....	1,058,300
Dodecanese.....	Province.....	1,000	126,000	126	Ψ Reykjavik.....	57,514
Hungary.....	Republic.....	36,000	9,500,000	264	Ψ Dublin.....	522,000
Iceland.....	Republic.....	40,500	146,000	3	Ψ Belfast.....	443,670
Ireland:—	..	..	..	..	Ψ Douglas.....	20,288
Irish Republic.....	Republic.....	26,601	2,961,000	111	Rome.....	1,688,000
Northern Ireland	Kingdom.....	5,238	1,370,709	262	Ψ Portoferraio.....	6,000
Isle of Man.....	British.....	227	54,500	239	Ψ Cagliari.....	140,530
Italy.....	Republic.....	131,000	47,021,000	358	Ψ Palermo.....	506,000
Elba.....	Province.....	140	30,000	214	Vaduz.....	2,735
Sardinia.....	Province.....	9,301	1,220,000	131	Luxemburg.....	64,000
Sicily.....	Province.....	9,926	4,383,000	445	Ψ Valletta.....	23,000
Liechtenstein.....	Principality.....	60	13,800	226	Monaco.....	2,250
Luxemburg.....	Grand Duchy.....	1,000	291,000	291	The Hague.....	584,435
Malta and Gozo.....	British.....	122	317,000	2,600	Ψ Amsterdam.....	854,969
Monaco.....	Principality.....	4	20,000	5,000	Ψ Oslo.....	434,000
Netherlands.....	Kingdom.....	13,514	10,436,000	764	Ψ Longyearbyen...	700
Norway.....	Kingdom.....	125,183	3,280,000	26	Warsaw.....	650,000
Svalbard (Spitsbergen, etc.)	Dependency.....	24,300	3,000	—	Ψ Lisbon.....	784,000
Poland.....	Republic.....	121,000	24,977,000	206	Angra.....	12,500
Portugal.....	Republic.....	34,500	8,490,000	244	Ψ Funchal.....	40,000
Azores.....	..	922	285,000	309	..	..
Madeira.....	..	314	250,000	796	..	..

§ Berlin—under International control.

Ψ Seaport.

COUNTRY	Form of Government	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
<i>Europe—continued</i>						
Roumania.....	Republic.....	91,600	17,000,000	184	Bucharest.....	1,042,000
Saarland.....	Republic.....	800	700,000	2,333	Saarbrücken.....	112,000
San Marino.....	Republic.....	38	13,000	343	San Marino.....	2,000
Scotland.....	Kingdom.....	29,795	5,095,969	171	Edinburgh.....	467,000
Spain.....	Kingdom.....	190,700	28,039,000	143	Madrid.....	1,527,894
Balearic Islds.....		1,935	443,334	233	Palma.....	133,397
					Mahon.....	20,000
Canary Islds.....		2,800	697,000	249	Santa Cruz.....	103,110
					Las Palmas.....	153,856
Sweden.....	Kingdom.....	173,436	7,046,920	39	Stockholm.....	753,500
Switzerland.....	Republic.....	15,950	4,780,000	300	Berne.....	151,900
Turkey in Europe.....	Republic.....	2,256	1,626,000	163	See Asia.....	
U.S.S.R. (Europe):						
R.S.F.S.R. (Europe)	Republic.....	1,970,000	108,800,000	55	Moscow.....	4,137,000
Ukraine.....	Republic.....	225,000	41,250,000	184	Kieff.....	846,000
Belorussia.....	Republic.....	81,090	10,558,000	130	Minsk.....	239,000
Moldavia.....	Republic.....	13,200	2,700,000	204	Kishinev.....	120,000
Estonia.....	Republic.....	17,610	1,117,000	63	Tallinn.....	146,000
Latvia.....	Republic.....	24,840	1,950,000	79	Riga.....	385,000
Lithuania.....	Republic.....	31,600	2,880,000	91	Vilnius.....	209,000
Karelo-Finnish						
S.S.R.....	Republic.....	69,720	469,000	67	Petrozavodsk.....	80,000
Vatican.....	State.....	109 ares	940	..	Vatican City.....	940
Yugoslavia.....	Republic.....	96,000	16,927,000	175	Belgrade.....	388,246

ASIA

The expressions "The Near East," "The Middle East" and "The Far East" often appear in the Press of English-speaking countries, but have no definite boundaries. The following limits have been suggested:—*Near East* (Turkey to Persia) 25°–60° E. long., *Middle East* (Baluchistan to Burma) 60°–100° E. long., *Far East* (Siam to Japan) 100°–160° E. long.

COUNTRY	Form of Government	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Aden.....	British.....	80	81,000	1,000	Aden.....	32,500
Aden Protectorate.....	..	112,000	650,000	5	..	..
Kamaran Island.....	..	22	2,200	100	..	..
Kuria Muria Islds.....	..	30	100	3	..	..
Perim.....	..	5	360	72	..	..
Afghanistan.....	Kingdom.....	250,000	11,000,000	44	Kabul.....	200,000
<i>Arabia:—</i>						
Bahrain.....	Shaikhdom.....	213	110,000	516	Manamah.....	30,000
Kuwait.....	Shaikhdom.....	3,650	160,000	44	Kuwait.....	150,000
Muscat and Oman.....	Sultanate.....	82,000	550,000	0	Muscat.....	3,500
Qatar.....	Shaikhdom.....	8,000	25,000	3	Doha.....	10,000
Saudi Arabia.....	Kingdom.....	927,000	5,250,000	6	Riyadh.....	100,000
Nejd.....	Kingdom.....	800,000	3,000,000	4		
Hejaz.....	Kingdom.....	112,500	1,250,000	11	Mecca.....	100,000
Asir.....	Kingdom.....	14,000	1,000,000	71	Abha.....	7,500
Trucial States.....	Shaikhdoms.....	6,023	80,000	13		
Yemen.....	Kingdom.....	74,000	3,500,000	48	Taiz.....	12,000
Bhutan.....	Kingdom.....	18,000	300,000	17	Punakha.....	..
<i>Borneo:—</i>						
North Borneo and Labuan.....	British.....	30,000	334,000	12	Jesselson.....	11,704
Brunei.....	British.....	2,226	40,657	18	Brunei.....	11,000
Sarawak.....	British.....	50,000	550,000	11	Kuching.....	37,000
See also Indonesia						
Burma.....	Republic.....	254,000	17,750,000	79	Rangoon.....	700,000
Ceylon.....	Dominion.....	25,000	8,104,000	324	Colombo.....	425,000
China, etc.....		4,135,000	471,032,000	113		
China.....	Republic.....	2,091,000	292,588,000	137	Peking.....	1,688,000
Manchuria.....	Province.....	956,000	34,462,000	36	Hsinking.....	420,000
East China.....	Province.....	247,000	119,000,000	476	Shanghai.....	3,600,000
North-West China.....	Province.....	578,000	20,950,000	36	Urumtsi.....	47,000
Tibet.....	Dependency.....	463,000	3,000,000	6	Lhasa.....	20,000
Macao.....	Portuguese.....	5	157,175	31,435	Macao.....	157,175

COUNTRY	Form of Government	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
<i>Asia—continued</i>						
<i>F. Indo-China:—</i>						
Viet Nam:—	Federation.....	127,000	22,812,000	177	Ψ Saigon.....	111,000
Annam.....	Republic.....	58,000	7,184,000	123	Huê.....	40,000
Tonkin.....	Republic.....	43,000	10,000,000	232	Ψ Hanoi.....	160,000
Cochin China.....	Republic.....	26,000	5,628,000	216	Ψ Saigon.....	111,000
Cambodia.....	Kingdom.....	70,000	3,750,000	45	Ψ Pnom Penh.....	260,000
Laos.....	Kingdom.....	90,000	1,500,000	17	Vientiane.....	10,000
Hong Kong.....	British.....	391	2,250,000	5,857	Ψ Victoria.....	767,000
<i>India and Pakistan:—</i>						
Repub. of India.....	Republic.....	869,000	390,000,000	274	Delhi.....	915,000
Pakistan.....	Dominion.....				Ψ Karachi.....	1,126,417
States.....	..	712,000				
French India.....	French.....	200	293,000	1,465	Ψ Pondicherry.....	50,000
Portuguese India.....	Portuguese.....	1,636	580,000	362	Ψ Nova Goa.....	12,000
Indonesia.....	Republic.....	735,000	80,000,000	101	Ψ Djakarta.....	260,000
Celebes.....	..	..	..	..	Ψ Macassar.....	20,000
Moluccas.....	..	..	..	..	Ψ Ternate.....	9,000
Bali and Lombok.....	..	..	..	..	Singaradja.....	9,500
Western Timor.....	..	..	..	..	Ψ Kupang.....	10,000
Java.....	..	..	48,000,000	..	Ψ Djakarta.....	260,000
N. Sumatra.....	..	..	..	..	Medan.....	80,000
S. Sumatra.....	..	..	..	..	Palembang.....	50,000
Madura.....	..	..	..	..	Pamekasan.....	15,000
Bangka, Billiton & Riouw-Lingga.....	..	..	..	..	Pangkal Pinang..	12,000
*Kalimantan.....	..	..	..	..	Ψ Banjarmasin.....	50,000
Iraq.....	Kingdom.....	172,000	4,799,500	27	Bagdad.....	552,047
Israel.....	Republic.....	8,050	1,633,000	202	Jerusalem.....	137,500
Japan.....	Kingdom.....	264,000	86,400,000	324	Tokyo.....	6,330,000
Jordan.....	Kingdom.....	30,000	1,250,000	42	Amman.....	200,000
<i>Korea:—</i>						
North Korea.....	Republic.....	85,225	19,369,000	226	{ Pyongyang.....	286,000
South Korea.....	Republic.....				{ Seoul.....	1,142,000
Lebanon.....	Republic.....	4,300	1,300,000	301	Ψ Beirut.....	450,000
<i>Malaya:—</i>						
Singapore.....	British.....	217	1,100,000	4,613	..	..
Penang with Prov. Wellesley.....	British.....	400	504,500	1,261	George Town...	..
Malacca.....	British.....	640	278,000	416	Malacca.....	..
Christmas Isl.....	British.....	60	1,743	29	..	..
Cocos Isl.....	British.....	2.5	1,552	..	..	..
Perak.....	Sultanate.....	7,980	1,097,000	140	Ipoh.....	91,000
Selangor.....	Sultanate.....	3,160	829,000	254	Kuala Lumpur...	175,961
Negri Sembilan.....	Sultanate.....	2,580	315,000	123	Seremban.....	..
Pahang.....	Sultanate.....	13,280	277,000	20	Kuala Lipis.....	..
Johore.....	Sultanate.....	7,300	861,000	117	Johore Bahru.....	39,000
Kedah.....	Sultanate.....	3,666	634,000	148	Alor Star.....	..
Kelantan.....	Sultanate.....	5,750	488,000	85	Kotah Bahru.....	..
Trengganu.....	Sultanate.....	5,050	246,000	49	Kuala Trengganu..	..
Maldiv Islands.....	Republic.....	115	93,000	809	Ψ Malé.....	6,000
Nepal.....	Kingdom.....	54,000	7,000,000	129	Katmandu.....	175,000
Persia (Iran).....	Kingdom.....	628,000	15,000,000	24	Tehran.....	990,000
Philippine Isl.....	Republic.....	115,000	19,234,000	168	Ψ Manila.....	1,180,500
Syria.....	Republic.....	70,800	3,329,235	46	Damascus.....	335,000
Thailand (Siam).....	Kingdom.....	198,247	17,256,825	86	Ψ Bangkok.....	1,179,000
<i>Timor:—</i>						
Eastern.....	Portuguese.....	7,329	474,000	66	¹⁾ Dilly.....	7,000
Western.....	see Indonesia					
Turkey in Asia.....	Republic.....	285,246	19,308,000	67	Ankara.....	286,781
Hayat.....	Ceded (1939).....	..	198,000	..	Ψ Iskenderun.....	18,000
<i>U.S.S.R. (Asia):—</i>						
R.S.F.S.R. (Asia).....	Republic.....	6,640,000	17,000,000	2	See Europe.....	..
Armenia (Hyastan).....	Republic.....	11,640	1,282,000	109	Erevan.....	200,000
Azerbaijan.....	Republic.....	33,460	3,210,000	95	Baku.....	809,000
Georgia.....	Republic.....	37,570	3,542,000	94	Tbilisi.....	519,000
Turkmenistan.....	Republic.....	189,370	1,252,000	7	Ashkhabad.....	127,000
Uzbekistan.....	Republic.....	159,170	6,282,000	40	Tashkent.....	585,000
Tadjikistan.....	Republic.....	55,700	1,485,000	26	Stalinabad.....	83,000
Kazakhstan.....	Republic.....	1,072,000	6,146,000	6	Alma Ata.....	230,000
Kirgizistan.....	Republic.....	76,900	1,459,000	19	Frunze.....	93,000

* Formerly Netherlands Borneo.

Ψ Seaport.

AFRICA

COUNTRY	Form of Government	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Algeria.....	French Dept.....	222,000	8,676,000	39	ψ Algiers.....	417,000
Angola.....	Portuguese.....	488,000	3,788,000	7	ψ St. Paul de Loanda	40,000
Basutoland.....	British Protect.....	11,720	561,000	48	Maseru.....	3,400
Bechuanaland.....	British Protect.....	275,000	294,000	1	Mafeking.....	..
Belgian Congo.....	Belgian.....	910,000	11,900,000	13	Leopoldville.....	257,000
Ruanda Urundi.....	Mandated.....	20,500	3,794,000	185	Usumbura.....	..
Cameroon, British.....	Mandated.....	34,000	1,083,000	31	Buca.....	3,000
Cameroon, French.....	Mandated.....	143,500	3,000,000	20	Yaoundé.....	6,000
Cape Verde Islands.....	Portuguese.....	1,516	181,000	119	ψ Praia.....	6,000
Egypt.....	Republic.....	386,000	19,090,000	495	Cairo.....	2,100,500
Ethiopia (Abyssinia) and Eritrea.....	Kingdom.....	398,000	12,000,000	33	Addis Ababa.....	250,000
French Equatorial:—	..	..	..	..	Brazzaville.....	4,000
Chad.....	French.....	481,000	2,241,000	4	Fort Lamy.....	6,000
Gaboon.....	French.....	105,000	409,000	3	ψ Libreville.....	4,500
Middle Congo.....	French.....	160,000	684,000	4	Brazzaville.....	4,000
Ubanghi Shari.....	French.....	230,000	1,072,000	5	Bangui.....	13,500
French W. Africa:—	..	..	..	..	ψ Dakar.....	150,000
Dahomey.....	French.....	47,000	1,505,000	32	ψ Porto Novo.....	31,000
French Guinea.....	French.....	97,000	2,180,000	22	ψ Conakry.....	37,000
French Sudan.....	French.....	582,000	3,177,000	5	Bamako.....	70,000
Ivory Coast.....	French.....	189,000	2,065,000	10	ψ Abidjan.....	46,000
Mauritania.....	French.....	322,340	518,000	1	ψ St. Louis.....	34,000
Niger.....	French.....	484,000	2,029,000	4	Niamey.....	5,000
Senegal.....	French.....	78,000	1,764,000	20	ψ St. Louis.....	63,000
East Togoland.....	Mandated.....	20,404	971,000	42	Lomé.....	30,000
Gambia.....	British.....	4,730	252,000	60	ψ Bathurst.....	20,700
Gold Coast.....	British.....	24,000	2,217,000	92	ψ Accra.....	136,000
Asanti.....	British.....	24,380	818,000	34	Kumasi.....	78,000
North Territories.....	British.....	27,100	1,045,000	38	Tamale.....	16,000
West Togoland.....	Mandated.....	13,000	382,500	29	Ho.....	6,000
Kenya.....	British.....	225,000	5,700,000	25	Nairobi.....	100,000
Liberia.....	Republic.....	43,000	2,500,000	54	ψ Monrovia.....	20,000
Libya.....	Kingdom.....	413,000	1,074,000	2	ψ Tripoli.....	142,000
Madagascar, etc.....	French.....	228,000	4,351,000	14	Antananarivo.....	174,000
Réunion.....	French.....	1,000	242,000	24	St. Denis.....	36,000
Mauritius, etc.....	British.....	805	526,000	655	ψ Port Louis.....	70,000
Morocco.....	..	173,000	9,000,000	52	..	..
International Zone.....	International.....	225	100,000	408	ψ Tangier.....	150,000
French Zone.....	French.....	154,000	8,505,000	53	ψ Rabat.....	170,000
Spanish Zone.....	Spanish.....	18,000	1,010,000	56	Tetuan.....	94,000
Mozambique.....	Portuguese.....	293,000	5,081,000	17	ψ Lourenço Marques	48,000
Nigeria.....	British.....	373,000	30,000,000	80	ψ Lagos.....	267,000
Nyasaland.....	British.....	49,000	2,463,000	50	Zomba.....	5,400
Portuguese Guinea.....	Portuguese.....	14,000	351,000	25	ψ Bissau.....	6,000
Rhodesia, North.....	British.....	290,000	1,741,000	6	Lusaka.....	5,000
Rhodesia, South.....	British.....	150,300	2,146,000	14	Salisbury.....	160,000
St. Helena.....	British.....	47	4,800	96	ψ Jamestown.....	1,500
Ascension.....	British.....	38	200	5	ψ Georgetown.....	154
Tristan da Cunha.....	British.....	45	266	5	ψ Edinburgh.....	..
St. Thomé & Príncipe.....	Portuguese.....	372	60,500	163	ψ Sao Thomé.....	3,200
Seychelles.....	British.....	156	37,000	238	ψ Victoria.....	9,500
Sierra Leone.....	British.....	28,000	1,860,000	66	ψ Freetown.....	64,500
Somaliland, British.....	British.....	68,000	600,000	8	Hargeisa.....	35,000
French.....	French.....	9,000	48,000	5	ψ Libuti.....	17,000
Italian.....	Italian.....	220,000	972,000	4	ψ Mogadishu.....	65,000
Spanish Guinea.....	Spanish.....	10,000	170,000	17	ψ Santa Isabel.....	9,000
Spanish Presidios:—	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ceuta.....	Spanish.....	5	68,000	..	..	..
Melilla.....	Spanish.....	72	94,000	..	..	..
Sahara.....	Spanish.....	100,000	32,000	..	Villa Cisneros.....	250
Sudan.....	Condominium.....	977,000	8,750,000	8	Khartoum.....	75,000
Swaziland.....	British.....	6,700	185,000	27	Mbabane.....	..
Tanganyika.....	British.....	363,000	7,503,000	20	ψ Dar es Salaam.....	99,000
Tunisia.....	French.....	45,000	3,231,000	72	ψ Tunis.....	370,000
Uganda.....	British.....	94,000	4,955,000	53	Entebbe.....	8,000
Union of South Africa.....	Dominion.....	473,000	11,418,000	24	ψ Pretoria.....	281,000
S. W. Africa.....	Mandate.....	317,725	352,000	1	ψ Cape Town.....	471,000
Zanzibar.....	British.....	640	149,500	232	ψ Windhoek.....	13,000
Pemba.....	British.....	380	115,000	307	ψ Zanzibar.....	45,000

ψ Seaport.

NORTH AMERICA

COUNTRY	Form of Government	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Canada	Dominion	3,846,000	14,430,000	6	Ottawa	282,000
Mexico	Republic	758,000	27,262,000	36	Mexico City	2,942,500
St. Pierre and Miquelon	French	93	4,350	47	ψ St. Pierre	3,500
United States	Republic	3,022,000	154,178,000	50	Washington, D.C.	102,000
Alaska	U.S.A. Territory	586,000	129,000	..	ψ Juneau	4,000

CENTRAL AMERICA AND WEST INDIES

COUNTRY	Form of Government	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Bermuda	British	21	39,000	1,857	ψ Hamilton	2,865
British Honduras	British	8,900	73,000	8	ψ Belize	22,000
British W. Indies:—						
Bahamas	British	4,500	84,000	19	ψ Nassau	29,000
Barbados	British	166	219,000	1,319	ψ Bridgetown	15,000
Jamaica	British	4,411	1,472,000	333	ψ Kingston	109,000
Cayman Islds.	British	100	6,670	67	ψ Georgetown	1,500
Turks and Caicos	British	170	6,500	38	ψ Grand Turk	1,800
Leeward Islds.:—						
Antigua and Barbuda	British	170	48,700	280	ψ St. John	11,000
Montserrat	British	32	13,500	421	ψ Plymouth	2,500
St. Kitts-Nevis	British	170	51,000	300	ψ Basseterre	12,200
Virgin Islands	British	67	7,000	104	ψ Road Town	700
Trinidad and Tobago	British	1,860	670,000	352	ψ Port of Spain	111,350
Windward Islands:—						
Dominica	British	305	54,500	177	ψ Roseau	10,000
Grenada	British	133	80,000	599	ψ St. George's	6,000
St. Lucia	British	238	85,000	357	ψ Castries	15,000
St. Vincent	British	150	66,000	440	ψ Kingstown	4,800
Costa Rica	Republic	23,000	869,000	38	ψ San José	94,000
Cuba	Republic	44,000	5,871,000	133	ψ Havana	783,000
Dominican Republic	Republic	19,300	2,121,000	110	ψ Ciudad Trujillo	181,000
Guadeloupe	French	688	271,000	391	ψ Pointe à Pitre	45,000
Guatemala	Republic	45,000	3,547,000	79	ψ Guatemala	285,000
Haiti	Republic	10,500	3,547,000	296	ψ Port au Prince	190,000
Honduras	Republic	44,000	1,534,000	34	ψ Tegucigalpa	90,000
Martinique	French	400	264,000	660	ψ Fort de France	66,000
Netherlands W. Indies:—						
Nicaragua	Netherlands	436	160,000	367	ψ Willemstad	75,000
Panama	Republic	57,145	1,053,000	18	ψ Managua	107,000
Panama Canal Zone	Republic	31,900	805,000	25	ψ Panama	248,000
Puerto Rico	U.S.A.	553	52,000	94	ψ Balboa Heights . . . . .	..
Salvador	U.S.A.	3,400	2,205,000	648	ψ San Juan	224,000
Virgin Islands, U.S.	Republic	13,200	1,954,000	148	ψ San Salvador	170,500
	U.S.A.	132	27,000	204	ψ Charlotte Amalie	11,000

ψ Seaport.

ROMAN EMPERORS

[The First Triumvirate (Julius Caesar, Pompey and Crassus) 60–53 B.C.]

THE TWELVE CÆSARS

- I. Caius JULIUS CÆSAR, born A.U.C. 651 (102 B.C.); Dictator A.U.C. 705 (48 B.C.) Assassinated A.U.C. 709 (44 B.C.).
[The Second Triumvirate (Octavian, Antony and Lepidus) 44–32 B.C.]
- II. Caius Julius Cæsar Octavianus AUGUSTUS, born 63 B.C.; Emperor 27 B.C.; Died A.D. 14.
- III. Claudius Nero Cæsar TIBERIUS, born 24 B.C.; Emperor A.D. 14; Died A.D. 37.
- IV. Caius Cæsar CALIGULA, born A.D. 12; Emperor A.D. 37; Assassinated A.D. 41.
- V. Tiberius Drusus CLAUDIUS, born 10 B.C.; Emperor A.D. 41; Assassinated A.D. 54.
- VI. Claudius NERO, born A.D. 37; Emperor A.D. 54; Suicide A.D. 68.
- VII. Servius Sulpicius GALBA, born 3 B.C.; Emperor A.D. 68; Assassinated A.D. 69.
- VIII. Marcus Salvius OTHO, born A.D. 32; Emperor A.D. 69; Suicide A.D. 69.
- IX. Aulus VITELLIUS, born A.D. 15; Emperor A.D. 69; Assassinated A.D. 69.
- X. Titus Flavius VESPASIAN, born A.D. 9; Emperor A.D. 69; Died A.D. 79.
- XI. Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus TITUS, born A.D. 48; Emperor A.D. 79; Died A.D. 81.
- XII. Titus Flavius DOMITIAN, born A.D. 52; Emperor A.D. 81; Assassinated A.D. 96.

SOUTH AMERICA

COUNTRY	Form of Government	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Argentina.....	Republic.....	1,113,000	18,246,000	16	Ψ Buenos Aires....	3,403,500
Bolivia.....	Republic.....	415,000	3,788,000	9	La Paz.....	300,000
Brazil.....	Republic.....	3,289,000	52,645,000	19	Ψ Rio de Janeiro....	2,550,000
Chile.....	Republic.....	290,000	5,915,000	20	Santiago.....	1,507,000
Colombia.....	Republic.....	462,000	11,641,500	24	Bogotá.....	640,000
Ecuador.....	Republic.....	226,000	3,077,000	13	Quito.....	211,500
Falkland Islands	British.....	4,618	2,230	..	Ψ Stanley.....	1,300
<i>Sth. Georgia, etc.</i>	British.....	1,450	§	..	..	..
Guiana, British	British.....	83,000	450,000	5	Ψ Georgetown.....	86,000
<i>French</i>	French.....	35,000	33,000	1	Ψ Cayenne.....	12,000
<i>Netherlands</i> ¹	Netherlands	54,000	200,000	4	Paramaribo.....	75,000
Paraguay.....	Republic.....	157,000	1,600,000	10	Ψ Asunción.....	205,000
Peru.....	Republic.....	483,000	8,405,000	17	Lima.....	534,000
Uruguay.....	Republic.....	72,000	3,000,000	37	Ψ Monte Video....	802,500
Venezuela.....	Republic.....	364,000	4,986,000	14	Caracas.....	695,000

OCEANIA

COUNTRY	Form of Government	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Australia.....	Commonwealth..	2,975,000	8,753,000	2	Canberra.....	28,000
<i>Norfolk Island</i> ...	Australian.....	15	1,148	76	Ψ Kingston.....	..
<i>Antarctica</i>	Australian.....	2,472,000	..	..	..	..
British Solomon Is.	Brit. Protectorate.	11,500	99,000	8	Ψ Honiara.....	..
Caroline Islands...	United Nations..	500	40,000	40	Ψ Palau.....	13,000
Fiji.....	British.....	7,100	313,000	45	Ψ Suva.....	25,000
Gilbert and Ellice Is.	British.....	375	36,000	85	Tarawa.....	..
Guam.....	U.S.A.....	217	59,000	272	Agaña.....	12,000
Hawaii.....	U.S.A.....	6,400	471,000	73	Ψ Honolulu.....	236,000
Mariane and Marshall Islands	United Nations..	830	80,000	96	Ψ Jaluit.....	..
Marquesas.....	French.....	500	3,000	6	..	..
Nauru.....	Brit. Mandate...	8	3,269	409	Ψ Nauru.....	..
<i>Netherlands</i> ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Guinea.....	Residency.....	152,000	1,000,000	5	Ψ Merawkey.....	..
New Caledonia...	French.....	7,200	61,250	8	Ψ Noumea.....	12,000
New Hebrides.....	Condominium...	5,700	52,589	9	Ψ Vila.....	1,500
New Zealand.....	Dominion.....	103,500	2,038,000	19	Ψ Wellington.....	133,400
<i>Cook Islands, etc.</i>	N.Z.....	200	21,000	105	Avarua.....	..
<i>Ross Dependency</i>	N.Z.....	175,000	..	..	..	..
Papua and New Guinea	Australian Man- date.....	183,540	993,000	..	Ψ Port Moresby....	3,000
<i>Papua</i>.....	..	90,540	303,000	3	..	..
<i>New Guinea</i>.....	..	93,000	690,000	7	..	..
Samoa:—	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eastern.....	U.S.A.....	73	19,000	260	Ψ Pago Pago.....	3,500
Western.....	New Zealand....	1,130	85,000	74	Ψ Apia.....	1,400
Society Islands...	French.....	650	63,000	97	Ψ Papeete.....	15,200
Tonga, etc.....	Brit. Protectorate.	250	51,000	200	Ψ Nukualofa.....	..

§ Not yet officially ascertained.

Ψ Seaport.

= DISTANCE OF THE HORIZON

THE limit of distance to which one can see varies with the height of the spectator. The greatest distance at which an object on the surface of the sea, or of a level plain, can be seen by a person whose eyes are at a height of 5 feet from the same level is nearly 3 miles. At a height of 20 feet the range is increased to nearly 6 miles, and an approximate rule for finding the range of vision for small heights is to increase the square root of the number of feet that the eye is above the level surface by a third of itself, the result being the distance of the horizon in miles, but is slightly in excess of that in the table below, which is computed by a more precise formula. The table may be used conversely to show the distance of an object of given height that is just visible from a point in the surface of the earth or sea. Refraction is taken into account both in the approximate rule and in the Table.

At a height of	the range is	At a height of	the range is	At a height of	the range is
5 ft.	2.9 miles	500 ft.	29.5 miles	4,000 ft.	83.3 miles
20 „	5.9 „	1,000 „	41.6 „	5,000 „	93.1 „
50 „	9.3 „	2,000 „	58.9 „	20,000 „	186.2 „
100 „	13.2 „	3,000 „	72.1 „		

THE LARGEST CITIES OF THE WORLD

	Pop.		Pop.
Ψ LONDON (England) (1951)	8,346,137	DELHI, India (1951)	914,634
Ψ New York, U.S.A. (1950)	7,891,957	Ψ Canton, China (1949)	370,000
TOKYO, Japan (1953)	6,330,146	Mukden, China (1949)	863,000
Ψ Calcutta, India (1952)	4,578,071	St. Louis, U.S.A. (1950)	856,796
MOSCOW, U.S.S.R. (1939)	4,137,018	AMSTERDAM, Netherlands (1953)	854,969
Chicago, U.S.A. (1950)	3,620,962	Kiev, U.S.S.R. (1939)	846,293
Ψ Shanghai, China (1949)	3,600,000	Kharkoff, U.S.S.R. (1939)	833,434
Ψ BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (1952)	3,403,625	Munich, Germany (1950)	831,017
BERLIN, Germany (1951)	3,357,000	Baku, U.S.S.R. (1939)	809,347
Ψ Leningrad, U.S.S.R. (1939)	3,191,304	Nanking, China (1949)	807,000
MEXICO CITY, Mexico (1950)	2,942,594	Ψ MONTE VIDEO, Uruguay (1952)	802,560
Ψ Bombay, India (1951)	2,840,011	WASHINGTON, U.S.A. (1950)	802,178
PARIS, France (1947)	2,725,374	Ψ Boston, U.S.A. (1950)	801,444
Ψ RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (1950)	2,413,152	Hankow, China (1949)	800,000
Sao Paulo, Brazil (1950)	2,227,512	Ψ Liverpool, England (1951)	789,532
CAIRO, Egypt (1947)	2,100,486	Ψ LISBON, Portugal (1950)	784,000
Ψ Philadelphia, U.S.A. (1950)	2,071,605	Ψ HAVANA, Cuba (1953)	783,162
Ψ Los Angeles, U.S.A. (1950)	1,970,358	Johannesburg, S. Africa (1951)	782,832
Ψ Osaka, Japan (1950)	1,956,136	Ψ San Francisco, U.S.A. (1950)	775,357
Detroit, U.S.A. (1950)	1,849,568	Ψ VICTORIA, Hong-Kong (1951)	767,000
VIENNA, Austria (1951)	1,766,102	Kobé, Japan (1950)	765,435
Tientsin, China (1949)	1,718,000	Tsingtao, China (1949)	756,000
PEKING, China (1949)	1,688,000	Ψ STOCKHOLM, Sweden (1952)	753,500
ROME, Italy (1951)	1,687,735	Turin, Italy (1951)	737,000
Ψ SYDNEY, New South Wales (1951)	1,610,580	Hyderabad, India (1941)	729,000
Ψ Hamburg, Germany (1950)	1,604,600	Ψ Manchester, England (1951)	703,175
MADRID, Spain (1950)	1,527,894	Changsha, China (1949)	700,000
SANTIAGO, Chile (1952)	1,506,889	Ψ Wenchow, China (1949)	700,000
Ψ Madras, India (1951)	1,429,985	Ψ RANGOON, Burma (1951)	700,000
Ψ MELBOURNE, Victoria (1952)	1,393,000	Ψ Rotterdam, Netherlands (1953)	697,184
Milan, Italy (1951)	1,295,700	CARACAS, Venezuela (1950)	695,005
Ψ Barcelona, Spain (1950)	1,276,675	Ψ Genoa, Italy (1947)	678,740
Ψ MANILA, Philippines (1948)	1,180,611	Pittsburgh, U.S.A. (1950)	676,806
Ψ BANGKOK, Thailand (1952)	1,178,881	Ψ Toronto, Canada (1949)	673,000
SEOUL, Korea (1946)	1,142,000	Lahore, Pakistan (1941)	672,000
Ψ KARACHI, Pakistan (1951)	1,126,417	WARSAW, Poland (1950)	650,074
Ψ Montreal, Canada (1950)	1,125,000	Gorki, U.S.S.R. (1939)	644,116
Birmingham, England (1951)	1,112,340	BOGOTA, Columbia (1951)	640,180
Kyoto, Japan (1950)	1,101,851	Harbin, China (1949)	638,000
Ψ Singapore, Malaya (1952)	1,099,382	Milwaukee, U.S.A. (1950)	637,392
Ψ Glasgow, Scotland (1951)	1,089,555	Ψ Marseilles, France (1946)	636,264
Chungking, China (1949)	1,062,000	Lodz, Poland (1950)	619,924
BUDAPEST, Hungary (1949)	1,058,300	Leipzig, Germany (1933)	607,655
BUCHAREST, Roumania (1948)	1,041,807	Essen, Germany (1950)	605,125
Ψ Naples, Italy (1951)	1,041,130	Ψ Odessa, U.S.S.R. (1939)	604,223
Ψ Nagoya, Japan (1950)	1,030,635	Hangchow, China (1949)	600,000
Ψ Istanbul, Turkey (1950)	1,018,468	Houston, U.S.A. (1950)	596,163
Ψ SINGAPORE, Malaya (1949)	998,436	Cologne, Germany (1950)	590,825
TEHRAN, Persia (1950)	989,871	Ahmedabad, India (1941)	590,000
Ψ COPENHAGEN, Denmark (1950)	968,881	Ψ Tashkent, U.S.S.R. (1939)	585,005
Ψ Yokohama, Japan (1950)	951,189	THE HAGUE, Netherlands (1953)	584,435
Ψ Baltimore, U.S.A. (1950)	949,708	Bufalo, U.S.A. (1950)	580,132
Ψ Alexandria, Egypt (1937)	928,327	Lyons, France (1946)	571,000
BRUSSELS, Belgium (1951)	927,801	Ψ New Orleans, U.S.A. (1950)	570,445
PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (1948)	922,000	ATHENS, Greece (1951)	559,250
Cleveland, U.S.A. (1950)	914,808	BAGDAD, Iraq (1947)	522,047

WATERFALLS OF THE WORLD

In order of height			In order of volume		
Fall	Locality	Height in Feet	Fall	Locality	Width in Yards
Ribbon Fall.....	Yosemite, U.S.A. ..	1,612	Khon Cataracts (1).	French Indo-	14,000
Upper Yosemite...	Yosemite, U.S.A. .. (a)	1,430		China	
Uitshi	British Guiana ..	1,200	Guayra (2).....	Brazil	5,280
Takakaw	Canada ..	1,200	Victoria (3).....	Northern	1,500
Wollomombie	New South Wales .. (b)	1,100		Rhodesia	
King Edward VIII.	British Guiana ..	840	Niagara (4).....	Canada—	1,300
Gersoppa	Mysore, India	(c) 829		U.S.A.	
Sutherland	New Zealand ..	(d) 815	NOTES.—(a) Out of a total fall of 2,565 ft.		
Kaletur (Köitüök)	British Guiana ..	741	(b) 1,700 ft.; (c) 960 ft.; (d) 1,904 ft.		
Kalambo	Tanganyika ..	705			
Maletsunyane	Basutoland ..	632			
Nevada	Yosemite, U.S.A. ..	594			
Stirling	New Zealand ..	505			

Glomach (highest in Gt. Britain)

Ross-shire (Scotland)

370

(1) Height, 50-70 ft.; (2) 90-130 ft.; (3) 236-354 ft.; (4) 158-175 ft.

THE UNITED STATES

LARGEST CITIES OF U.S.A.

States and Territories	Date of Admission	Gross Area sq. m.	Total Population 1950	City	Population	
					1940	1950
UNITED STATES.....		3,619,655	154,178,391	ψ New York, N.Y.....	7,454,995	7,891,957
Alabama (Ala.).....	1819	51,609	3,061,743	Chicago, Ill.....	3,399,808	3,620,962
Arizona (Ariz.).....	1912	113,909	749,587	ψ Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,931,334	2,071,605
Arkansas (Ark.).....	1836	53,104	1,909,511	ψ Los Angeles, Cal.....	1,504,277	1,970,358
California (Cal.).....	1850	158,693	10,586,223	Detroit, Mich.....	1,623,452	1,849,568
Colorado (Colo.).....	1876	104,247	1,325,089	ψ Baltimore, Md.....	859,200	949,708
Connecticut (Conn.).....	§	5,009	2,007,280	Cleveland, Ohio.....	878,336	914,808
Delaware (Del.).....	§	2,057	318,085	St. Louis, Mo.....	816,048	856,796
Dist. of Columbia (D.C.).....	1791	69	802,178	WASHINGTON, D.C.....	663,091	802,178
Florida (Fla.).....	1845	58,560	2,771,305	ψ Boston, Mass.....	770,816	801,444
Georgia (Ga.).....	§	58,876	3,444,578	ψ San Francisco, Cal.....	634,536	775,357
Idaho.....	1890	83,557	588,637	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	671,659	676,806
Illinois (Ill.).....	1818	56,400	8,712,176	Milwaukee, Wis.....	587,472	637,392
Indiana (Ind.).....	1816	36,291	3,934,224	ψ Houston, Texas.....	384,514	596,163
Iowa.....	1846	56,290	2,621,073	Buffalo, N.Y.....	575,901	580,132
Kansas (Kan.).....	1861	82,276	1,905,299	ψ New Orleans, La.....	494,537	570,455
Kentucky (Ky.).....	1792	40,395	2,944,806	Minneapolis, Minn.....	492,370	521,718
Louisiana (La.).....	1812	48,523	2,683,516	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	455,610	503,998
Maine (Me.).....	1820	33,215	913,774	ψ Seattle, Wash.....	368,302	407,591
Maryland (Md.).....	§	10,577	2,343,001	Kansas City, Mo.....	399,178	456,622
Massachusetts (Mass.).....	§	8,257	4,690,514	Newark, N.J.....	429,760	438,776
Michigan (Mich.).....	1837	58,216	6,371,766	Dallas, Texas.....	294,734	434,462
Minnesota (Minn.).....	1858	84,068	2,982,483	Indianapolis, Ind.....	386,972	427,173
Mississippi (Miss.).....	1817	47,716	2,178,914	Denver, Col.....	322,412	415,786
Missouri (Mo.).....	1821	69,674	3,954,653	San Antonio, Texas.....	253,854	408,442
Montana (Mont.).....	1889	147,138	591,024	Memphis, Tenn.....	292,942	396,000
Nebraska (Nebr.).....	1867	77,227	1,325,510	ψ Oakland, Cal.....	302,163	384,575
Nevada (Nev.).....	1864	110,540	160,083	Columbus, Ohio.....	306,087	375,901
New Hampshire (N.H.).....	§	9,304	533,242	ψ Portland, Ore.....	305,394	373,628
New Jersey (N.J.).....	§	7,836	4,835,329	Louisville, Ky.....	319,077	369,129
New Mexico (N. Mex.).....	1912	121,666	681,187	ψ San Diego, Cal.....	203,341	334,387
New York (N.Y.).....	§	49,576	14,830,192	Rochester, N.Y.....	324,975	332,488
North Carolina (N.C.).....	§	52,712	4,061,929	Atlanta, Ga.....	302,288	331,314
North Dakota (N. Dak.).....	1889	70,665	619,636	Birmingham, Ala.....	267,583	326,037
Ohio.....	1803	41,222	7,946,627	St. Paul, Minn.....	287,736	311,349
Oklahoma (Okla.).....	1907	69,919	2,333,351	Toledo, Ohio.....	282,349	303,616
Oregon (Oreg.).....	1859	96,981	1,521,341	Jersey City, N.J.....	301,172	299,017
Pennsylvania (Pa.).....	§	45,333	10,498,012	Fort Worth, Texas.....	177,662	278,778
Rhode Island (R.I.).....	§	1,214	791,896	Akron, Ohio.....	244,791	274,605
South Carolina (S.C.).....	§	31,055	2,117,027	Omaha, Neb.....	223,844	251,117
South Dakota (S. Dak.).....	1889	77,047	652,740	ψ Long Beach, Cal.....	164,271	250,767
Tennessee (Tenn.).....	1796	42,244	3,291,718	ψ Miami, Fla.....	172,172	249,276
Texas (Tex.).....	1845	267,339	7,711,194	ψ Providence, R.I.....	253,504	248,674
Utah.....	1896	84,916	688,862	Dayton, Ohio.....	210,718	243,872
Vermont (Vt.).....	1791	9,609	377,747	Oklahoma City, Okla.....	204,424	243,504
Virginia (Va.).....	§	40,815	3,318,680	Richmond, Va.....	193,042	230,310
Washington (Wash.).....	1889	68,192	2,378,963	Syracuse, N.Y.....	205,967	220,583
West Virginia (W. Va.).....	1863	24,181	2,005,552	ψ Norfolk, Va.....	144,332	213,513
Wisconsin (Wis.).....	1848	56,154	3,434,575	ψ Jacksonville, Fla.....	173,065	204,517
Wyoming (Wyo.).....	1890	97,914	290,529	Worcester, Mass.....	193,694	203,486
Continental U.S.....		3,022,387	150,697,361	Tulsa, Okla.....	142,157	182,740
OUTLYING TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS				Salt Lake City, Utah.....	149,934	182,121
Alaska.....	1867	586,400	128,643	Des Moines, Iowa.....	159,819	177,965
Hawaii.....	1898	6,423	499,794	Hartford, Conn.....	166,267	177,397
Puerto Rico.....	1899	3,435	2,210,703	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	164,292	176,515
Guam.....	1899	206	59,822	Nashville, Tenn.....	167,402	174,307
Panama Canal Zone.....	1904	553	18,937	Youngstown, Ohio.....	167,720	168,330
Samoa.....	1900	76	26,665	Wichita, Kans.....	114,966	168,279
Virgin Islands.....	1917	133	26,665	ψ New Haven, Conn.....	160,605	164,443
Other islands.....	..	42	2,423	Flint, Mich.....	151,543	163,143
Total.....	..	597,268	2,999,485	Springfield, Mass.....	149,554	162,399
Population abroad.....	..		481,545	Spokane, Wash.....	122,001	161,721
				ψ Bridgeport, Conn.....	147,121	158,709
				Yonkers, N.Y.....	142,598	152,798
				Tacoma, Wash.....	109,408	143,673
				Paterson, N.J.....	139,056	139,336
				Sacramento, Calif.....	105,958	137,572
				ψ Albany, N.Y.....	130,577	134,995
				Charlotte, N.C.....	100,899	134,042
				Fort Wayne, Ind.....	118,410	133,607
				Gary, Ind.....	111,719	133,911
				Austin, Texas.....	87,930	132,459

§ The 13 original States.

ψ Seaport.

THE WORLD'S LAKES

Name	Country	Length (Miles)	Area. (Sq. Miles)	Name	Country	Length (Miles)	Area (Sq. Miles)
Caspian Sea....	Asia.....	680	170,000	Amadjuak.....	Baffin Land.....	75	4,000
Superior.....	North America..	383	31,820	Onega.....	Russia.....	145	3,800
Victoria Nyanza	Africa.....	200	26,200	Eyre.....	Australia.....	100	3,700
Aral.....	Trans Caspia....	265	24,400	Rudolf.....	Africa.....	185	3,500
Huron.....	North America..	247	23,010	Titicaca.....	South America..	120	3,200
Michigan.....	North America..	321	22,400	Athabasca.....	Canada.....	100	3,058
Chad.....	Africa.....	..	20,000	Nicaragua.....	Central America	195	3,000
Nyasa.....	Africa.....	350	14,200	Gairdner.....	Australia.....	..	3,000
Tanganyika.....	Africa.....	420	12,700	Van.....	Asia Minor.....	80	2,500
Great Bear.....	Canada.....	175	11,660	Reindeer.....	Canada.....	160	2,444
Baikal.....	Siberia.....	330	11,580	Torrens.....	Australia.....	130	2,400
Great Slave.....	Canada.....	325	11,170	Koko-Nor.....	Tibet.....	68	2,300
Eric.....	North America..	247	9,940	Issyk-Kul.....	Turkestan.....	115	2,250
Winnipeg.....	Canada.....	260	9,398	Vänern.....	Sweden.....	93	2,150
Maracaibo.....	South America..	..	8,296	Winnipegosis..	Canada.....	122	2,086
Ontario.....	North America..	193	7,540	Bangweolo.....	Africa.....	150	2,000
Balkash.....	Siberia.....	323	7,050	Nipigon.....	Canada.....	70	1,870
Ladoga.....	Russia.....	125	7,000	Manitoba.....	Canada.....	191	1,817
Nettilling.....	Baffin Land.....	120	5,000				

VOLCANOES OF THE WORLD

ACTIVE.

Volcano	Locality	Height in Feet	Volcano	Locality	Height in Feet
Llullallaco.....	Chile.....	20,244	Nyamuragira...	Belgian Congo.....	10,150
Mount Wrangel..	U.S.A.....	14,000	Paricutin.....	Mexico.....	9,000
Mauna Loa.....	Hawaii.....	23,675	Asama.....	Japan.....	8,200
Erebus.....	Antarctic Continent	13,000	Hecla.....	Iceland.....	5,100
Nyiragongo.....	Belgian Congo...	11,560	Kilauea.....	Hawaii.....	4,090
Iliamna.....	Aleutian Islands, U.S.A.	11,000	Vesuvius.....	Italy.....	3,700
Etna.....	Sicily.....	10,800	Stromboli.....	Lipari Islands, Italy...	3,000
Chillan.....	Chile.....	10,500	Volcancello....	Lipari Islands, Italy...	2,500

QUIESCENT.

Volcano	Locality	Height in Feet	Volcano	Locality	Height in Feet
Cotopaxi.....	Ecuador.....	19,600	Mont Pelee.....	Martinique, W. Indies.	4,430
Demavend.....	Persia.....	18,600	Mount Soufrière.	St. Vincent Is., W.I...	3,000
Semerou.....	Java.....	12,050	Krakatoa.....	Sunda Strait.....	2,600
Halecalala.....	Hawaii.....	10,032	Two-Shima.....	Japan.....	2,480
Guntur.....	Java.....	7,300			

BELIEVED EXTINCT.

Volcano	Locality	Height in Feet	Volcano	Locality	Height in Feet
Aconcagua.....	Chile and Argentina...	22,976	Popocatepetl...	Mexico.....	17,520
Chimborazo.....	Ecuador.....	20,500	Orizaba.....	Mexico.....	17,400
Kilimanjaro.....	Tanganyika.....	19,340	Karisimbi.....	Belgian Congo.....	15,020
Antisana.....	Ecuador.....	18,850	Mikeno.....	Belgian Congo.....	14,780
Elbruz.....	Caucasus.....	18,526	Fujiyama.....	Japan.....	12,395

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD

- I. THE PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT.**—From Gizeh (near Cairo) to a southern limit 60 miles distant. The oldest is that of Zoser, at Saggara, built about 3,000 B.C. The Great Pyramid of Cheops covers more than 12 acres and was originally 481 ft. in height and 756 x 756 ft. at the base.
- II. THE HANGING GARDENS OF BABYLON.**—Adjoining Nebuchadnezzar's palace, 60 miles south of Bagdad. Terraced gardens, ranging from 75 to 300 ft. above ground level, watered from storage tanks on the highest terrace.
- III. THE TOMB OF MAUSOLUS.**—At Halicarnassus, in Asia Minor. Built by the widowed Queen Artemisia about 350 B.C. The memorial originated the term mausoleum.
- IV. THE TEMPLE OF DIANA AT EPHESUS.**—A marble temple designed by Ctesiphon and erected by cities of Ionia in honour of the goddess about 480 B.C.
- V. THE COLOSSUS OF RHODES.**—A bronze statue of Apollo, set up about 280 B.C. with legs astride the harbour entrance at the seaport of Rhodes.
- VI. THE STATUE OF JUPITER OLYMPUS.**—At Olympia in the plain of Elis, constructed of marble inlaid with ivory and gold by the sculptor Phidias, about 430 B.C.
- VII. THE PHAROS OF ALEXANDRIA.**—A marble watch tower and lighthouse on the island of Pharos in the harbour of Alexandria. Originally isolated when constructed about 250 B.C., Alexander the Great, when founding the city of Alexandria, joined the island to the mainland by constructing a causeway.

PRINCIPAL LAND AREAS OF THE WORLD BELOW SEA LEVEL

(With approx. greatest depth in feet below Mean Sea Level.)

<i>Europe</i> : Netherlands coastal areas (15).
<i>Asia</i> : Jordan Valley, Dead Sea (1290).*
China: Sinkiang, Turfan Basin (980).
U.S.S.R.—Persia: Caspian Sea (85).*
Arabia: Trucial Oman-Qatar (70).
<i>Africa</i> : Libyan Desert Depressions:—
Qattara (440), Faiyum (150).
Wadi Rayan (140), Sittira (110).
Areg (80), Wadi Natrun (75).
Melfa (60), Siwa (55), Bahrain (50).
Eritrea: Salt Plains depression (385).
Algeria-Tunisia: Shott Melghir and El Gharsa (90).*
<i>America</i> : Death Valley (275), Salton Sea 245).*
<i>Australia</i> : Lake Eyre (40).

* Water surface.

PRINCIPAL HEIGHTS ABOVE SEA LEVEL

	Feet
<i>Europe</i> : Alps—Mont Blanc*.....	15,782
England: Scafell Pike.....	3,210
Wales: Snowdon.....	3,560
Scotland: Ben Nevis.....	4,406
Ireland: Carruntuohill.....	3,414
<i>Asia</i> : Everest.....	29,141
<i>Africa</i> : Kilimanjaro.....	19,340
<i>North America</i> : McKinley.....	20,300
<i>South America</i> : Aconcagua.....	22,976
<i>Australia</i> : Kosciusko.....	7,328
<i>New Zealand</i> : Cook.....	12,349
<i>Oceania</i> : Charles Louis.....	18,000

* The Caucasus being taken physically, if not politically, as in Asia.

THE LONGEST BRIDGES

(With length, in feet, of waterway.)

Lower Zambesi, Africa.....	11,322
Storstromsbroen, Denmark.....	10,499
Tay Bridge, Scotland.....	10,289
Upper Sone, India.....	9,839
Godavari, India.....	8,881
Forth Bridge, Scotland.....	8,291
Rio Salado, Argentina.....	6,703
Golden Gate, San Francisco, U.S.A.....	6,260
Rio Dulce, Argentina.....	5,866
Hardinge, India.....	5,384
Victoria Jubilee, Montreal.....	5,325
Moerdijk, Netherlands.....	4,698
Harbour, Sydney, N.S.W.....	4,124
Jacques Cartier, Montreal.....	3,888
Queensborough, U.S.A.....	3,720
Brooklyn, U.S.A.....	3,451
Torun, Poland.....	3,291
Quebec Bridge, Quebec.....	3,205

THE HIGHEST BUILDINGS

	Feet
Empire State, N.Y., U.S.A.....	1,472
Chrysler Building, N.Y., U.S.A.....	1,046
Eiffel Tower, Paris (originally).....	985
60 Wall Tower, N.Y., U.S.A.....	950
Bank of Manhattan, N.Y., U.S.A.....	927
Rockefeller Centre, N.Y., U.S.A.....	850
Woolworth's, N.Y., U.S.A.....	792

Pyramid of Cheops, Egypt.....	450
Salisbury Cathedral (Spire), England.....	404
St. Paul's Cathedral (Cross), England.....	365

PRESIDENTS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

The Third Republic

Committee of Public Defence.....	4 Sept. 1870
Louis Adolphe Thiers.....	31 Aug. 1871
Marshal MacMahon.....	24 May, 1873
Jules Grévy.....	30 Jan. 1879
Sadi Carnot (assass.: 14 June, 1894).....	3 Dec. 1887
Jean Casimir Perier.....	27 June, 1894
François Félix Faure.....	17 Jan. 1895
Emile Loubet.....	18 Feb. 1899
Armand Fallières.....	18 Jan. 1906
Raymond Poincaré.....	17 Jan. 1913
Paul Deschanel.....	18 Feb. 1920
Alexandre Millerand.....	20 Sept. 1920
Gaston Doumergue.....	13 June, 1924
Paul Doumer (assass.: 7 May, 1932).....	13 June, 1931
Albert Lebrun (deposed 1940).....	10 May, 1932

The Fourth Republic

Maréchal Pétain, "Vichy" nominee, 11 July, 1940.

[General Charles de Gaulle, after stating that the French Government had capitulated before all means of resistance had been exhausted, announced the formation of a Provisional National Committee. After the liberation of Paris de Gaulle entered the capital and formed a provisional government on Sept. 10, 1944. This was regarded as a continuation of the *Third Republic*. De Gaulle was named provisional President. He resigned and was succeeded by Félix Gouin on Jan. 23, 1946. A new National Assembly was elected and on June 2, 1946, Gouin resigned and was succeeded by Georges Bidault. On Oct. 13, 1946, a new Constitution was adopted and on Jan. 16, 1947 Vincent Auriol was elected by the National Assembly and the Council of the Republic.]

Vincent Auriol, born 1884..... 16 Jan. 1947

POPES FROM 1700

Sovereign Pontiff.	Family Name.	Elected.
Clement XI.....	Albani.....	1700
Innocent XIII.....	Conti.....	1721
Benedict XIII.....	Orsini.....	1724
Clement XII.....	Corsini.....	1730
Benedict XIV.....	Lambertini.....	1740
Clement XIII.....	Rezzonico.....	1758
Clement XIV.....	Ganganelli.....	1769
Pius VII.....	Braschi.....	1775
Pius VI.....	Chiaramonti.....	1800
Leo XII.....	della Genga.....	1823
Pius VIII.....	Castiglioni.....	1829

Sovereign Pontiff.	Family Name.	Elected.
Gregory XVI.....	Cappellari.....	1831
Pius IX.....	Mastai-Ferretti.....	1846
Leo XIII.....	Pecchi.....	1878
Pius X.....	Sarto.....	1903
Benedict XV.....	della Chiesa.....	1914
Pius XI.....	Ratti.....	1922
Pius XII.....	Pacelli.....	1939

Adrian IV (Nicholas Brakespear, the only Englishman elected Pope) was born at Langley, near St. Albans; elected Pope, on the death of Anastasius IV, 1154; died 1159.

BRITISH EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ABROAD

Embassies:	Ambassadors	Embassy
Afghanistan.....	D. W. Lascelles, C.M.G. (1953)	Kabul.
Argentina.....	Sir W. H. B. Mack, G.B.E., K.C.M.G. (1951)	Buenos Aires.
Austria.....	Sir H. A. Caccia, K.C.M.G. (1949)	Vienna.
Belgium.....	Sir C. F. A. Warner, K.C.M.G. (1951)	Brussels.
Bolivia.....	Sir J. G. Lomax, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C. (1949)	La Paz.
Brazil.....	Sir G. H. Thompson, K.C.M.G. (1951)	Rio de Janeiro.
Burma.....	P. H. Gore-Booth, C.M.G. (1953)	Rangoon.
Chile.....	C. N. Stirling, C.M.G. (1951)	Santiago.
China.....	(vacant)	Peking.
Colombia.....	R. K. Jopson, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1953)	Bogotá.
Cuba.....	A. Holman, C.M.G., M.C. (1948)	Havana.
Czechoslovakia.....	Sir D. W. Kermode, K.C.M.G. (1953)	Prague.
Denmark.....	E. A. Berthoud, C.M.G. (1952)	Copenhagen.
Dominican Repub.	S. H. Gudgeon, C.B.E. (1951)	Ciudad Trujillo.
Ecuador.....	N. Mayers, C.M.G. (1951)	Quito.
Egypt.....	Sir R. C. S. Stevenson, G.C.M.G. (1950)	Cairo.
Ethiopia.....	D. L. Busk, C.M.G. (1951)	Addis Ababa.
France.....	Sir O. C. Harvey, G.C.M.G., C.B. (1947)	Paris.
Greece.....	Sir C. B. P. Peake, K.C.M.G., M.C. (1951)	Athens.
Haiti.....	D. J. M. Irving (1953)	Port au Prince.
Indonesia.....	O. C. Morland, C.M.G. (1953)	Djakarta.
Iraq.....	Sir J. M. Troutbeck, K.C.M.G. (1951)	Bagdad.
Irish Republic.....	Sir W. C. Hankinson, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C. (1951)	Dublin.
Israel.....	Sir F. E. Evans, K.C.M.G. (1952)	Tel Aviv.
Italy.....	Sir V. A. L. Mallet, G.C.M.G., C.V.O. (1947)	Rome.
Japan.....	Sir M. E. Dening, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1952)	Tokyo.
Jordan.....	G. W. Furlonge, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1952)	Amman.
Lebanon.....	Sir E. A. Chapman-Andrews, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1952)	Beirut.
Liberia.....	C. F. Capper (1952)	Monrovia.
Mexico.....	J. W. Taylor, C.M.G., M.B.E. (1950)	Mexico City.
Nepal.....	C. H. Summerhayes, C.M.G., M.B.E. (1950)	Katmandu.
Netherlands.....	Sir N. M. Butler, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (1951)	The Hague.
Nicaragua.....	H. J. Evans (1953)	Managua.
Norway.....	Sir M. R. Wright, K.C.M.G. (1950)	Oslo.
Paraguay.....	J. Robinson (1953)	Asuncion.
Persia (Iran).....	(vacant)	Tehran.
Peru.....	W. H. Montagu-Pollock, C.M.G. (1953)	Lima.
Poland.....	Sir F. M. Shepherd, K.B.E., C.M.G. (1952)	Warsaw.
Portugal.....	Sir N. B. Ronald, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (1947)	Lisbon.
Saudi Arabia.....	G. C. Pelham, C.M.G. (1951)	Jedda.
Spain.....	Sir J. Balfour, K.C.M.G. (1951)	Madrid.
Sweden.....	R. B. Stevens, C.M.G. (1951)	Stockholm.
Switzerland.....	Sir P. S. Scrivener, K.C.M.G. (1953)	Berne.
Syria.....	A. J. Gardener, C.M.G., C.B.E., (1953)	Damascus.
Thailand.....	Sir G. A. Wallinger, K.C.M.G. (1951)	Bangkok.
Turkey.....	Sir A. Knox Helm, G.B.E., K.C.M.G. (1951)	Ankara.
U.S.S.R.....	Sir W. G. Hayter, K.C.M.G. (1953)	Moscow.
United States.....	Sir R. M. Makins, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (1952)	Washington, D.C.
Uruguay.....	E. R. Lingeman, C.B.E. (1953)	Montevideo.
Venezuela.....	Sir R. W. Urquhart, K.B.E., C.M.G. (1951)	Caracas.
Yugoslavia.....	Sir W. I. Mallet, K.C.M.G. (1951)	Belgrade.
K.-Z., <i>Envoy-Extraordinary</i> ; M.-P., <i>Minister-Plenipotentiary</i> ; C.-G., <i>Consul-General</i> .		
Legations:		Legation.
Bulgaria.....	J. E. M. Carvell, C.B.E. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1951)	Sofia.
Costa Rica.....	C. N. Ezard, O.B.E. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1952)	San José.
Finland.....	Sir A. N. Noble, Bt., C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1951)	Helsinki.
Guatemala.....	W. H. Gallienne, C.B.E. (1953)	Guatemala.
Holy See.....	Sir D. F. Howard, K.C.M.G., M.C. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1953)	Rome.
Honduras.....	G. E. Stockley (E.-E. & M.-P., 1950)	Tegucigalpa.
Hungary.....	G. P. Labouchere, C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1953)	Budapest.
Iceland.....	J. T. Henderson, C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1953)	Reykjavik.
Indo-China and Viet Nam.....	Sir H. A. Graves, K.C.M.G., M.C. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1951)	Saigon.
Korea.....	W. G. C. Graham, C.B.E. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1952)	Seoul.
Libya.....	Sir A. S. Kirkbride, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1952)	Tripoli.
Luxemburg.....	G. C. Alchin, C.M.G., M.C. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1949)	Luxemburg.
Panama.....	E. A. Cleugh, C.M.G., M.V.O., O.B.E. (E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G., 1950)	Panama.
Philippines.....	F. S. Gibbs, C.M.G., O.B.E. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1951)	Manila.
Roumania.....	W. J. Sullivan, C.M.G., C.B.E. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1951)	Bucharest.
Salvador.....	R. H. Tottenham-Smith, C.B.E. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1950)	San Salvador.

EMBASSIES, LEGATIONS AND CONSULATES-GENERAL IN LONDON

Embassies:	Ambassadors and Embassies	Consulates-General
Afghan.....	Marshal Shah Wali Khan, 31, Princes Gate, S.W.7.	(None)
American.....	Winthrop W. Aldrich, 1, Grosvenor Square, W.1.	1, Grosvenor Square, W.1.
Argentine.....	Dr. D. A. Derisi, 9, Wilton Crescent, S.W.1.	53, Hans Place, S.W.1.
Austrian.....	Dr. Lothar Wimmer, 18, Belgrave Square, S.W.1.	(None)
Belgian.....	Marquis du Parc Locmaria, C.V.O., 103 Eaton Sq., S.W.1.	10, Belgrave Place, S.W.1.
Bolivian.....	Señor Dr. Don J. R. Eguino, 106 Eaton Sq., S.W.1.	1A, Grosvenor Gdns., S.W.1.
Brazilian.....	Señor Samuel de S. L. Gracie, 32, Green St., W.1.	32, Green Street, S.W.1.
Burmese.....	U Ka Si, 19A, Charles St., W.1.	(None)
Chilean.....	Señor Don E. Balmaceda, 9 North Audley St., W.1.	9, North Audley Street, W.1.
Colombian.....	Dr. J. M. Villareal, 3, Hans Crescent, S.W.1.	23, Pont Street, S.W.1.
Cuban.....	Dr. R. G. Mendoza, 27, Hyde Park Gate, S.W.7.	(None)
Czechoslovakian.....	Josef Ullrich, 8, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.	(None)
Danish.....	Count Eduard Reventlow, 29, Pont St., S.W.1.	67, Pont Street, S.W.1.
Dominican.....	Señor Don T. Massima, 37, Eaton Sq., S.W.1.	24, Wilton Street, S.W.1.
Ecuadorian.....	(vacant) 3, Hans Crescent, S.W.1.	3, Hans Crescent, S.W.1.
Egyptian.....	Abdel Rahman Hakkî, 75, S. Audley St., W.1.	26, South Street, W.1.
Ethiopian.....	Ato Abbebe Retta, 17, Princes Gate, S.W.7.	(None)
French.....	M. René Massigli, G.C.V.O., K.B.E., 58, Knights- (Withdrawn) [bridge, S.W.1.	51, Bedford Square, W.C.1.
German.....	M. Vassiliou Mostrás, 51, Upper Brook St., W.1.	6, Rutland Gate, S.W.7.
Greek.....	M. L. O. Leger, 12, Hans Crescent, S.W.1.	34, Hyde Park Square, W.2.
Haitian.....	Dr. Subandrio, 38, Grosvenor Square, W.1.	(None)
Indonesian.....	H.R.H. al Amir Zeid ibn al Hussein, G.B.E., 22, Queen's Gate, S.W.7.	(None)
Irish Republic.....	Frederick H. Boland, 17, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.	(None)
Israeli.....	Eliahu Elath, 2 Palace Gate, W.8.	18, Manchester Sq., W.1.
Italian.....	Sigüor Manlio Brosio, 14, Three Kings Yard, W.1.	38 Eaton Place, S.W.1.
Japanese.....	Shunichi Matsumoto, 32, Belgrave Square, S.W.1.	(None)
Jordanian.....	(vacant) 6, Upper Phillimore Gardens, W.8.	(None)
Lebanese.....	Dr. Victor Khouri, 21, Kensington Palace Gdns., W.8.	(None)
Liberian.....	H. F. Cooper, 21, Princes Gate, S.W.7.	13 New Burlington Street, W.1.
Mexican.....	Señor Lic. Don F. A. de Icaza, 48, Belgrave Square, S.W.1.	8, Halkin Street, S.W.1.
Nepalese.....	General Shanker Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, K.B.E., 12A, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8.	12A, Kensington Palace Gdns., W.8.
Nicaraguan.....	Dr. Don Rubén Dario.....	18 Mount Street, W.1.
Netherlands.....	Dr. D. U. Stikker, 117, Park St., W.1.	117, Park Street, W.1.
Norwegian.....	Hr. Per Prebensen, G.C.V.O., C.B.E., 25, Belgrave Square, S.W.1.	42, Lancaster Gate, W.2.
Paraguayan.....	Señor Dr. Don P. G. de Vilaire, 51, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.7.	51, Cornwall Gdns., S.W.7.
Peruvian.....	Señor Dr. Don A. Freundt, 52, Sloane St., S.W.1.	52, Sloane Street, S.W.1.
Polish.....	Eugeniusz Milnikiel, 47, Portland Pl., W.1.	19, Weymouth Street, W.1.
Portuguese.....	Dr. P. T. Pereira, 103, Sloane St., S.W.1. [S.W.1.	8, Strathearn Place, W.2.
Saudi Arabian.....	Sheikh Hatiz Wahba, K.C.V.O., 30, Belgrave Sq.,	30, Belgrave Sq., S.W.1.
Soviet Union.....	J. A. Malik, 13, Kensington Palace Gdns., W.8.	3, Rosary Gardens, S.W.7.
Spanish.....	Duque de Primo de Rivera, 24, Belgrave Sq., S.W.1.	21, Cavendish Square, W.1.
Swedish.....	M. Gunnar Hägglöf, 29, Portland Place, W.1.	14, Trinity Square, E.C.3.
Swiss.....	M. H. de Torrenté, 18, Montagu Place, W.1.	86, Duke Street, Grosvenor Sq., W.1.
Syrian.....	Fayez Al-Khouri, 19, Kensington Palace Gdns., W.8.	(None)
Thai.....	Prince Wongsanavatra Devakala, 23, Ashburn Place, S.W.7.	(None)
Turkish.....	Hüseyin Baydur, 69, Portland Place, W.1.	46, Rutland Gate, S.W.7.
Uruguayan.....	Señor Dr. Don Enrique E. Buero, 48, Lennox Gardens, S.W.1.	66, Pont Street, S.W.1.
Venezuelan.....	(vacant), 3, Hans Crescent, S.W.1.	3, Hans Crescent, S.W.1.
Yugoslav.....	Dr. Vladimir Velebit, 25, Kensington Gore, S.W.7.	(None)
Legations:		
Bulgarian.....	Naiden K. Nikolov, 12, Queen's Gate Gardens, (vacant) [S.W.7.	(None)
Costa Rican.....	M. E. O. Soravno, 65, Chester Square, S.W.1.	95, Gresham St., E.C.2.
Finnish.....	Dr. Francisco Linares Aranda, 21, Eaton Place, S.W.1.	(None)
Guatemalan.....	Dr. Tiburcio Carias, 15, Mount St., W.1.	19, Hanover Ct., Hanover St., W.1.
Hondurasian.....	(vacant), 35, Eaton Place, S.W.1.	15, Union Court, E.C.2.
Hungarian.....	Hr. A. K. Jonsson, 17, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.	(None)
Icelandic.....	Myo Mook Lee.....	17, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.
Korean.....	M. A. J. Clasen, 27, Wilton Crescent, S.W.1.	(None)
Luxembourg.....	Dr. Don J. A. Denis, 123, Warnford Court, E.C.2.	(None)
Panamanian.....	Señor José E. Romero, 9, Palace Green, W.8.	123, Warnford Court, E.C.2.
Philippine.....	M. Pavel Babuci, 26, Cadogan Sq., S.W.1.	(None)
Romanian.....	Col. J. Arturo Castellanos, 6, Roland Gdns., S.W.7.	(None)
Salvadoran.....	M. Nguyen Khac Ve, 14, Victoria Road, W.8.	36, Moss Hall Grove, N.12.
Viet-Namee.....		(None)

Country	Ruler	Born	Acceded
Afghanistan.....	Mohamed Zahir Shah, <i>King</i>	Oct. 15, 1914	Nov. 8, 1933
Argentine Republic	General Juan D. Perón, <i>President</i>	Oct. 11, 1895	June 4, 1946
Austria.....	Theodor Körner, <i>President</i>	April 24, 1873	May 27, 1951
Bahrain.....	Sir Sulman bin Hamid, <i>Shaikh</i>	1895	Feb. 3, 1948
Belgium.....	Baudouin, <i>King</i>	Sept. 7, 1930	July 17, 1951
Bolivia.....	Dr. Victor Paz Estenssoro, <i>President</i>.....	..	April 16, 1952
Brazil.....	Getulio Vargas, <i>President</i>.....	..	Jan. 31, 1951
Bulgaria.....	Lieut.-Gen. G. Damjanov, <i>President of the Presidency</i>	May ..	1949
Burma.....	Dr. Ba U, <i>President</i>	May 26, 1887	Mar. 13, 1952
Cambodia.....	Norodom Sihanuk, <i>King</i>.....	..	April 26, 1941
Chile.....	Gen. Carlos Ibañez, <i>President</i>.....	..	Nov. 4, 1952
China.....	Mao Tse-Tung, <i>President</i>	1893	1949
Colombia.....	Lt.-Gen. Gustavo Rojas, <i>President</i>.....	..	1953
Costa Rica.....	Otilio Ulate, <i>President</i>.....	..	Nov. 8, 1949
Cuba.....	Gen. Fulgencio Batista, <i>President</i>.....	..	April 4, 1952
Czechoslovakia.....	Antonín Zápotocký, <i>President</i>	Dec. 19, 1884	March 21, 1953
Denmark.....	Frederik IX., <i>King</i>	Mar. 11, 1899	April 20, 1947
Dominican Republic	Gen. H. B. Trujillo Molina, <i>President</i>.....	..	Aug. 16, 1952
Ecuador.....	Dr. J. M. Velasco Ibarra, <i>President</i>.....	..	Sept. 1, 1952
Egypt.....	Gen. Nguib, <i>President</i>.....	..	June 18, 1953
Ethiopia.....	Haile Selassie, <i>Emperor</i>	July 23, 1892	April 2, 1930
Finland.....	Joho Paasikivi, <i>President</i>	1870	Mar. 9, 1946
France.....	Vincent Auriol, <i>President</i>	1884	Jan. 16, 1947
Germany.....	Four Power Representatives.....	..	May 8, 1945
Greece.....	Paul I., <i>King of the Hellenes</i>	Dec. 14, 1901	April 1, 1947
Guatemala.....	Col. Jacobo Arbenz, <i>President</i>	1913	Mar. 15, 1951
Haiti.....	Col. Paul Eugène Magloire, <i>President</i>	1907	Dec. 6, 1950
Honduras.....	Dr. Juan Manuel Galvez, <i>President</i>.....	..	Jan. 1, 1949
Hungary.....	István Dobi, <i>President</i>.....	..	July 1953
Iceland.....	Asgeir Asgeirsson, <i>President</i>.....	..	Aug. 1, 1952
Indonesia.....	Dr. Achmed Sukarno, <i>President</i>	June 6, 1901	Dec. 17, 1949
Iraq (Mesopotamia).....	Faisal II, <i>King</i> (Amir Abdul Illah, <i>Regent</i>).....	May 2, 1935	April 4, 1939
Irish Republic.....	Sean T. O'Kelly, <i>President</i>	Aug. 25, 1882	June 25, 1945
Israel.....	Isaac Ben-Zvi, <i>President</i>	Nov. 24, 1884	Dec. 8, 1952
Italy.....	Luigi Einaudi, <i>President</i>	Mar. 24, 1874	May 11, 1948
Japan.....	Hirohito, <i>Emperor</i>	April 29, 1901	Dec. 25, 1926
Jordan.....	Hussein, <i>King</i>	May 2, 1935	Aug. 11, 1952
Kuwait.....	Abdulla as-Salim al-Subah, <i>Ruler</i>	1895	Jan. 28, 1950
Lebanon.....	Camille Chamoun, <i>President</i>.....	..	Sept. 23, 1952
Liberia.....	William V. S. Tubman, <i>President</i>.....	..	May 6, 1943
Libya.....	Idriss I., <i>King</i>	1890	Dec. 24, 1951
Liechtenstein.....	Franz Joseph II., <i>Prince</i>	Aug. 16, 1906	Aug. 25, 1938
Luxemburg.....	Charlotte, <i>Grand Duchess</i>	Jan. 23, 1896	Jan. 9, 1919
Mexico.....	Adolfo Ruiz Cortines, <i>President</i>	1890	Dec. 1, 1952
Monaco.....	Rainier, <i>Prince</i>	May 31, 1923	May 9, 1949
Morocco.....	Mohamed ben Moulay Arafa, <i>Sultan</i>.....	..	Aug. 20, 1953
Muscat and Oman.....	Salyid Said bin Taimur, <i>Sultan</i>	Aug. 13, 1910	Feb. 10, 1932
Nepal.....	Tribhubana Bir Bikram Shah Deva, <i>King</i>	June 30, 1906	Dec. 11, 1911
Netherlands.....	Juliana, <i>Queen</i>	April 30, 1909	Sept. 6, 1948
Nicaragua.....	Gen. Anastasio Somoza, <i>President</i>.....	..	May 21, 1950
Norway.....	Haakon VII., <i>King</i>	Aug. 3, 1872	Nov. 18, 1905
Panama.....	Col. José Antonio Remon, <i>President</i>.....	..	May 11, 1952
Papal State.....	Pius XII., <i>Pope</i>	Mar. 2, 1876	Mar. 2, 1939
Paraguay.....	Dr. Federico Chaves, <i>President</i>.....	..	Sept. 10, 1949
Persia.....	Shahpoor Mohammed Reza Pahlevi, <i>Shah</i>	Oct. 26, 1919	Sept. 16, 1941
Peru.....	Gen. Manuel A. Odría, <i>President</i>.....	..	July 28, 1950
Philippine Islands.....	Elpidio Quirino, <i>President</i>.....	..	April 15, 1948
Poland.....	Aleksander Zawadzki, <i>President of Council of Gen. Craveiro Lopes, President</i> [Ministers	April 12, 1894	Aug. 9, 1951
Portugal.....	Dr. Petra Groza, <i>President</i>	1884	June 2, 1952
Roumania.....	Oscar Osorio, <i>President</i>.....	..	Mar. 26, 1950
Salvador.....	Abdul Aziz al Faisal al Saud, <i>King</i>	1880	Sept. 17, 1932
Saudi Arabia.....	General Francisco Franco Bahamonde, <i>Regent</i>	Dec. 4, 1892	Aug. 9, 1939
Spain.....	Gustaf VI., <i>King</i>	Nov. 11, 1882	Oct. 29, 1950
Sweden.....	Dr. Philipp Etter, <i>President</i>.....	..	Jan. 1, 1953
Switzerland.....	Brig.-Gen. Shishchly, <i>Head of State</i>.....	..	July 10, 1953
Syria.....	Phumiphon Adulder, <i>King</i>	Dec. 5, 1927	June 9, 1946
Thailand.....	Sidi Mohammed al Amilin, <i>Bey</i>	Sept. 4, 1881	June 19, 1942
Tunisia.....	Celal Bayar, <i>President</i>	1884	May 22, 1950
Turkey.....	Dwight D. Eisenhower, <i>President</i>	Oct. 14, 1890	Jan. 20, 1953
United States.....	Andrés Martínez Trueba, <i>President</i>	1951	Mar. 1, 1951
Uruguay.....	Marshal K. V. Voroshilov, <i>President</i>	Feb. 4, 1881	Mar. 6, 1953
U.S.S.R.....	Georgi M. Malenkov, <i>Prime Minister</i>	1901	Mar. 6, 1953
Venezuela.....	Lt.-Col. Marco Perez Jimenez, <i>President</i>.....	..	Feb. 2, 1952
Yemen.....	Ahmed bin Yahya Muhammed, <i>King</i>.....	..	Feb. 17, 1948
Yugoslavia.....	Josip Broz Tito, <i>President</i>	May 25, 1892	Jan. 14, 1953

Name	DYNASTY	MARRIED	Access.	Died	Age	Rgnl.
EGBERT.....	<i>Saxons and Danes</i> King of Wessex and all England. Son of Egbert..... { ETHELWULF. Son of Ethelwulf..... Second son of Ethelwulf. Third son of Ethelwulf. Fourth son of Ethelwulf. Son of Alfred the Great. Eldest son of Edward the Elder. Third son of Edward the Elder. Fourth son of Edward the Elder. Son of Edmund. Second son of Edmund. Son of Edgar. Younger son of Edgar. Eldest son of Ethelred. By conquest and election Son of Canute. Another son of Canute. Son of Ethelred II. Brother-in-law of Edward the Confessor. <i>The House of Normandy</i> 1066, 1154 Obtained the Crown by Conquest. Third son of William I. Youngest son of William I.	.....	827	839	—	12
ETHELWULF.....			839	858	—	19
{ ETHELWULF.....			858	860	—	2
{ ETHELWULF.....			858	866	—	8
ETHELRED.....			866	871	—	5
ALFRED THE GREAT.....			871	901	52	30
EDWARD THE ELDER.....			901	925	55	24
ATHELSTAN.....			925	949	45	15
EDMUND.....			949	946	25	6
EDRED.....			946	955	32	9
EDWY.....			955	958	18	3
EDGAR.....			958	975	32	17
EDWARD THE MARTYR.....			975	979	17	4
ETHELRED II.....			979	1016	48	37
EDMUND IRONSIDE.....			1016	1016	27	0
CANUTE THE DANE.....			1016	1035	40	18
HAROLD I.....			1035	1040	—	5
HARDCANUTE.....			1040	1042	24	2
EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.....			1042	1066	62	24
HAROLD II.....			1066	1066	44	0
WILLIAM I.....	<i>The House of Plantagenet</i> 1154 Obtained the Crown by Conquest. Third son of William I. Youngest son of William I. Third son of Stephen, Count of Blois, by Adela, fourth dau. of William I. Son of Geoffrey Plantagenet by Matilda, only dau. of Henry I; his grandmother, Matilda of Scotland, was a lineal descend- ant of Alfred and of Egbert. Eldest surviving son of Henry II. Sixth and youngest son of Henry II. Eldest son of John..... Eldest son of Henry III..... Eldest surviving son of Edward I.....	Matilda, dau. of Baldwin, Count of Flanders. (Died unmarried). 1st Matilda, dau. of Malcolm Canmore, K. of Scotland; and Adelicia, dau. of Godfrey, D. of Louvaine. Matilda, dau. of Eustace, Count of Boulogne. Eleanor, dau. of D. of Guienne and divorced Queen of Louis VII of France. Berengaria, dau. of Sancho VI, K. of Navarre. 1st Avisia, dau. of E. of Gloucester, divorced upon grounds of consanguinity; and Isabella dau. of Aymar, Count of Angoulême. Eleanor, dau. of Raymond, Count of Provence. 1st Eleanor, dau. of Ferdinand III, K. of Cas- tile; and Margaret, dau. of Philip III, the Hardy, K. of France. Isabella, dau. of Philip IV, the Fair, K. of France	1066	1087	60	21
WILLIAM I.....			1087	1100	43	13
HENRY I.....			1100	1135	67	35
STEPHEN.....			1135	1154	50	19
HENRY II.....			1154	1189	56	35
RICHARD I.....			1189	1199	42	10
JOHN.....			1199	1216	50	17
HENRY III.....			1216	1272	65	56
EDWARD I.....			1272	1307	68	35
EDWARD II.....			1307	1327	43	20

Name	DYNASTY	MARRIED	Access.	Died	Age	Rgnd.
EDWARD III	Eldest son of Edward II.	Philipa, dau. of William, Count of Holland and Hainault.	1326	1377	65	50
RICHARD II.	Son of the Black Prince, eldest son of Edward III. <i>The House of Lancaster</i> 1354-1401	1st Anne, dau. of Emp. Charles IV; 2nd Isabel, dau. of Charles VI of France.	1377	dep. 1399	34	22
HENRY IV.	Son of John of Gaunt, 4th son of Edward III.	1st Mary de Bohun, dau. of the E. of Hereford; 2nd Joanna of Navarre, widow of John de Montford, D. of Bretagne.	1399	1413	47	13
HENRY V.	Eldest son of Henry IV.	Katherine, dau. of Charles VI, K. of France.	1413	1422	34	9
HENRY VI.	Only son of Henry V, (died 1471).	Margaret of Anjou, dau. of René, D. of Anjou.	1422	dep. 1461	49	39
EDWARD IV.	<i>The House of York</i> 1461-1483 Grandson of Richard, son of Edmund, fifth son of Edward III; and of Anne, great-grand-daughter of Lionel, third son of Edward III.	Elizabeth Widville (or Woodville), dau. of Sir Richard Widville and widow of Sir John Grey of Groby.	1461	1483	41	22
EDWARD V.	Eldest son of Edward IV.	(Died unmarried)	1483	1483	13	0
RICHARD III.	Younger brother of Edward IV.	Anne, dau. of the E. of Warwick, and widow of Edward, Prince of Wales.	1483	1485	35	2
HENRY VII.	<i>The House of Tudor</i> 1483-1603 Son of Edmund, eldest son of Owen Tudor, by Katherine, widow of Henry V; his mother, Margaret Beaufort, was great-grand-daughter of John of Gaunt.	Elizabeth, dau. of Edward IV.	1485	1509	53	24
HENRY VIII.	Only surviving son of Henry VII.	1st Katharine of Arragon, widow of his elder brother Arthur, (divorced); 2nd Anne dau. of Sir Thomas Boleyn, (beheaded); 3rd Jane, dau. of Sir John Seymour, (died in childbirth of son, aft. Edward VI); 4th Anne, sister of William, D. of Cleves, (divorced); 5th Katharine Howard, niece of the Duke of Norfolk, (beheaded); 6th Katharine, dau. of Sir Thomas Parr and widow of Edward Nevill, Lord Latimer.	1509	1547	56	38
EDWARD VI.	Son of Henry VIII by Jane Seymour.	(Died unmarried)	1547	1553	16	6
JANE.	Grand-daughter of Mary, younger sister of Henry VIII, (beheaded Feb. 12, 1554).	Lord Guilford Dudley	1553	1554	17	14 days
MARY I.	Daughter of Henry VIII by Katharine of Arragon.	Philip II of Spain.	1553	1558	43	5
ELIZABETH I.	Daughter of Henry VIII by Anne Boleyn.	(Died unmarried)	1558	1603	69	44

Name	DYNASTY	MARRIED	Access.	Died	Age	R.gnd.
JAMES I (VI OF SCOT.),...	<i>The House of Stuart</i> Son of Mary, Queen of Scots, granddaughter of James IV and Margaret, daughter of Henry VII.	74 Anne, dau. of Frederick II of Denmark.	1603	1625	59	22
CHARLES I.	Only surviving son of James I. <i>Commonwealth</i> <i>declared May 19, 1649</i>	Henrietta-Maria, dau. of Henry IV of France.	1625	Beh. 1649	48	24
CHARLES II.	<i>Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1653-8.</i> Eldest son of Charles I, (restored 1660) ...	<i>Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1658-9</i> The Infanta Catharine of Portugal, dau. of John IV and sister of Alphonso VI.	1649	1685	55	36
JAMES II (VII OF SCOT.) ..	Second son of Charles I, (died Sept. 1647; 1702) (Interregnum, Dec. 22, 1688—Feb. 13, 1689)	1st Lady Anne Hyde, dau. of Edward, E. of Clarendon, who died before James ascended the throne; and Mary Beatrice Eleanor d'Este, dau. of Alphonso, D. of Modena.	1685	Dep. 1688 Dec. 1702	68	3
WILLIAM III and...	Son of William Prince of Orange	Princess George of Denmark.	1689	1702	51	13
MARY II.	Eldest daughter of James II.	Sophia Dorothea, dau. of George William, D. of Zell.	1702	1694 1714	33 49	6 12
ANNE.	Second daughter of James II.	Wilhelmina Caroline, dau. of John Frederick, Margrave of Brandenburg-Anspach.	1714	1727	67	13
GEORGE I.	<i>The House of Hanover</i> Son of Elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I	Charlotte Sophia, dau. of Charles Lewis Frederick, D. of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.	1727	1760	77	33
GEORGE II.	Only son of George I.	Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, dau. of Charles William Ferdinand, D. of Brunswick-Wolfenbittel by Augusta, eldest sister of George III.	1760	1820	81	59
GEORGE III.	Grandson of George II.	Amelia Adelaide Louisa Theresa Caroline, dau. of George Frederick Charles, D. of Saxe-Meiningen.	1820	1830	67	10
GEORGE IV.	Eldest son of George III, (Regent from February 5, 1811)	Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emmanuel, D. of Saxe, pr. of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.	1830	1837	71	7
WILLIAM IV.	Third son of George III.	Princess Alexandra of Denmark.	1837	1901	81	63
VICTORIA.	Daughter of Edward, 4th son of George III.	H.S.H. Princess Victoria Mary of Teck (HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY).	1901	1901	68	9
EDWARD VII.	<i>The House of Saxe-Coburg</i> Eldest son of Victoria	(Mrs. Wallis Warfield, June 3, 1937-1)	1901	1936	70	25
GEORGE V.	<i>The House of Windsor</i> Surviving son of Edward VII.	The Lady Elizabeth Angela Marguerite, dau. of the Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne (HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER).	1936	1952	—	{325 days-15
EDWARD VIII.	Eldest son of George V, (abdicated 1936).	Philip, son of Prince Andrew of Greece (H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH).	1936	1952	56	15
GEORGE VI.	Second son of George V.		1936			
ELIZABETH II.	Elder daughter of George VI.		1952			WHOM GOD PRESERVE.

The House of Windsor is in direct descent from (inter alios) Egbert, King of Wessex, Alfred the Great and William the Conqueror; also from the Emperor Charlemagne (b. 742, d. 814), Rodrigo the Cid (b. 1030, d. 1099), the Emperor Barbarossa (b. 1123, d. 1190) and St. Louis, King of France (b. 1215, d. 1270).

SCOTTISH KINGS AND QUEENS A.D. 1057 TO 1603

SOVEREIGN		MARRIED		Access.	Died
MALCOLM CANMORE.	Son of Duncan I.	1st Ingiborg, widow of Thorfinn, Earl of Orkney; 2nd Margaret, sister of Edgar the Atheling.	1057	1093	
DONALD BÀN.	Brother of Malcolm Canmore . . . . .	.....	1093	—
DUNCAN.	Son of Malcolm Canmore, by first marriage.	.....	1094	1094
DONALD BÀN.	(Restored)	.....	1094	1097
EDGAR.	Son of Malcolm Canmore, by second marriage	.....	1097	1107
ALEXANDER I.	Fourth son of Malcolm Canmore . . . . .	.....	1107	1124
DAVID I.	Son of Malcolm Canmore. . . . .	.....	1124	1153
MALCOLM IV (THE MAIDEN)	Son of Henry, eldest son of David I . . . . .	.....	1153	1165
WILLIAM I (THE LION)	Brother of Malcolm the Maiden . . . . .	.....	1165	1214
ALEXANDER II.	Son of William the Lion . . . . .	.....	1214	1249
ALEXANDER III	Son of Alexander II, by second marriage. . . . .	.....	1249	1286
MARGARET, MAID OF NORWAY	Daughter of Eric II of Norway, grand- daughter of Alexander III.	.....	1286	1290
JOHN BALIOL	Grandson of David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother of William the Lion.	.....	1292	1296
ROBERT I (BRUCE).	Great-grandson of and daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother of William the Lion.	.....	1306	1329
DAVID II.	Son of Robert I, by second marriage . . . . .	.....	1329	1371
ROBERT II (STEWART)	Son of Marjorie, daughter of Robert I by first marriage, and Walter the Steward.	.....	1371	1390
ROBERT III	(John, Earl of Carrick) son of Robert II. . . . .	.....	1390	1406
JAMES I	Son of Robert III . . . . .	.....	1406	1437
JAMES II.	Son of James I . . . . .	.....	1437	1460
JAMES III	Eldest son of James II. . . . .	.....	1460	1488
JAMES IV	Eldest son of James III . . . . .	.....	1488	1513
JAMES V.	Son of James IV. . . . .	.....	1513	1542
MARY	Daughter of James V, by second marriage . . . . .	.....	1542	1587
JAMES VI (Ascended the Throne of England 1603)	Son of Mary, by second marriage . . . . .	.....	1567	1625

WELSH SOVEREIGNS AND PRINCES

WALES was ruled by Sovereign Princes from the "earliest times" until the death of Llywelyn in 1282. The first English Prince of Wales was the son of Edward I, and was born in Caernarvon town on April 25, 1284. According to a discredited legend, he was presented to the Welsh chieftains as their Prince, in fulfilment of a promise that they should have a Prince who "could not speak a word of English" and should be native born. This son, who afterwards became Edward II, was created "Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester" at the famous Lincoln Parliament on February 7, 1301. The title Prince of Wales is borne after individual conferment and is not inherited at birth. King Edward VIII was installed as Prince of Wales in Caernarvon Castle on July 13, 1911.

INDEPENDENT PRINCES, A.D. 844 to 1282

Rhodri the Great.....	844-878
Anarawd, son of Rhodri.....	878-916
Hywel Dda, the Good.....	916-950
Iago ab Idwal (or Ieuaf).....	950-979
Hywel ab Ieuaf, the Bad.....	979-985
Cadwallon, his brother.....	985-986
Maredudd ab Owain ap Hywel Dda..	986-999
Cynan ap Hywel ab Ieuaf.....	999-1008
Llewelyn ap Sisyllt.....	1018-1023
Iago ab Idwal ap Meurig.....	1023-1039
Gruffydd ap Llywelyn ap Seisyll.....	1039-1063
Bleddyn ap Cynfyn.....	1063-1075
Trahaern ap Caradog.....	1075-1081
Gruffydd ap Cynan ab Iago.....	1081-1137
Owain Gwynedd.....	1137-1170
Dafydd ab Owain Gwynedd.....	1170-1194
Llywelyn Fawr, the Great.....	1194-1240
Dafydd ap Llywelyn.....	1240-1246
Llywelyn ap Gruffydd ap Llywelyn..	1246-1282

ENGLISH PRINCES, SINCE A.D. 1301

Edward, b. 1284 (Edwd. II), cr. Pr. of Wales	1301
Edward the Black Prince, s. of Edward III..	1343
Richard (Richard II), s. of the Black Prince	1377
Henry of Monmouth (Henry V).....	1399
Edward of Westminster, son of Henry VI..	1454
Edward of Westminster (Edward V).....	1472
Edward, son of Richard III, (d. 1484).....	1483
Arthur Tudor, son of Henry VII.....	1489
Henry Tudor (Hen. VIII), s. of Henry VII.	1503
Henry Stuart, son of James I, (d. 1612)....	1610
Charles Stuart (Charles I), s. of James I....	1616
Charles (Charles II), son of Charles I.....	1630
James Francis Edward, "The Old Pretender" (d. 1766).....	1688
George Augustus (Geo. II), s. of George I..	1714
Frederick Lewis, s. of George II, (d. 1751) .	1727
George William Frederick (George III).....	1751
George Augustus Frederick (George IV)....	1762
Albert Edward (Edward VII).....	1841
George (George V).....	1901
Edward (Edward VIII).....	1911

THE FAMILY OF KING GEORGE III

GEORGE III. was the eldest son of Frederick, Prince of Wales (eldest son of George II.), and of Princess Augusta (youngest daughter of Frederick II., Duke of Saxe-Gotha Altenburg). His Majesty was born at Norfolk House, St. James's Square, June 4, 1738 (May 24, Old Style); succeeded to the Throne Oct. 25, 1760; married Princess Charlotte (daughter of Charles, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz); and was crowned with her on Sept. 22, 1761. The government was carried on, from Feb. 5, 1811, until the death of King George III., by his eldest son George, under the title of *Prince Regent*. King George III. died at Windsor, Jan. 29, 1820, his issue being:—

1. George Augustus Frederick, *Prince of Wales*, born Aug. 12, 1762, married his cousin Caroline, daughter of Charles, Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, by whom he had a daughter, the Princess Charlotte of Wales (born Jan. 7, 1796; died in childbirth, Nov. 6, 1817, having married, May 2, 1816, Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, afterwards King of the Belgians, uncle of the Prince Consort, the husband of Queen Victoria); succeeded to the throne as George IV., Jan. 29, 1820; died June 26, 1830.

2. Frederick, *Duke of York and Albany and Earl of Ulster*, born Aug. 16, 1763, married Frederica, daughter of Frederick William II. of Prussia. The Duke, who was for many years Commander-in-Chief of the Army, died, without issue, Jan. 5, 1827.

3. William, *Duke of Clarence and St. Andrew, and Earl of Munster*, born Aug. 21, 1765, married Adelaide, daughter of George, Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, by whom he had two daughters—Charlotte Augusta Louise (born and died Mar. 27, 1819), and Elizabeth Georgina Adelaide (born Dec. 20, 1820, died Mar. 4, 1821); succeeded to the throne as William IV., June 26, 1830; died June 20, 1837.

4. Charlotte, *Princess Royal*, born Sept. 29, 1766; married May 18, 1797, Frederick, Prince

(afterwards King) of Württemberg; died, without issue, Oct. 5, 1828.

5. Edward, *Duke of Kent and Strathearn and Earl of Dublin*, born Nov. 2, 1767; married Victoria, daughter of Francis, Duke of Saxe-Coburg, sister of Leopold I., King of the Belgians, and widow of Charles, Prince of Leiningen, by whom he had an only child, Her Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA. The Duke died Jan. 23, 1820.

6. Augusta, born Nov. 8, 1768; died, unmarried, Sept. 22, 1840.

7. Elizabeth, born May 22, 1770; married April 7, 1818, Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg; died, without issue, Jan. 10, 1840.

8. Ernest, *Duke of Cumberland and Earl of Armagh*, born June 5, 1771; married May 29, 1815, Frederica, third daughter of Frederick V., Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, widow, 1st, of Prince Frederick of Prussia, and 2nd, of Frederick, Prince of Salm-Braunfels; became King of Hanover on death of William IV.; died Nov. 18, 1851, leaving issue, George, King of Hanover (1851-1866), born May 27, 1819; married Feb. 18, 1843, Alexandrina Mary, eldest daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, by whom he had issue one son and two daughters; died June 12, 1878.

9. Augustus, Duke of Sussex, born Jan. 27, 1773; married Lady Augusta Murray, daughter of John, Earl of Dunmore, but this being contrary to the provisions of the Royal Marriage Act (12 Geo. III. c. 11), the union was pronounced invalid; died April 21, 1843.

10. Adolphus, Duke of Cambridge, Earl of Tipperary and Baron Culloden, born Feb. 24, 1774; married Augusta, daughter of Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse. The Duke, who acted as Viceroy of Hanover until the death of William IV., died at Kew, July 8, 1850, leaving issue:—

(i) H.R.H. Prince George, Duke of Cambridge, born Mar. 26, 1819, Field-Marshal, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army 1856–1895; died, without succession, Mar. 17, 1904.

(2) H.R.H. Princess Augusta, born July 19, 1822; married the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; died Dec. 5, 1916.

(3) H.R.H. Princess Mary Adelaide, born Nov. 27, 1833; married H.H. Francis, Duke of Teck; died Oct. 27, 1897, her issue being:—

(a) H.S.H. Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louisa Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes (QUEEN MARY), born at Kensington Palace, May 26, 1867; married July 6, 1893, H.R.H. Prince George of Wales, Duke of York, who succeeded to the Throne May 6, 1910, as KING GEORGE V.; crowned with His Majesty at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911; died March 24, 1953.

(b) Adolphus Charles Alexander Ladislaus Cambridge, Marquess of Cambridge, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., born Aug. 13, 1868; married Lady Margaret Grosvenor, daughter of the Duke of Westminster; died Oct. 24, 1927, leaving issue: (i) George, 2nd Marquess of Cambridge, G.C.V.O., born Oct. 11, 1895; married

(1923) Dorothy, daughter of Hon. Osmond Hastings, and has issue, a daughter, Lady Mary Ilona Margaret, born 1924; married (1950) Peter Whitley; (ii) Lady Victoria Constance Mary Cambridge, born 1897; married (1923) the Duke of Beaufort, K.G.; (iii) Lady Helena Frances Augusta Cambridge, born 1899; married (1919) the late Lt.-Col. J. E. Gibbs, M.C.; (iv) Lord Frederick Charles Edward Cambridge, born 1907, killed in action May, 1940.

(c) H.S.H. Prince Francis, born Jan. 7, 1870; died Oct. 22, 1910.

(d) Alexander Augustus Frederick George, Maj.-Gen. the Earl of Athlone, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.M.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., F.R.S., F.R.C.S., Royal Victorian Chain, Governor-General of Canada, 1940–1946; Personal A.D.C. to the Queen, Grand Master of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, Chancellor of London University, born April 14, 1874; married H.R.H. Princess Alice of Albany (see "Queen Victoria's Family"), their issue being (i) Lady May Helen Emma, born 1906, married (1931) Maj. Henry Abel-Smith; (ii) Viscount Trematon, born 1907, died April 15, 1928.

11. Mary, born April 25, 1776; married July 22, 1816, her cousin William Frederick, Duke of Gloucester; died without issue April 30, 1857.

12. Sophia, born Nov. 3, 1777; died, unmarried, May 27, 1848.

13. Octavius, born Feb. 23, 1779; died May 3, 1783.

14. Alfred, born Sept. 22, 1780; died August 26, 1782.

15. Amelia, born Aug. 7, 1783; died, unmarried, Nov. 2, 1810.

THE FAMILY OF QUEEN VICTORIA

QUEEN VICTORIA was born May 24, 1819; succeeded to the Throne June 20, 1837; married Feb. 10, 1840, Albert, Prince Consort (born Aug. 26, 1819, died Dec. 14, 1861); died Jan. 22, 1901. Her Majesty had issue:—

2. H.R.H. Princess Victoria (Princess Royal), born Nov. 21, 1840, married, 1858, Frederick, German Emperor; died Aug. 5, 1901, leaving issue:—

(i) H.I.M. William II., German Emperor 1888–1918, born Jan. 27, 1859, died June 4, 1941, having married Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg (born 1859, died 1921), and secondly, Princess Hermine of Reuss (born 1887, died 1947). The late German Emperor's family:—

(a) The late Prince William (Crown Prince 1888–1918), born May 6, 1882, married Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; died July 20, 1951. (The Crown Prince's children:—Prince Wilhelm, born July 4, 1906, died 1940; Prince Ludwig, born Nov. 9, 1907, married (1938) Grand Duchess Kira, daughter of Grand Duke Cyril of Russia (and has issue two sons); Prince Hubertus, born Sept. 30, 1909, died April 8, 1950; Prince Frederick George, born Dec. 19, 1911; Princess Alexandrine Irene, born April 7, 1915; Princess Cecilia, born Sept. 5, 1917).

(b) The late Prince Eitel Frederick, born July 7, 1883, married Duchess Sophie of Oldenburg (marriage dissolved 1926); died Dec. 7, 1942.

(c) The late Prince Adalbert (born July 14, 1884, died Sept. 22, 1948), married Duchess Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen. (Prince Adalbert's children:—Princess Victoria Marina, born Sept. 11, 1917; Prince William Victor, born Feb. 15, 1919.)

(d) The late Prince Augustus William, born Jan. 29, 1887, married Princess Alexandra of Schleswig-Holstein (marriage dissolved 1920);

died March, 1949. (Prince Augustus's son is Prince Alexander, born Dec. 26, 1912.)

(e) Prince Oscar, born July 27, 1888, married Countess von Ruppin. (Prince Oscar's children:—Prince Oscar, born July 12, 1915, died 1939; Prince Burchard, born Jan. 8, 1917; Princess Herzeleida, born Dec. 25, 1918; Prince William, born Jan. 30, 1922.)

(f) The late Prince Joachim, born Dec. 17, 1890, married Princess Marie of Anhalt, died July 17, 1920 (leaving issue, Prince Karl, born Dec. 15, 1916, married 1940 Princess Henrietta of Schoenaich-Carolath).

(g) Princess Victoria, born Sept. 13, 1892, married (1913) the then reigning Duke of Brunswick. (Princess Victoria's children:—Prince Ernest, born March 18, 1914, married Princess Ortrud von Glücksburg, 1951; Prince Georg, born March 25, 1915; Princess Frederica, born April 18, 1917, married Paul I., King of the Hellenes (see p. 234); Prince Christian Oskar, born Sept. 1, 1919; Prince Welf Heinrich, born March 11, 1923).

(2) The late Princess Charlotte, born July 24, 1860, married (1878) the late Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, died Oct. 1, 1919. (Princess Charlotte's daughter, Princess Feodora, born May 12, 1879, married (1898) Prince Henry XXX. of Reuss.)

(3) The late Prince Henry, born Aug. 14, 1862, married (1888) Princess Irene of Hesse, died April 20, 1929 (leaving issue, Prince Waldemar, born March 29, 1889, died May 2, 1945; Prince Sigismund, born Nov. 27, 1896).

(4) The late Princess Victoria, born April 12, 1866, married firstly (1890) Prince Adolphus of Schaumburg-Lippe, secondly (1927) Alexander Zubkov, died Nov. 23, 1929.

(5) The late Princess Sophia, born June 14, 1870, married (1889) the late Constantine, King of the Hellenes, died Jan. 13, 1932, leaving issue:—

(a) George II., King of the Hellenes, born July 7, 1890, married Princess Elisabeth of Roumania (marriage dissolved 1935); died April 2, 1947.

(b) The late Alexander, King of the Hellenes 1917–1920, born Aug. 1, 1893, married (1919) Aspasia Manos; died Oct. 25, 1920, leaving issue Princess Alexandra (born 1921) who married, March 20, 1944, King Peter II. of Yugoslavia.

(c) Princess Helena, born May 2, 1896, married (1921) late King Carol of Roumania, (marriage dissolved 1928), having issue, King Michael, G.C.V.O., born Oct. 25, 1921, married (1948) Princess Anne of Bourbon Parma, and has issue, Princess Marguerite, born March 26, 1949, and Princess Helene, born Nov. 15, 1950.

(d) Paul (Paul I., King of the Hellenes), born Dec. 4, 1901, acceded April 1, 1947, married Jan. 9, 1938, Princess Frederica of Brunswick (see p. 233), having issue Constantine (Diadoch), born June 2, 1940, Sophia, born Nov. 2, 1938, and Irene, born May 11, 1942.

(e) Princess Eirene, born Feb. 23, 1904, married (1939) the Duke of Aosta, and has issue.

(f) Princess Catherine, born May 4, 1913, married (1947) Major R. C. A. Brandram and has issue.

(6) Princess Margarete, born April 22, 1872, married (1893) the late Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse (issue the late Prince Frederick William, born 1893, died 1916; the late Prince Maximilian, born 1894, died 1914; Prince Philipp, born 1896, married (1925) Princess Mafalda, daughter of King Victor Emmanuel III. of Italy (and has issue, Prince Maurice, born 1926, and Prince Henry, born 1927); Prince Wolfgang, born 1896, married (1924) Princess Marie of Baden; Princes Richard and Cristoph (twins), born May 14, 1901).

2. H.M. KING EDWARD VII. (see p. 235).

3. H.R.H. Princess Alice, born April 25, 1843, married Prince Louis (afterwards reigning Grand Duke) of Hesse; died Dec. 14, 1878. Issue:—

(i) Victoria Alberta, V.A., born April 5, 1863, married Admiral of the Fleet the late Marquess of Milford Haven, died Sept. 24, 1950, leaving issue:—

(a) Alice (H.R.H. Princess Andrew of Greece), born Feb. 25, 1885, married Prince Andrew of Greece (see p. 236) having issue, for whom see p. 236.

(b) Lady Louisa Mountbatten (Queen of Sweden), born July 23, 1889; married Nov. 3, 1923, H.R.H. The Crown Prince of Sweden, now King Gustaf VI.

(c) George, Marquess of Milford Haven, G.C.V.O., born Nov. 6, 1892, Capt. R.N., married (1916) Countess Nadejda, daughter of late Grand Duke Michael of Russia; died April 8, 1938, leaving issue:—Lady Elizabeth, born 1917; David Michael, Marquess of Milford Haven, O.B.E., D.S.C., Lieutenant, R.N. (ret.), born 1919, married Feb. 4, 1950, Mrs. R. Simpson.

(d) Louis, Admiral Earl Mountbatten of Burma, K.G., R.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., E.C.B., D.S.O., born June 25, 1900, Governor-General of the Dominion of India 1947–48, Viceroy of India 1947, Personal A.D.C. to the Queen; married July 18, 1922, Edwina Cynthia Annette, G.C.V.O., G.B.E., daughter of Lord Mount Temple, and has issue two daughters, the Lady Patricia (Lady Brabourne), born 1924, and the Lady Pamela Mountbatten, born 1929.

(ii) Elizabeth Fedorovna (Grand Duchess Sergius of Russia), born Nov. 1, 1864; died Sept. 1918.

(iii) Irene (Princess Henry of Prussia), born July 11, 1866, married the late Prince Henry of Prussia (see p. 233).

(iv) Ernest Ludwig, Grand Duke of Hesse, born Nov. 25, 1868, died Oct. 9, 1937, having married (1905) Princess Eleonore of Solms-Hohensolmslich, with issue (a) George, Grand Duke of Hesse, born Nov. 8, 1906, married Princess Cecilia of Greece and Denmark (above); accidentally killed (with mother, wife and two sons) Nov. 16, 1937; (b) Ludwig, Grand Duke of Hesse, born Nov. 20, 1908, married (Nov. 17, 1937) Margaret, daughter of Lord Geddes.

(v) Alix (Tsaritsa of Russia), born June 6, 1872, married (Nov. 25, 1894) the late Nicholas II. (Tsar of All the Russias), assassinated July 16, 1918, with the Tsar and their issue (Grand Duchess Olga; Grand Duchess Tatiana; Grand Duchess Marie; Grand Duchess Anastasia, and the Tsarevitch).

(vi) Mary, born May 24, 1874, died Nov. 15, 1878.

4. Admiral of the Fleet H.R.H. Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, born Aug. 6, 1844, married Jan. 23, 1874, Marie Alexandrovna (died Oct. 25, 1920), only daughter of Alexander II., Emperor of Russia; succeeded as Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. Aug. 22, 1893; died July 30, 1900, leaving issue:—

(x) Alfred (Prince of Saxe-Coburg), born Oct. 15, 1874, died Feb. 6, 1899.

(2) Marie (Queen of Roumania), born Aug. 24, 1875, married (1893) the late King Ferdinand of Roumania; died July 18, 1938, having issue:—

(a) King Carol II. of Roumania, K.G., born Oct. 15, 1893, married (1921) Princess Helena of Greece (see col. 1), died April 4, 1953.

(b) Elisabeth (Queen of the Hellenes), born Oct. 11, 1894, married (1921) the late King George II. of the Hellenes.

(c) Marie, born Jan. 8, 1900, married (1922) the late King Alexander of Yugoslavia (having issue:—Peter, King of Yugoslavia, born Sept. 6, 1923, married (1944) Princess Alexandra of Greece, and has issue, Prince Alexander, born July 17, 1945; Prince Tomislav, born Jan. 19, 1928; Prince Andrej, born 1929).

(d) H.R.H. Prince Nicolas, born Aug. 7, 1903.

(e) H.R.H. Princess Ileana, born Jan. 5, 1909, married (1932) Archduke Anton of Austria (having issue:—Stephan, born Aug. 15, 1932).

(f) Prince Mircea, born Jan. 3, 1913, died Nov. 1916.

(3) Victoria, born Nov. 25, 1876, married (1894) Grand Duke of Hesse and (1905) the late Grand Duke Cyril of Russia; died March 2, 1936, having issue:—

(a) Marie, born Feb. 2, 1907, married (1925) Prince Friedrich Carl of Leiningen, died Oct. 27, 1951.

(b) Kira Cyrillovna, born May 22, 1909, married (1938) Prince Ludwig of Germany.

(c) Vladimir Cyrillovitch, born Aug. 17, 1917, married (1948) Princess Leonide Bagration-Moukhransky.

(d) Alexandra, born Sept. 1, 1878, married (1895) the late Prince of Hohenlohe Langenburg; died April 16, 1942, leaving issue:—

(a) Gottfried, born March 24, 1897.

(b) Maria (Princess Friedrich of Holstein-Glucksburg), born Jan. 18, 1899.

(c) Princess Alexandra, born April 2, 1901.

(d) Princess Irma, born July 4, 1902.

(5) Princess Beatrice, V.A., born April 20, 1884, married (1909) Infante Alfonso Maria of Orleans, having issue.

5. H.R.H. Princess Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846, married July 5, 1866, General H.R.H. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (died Oct. 28, 1917); died June 9, 1923. Issue:—

(i) H.H. Prince Christian Victor, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., born April 14, 1867, died Oct. 29, 1900.

(ii) H.H. Prince Albert, born Feb. 26, 1869, died April 27, 1931.

(iii) H.H. Princess Helena Victoria, V.A., C.I., G.B.E., born May 3, 1870; died March 13, 1948.

(iv) H.H. Princess Marie Louise, V.A., C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., born Aug. 12, 1872.

(v) H.H. Prince Harold, born May 12, died May 20, 1876.

6. H.R.H. Princess Louise, born March 18, 1848, married March 21, 1871, the Marquess of Lorne, afterwards the 9th Duke of Argyll, K.G.; died Dec. 3, 1939.

7. Field Marshal H.R.H. Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850, married March 13, 1879, H.R.H. Princess Louisa of Prussia (died March 14, 1917); died Jan. 16, 1942. Issue:—

(i) H.R.H. Princess Margaret, born Jan. 15, 1882, married H.R.H. the Crown Prince of Sweden, now King Gustaf VI, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., died May 1, 1920, leaving issue:—

(a) Duke of Westerbotten, born April 22, 1906, married (1932) Princess Sybil of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, died Jan. 26, 1947, leaving issue one son, now the Crown Prince of Sweden, and 4 daughters.

(b) Duke of Upland, born June 7, 1907.

(c) Princess Ingrid (Queen of Denmark), born March 28, 1910, married (1935) the Crown Prince (now King Frederick IX.) of Denmark, and has issue 3 daughters.

(d) Duke of Halland, born Feb. 28, 1912.

(e) Duke of Dalecarlia, born Oct. 31, 1916.

(ii) Major-Gen. H.R.H. Prince Arthur, born Jan. 13, 1883; married Oct. 15, 1913, H.H. the Duchess of Fife; died Sept. 12, 1938, leaving issue

Alastair Arthur, Duke of Connaught, born Aug. 9, 1924; died April 26, 1943.

(iii) H.R.H. Princess Patricia (Lady Patricia Ramsay), born March 17, 1886, married Feb. 27, 1919, Adm. Hon. Sir Alexander Ramsay, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O., having issue Alexander Arthur Alfonso David, born Dec. 21, 1929.

8. H.R.H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, K.G., P.C., K.T., etc., born April 7, 1853, married Princess Helena of Waldeck (died Sept. 1, 1922); died March 28, 1884. Issue:—

(i) H.R.H. Princess Alice (Countess of Athlone), V.A., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., Commandant in Chief Women's Transport Service, Chancellor of the University College of the West Indies, born Feb. 25, 1883, married Feb. 10, 1904, Maj.-Gen. the Earl of Athlone (see p. 233), having issue

(a) Lady Mary Helen Emma, born 1906, married (1931) Sir Henry Abel-Smith, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., and has issue a son and 2 daughters.

(b) The late Viscount Trematon, born 1907, died April 15, 1928.

(ii) Charles Edward, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (1900-1918), born July 19, 1884, married (1905) Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, having surviving issue 3 sons and 4 daughters.

9. H.R.H. Princess Beatrice, born April 14, 1857, married July 23, 1885, H.R.H. Prince Henry of Battenberg, K.G., P.C. (born Oct. 5, 1858, died Jan. 20, 1896); died Oct. 26, 1944, leaving issue:—

(i) Alexander, Marquess of Carisbrooke, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., born Nov. 23, 1886, married Lady Irene Denison, and has issue a daughter, Lady Iris Mountbatten, born Jan. 13, 1920, married (1941) Capt. H. J. O'Malley.

(ii) Victoria Eugénie, born Oct. 24, 1887, married May 31, 1906, His late Majesty Alfonso XIII., K.G. (King of Spain 1886-1931; born 1886, died 1941), having issue.

(iii) Major Lord Leopold Mountbatten, G.C.V.O., born May 21, 1889; died April 23, 1922.

(iv) Maurice, born Oct. 3, 1891; died of wounds received in action, Oct. 27, 1914.

THE FAMILY OF KING EDWARD VII

KING EDWARD VII., eldest son of Queen Victoria, born Nov. 9, 1841; married March 10, 1863, Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra, eldest daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark; succeeded to the Throne Jan. 22, 1901; died May 6, 1910. Issue:—

1. H.R.H. Prince ALBERT VICTOR, Duke of Clarence and Avondale and Earl of Athlone, K.G., K.P., born Jan. 8, 1864, died Jan. 14, 1892.

2. H.M. KING GEORGE V., born June 3, 1865; married July 6, 1893, Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes (H.M. QUEEN MARY, who died March 24, 1953); crowned at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911; assumed by Royal Proclamation (June 17, 1917) by his House and Family as well as by all descendants in the male line of Queen Victoria who are subjects of these Realms, the name of WINDSOR; died Jan. 20, 1936, having had issue (see p. 236).

3. H.R.H. LOUISE, Princess Royal, born Feb. 20, 1867; married July 27, 1889, 1st Duke of Fife (who died Jan. 29, 1912); died Jan. 4, 1931. Issue:—

(i) H.H. Princess Alexandra, Duchess of Fife (H.R.H. Princess Arthur of Connaught), Colonel-in-Chief, Royal Army Pay Corps, born May 27,

1891; married Oct. 15, 1913, to H.R.H. the late Prince Arthur. Issue:—

Alastair, Duke of Connaught, born Aug. 9, 1924; died April 26, 1943.

(ii) H.H. Princess Maud, born April 3, 1893; married Nov. 12, 1923, 11th Earl of Southesk; died Dec. 14, 1945, leaving issue:—

Lord Carnegie, born Sept. 23, 1929.

4. H.R.H. Princess VICTORIA, born July 6, 1868; died Dec. 2, 1935.

5. H.R.H. Princess MAUD, born Nov. 26, 1869, married July 22, 1896, to Haakon VII., KING OF NORWAY; died Nov. 20, 1938. Issue:—

(i) H.R.H. Olav, Crown Prince of Norway, born July 2, 1903, married March 21, 1929, H.R.H. Princess Marthe of Sweden. Issue:—

(a) H.R.H. Princess Ragnhild, born June 9, 1930, married, May 15, 1953, E. S. Lorentzen.

(b) H.R.H. Princess Astrid, born Feb. 12, 1932.

(c) H.R.H. Prince Harald, born Feb. 21, 1937.

THE FAMILY OF PRINCE ANDREW OF GREECE

Prince Andrew of Greece, born Feb. 2, 1882; married Princess Alice of Battenberg (H.R.H. Princess Andrew of Greece) (see p. 234); died Dec. 2, 1944, having had issue:—

- (1) Princess Margarita, born April 17, 1905, married Prince Gottfried of Hohenlohe-Langeburg, and has issue, Prince Kraft, born 1935, Princess Beatrix, born 1936, Prince George, born 1938.
- (2) Princess Theodora, born May 30, 1906, married Prince Berthold of Baden, and has issue, Princess Margarita born 1932, Prince Max, born 1933, Prince Louis, born 1937.
- (3) Princess Cecilie, born June 22, 1911, married George, Grand Duke of Hesse, accidentally killed with husband and two sons, Nov. 16, 1937.
- (4) Princess Sophie, born June 26, 1914, married (i) Prince Christopher of Hesse (who died, 1944, leaving issue, Princess Christina, born 1933, Princess Dorothea, born 1934, Prince Charles, born 1937, Prince Rainer, born 1939, Princess Clarissa, born 1944), married (ii) Prince George of Hanover, and has further issue, Prince Gueff, born 1947, Prince George, born 1950.
- (5) Prince Philip (H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh), born June 12, 1921 (see p. 237).

THE FAMILY OF KING GEORGE V

KING GEORGE V, second son of King Edward VII, born June 3, 1865; married July 6, 1893, Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes (QUEEN MARY), succeeded to the throne May 6, 1910; died Jan. 20, 1936. Queen Mary died March 24, 1953. Issue:—

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF WINDSOR (EDWARD ALBERT CHRISTIAN GEORGE ANDREW PATRICK DAVID) K.G., K.T., R.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., I.S.O., M.C., F.R.S., Royal Victorian Chain, Admiral of the Fleet, Field Marshal, Marshal of the Royal Air Force, born June 23, 1894, succeeded to the Throne as KING EDWARD VIII., Jan. 20, 1936; abdicated Dec. 11, 1936; married June 3, 1937, Mrs. Wallis Warfield (The Duchess of Windsor); Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bahama Islands, 1940-1945.

Resident abroad.

H.M. KING GEORGE VI (ALBERT FREDERICK ARTHUR GEORGE), born at York Cottage, Sandringham, Dec. 14, 1895; married April 26, 1923, to Lady Elizabeth Angela Marguerite (H.R. MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER), daughter of the 14th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne, succeeded to the throne Dec. 11, 1936; crowned in Westminster Abbey, May 12, 1937; died Feb. 6, 1952, having had issue (see p. 237).

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS ROYAL (VICTORIA ALEXANDRA ALICE MARY), Dowager Countess of Harewood, C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., E.D., R.R.C., D.C.L., Col.-in-Chief Royal Corps of Signals, Royal Scots, Prince of Wales' Own (West Yorkshire Regt.), and Royal Canadian Signals, Major-General W.R.A.C., Air Chief Commandant, Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service, Chancellor of Leeds University, born April 25, 1897, married Feb. 28, 1922, the 6th Earl of Harewood, K.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., T.D. (born Sept. 9, 1882; died May 24, 1947).

Residences—Friary Court, St. James's Palace, S.W.1; Harewood House, Harewood, Leeds.

Children of the Princess Royal—

- (1) George Henry Hubert, 7th Earl of Harewood, born Feb. 7, 1923; married Sept. 29, 1949, Maria Donata (Marion), daughter of Erwin Stein, and has issue, David Henry George, Viscount Lascelles, born Oct. 21, 1950.
- (2) Hon. Gerald David Lascelles, born Aug. 21, 1924, married July 15, 1952, Miss Angela Dowding, and has issue, Henry Ullick, born May 19, 1953.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER (HENRY WILLIAM FREDERICK ALBERT), Duke of Gloucester, Earl of Ulster and Baron Culloden, High Steward of Windsor, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., Great Master of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., LL.D., F.R.S., Royal Victorian Chain; Personal A.D.C. to the Queen; Grand Prior of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem; Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia 1945-1947; General, Air Chief Marshal, Colonel Scots Guards, Col.-in-Chief 10th Hrs., R. Innis, Fus., Gloster Regt., Gordons, Rifle Bde., R.A.S.C., Royal Canadian Army Service Corps, and Royal Winnipeg Rifles; Hon. Col. Camb. U.O.T.C., Hon. Air Commodore, No. 501 (County of Gloucester) Bombing Squadron, Aux. Air Force, Master of the Corporation of Trinity House; born March 31, 1900, married Nov. 6, 1935, Lady Alice Montagu-Douglas-Scott, daughter of the 7th Duke of Buccleuch (H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester, C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., Grand Cordon of Al Kamal, Colonel-in-Chief the King's Own Scottish Borderers and the Northampton Regt., Air Chief Commandant W.R.A.F., born Dec. 25, 1901).

Children of the Duke of Gloucester—

H.R.H. Prince WILLIAM Henry Andrew Frederick, born Dec. 18, 1941.

H.R.H. Prince RICHARD Alexander Walter George, born Aug. 26, 1944.

Residences—York House, St. James's Palace, S.W.1; Barnwell Castle, Northamptonshire.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF KENT (GEORGE EDWARD ALEXANDER EDMUND), Duke of Kent, Earl of St. Andrews and Baron Downpatrick, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Royal Victorian Chain, Personal A.D.C. to the King, born Dec. 20, 1902, married Nov. 29, 1934, H.R.H. Princess Marina of Greece and Denmark (H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., Colonel-in-Chief The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, Colonel-in-Chief The Dorset Regiment, Chief Commandant, Women's Royal Naval Service, Honorary Colonel the Buckinghamshire Bn. the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, T.A., born Nov. 30, O.S., 1906). Killed on Active Service, Aug. 25, 1942, leaving issue:—

- (1) H.R.H. Prince EDWARD George Nicolas Paul Patrick, Duke of Kent, born Oct. 9, 1935.
- (2) H.R.H. Princess ALEXANDRA Helen Elizabeth Olga Christabel, born Dec. 25, 1936.
- (3) H.R.H. Prince MICHAEL George Charles Franklin, born July 4, 1942.

Residence of the Duchess of Kent.—Coppins, Iver, Buckinghamshire.

H.R.H. PRINCE JOHN, born July 12, 1905; died Jan. 18, 1919.

The House of Windsor

Her Most Excellent Majesty ELIZABETH THE SECOND (Elizabeth Alexandra Mary of Windsor), by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith, Sovereign of the British Orders of Knighthood, Captain General of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, and the Honourable Artillery Company, Colonel-in-Chief of the Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, the Royal Scots Greys (2nd Dragoons), the 16th 5th Lancers, the Corps of Royal Engineers, the Royal Tank Regiment, the Grenadier Guards, the Coldstream Guards, the Scots Guards, the Irish Guards, the Welsh Guards, the Royal Welch Fusiliers, the Royal Regiment (North Lancashire), K.R.R.C., the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Royal Malta Artillery, R.A.O.C., Captain-General, Combined Cadet Force, Hon. Colonel, Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry, Queen's Own Worcestershire Hussars, Captain-General, Royal Canadian Artillery, Colonel-in-Chief, Royal Canadian Engineers, King's Own Calgary Regiment, Royal 22e Regiment, Governor-General's Footguards, Canadian Grenadier Guards, Carleton and York Regiment, Le Regiment de la Chaudière, the 48th Highlanders of Canada, Royal Australian Infantry Corps, Royal Australian Army Nursing Corps, Captain-General, Royal New Zealand Artillery, Royal New Zealand Armoured Corps, Colonel-in-Chief, Royal New Zealand Engineers, Auckland Regiment (Countess of Ranfurly's Own), Wellington Regiment (City of Wellington's Own), the Royal Durban Light Infantry and the Railways and Harbours Brigade, Royal Rhodesia Regiment, Royal West African Frontier Force, King's African Rifles, Northern Rhodesia Regiment, Air Commodore-in-Chief, R.A.A.F., R.A.F. Regiment, Royal Observer Corps, Royal Canadian Air Force Auxiliary, Honorary Air Commodore of 603 City of Edinburgh Squadron, R.A.F., with which is affiliated 2603 City of Edinburgh L.A.A. Squadron and 3603 City of Edinburgh Fighter Control Unit, Hon. Commissioner, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Head of the Civil Defence Corps.

Elder daughter of His late Majesty King George VI and of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother; *born* at 17 Bruton Street, London, W.1, April 21, 1926, *succeeded* to the throne February 6, 1952, *crowned* June 2, 1953; *having married*, November 20, 1947, in Westminster Abbey, H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.B.E., F.R.S., Admiral of the Fleet, Field Marshal, Marshal of the Royal Air Force, Captain-General of the Royal Marines, Colonel-in-Chief, 8th King's Royal Irish Hussars, Wiltshire Regiment (Duke of Edinburgh's), Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, Colonel of the Welsh Guards, Hon. Colonel, Leicestershire Yeomanry, Edinburgh Univ. Contingent, University Training Corps, Admiral, Sea Cadet Corps, Royal Canadian Sea Cadets, Colonel-in-Chief, Army Cadet Force, Royal Canadian Army Cadets, Air Commodore-in-Chief Air Training Corps, Royal Canadian Air Cadets, Ranger of Windsor Park. *See* p. 236.

CHILDREN OF HER MAJESTY

H.R.H. PRINCE CHARLES PHILIP ARTHUR GEORGE, Duke of Cornwall and Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick and Baron Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, *born* at Buckingham Palace, November 14, 1948.

H.R.H. PRINCESS ANNE ELIZABETH ALICE LOUISE, *born* at Clarence House, August 15, 1950.

MOTHER OF HER MAJESTY

H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER (Elizabeth Angela Marguerite) (daughter of the 14th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne), Lady of the Garter, Lady of the Thistle, Order of the Crown of India, Grand Master of the Royal Victorian Order, Dame Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire, Royal Victorian Chain, Doctor of Civil Law, Doctor of Literature, Colonel-in-Chief the Bays, 7th Queen's Own Hussars, 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment, Black Watch, K.O.Y.L.I., the Manchester Regiment, R.A.M.C., and the Royal Australian Army Medical Corps, Commandant-in-Chief W.R.A.C., Hon. Colonel London Scottish, Herts. Regt. (T.A.), City of London Yeomanry, Toronto Scottish Regt., and Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment of Canada). *Born* Aug. 4, 1900, *married* April 26, 1923, Prince Albert Frederick Arthur George of Windsor, Duke of York, who *succeeded* to the throne as KING GEORGE VI, Dec. 11, 1936, and *died* February 6, 1952.

Residences.—Clarence House, St. James's, S.W.1.; Castle of Mey, Caithness, Scotland.

SISTER OF HER MAJESTY

H.R.H. PRINCESS MARGARET ROSE, G.C.V.O., C.I., Colonel-in-Chief, the 3rd The King's Own Hussars, the Suffolk Regiment, and the Women's Royal Australian Army Corps, Honorary Colonel Highland Light Infantry, Commandant-in-Chief, St. John Ambulance Brigade Cadets, Dame of Justice of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Commodore Sea Ranger Section of the Girl Guides Association; *born* at Glamis Castle, Angus, Scotland, Aug. 21, 1930.

ORDER OF SUCCESSION TO THE THRONE

The Queen's son and daughter are in the order of succession to the throne, and after the Princess Margaret, the Duke of Gloucester and his sons; then the Duke of Kent, his brother and his sister; then the Princess Royal, her elder son and his son, and her younger son and his son; then Princess Arthur of Connaught; then Lord Carnegie, son of the late Countess of Southesk; then Prince Olav of Norway and his children; then the children of the second daughter of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg (his eldest daughter, the late Queen Marie of Roumania, having formally renounced on her marriage all possibility of claim to the British Throne); then the children of the third daughter (the late Princess Alexandra of Hohenlohe-Langenbourg); then the children of the eldest son of the late Princess Margaret of Connaught (Crown Princess of Sweden), her other sons and her daughter (Queen Ingrid of Denmark) and her children; then the younger daughter of the first Duke of Connaught and Strathearn (Lady Patricia Ramsay) and her son; then the Princess Alice (Countess of Athlone) and her daughter and grandchildren. Having thus exhausted the families of all Queen Victoria's sons we turn to her daughters, beginning with the house of the late Empress Frederick, but as this line is wholly out of practical bounds it would be profitless to pursue the investigation any further.

Precedence in Great Britain

The Sovereign.

The Duke of Edinburgh

The Duke of Cornwall.

The Duke of Gloucester.

The Duke of Windsor

Archbishop of Canterbury

Lord High Chancellor.

Archbishop of York.

The Prime Minister.

Lord President of the Council.

Speaker of the House of Commons.

Lord Privy Seal.

High Commissioners of Commonwealth Countries and Ambassadors of Foreign States.

Ambassadors and High Commissioners.

Five following Great Officers of State if Dukes.

(1) Lord Great Chamberlain (on duty); (2) Earl Marshal; (3) Lord Steward; (4) Lord Chamberlain; (5) The Master of the Horse.

Dukes, according to their Patents of Creation:

(1) Of England; (2) of Scotland; (3) of Great Britain; (4) of Ireland; (5) those created since the Union.

Ministers and Envoys.

Eldest sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.

Five above Great Officers of State if Marquesses.

Marquesses, in same order as Dukes.

Dukes' eldest Sons.

Five above Great Officers of State if Earls.

Earls, in same order as Dukes.

Younger sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.

Marquesses' eldest Sons.

Dukes' younger Sons.

Five above Great Officers of State if Viscounts.

Viscounts, in same order as Dukes.

Earls' eldest Sons.

Marquesses' younger Sons.

Bishops of London, Durham and Winchester.

All other English Bishops, according to their seniority of Consecration.

Five above Great Officers of State if Barons.

Secretaries of State, if of the degree of a Baron.

Barons, in same order as Dukes.

Treasurer of H.M.'s Household.

Comptroller of H.M.'s Household

Vice-Chamberlain of H.M.'s Household.

Secretaries of State under the degree of Baron.

Viscounts' eldest Sons.

Earls' younger Sons.

Barons' eldest Sons.

Knights of the Garter if Commoners.

Privy Councillors if of no higher rank.

Chancellor of the Exchequer

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Lord Chief Justice of England

Master of the Rolls.

President of the Probate Court.

The Lords Justices of Appeal.

Judges of the High Court.

Vice-Chancellor of County Palatine of Lancaster.

Viscounts' younger Sons.

Barons' younger Sons.

Sons of Life Peers.

Baronets of either Kingdom, according to date of Patents.

Knights of Thistle and St. Patrick if Commoners.

Knights Grand Cross of the Bath.

Members of the Order of Merit.

Knights Grand Commanders of the Star of India.

Knights Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.

Knights Grand Commanders of the Indian Empire.

Knights Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.

Knights Grand Cross of Order of the British Empire.

Companions of Honour.

Knights Commanders of the above Orders.

Knights Bachelor.

Official Referees of The Supreme Court.

Judges of County Courts and Judges of the Mayor's and City of London Court.

Serjeants at law

Masters in Lunacy.

Companions and Commanders, e.g. C.B. ; C.S.L. ; C.M.G. ; C.I.E. ; C.V.O. ; C.B.E. ; D.S.O. ; M.V.O. (4th) ; O.B.E. ; I.S.O.

Eldest Sons of younger Sons of Peers.

Baronets' eldest Sons.

Eldest Sons of Knights in the same order as their Fathers.

M.V.O. (5th) ; M.B.E.

Younger Sons of the younger Sons of Peers.

Baronets' younger Sons.

Younger Sons of Knights in the same order as their Fathers.

Naval, Military, Air, and other Esquires by Office.

WOMEN

Women take the same rank as their husbands or as their eldest brothers; but the daughter of a Peer marrying a Commoner retains her title as Lady or Honourable. Daughters of Peers rank next immediately after the wives of their elder brothers, and before their younger brothers' wives. Daughters of Peers marrying Peers of lower degree take the same order of precedence as that of their husbands; thus the daughter of a Duke marrying a Baron becomes of the rank of Baroness only, while her sisters married to commoners retain their rank and take precedence of the Baroness. Merely official rank on the husband's part does not give any similar precedence to the wife.

For Dames Grand Cross and Dames Commanders, *see* pp. 319-20.

LOCAL PRECEDENCE

ENGLAND AND WALES.—No written code of county or city order of precedence has been promulgated, but in Counties the Lord Lieutenant stands first, and secondly the Sheriff, and therefore in Cities and Boroughs the Lord Lieutenant has social precedence over the mayor; but at City or Borough functions the Lord Mayor or Mayor will preside. At Oxford and Cambridge the High Sheriff takes precedence of the Vice-Chancellor.

SCOTLAND.—*See* p. 68a.

The Queen's Household

Lord Chamberlain, The Earl of Scarbrough, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.L.E., G.C.V.O., T.D.
Lord Steward, The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., A.F.C.
Master of the Horse, The Duke of Beaufort, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O.
Treasurer of the Household, Sir Cedric Drewe, K.C.V.O., M.P.
Comptroller of the Household, R. J. E. Conant, C.V.O., M.P.
Vice-Chamberlain, H. G. Studholme, C.V.O., M.P.

Gold Sticks, Maj.-Gen. The Earl of Athlone, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.M.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C.; Maj.-Gen. Sir Richard Howard-Vyse, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom, Admiral Sir Martin E. Dunbar-Nasmith, W.O., K.C.B.
Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom, Admiral Sir Percy L. H. Noble, G.B.E., K.C.B., C.V.O.
First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp, Admiral Sir John Edelman, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Aides-de-Camp General, General Henry Crerar, C.H., C.B., D.S.O.; General Sir Frank Simpson, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.; General Sir Gerald Templer, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.; General Sir Ouvry Roberts, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.; General Sir Charles Frederick Keightley, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
Principal Air Aides-de-Camp, Air Chief Marshal Sir William Elliot, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.B.E., D.F.C.; Air Chief Marshal Sir John Baker, K.C.B., M.C., D.F.C.

Mistress of the Robes, Mary, Duchess of Devonshire, C.B.E.
Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess of Leicester; The Countess of Euston.
Women of the Bedchamber, The Lady Margaret Hay, C.V.O.; The Lady Alice Egerton; the Lady Rose Baring (temp.).
Extra Women of the Bedchamber, The Hon. Mrs. Andrew Elphinstone, C.V.O.; Mrs. Alexander Abel Smith.

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Buckingham Palace, S.W.1.

Private Secretary to the Queen, Rt. Hon. Sir Alan Frederick Lascelles, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.C.
Assistant Private Secretaries to the Queen, Major Sir Michael Adeane, K.C.V.O., C.B.; Major Edward W. S. Ford, C.B., M.V.O.; Lt.-Col. Hon. Martin Charteris, M.V.O., O.B.E.
Press Secretary, Commander (S) Richard Colville, C.V.O., D.S.C., R.N.
Assistant Press Secretary, Miss Diana Lyttleton, M.V.O.
Chief Clerk, Miss Helen Gardiner, C.B.E., M.V.O.
Secretary to the Private Secretary, Miss Felicity Irvine, M.V.O.
Clerks, Miss L. E. G. Luker, M.V.O.; Miss V. Mahony; Miss L. Hocking (Press); Miss O. M. Short.

The Queen's Archives

Norman Tower, Windsor Castle.

Keeper of the Queen's Archives, Rt. Hon. Sir Alan Frederick Lascelles, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.C.
Assistant Keeper, Sir Owen Morshead, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C.
Recorder, Miss M. Mackenzie, M.V.O.
Assistants, Miss L. Smith, M.V.O.; Miss Enid Price Hill.

DEPARTMENT OF THE KEEPER OF THE PRIVY PURSE AND TREASURER TO THE QUEEN

Buckingham Palace, S.W.1.

Keeper of the Privy Purse and Treasurer to the Queen, Brigadier the Lord Tryon, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Deputy Treasurer to the Queen and Assistant Keeper of the Privy Purse, Commander (S) Sir Dudley Colles, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.
Secretary of the Privy Purse, Commander (S) P. J. Row, O.B.E., R.N.

Privy Purse Office.

Assistant Secretary of the Privy Purse, Lieutenant-Commander (S) Albert Stone, M.V.O., M.S.M., R.N.
Clerk to the Keeper of the Privy Purse, Edmond F. Grove, M.V.O.
Accountant, Frank H. Evans, M.V.O.

Agent, Sandringham, William A. Fellowes, C.V.O.
Resident Factor, Balmoral, Major Andrew Haig, M.V.O.
Land Steward, Windsor, Adrian Pelly.

Consulting Engineers, James A. Banks, O.B.E. (Balmoral); Ralph Freeman, C.B.E. (Sandringham).

Treasurer's Office.

Chief Accountant and Paymaster, Henry G. Pinnock, M.V.O.
Establishment Officer, Miss R. McLennan, M.V.O.
Accountants, Charles Warner, M.V.O.; Peter Wright.
Clerk to the Deputy Treasurer, Miss E. S. Colquhoun, M.B.E.
Comptroller of Supply, James Kennedy, M.V.O.
Deputy Comptroller of Supply, M. D. Tims.

Royal Almonry.

High Almoner, The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. Albans.
Hereditary Grand Almoner, The Marquess of Exeter, K.G., C.M.G., T.D.
Sub-Almoner, Rev. M. F. Foxell, C.V.O.
Secretary, Lawrence E. Tanner, C.V.O., F.S.A.
Assistant, Egbert E. Ratcliffe, M.V.O.

THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE

St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

Comptroller, Lt.-Col. Sir Terence Edmund Gascolgne Nugent, G.C.V.O., M.C.
Assistant Comptroller, Brigadier Sir Norman Wilms-hurst Gwatkin, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Secretary, George A. Titman, C.B.E., M.V.O.
Assistant Secretary, A. J. Galpin, O.B.E., M.V.O.
Clerks, R. J. Hill, M.V.O., M.B.E.; D.V.G. Buchanan, M.V.O. (State Invitation Assistant); J. E. P. Titman; W. G. Leaper; Miss Ruth Webster, M.V.O.; Miss G. Church; Miss K. Y. Meyer.
Examiners of Plays, C. D. Heriot; Geoffrey Dearmer; Lt.-Col. Sir St. Vincent Troubridge, Bt., M.B.E.
Examiner of Plays (Welsh), Rev. A. E. Jones, C.B.E. (Cynan).

Permanent Lords in Waiting, Col. The Lord Wigram, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.S.I.; The Earl of Clarendon, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., LL.D.
Lords in Waiting, The Earl of Eldon, K.C.V.O.; The Viscount Allendale, K.G., C.B., C.B.E., M.C.; The Earl of Birkenhead; The Earl of Selkirk, O.B.E., A.F.C.; The Lord Mancroft, M.B.E., T.D.
Groom in Waiting, Major Sir Arthur Horace Penn, G.C.V.O., M.C.
Extra Groom in Waiting, The Earl of St. Germans, K.C.V.O., O.B.E.

Groom of the Robes, Captain Sir Harold George Campbell, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., R.N.
Gentlemen Ushers, Capt. Humphrey C. Lloyd, C.V.O., M.C.; Rear-Adm. Sir Arthur Bromley, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.; Lt.-Col. H. V. Bache de Satgé C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.; Col. Sir Geoffrey Ronald Codrington, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D.; Capt. William Duncan Phipps, M.V.O., R.N.; Captain (S) Sir Frank Todd Spickernell, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., R.N.; Capt. Phillip Lloyd Neville, R.N.; Brigadier Guy E. Carne Rasch, C.V.O., D.S.O.; Air Vice-Marshal Sir Randal Reid, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.; Lt.-Col. John Mandeville Hugo, O.B.E.; Col. John Sidney North Fitzgerald, M.B.E., M.C.
Extra Gentlemen Ushers, Lt.-Col. Sir Arthur D'Arcy Gordon Baunerman, Bt., K.C.V.O., C.I.E.; Maj. Hon. Sir John Spencer Coke, K.C.V.O.; Capt. Charles Alexander Lindsay Irvine, C.V.O., O.B.E.; Sir John C. Hanbury-Williams; Sir John Monck, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.; Sir Algar Howard, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., M.C.; Capt. Andrew Yates, R.N.; Major Thomas Harvey, C.V.O., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. Frederick Packe, C.V.O., O.B.E.
Gentlemen Usher to the Sword of State, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Sheridan Barratt, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C.
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Brian Horrocks, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Serjeants at Arms, George A. Tiltman, C.B.E., M.V.O.; Lieut.-Commander (S) Albert Stone, M.V.O., M.S.M., R.N.; George Hopkins, C.B.E., M.V.O., M.C.

Constable & Governor of Windsor Castle, Maj.-Gen. the Earl of Athlone, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.M.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C.
Deputy Constable and Lieutenant Governor, Lieut.-Gen. the Lord Freyberg, *VC*, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
Keeper of the Jewel House, Tower of London, Maj.-Gen. H. D. W. Sitwell, C.B., M.C.
Surveyor of the Queen's Pictures, Professor Anthony Frederick Blunt, C.V.O.
Deputy Surveyor of the Queen's Pictures, Oliver Nicholas Millar, M.V.O., F.S.A.
Librarian, Sir Owen Morshead, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C.
Assistant to Librarian, Miss A. Scott-Elliott.
Senior Assistant in Library, F. E. Parsons.
Surveyor of the Queen's Works of Art, Sir James Gow Mann, F.S.A.
Assistant to the Surveyor, Francis Watson, F.S.A.
Master of the Queen's Music, Sir Arnold Trevor Bax, K.C.V.O., Mus.Doc.
Poet Laureate, John Edward Macfield, O.M., Litt.D., LL.D., F.S.A.
Clerk of the Royal Kitchens, H. W. K. Wontner, M.V.O.
Bargemaster, H. A. Barry.
Keeper of the Swans, F. T. Turk.
Caretaker of St. James's Palace, W. Collins, M.M.
Housekeeper, Mrs. J. Keating (Kensington Palace); Miss G. Pooley (Hampton Court Palace).

ASCOT OFFICE

St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

Her Majesty's Representative at Ascot, The Duke of Norfolk, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O.
Secretary, Miss D. M. L. Collins.

ECCELESIASTICAL HOUSEHOLD

The College of Chaplains.

Clerk of the Closet, The Bishop of Norwich.
Deputy Clerk of the Closet, Rev. M. F. Foxell, C.V.O., M.A.

Chaplains to the Queen, Canon T. G. Rogers, M.C., B.D.; Canon C. E. Raven, D.D.; Preb. A. R. H. Grant, C.V.O., D.D.; Canon W. J. T. P. Phythian-Adams, D.S.O., M.C., D.D.; Rev. P. T. B. Clayton, C.H., M.C., M.A.; Canon H. S. Stephenson, M.A.; Rev. T. M. Layng, C.B.E., M.C., M.A.; Rev. H. E. Fitzherbert, M.A.; Canon S. E. Swann, M.A.; Rev. R. French, M.C., M.A.; Canon E. F. E. Partington, M.C., M.A.; Ven. F. Boreham, M.A.* Canon J. McL. Campbell, M.C., D.D.; Rev. A. V. Baillie, K.C.V.O., D.D.; Canon L. Martin Andrews, C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C., M.A.; Canon A. S. Reeve, M.A.; Rev. R. R. Churchill, C.B.E., M.A.; Rev. R. C. Meredith, M.A.; Rev. H. G. Barclay, C.V.O., M.C.; Ven. C. H. Ritchie, M.A.; Preb. W. G. Arrowsmith, M.A.; Preb. H. H. Treacher; Canon I. H. White-Thomson, M.A.; Preb. G. F. Saywell, M.A.; Canon E. S. Abbott, M.A.; Rev. W. H. Elliott, M.A.; Canon R. L. Whythead, M.A.; Rev. P. L. Gillingham, M.A.; Rev. L. M. Charles-Edwards, M.A.; Canon L. G. Mantering, M.C., M.A.; Ven. A. S. Bean, M.B.E., M.A., B.D.; Canon J. F. Richardson, M.A.; Canon R. W. Stopford, C.B.E., D.C.L., M.A.

Chapels Royal.

Dean of the Chapels Royal, The Bishop of London.
Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal, Rev. M. F. Foxell, C.V.O., M.A.
Priests in Ordinary, Rev. C. M. Armitage, M.V.O., M.A., R.N.V.R.; Rev. E. F. Donne, M.A.; Rev. G. E. Sage, M.A.
Deputy Priests, Rev. M. Ridley, M.A.; Canon A. L. E. Williams, M.A.; Rev. C. T. H. Dams, M.A.
Honorary Priest, Rev. T. R. Hine-Haycock, M.V.O., M.A.
Organist, Choirmaster and Composer, W. H. Gabb, F.R.C.O., A.R.C.M.
Domestic Chaplain—Buckingham Palace, Rev. M. F. Foxell, C.V.O., M.A.
Domestic Chaplain—Windsor Castle, Rt. Rev. E. K. G. Hamilton, M.A. (Dean of Windsor).
Domestic Chaplain—Sandringham, Rev. H. D. Anderson, M.V.O., M.A.
Chaplain—Royal Chapel, Windsor Great Park, Rev. P. L. Gillingham, M.A.
Chaplain—Hampton Court Palace, Preb. H. Harris, M.A.
Organist—Hampton Court Palace, W. J. Phillips, Mus.Doc.

MEDICAL HOUSEHOLD

Physicians, Sir John Weir, G.C.V.O., M.B.; Sir Horace Evans, K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.C.P.; R. Bodley Scott, D.M., F.R.C.P.
Physician-Paediatrian, Wilfred Sheldon, M.D., F.R.C.P.
Extra Physicians, The Lord Horder, G.C.V.O., M.D., B.Sc., F.R.C.P.; Sir Henry Lethby Tidy, K.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.; Sir Daniel Thomas Davies, K.C.V.O., M.D., B.Sc., F.R.C.P.
Serjeant Surgeon, Sir Arthur Esple Porritt, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.B., M.Chir., F.R.C.S.
Surgeons, Professor Sir James Ross, K.C.V.O., M.S., F.R.C.S.; Ralph Marnham, M.Chir., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Extra Surgeons, Sir James Walton, K.C.V.O., M.B., M.S., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; Sir Thomas Dunhill, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.A.C.S.; Sir Lancelot Edward Barrington-Ward, K.C.V.O., Ch.M., F.R.C.S.
Surgeon Oculist, Sir Stewart Duke-Elder, K.C.V.O., D.Sc., Ph.D., M.D., F.R.C.S.
Extra Manipulative Surgeon, Sir Morton Smart, G.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.D.

Extra Orthopædic Surgeon, Sir Reginald Watson-Jones, F.R.C.S., M.Ch.Orth., B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., L.R.C.P.

Aurist, John Douglas McLaggan, C.V.O., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

Surgeon Dentist, Alan McLeod, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.), D.D.S.

Extra Surgeon Apothecary, Sir Stanley Hewett, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., M.D.

Extra Physician to the Household, Sir Arnold Walsley Stott, K.B.E., B.Ch., F.R.C.P.

Surgeon Oculist to the Household, Allen Goldsmith, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Extra Surgeon Oculist to the Household, Frank Juler, C.V.O., M.A., M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S.

Apothecary to the Household, J. Nigel Loring, C.V.O., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Extra Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Windsor, E. C. Malden, C.V.O., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Windsor, Richard May, M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Sandringham, J. L. B. Ansell, M.V.O., M.R.C.P., L.R.C.P.

Coroner of the Queen's Household, Lt.-Col. W. H. L. McCarthy, D.S.O., M.C., M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Coroner of the Queen's Household, Lt.-Col. W. H. L. McCarthy, D.S.O., M.C., M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Coroner of the Queen's Household, Lt.-Col. W. H. L. McCarthy, D.S.O., M.C., M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, Maj.-Gen. Sir Guy Salisbury-Jones, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.

Vice-Marshal, Marcus Cheke, C.V.O.

Assistant Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, Capt. Sir John Lindsay Dashwood, Bt., C.V.O.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD

8 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.

Secretary, Brigadier Ivan de la Bere, C.V.O., C.B.E.

Chief Clerk, N. L. Swift, M.V.O.

Clerks, G. A. Harris; Mrs. L. C. A. Bell; Miss A. A. Hamersley; Miss M. P. Horsfield; Miss K. H. Edmiston.

The Honorable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms.

St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

Captain, Col. The Earl Fortescue, K.G., P.C., C.B., O.B.E., M.C.; *Lieutenant*, Brig.-Gen. Sir Harvey Kearsley, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O. *Standard Bearer*, Lt.-Col. Hon. O. E. Vesey, C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.

Clerk of the Cheque & Adjutant, Lt.-Col. the Marquess of Ormonde, M.C.; *Harbinger*, Maj.-Gen. A. R. Chater, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.

Gentlemen of the Corps.

Major-Generals, W. A. F. Lane Fox Pitt, D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C.; C. A. L. Dunphie, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Brigadiers, H. V. Charrington, D.S.O., M.C.; L. M. Gibbs, C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C.; H. Houldsworth, D.S.O., M.C.; T. Fairfax Ross, M.C.; J. N. Cheney, O.B.E.; Sir Henry Floyd, Bt., C.B., C.B.E.; R. B. T. Daniell, D.S.O.; A. H. Pepys, D.S.O.; R. Peake, D.S.O., O.B.E.; J. O. E. Vandeleur, D.S.O.

Colonels, B. M. Edwards, M.C.; R. H. Walsh, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.; The Lord Digby, D.S.O., M.C., T.D.; R. E. S. Gooch, Bt., D.S.O.; Sir John Carew Pole, Bt., D.S.O., T.D.; C. M. Slade.

Lieutenant-Colonels, W. M. S. Cunningham; D.S.O.; Ughtred E. Carnegie, D.S.O., M.C.; R. T. W. Glynn, M.C.; John F. Colvin, O.B.E., M.C.; J. F. C. K. E. Previte, O.B.E.; F. E. A. Fulford; W. Heathcoat-Amory, D.S.O.; Sir William Makins, Bt.

Major, Sir Henry Aubrey-Fletcher, Bt., D.S.O., M.V.O.

The Queen's Bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard

St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

Captain, The Earl of Onslow, M.C., T.D.; *Lieutenant*, Maj.-Gen. Sir Allan Adair, Bt., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.; *Clerk of the Cheque & Adjutant*, Lt.-Col. R. C. Bingham, C.V.O., D.S.O.; *Ensign*, Lt.-Col. V. B. Turner, V.C.; *Exons*, Brig. W. G. Carr, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. G. H. Grosvenor, D.S.O.

MASTER OF THE HOUSEHOLD'S DEPARTMENT

Board of Green Cloth.

Buckingham Palace, S.W.1.

Master of the Household, Lt.-Col. Hon. Sir Piers Walter Legh, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.B.E., O.B.E.

Deputy Master of the Household, Maj. M. V. Milbank, M.V.O., M.C.

Chief Clerk, Lieut. (S) Kenneth Hall, M.V.O., M.B.E., R.N.

Clerk, A. F. A. Stamborg, M.V.O.

Superintendent, Buckingham Palace, S. A. Williams, M.V.O.

Superintendent, Windsor Castle, William C. Ellis, Palace Steward, J. Ainslie.

Housekeeper, Buckingham Palace, Mrs. Fergusson.

Housekeeper, Windsor Castle, Mrs. Alice Jane Bruce.

ROYAL MEWS DEPARTMENT

Buckingham Palace, S.W.1.

Crown Equerry, Col. Sir Dermot McMorrough Kavanagh, G.C.V.O.

Equerries, Captain Sir Harold Campbell, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., R.N.; Major Sir Michael Adeane, K.C.V.O., C.B.; Captain the Lord Plunkett (temp.); Capt. Viscount Althorp (temp.).

Extra Equerries, Vice-Admiral E. M. C. Abel-Smith, C.B., C.V.O.; Col. Sir John Renton Aird, Bt., M.V.O., M.C.; Rt. Hon. Sir James Ulick Francis Canning Alexander, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.; Com. P. W. B. Ashmore, M.V.O., D.S.C., R.N.; Adm. Hon. Sir Hubert Brand, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.; Comdr. Colin Buist, M.V.O., R.N.; Adm. Sir Henry Buller, G.C.V.O., C.B.; Brig.-Gen. Sir Smith Hill Child, Bt., G.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Lt.-Gen. Sir Sidney Clive, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Col. Sir Arthur Edward Erskine, G.C.V.O., D.S.O.; Air Commodore Sir Edward Feilden, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C. (*Captain of the Queen's Flight*); Brigadier Walter Douglas Campbell Greenacre, C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O.; Brig. Sir Norman Gwatkin, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.; the Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., M.C.; Vice-Adm. Sir Charles Lambe, K.C.B., C.V.O., R.N.; Lt.-Col. Hon. Sir Piers Walter Legh, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.B.E., O.B.E.; Maj. the Earl of Leicester, M.V.O.; Lt.-Col. Douglas William Alexander Dalziel Mackenzie, C.V.O., D.S.O.; Adm. Hon. Sir Herbert Meade-Featherstonhaugh, G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.; Capt. Charles Joseph Henry O'Hara Moore, C.V.O., M.C., Lt.-Col. Ryrd Myddleton, M.V.O.; Adm. Sir Dudley B. N. North, G.C.V.O., C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G.; Lt.-Col. Sir Terence Edmund Gascoigne Nugent, G.C.V.O., M.C.; Maj. Sir Arthur H. Penn, G.C.V.O., M.C.; Sir George Arthur Ponsonby, K.C.V.O.; Col. the Lord Wigram, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.S.I.; Group Capt. Peter Wooldridge Townsend, C.V.O., D.S.O., D.F.C.

Hon. Veterinary Surgeons, Capt. T. L. Wright, M.R.C.V.S.; E. S. Paterson, M.R.C.V.S.

Supt. Royal Mews, Buckingham Palace, G. F. T. Hopkins, C.B.E., M.V.O., M.C.

Comptroller of Stores, P. T. Fielding, M.V.O.

Chief Clerk, Miss Winifred M. Bateson, M.V.O.

HER MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD IN SCOTLAND

Hereditary Lord High Constable, The Countess of Erroll.

Hereditary Master of the Household, The Duke of Argyll.

Hereditary Standard-Bearer, The Earl of Dundee.

Hereditary Keepers:—

Holyrood, The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon K.T., P.C., G.C.V.O., A.F.C.

Falkland, The Marquess of Bute.

Dunstaffnage, The Duke of Argyll.

Stirling, The Earl of Mar and Kellie, K.T.

Keeper of Dumbarton Castle, Maj.-Gen. Alexander P. D. Telfer-Smollett of Bonhill, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Governor of Edinburgh Castle, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Colin M. Barber, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.

Dean of the Chapel Royal and of the Order of the Thistle, Very Rev. Charles Laing Warr, K.C.V.O., D.D.

Chaplains in Ordinary, Very Rev. C. L. Warr, K.C.V.O., D.D.; Rev. A. N. Davidson, D.D.; Very Rev. John Baillie, D.D. D.Litt.; Rev. W. W. Anderson, M.S., D.D.; Rev. T. B. Stewart Thomson, M.C., T.D., D.D.; Rev. Prof. J. Pitt Watson, D.D.; Rev. Prof. J. S. Stewart, D.D.; Rev. J. A. Fraser, M.B.E., T.D., D.D.; Rev. D. H. C. Read, M.A., B.D.

Domestic Chaplain, Balmoral, Rev. John Lamb, C.V.O., B.D.

Historiographer, Henry W. Melkle, C.B.E., D.Litt., LL.D.

Botanist, Professor Sir W. W. Smith, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.E.

Painter and Limner, Stanley Cursiter, C.B.E., R.S.A., R.S.W., F.R.S.E.

Sculptor, Sir William Reid Dick, K.C.V.O., R.A., R.S.A. (Hon.), A.R.A. (Hon.), F.R.B.S.

Physicians in Scotland, A. G. Anderson, C.V.O., LL.D., M.D., F.R.C.P.; Sir John McNee, D.S.O., D.Sc., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.E.; Prof. L. S. P. Davidson, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.E.

Surgeons in Scotland, George G. Bruce, M.B., Ch.B. M.D., F.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.; Prof. Sir James R. Learmonth, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.B., Ch.M., F.R.C.S.E.

Surgeon Oculist in Scotland, John Marshall, M.C., T.D., M.B., Ch.B.

Surgeon Dentist in Scotland, R. C. S. Dow, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.E., L.R.F.P.S.G., F.D.S., R.C.S. (Ed.), H.D.D.

Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Balmoral, George Proctor Middleton, C.V.O., M.B., Ch.B.

Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Holyroodhouse, George Brewster, M.D., D.P.H.

THE QUEEN'S BODY GUARD FOR SCOTLAND

The Royal Company of Archers.

Archers' Hall, Edinburgh.

Captain General and Gold Stick for Scotland, Col. the Earl of Stair, K.T., D.S.O.

Captains, The Earl of Rosebery, K.T., D.S.O., M.C.; Col. the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.T., G.C.V.O., T.D.; Wing-Comdr. the Earl of Haddington, K.T., M.C., T.D.; Col. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., C.M.G., T.D.

Lieutenants, Brig.-Gen. Sir Norman A. Orr-Ewing, Bt., C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C.; Lt.-Col. the Earl of Airlie, K.T., G.C.V.O., M.C.; Brigadier Thomas Grainger Stewart, C.B., M.C., T.D., A.D.C.; Captain the Earl of Glasgow, D.S.O., R.N.

Ensigns, Brig.-Gen. J. B. Jardine, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Sir Duncan Hay, Bt.; Lt.-Col. the Lord Teviot, D.S.O., M.C.; Sir Samuel Strang Steel, Bt., T.D.

Brigadiers, Lt.-Col. Sir Edward D. Stevenson, K.C.V.O., M.C.; Col. Hugh B. Spens, C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D.; Major A. F. Cockburn, M.B.E.; Col. J. G. Crabbe, O.B.E., M.C., T.D.; Col. the Viscount Dalrymple, M.B.E. (Adjutant); Col. the Lord Clydesmuir, P.C., G.C.I.E., T.D.; The Master of Elphinstone; Maj.-Gen. Sir James G. Burnett of Leys, Bt., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Brigadier E. W. S. Balfour, C.V.O., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.; Major the Marquess of Tweeddale; Major Sir Hugh Rose, Bt., T.D.; Admiral Sir Frederick H. G. Dalrymple-Hamilton, K.C.B. Adjutant, Col. the Viscount Dalrymple, M.B.E. Surgeon, Lt.-Col. D. N. Nicholson, T.D., M.B., F.R.C.P.E.

Chaplain, Very Rev. C. L. Warr, K.C.V.O., D.D. President of the Council and Silver Stick for Scotland, Col. the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.T., G.C.V.O., T.D.

Vice-President, Wing-Comdr. the Earl of Haddington, K.T., M.C., T.D.

Secretary, Major Alastair C. Blair, C.V.O., T.D.

Treasurer, Lt.-Col. Hon. W. D. Watson, T.D.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH

Treasurer, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick A. M. Browning, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.

Private Secretary, Lt.-Comdr. Michael Parker, M.V.O., R.N. (ret.).

Equerry, Squadron Leader Beresford Horsley, A.F.C.

Clerk-Accountant, L. A. J. Treby, B.E.M.

HOUSEHOLD OF QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER

Lord Chamberlain, Lt.-Col. the Earl of Airlie, K.T., G.C.V.O., M.C.

Treasurer, Sir Arthur Horace Penn, G.C.V.O., M.C. Private Secretary, Capt. Oliver P. Dawney, C.V.O.

Mistress of the Robes, The Dowager Duchess of Northumberland, G.C.V.O., C.B.E.

Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess Spencer, D.C.V.O., O.B.E.; The Viscountess Hambleden, D.C.V.O.

Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess of Halifax, C.I., D.C.V.O.; The Lady Harlech, D.C.V.O.; The Countess of Scarbrough.

Women of the Bedchamber, The Lady Katharine Seymour, C.V.O.; The Lady Hyde, C.V.O.; The Lady Jean Rankin; The Hon. Mrs. John Mulholland.

Extra Women of the Bedchamber, The Lady Victoria Wemyss, C.V.O.; The Hon. Mrs. Geoffrey Bowlby, C.V.O.; The Lady Worsley, O.B.E.; The Lady Delia Peel, D.C.V.O.

Clerk Comptroller, Allan G. Wickens, M.V.O.

Clerk Accountant, Robert E. Lambert.

Clerks, Miss G. Logan, M.V.O.; Miss C. Murray-Brown; Miss K. A. Preedy; Miss P. Pardington.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE PRINCESS MARGARET

Lady in Waiting, Miss Iris Peake.

Extra Lady in Waiting, Mrs. John Lowther.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL

Ladies in Waiting, Miss Gwynedd Lloyd; Hon. Mrs. Francis Balfour; Mrs. Cuthbert.

Extra Ladies in Waiting, Joan, Countess of Cavan, D.B.E.; The Dowager Lady Lloyd; Miss Sybil Agnes Kenyon-Slaney, C.V.O.; Lady Paynter, M.B.E.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER'S HOUSEHOLD

Private Secretary, Sir Godfrey Thomas, Bt., G.C.V.O., R.C.B., C.S.I.

Equerry and Assistant Private Secretary, Maj. Michael Hawkins, M.V.O., M.B.E.

Equerries, Capt. Michael Gow; Lt.-Col. Sir Howard Kerr, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E. (*Extra*); Col. R. T. Stanyforth, C.V.O., M.C. (*Extra*).

Comptroller, Lieut. (S) R. Thompson, M.V.O., R.N. *Ladies in Waiting*, Miss Dorothy Meynell; Mrs. Cedric Holland.

Extra Lady in Waiting, The Lady Cecily Vesey.

THE DUCHESS OF KENT'S HOUSEHOLD

Comptroller and Private Secretary, Philip Hay, C.V.O., T.D.

Ladies in Waiting, The Lady Rachel Davidson; The Lady Constance Milnes-Gaskell.

Extra Lady in Waiting, The Lady Herbert, C.V.O.

HONORARY PHYSICIANS TO THE QUEEN (CIVIL)

(Appointed until June 30, 1956.)

Dr. G. E. Godber, *Deputy Chief Medical Officer, Ministry of Health*; Sir Harold Himsworth, K.C.B., *Secretary, Medical Research Council*; Dr. H. L. Glyn Hughes, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., *Senior Administration Medical Officer, S.E. Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board*; Dr. J. M. Hunter, *Medical Adviser, General Health Service Board, N. Ireland*; Dr. E. K. Macdonald, O.B.E., *Medical Officer of Health, Leicester*; Dr. R. J. Peters, *Deputy Chief Medical Officer, Department of Health for Scotland*.

ROYAL SALUTES

On the Anniversaries of the Birth, Accession and Coronation of the Sovereign a salute of 62 guns is fired on the wharf at the Tower of London.

On extraordinary and triumphal occasions, such as on the occasion of the Sovereign opening, proroguing or dissolving Parliament in Person, or when passing through London in procession, except when otherwise ordered, 41 guns only are fired.

On the occasion of the birth of a Royal infant a salute of 41 guns is fired from the two Saluting Stations in London, i.e. Hyde Park and the Tower of London.

THE MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR

Founded in 1348 after the Wars in France to assist English Knights, who, having been prisoners in the hands of the French, had become impoverished by the payments of heavy ransoms. They received a pension and quarters in Windsor Castle. Edward III founded the Order of the Garter later in the same year, incorporating the Knights of Windsor and the College of St. George into its foundation and raising the number of Knights to 26 to correspond with the number of the Knights of the Garter. Known later as the Alms Knights or Poor Knights of Windsor, their establishment was reduced under the will of King Henry VIII to 13 and the Statutes by which they are still governed were drawn up by Queen Elizabeth I.

In 1833 King William IV changed their designation to The Military Knights and granted them their present uniform which consists of a scarlet coat with white cross sword-belt, crimson sash and cocked hat with plume. The badges are the Shield of St. George and the Star of the Order of the Garter. The Knights receive a small stipend in addition to their Army pensions and quarters in Windsor Castle. They take part in all ceremonies of the Noble Order of the Garter and attend Sunday morning service in St. George's Chapel as representatives of the Knights of the Garter.

Applications for appointment should be made to The Secretary, The War Office.

Governor, Maj.-Gen. Edmund Hakewill-Smith, C.B., C.B.E., M.C.

Military Knights, Lt.-Colonel J. F. Plunkett, D.S.O., M.C., D.C.M.; Lt.-Colonel R. Pennell, D.S.O.; Lt.-Colonel C. L. Hodgson; Major H. K. Clough, O.B.E.; Colonel A. H. W. Haywood, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.; Major E. H. Simpson, O.B.E., M.C.; Lt.-Colonel L. W. La T. Cockcraft, D.S.O., M.V.O.; Colonel J. A. Fraser, D.S.O., D.C.M.; Major D. J. Collas; Lt.-Colonel J. M. Mackenzie, D.S.O.; Colonel A. S. Turnham, C.B.E.; Lt.-Colonel L. Holbech, C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C.

Constable of the Royal Palace and Fortress of London, Field-Marshal the Viscount Alanbrooke, K.G., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. (1950).

Lieutenant of the Tower of London, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Ronald Scobie, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.

Major and Resident Governor, Col. E. H. Carkeet James, O.B.E., M.C.

Master Gunner of St. James's Park, Field Marshal the Viscount Alanbrooke, K.G., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. (1947).

THE ROYAL ARMS

QUARTERLY.—1st and 4th *gules*, three lions passant guardant in pale or (*England*); 2nd or, a lion rampant within a double tressure flory counterflory *gules* (*Scotland*); 3rd *azure*, a harp or, stringed *argent* (*Ireland*); the whole encircled with the Garter.

SUPPORTERS.—*Dexter*: A lion rampant guardant or, imperially crowned. *Sinister*: a unicorn *argent*, armed crined and unguled or, gorged with a coronet composed of crosses patées and fleurs de lis, a chain affixed passing between the forelegs and reflexed over the back.

BADGES.—The red and white rose united (*England*); a thistle (*Scotland*); a harp or, the strings *argent*, with a shamrock leaf *vert* (*Ireland*); upon a mount *vert*, a dragon passant wings elevated *gules* (*Wales*).

CORONATION DATES, 1714-1953

Sovereign.	Accession.	Coronation.
George I.	Aug. 1, 1714	Oct. 20, 1714
George II.	June 12, 1727	Oct. 11, 1727
George III.	Oct. 25, 1760	Sept. 22, 1761
George IV.	Jan. 29, 1820	July 19, 1821
William IV.	June 26, 1830	Sept. 8, 1831
Victoria.	June 20, 1837	June 28, 1838
Edward VII.	Jan. 22, 1901	Aug. 9, 1902
George V.	May 6, 1910	June 22, 1911
Edward VIII.	Jan. 20, 1936	..
George VI.	Dec. 11, 1936	May 12, 1937
Elizabeth II.	Feb. 6, 1952	June 2, 1953

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY, 1954

The date for the observance of the Queen's Birthday in 1954, both at home and abroad, will be Thursday, June 10. For the Customs and Excise Department, and the officers and servants of the dock companies in England and Northern Ireland, the day appointed for the observance will be Saturday, June 26.

ANNUITIES TO THE ROYAL FAMILY

The annuities payable to Her Majesty are known as the *Civil List*, which is granted by Parliament upon the recommendation of a Select Committee. The Civil List of King George VI amounted to £410,000. A Select Committee appointed to consider the Civil List in May, 1952, made the following recommendations, which were embodied in the Civil List Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Act, which received the Royal Assent on Aug. 1. The annual provision made for Her Majesty the Queen and other members of the Royal Family under the Acts of 1937 and 1952 is as follows:—

Her Majesty's Privy Purse	£60,000	Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother ..	£70,000
Salaries of Household	185,000	The Duke of Edinburgh	40,000
Expenses of Household	121,800	The Duke of Gloucester	35,000
Royal Bounty, alms and special services	13,200	The Princess Margaret	6,000
Supplementary Provision	95,000	The Princess Royal	6,000
	<u>£475,000</u>		

These payments are separately charged on the Consolidated Fund, and do not form part of the Civil List.

THE UNION JACK

Days for hoisting the Union Flag on Government and Public Buildings (from 8 A.M. to sunset).

February 6 (1952).—Her Majesty's Accession.

March 31 (1900).—Birthday of Duke of Gloucester.

April 21 (1926).—Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen.

April 25 (1897).—Birthday of the Princess Royal.

May 24.—Empire Day.

June 2 (1953).—Coronation Day.

June 18 (1954).—Queen's "Official" Birthday (and (1921) Birthday of the Duke of Edinburgh).

Aug. 4 (1900).—Birthday of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.

Aug. 15 (1950).—Birthday of the Princess Anne.

Aug. 21 (1930).—Birthday of the Princess Margaret.

Nov. 7.—Remembrance Day, 1954.

Nov. 14 (1948).—Birthday of the Duke of Cornwall.

Nov. 20 (1947).—Her Majesty's Wedding Day.

And on the occasion of the opening and closing of Parliament by the Queen, flags should be flown on public buildings in the Greater London area, whether or not Her Majesty performs the ceremony in person.

The only additions to the above list will be those notified to the Ministry of Works by Her Majesty's command and communicated by the Ministry to the other Departments. The list applies equally to Government and Public Buildings in London and elsewhere in the United Kingdom. In cases

where it has been the practice to fly the Union Jack daily, e.g. on some Custom Houses, that practice may continue.

Flags will be flown at half-mast on the following occasions:—

(a) From the announcement of the death up to the funeral of the Sovereign, except on Proclamation Day, when they are hoisted right up from 8 a.m. to sunset.

(b) The funerals of members of the Royal Family, subject to special commands from Her Majesty in each case.

(c) The funerals of Foreign Rulers, subject to special commands from Her Majesty in each case.

(d) The funerals of Prime Ministers and ex-Prime Ministers of Great Britain.

(e) Other occasions by special command of Her Majesty.

On occasions when days for flying flags coincide with days for flying flags at half mast the following rules will be observed. Flags will be flown:

(a) although a member of the Royal Family, or a near relative of the Royal Family, may be lying dead, unless special commands be received from Her Majesty to the contrary, and (b) although it may be the day of the funeral of a Foreign Ruler. If the body of a very distinguished subject is lying at a Government Office the flag may fly at half mast on that office until the body has left (provided it is a day on which the flag would fly) and then the flag is to be hoisted right up. On all other Public Buildings the flag will fly as usual.

The *Royal Standard* is only to be hoisted when the Queen is actually present in the building, and never when Her Majesty is passing in procession.

RED-LETTER DAYS

Scarlet Robes are worn by the Judges of the Queen's Bench Division on *Red-Letter Days* at the sittings of a Criminal Court or of the Court of Criminal Appeal and on all State Occasions.

RED-LETTER DAYS AND STATE OCCASIONS, 1954

Jan. 25.	Conversion of St. Paul.
Feb. 2.	Purification.
6.	Queen's Accession.
Mar. 3.	Ash Wednesday.
" 24.	St. Matthias.
" 25.	Annunciation.
Apr. 21.	Queen's Birthday.
" 25.	St. Mark.
May 1.	St. Philip and St. James.
" 27.	Ascension Day.
June 2.	Coronation Day
" 10.	Queen's "Official" Birthday (and Duke of Edinburgh's Birthday).
11.	St. Barnabas.

June 24.	St. John the Baptist.
" 29.	St. Peter.
July 25.	St. James.
Aug. 4.	Birthday of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.
Oct. 28.	St. Luke.
" 28.	St. Simon and St. Jude
Nov. 1.	All Saints.
" 9.	Lord Mayor's Day.
" 14.	Birthday of Duke of Cornwall.
" 30.	St. Andrew.
Dec. 21.	St. Thomas.

THE PEERAGE AND ITS DEGREES

The rules which govern the arrangements of the Peerage are marked by so many complications that even an expert may occasionally be perplexed. All Peers of England are Peers of Parliament. In Scotland and Ireland there are Peerages of equally long standing and upon the successive Unions of those two Kingdoms with the Kingdom of England a certain number of Scottish and Irish Peers received titles in the Peerage of Great Britain, or of the United Kingdom, carrying the right of summons to the House of Lords.

All Peers of Parliament up to June 20, 1707, are classed as Peers of England and rank before all others of like degree; from that date to December 31, 1800, all fresh creations either in England or in Scotland were called Peers of Great Britain, and creations from January 1, 1801, onwards, either in Great Britain or Ireland, are known as Peers of the United Kingdom, save only that the Sovereign retains the power to create one new Peer of Ireland for every three Irish Peerages of older date than the Union which have become extinct. In 1868 the Barony of Rathdonnell was so created and in 1898 that of Curzon of Kedleston, the latter being designed to permit the holder (who was Viceroy of India from 1898 to 1905) to return to the House of Commons instead of entering the House of Lords.

From the date of the Union with Scotland 16 Scottish Peers, not entitled to sit in the House of Lords by virtue of a British or United Kingdom Peerage, are elected as Representative Peers for the duration of each Parliament; and from the date of the Union with Ireland 28 Irish Peers were so elected for life; the number of the latter is now reduced to 5 and the 23 vacancies are unlikely to be filled.

No Peer of England, Scotland, Great Britain or of the United Kingdom can be elected a Member of the House of Commons, but an Irish Peer who holds no title carrying the right to sit in the House of Lords can be so elected for any constituency out of Ireland itself, but while he sits as a Member of the Commons he loses his privileges as a Peer. Viscount Palmerston, so long M.P. for Tiverton, was an eminent example, others being Lords Fermoy, Kensington, Muncaster, Dunsany, and the Earl of Cavan.

Fees for Dignities were payable as Inland Revenue until abolished by the Finance Act of 1937. They were in the form of revenue stamps, as follows: for a Dukedom £350; a Marquessate £300; an Earldom £250; a Viscounty £200; a Barony £150; a Baronetcy £100.

PEERAGES CREATED SINCE THE LAST ISSUE

PEERAGE (1)—Woolton. BARONS (6)—Baillieu; Bennett; Glyn; Grantchester; Percy of Newcastle; Rathcavan.

PEERAGES EXTINCT SINCE THE LAST ISSUE

BARONS (5)—Berwick (cr. 1784); Clarina (l. cr. 1800); McEntee (cr. 1951); Macmillan (Life Peerage) (cr. 1930); Robinson (cr. 1947).

PEERS WHO ARE MINORS

(As at Jan. 1, 1954)

ROYAL DUKES (2)—Cornwall (b. 1948); Kent (b. 1935).

MARQUESS (1)—Dufferin and Ava (b. 1938).

EARLS (8)—Chichester (b. 1944); Coventry (b. 1934); Erne (b. 1937); Kingston (b. 1943); Kin-noull (b. 1935); Suffolk and Berkshire (b. 1935); Wharnccliffe (b. 1935); Winchelsea and Notting-ham (b. 1936).

VISCOUNTS (3)—Gormanston (b. 1939); Gough (b. 1941); Ullswater (b. 1942).

BARONS (5)—Chetwode (b. 1937); Davies (b. 1940);

Lyell (b. 1939); Phillimore (b. 1939); Sudeley (b. 1939).

BARONESS (1)—Darcy de Knayth (b. 1938).

The following Peers will come of age during 1954:—

MARQUESS (1): Waterford (July 14).

EARL (1): Guilford (Sept. 22).

VISCOUNT (1): Colville of Culross (July 19).

BARONS (2): Crawshaw (March 25); O'Neill (Sept. 1).

OCTOGENARIAN PEERS

(With age on Jan. 1, 1954)

DUKES:

Abercorn (84)
St. Albans (79)

MARQUESSSES:

Ailesbury (80)
Bristol (83)
Sligo (80)
Winchester (91)

EARLS:

Arran (85)
Athlone (79)
Bradford (80)
Cork and Orrery (80)
Dunmore (82)
Glasgow (79)
Gowrie (81)
Harrowby (89)
Ilchester (79)
Iveagh (79)
Mar and Kellie (88)
Mount Edgcombe (80)
Russell (81)
St. Germans (83)
Sandwich (79)
Shaftesbury (84)

VISCOUNTS:

Daventry (84)

VISCOUNTS:

Barrington (80)
Bledisloe (86)
Cecil of Chelwood (89)
Doneraile (84)
Guillamore (84)
Hampden (84)
Harberton (84)
Lambert (87)
Massereene and Fer-rard (80)
Maugham (87)
Mersey (80)
Molesworth (84)
Samuel (83)
Simon (80)
Trenchard (80)

BARONS:

Alness (85)
Ammon (80)

Bicester (86)

Brassey (83)

Castlemaine (89)

Chatfield (80)

Clinton (90)

Clwyd (90)

Colgrain (87)

Cottesloe (91)

Courtauld-Thomson (88)

Cozens Hardy (80)

Denman (79)

Dynevor (80)

Egerton of Tatton (79)

Elphinstone (84)

Ersine (88)

French (85)

Fisher (85)

Hailey (81)

Hayer (82)

Hecage (87)

Henniker (81)

Horde (82)

Inverforth (88)

Kenilworth (87)

Kindersley (82)

Kirkwood (81)

McGowan (79)

Magheramorne (88)

Milford (79)

Penrhyn (88)

Pethick Lawrence (82)

Quickwood (84)

Radstock (86)

Riverdale (80)

Roche (82)

Ruthven (83)

Sackville (83)

Schuster (84)

Seaton (90)

Southampton (86)

Stammore (82)

Teviot (79)

Tredegar (80)

Whitburgh (79)

Wigram (80)

Wright (83)

Wrottesley (80)

BARONESSSES:

Burton (80)
Wentworth (80)

& The Peerage

	Hereditary	Peeresses	Minors*	Without seat	Life or a Term	In House of Lords
Royal Dukes	5	..	2	..	2	3
Archbishops .....	..	..	..	..	..	2
Dukes	26	1	..	..	..	26
Marquesses	39	..	1	1	..	36
Earls	211	7	8	26	12	170
Viscounts	123	2	3	10	3	108
Bishops .....	..	..	..	17	24	24
Barons	541	55	13	38	18	474
Total	945	15	27	92	59	843

* At December 31, 1953. For position during the year 1954, see p. 245.

Note.—This table will not cross check, as Irish and Scottish Representative Peers are included both as Hereditary Peers and as Peers for Life or a Term.

ROYAL DUKES

Style, His Royal Highness the Duke of —.

Addressed as, Sir, or more formally, May it please your Royal Highness.

- 1947 Edinburgh, Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.B.E., b. 1921, m. (see pp. 234 and 237).
 1952 Cornwall, Charles, Duke of Cornwall, b. 1948, M. (see p. 237)
 1928 Gloucester, Henry, Duke of Gloucester, K.G., P.C., E.T., K.P., etc., b. 1900, m. (see p. 236).
 1934 Kent (2nd), Edward, Duke of Kent, b. 1935, s. 1942, M. (see p. 236).
 1936 Windsor, Edward, Duke of Windsor, K.G., K.T., K.P., etc., b. 1894, m. (see p. 236).

ARCHBISHOPS

Style, The Most Rev. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of —.

Addressed as, My Lord Archbishop; or, Your Grace.

- Trans.
 1945 Canterbury (99th), Geoffrey Francis Fisher, P.C., G.C.V.O., D.D., Royal Victorian Chain, b. 1887.
 Consecrated Bishop of Chester 1932, translated to London, 1939.
 1942 York (91st), Cyril Forster Garbett, P.C., D.D., b. 1875. Consecrated Bishop of Southwark 1919.
 translated to Winchester 1932.

DUKES

Style, His Grace the Duke of —. Addressed as, My Lord Duke; or, Your Grace. The eldest sons of Dukes and Marquesses take, by courtesy, their father's second title. The other sons and the daughters are styled Lord Edward, Lady Caroline, etc.

- Created.
 18681.* **Abercorn** (3rd), James Albert Edward Hamilton, K.G., P.C., K.P., Royal Victorian Chain (4th Brit. Marq., 1790, and 12th Scott. Earl, 1606, both **Abercorn**), b. 1869, s. 1913, m.
 1901 S. } **Argyll**, Ian Douglas Campbell (11th Scottish and 4th U.K. Duke, Marquess of Lorne, b. 1937.
 1892 S. } **Argyll**, b. 1903, s. 1949, m.
 1903 S.* **Atholl** (9th), James Thomas Stewart-Murray (5th Brit. Earl, *Strange*, George Ian Murray, b. 1931.
 1786), b. 1879, s. 1942.
 1682 **Beaufort** (10th), Henry Hugh Arthur FitzRoy Somerset, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., Royal Victorian Chain, b. 1900, s. 1924, m. (*Master of the Horse*). Henry R. S. F. de V. S., D.S.O., b. 1898.
 1691 **Bedford** (12th), Hastings William Sackville Russell, b. 1888, s. 1940, m. Marquess of Tavistock, b. 1917.
 1663 S.* **Buccleuch** (8th) & (10th) **Queensberry** (1706), Walter John Montagu-Douglas-Scott, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O. (7th Engl. Earl, *Doncaster*, 1662), b. 1894, s. 1935, m. Earl of Dalkeith, b. 1923.
 1604 **Devonshire** (11th), Andrew Robert Buxton Cavendish, M.C., b. 1920, s. 1950, m. Marquess of Hartington, b. 1944.
 1675 **Grafton** (10th), Charles Alfred Euston FitzRoy, b. 1892, s. 1936, m. Earl of Euston, b. 1919.
 1643 S.* **Hamilton** (14th), Douglas Douglas-Hamilton, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., A.F.C. (Premier Peer of Scotland; 11th Brit. Duke, *Brandon*, 1711) Marquess of Douglas and Clydesdale, b. 1938.
 (Lord Steward), b. 1903, s. 1940, m.
 1694 **Leeds** (11th), John Francis Godolphin Osborne (10th Scott. Visct., *Dunblane*), b. 1901, s. 1927, m. Sir Francis D'Arcy G.O., K.C.M.G., b. 1884.
 17661.* **Leinster** (7th), Edward FitzGerald (Premier Duke, Marquess and Earl of Ireland; 7th Brit. Visct., *Leinster*, 1747), b. 1892, s. 1922, m. Marquess of Kildare, b. 1914.
 1719 **Manchester** (10th), Alexander George Francis Drogo Montagu, O.B.E., b. 1902, s. 1947, m. Lord Kimbolton, b. 1929.
 1703 **Marlborough** (10th), John Albert Edward William Spencer-Churchill, b. 1897, s. 1934, m. Marquess of Blandford, b. 1926.
 1707 S.* **Montrose** (6th), James Graham, K.T., C.B., C.V.O., V.D. (4th Brit. Earl, *Graham*, 1722), b. 1878, s. 1925, m. Marquess of Graham, b. 1907.
 1756 **Newcastle** (under Lyme) (9th), Henry Edward Hugh Pelham-Clinton-Hope, O.B.E., b. 1907, s. 1941, m. Capt. Henry Pelham-Clinton, b. 1892.
 1483 **Norfolk** (16th), Bernard Marmaduke Fitzalan-Howard, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., Royal Victorian Chain (Premier Duke and Earl, 13th Scott. Baron *Herries*, 1489), b. 1908, s. 1917, m. (Earl Marshal). Visct. FitzAlan of Derwent b. 1883 (to Dukedom); to Herites Barony, Lady Anne F.-H., b. 1938.

§ For list of Contractions used, see p. 272.

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1766	Northumberland (10th), Hugh Algernon Percy, <i>b.</i> 1914, <i>s.</i> 1940, <i>m.</i>	Lord Richard P., <i>b.</i> 1921.
1716	Portland (7th), William Arthur Henry Cavendish-Bentinck, K.G., <i>b.</i> 1893, <i>s.</i> 1943, <i>m.</i>	Lord Charles C.-B., D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1868.
1675	Richmond (9th) & Gordon (4th, 1876), Frederick Charles Gordon-Lennox (9th Scott, Duke, Lennox, 1675), <i>b.</i> 1904, <i>s.</i> 1935, <i>m.</i>	Earl of March, <i>b.</i> 1929.
1707 S.*	Roxburgh (9th), George Victor Robert John Innes-Ker (4th U.K. Earl, Innes, 1837), <i>b.</i> 1913, <i>s.</i> 1932, <i>m.</i> (Premier Baronet of Scotland).	David Charles I.-K., <i>b.</i> 1910.
1703	Rutland (10th), Charles John Robert Manners, <i>b.</i> 1919, <i>s.</i> 1940, <i>m.</i>	Lord John M., <i>b.</i> 1922.
1684	St. Albans (12th), Osborne de Vere Beauclerk, T.D., <i>b.</i> 1874, <i>s.</i> 1934, <i>w.</i>	Lord William B., <i>b.</i> 1883.
1547	Somerset (17th), Evelyn Francis Edward Seymour, D.S.O., O.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1882, <i>s.</i> 1931, <i>m.</i>	Lord Seymour, <i>b.</i> 1910.
1833	Sutherland (5th), George Granville Sutherland Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, P.C., K.T. (23rd Scott. Earl. Sutherland, 1235), <i>b.</i> 1888, <i>s.</i> 1913, <i>m.</i>	Fredk. N. S.-L.-G., <i>b.</i> 1874; to Scott. Earldom, Elizabeth M. Janson, <i>b.</i> 1921.
1814	Wellington (7th), Gerald Wellesley, K.G. (8th Irish Earl, Mornington, 1746), <i>b.</i> 1885, <i>s.</i> 1943, <i>m.</i>	Marquess Douro, M.V.O., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1915.
1874	Westminster (3rd), William Grosvenor, <i>b.</i> 1894, <i>s.</i> 1953.	Lt.-Col. Gerald H. G., D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1907.

MARQUESSSES

Style, The Most Hon. the Marquess of ——. Addressed as, My Lord Marquess.
In titles marked ° the "of" is not used. For the style of Marquesses' sons and daughters, see under "DUKES," p. 246.

1915	Aberdeen and Temair (2nd), George Gordon, O.B.E. (8th Scott. Earl. Aberdeen, 1682), <i>b.</i> 1879, <i>s.</i> 1934, <i>w.</i>	Lord Dudley G., D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1883.
1876	Abergavenny (4th), Guy Temple Montacute Larnach-Nevill, <i>b.</i> 1883, <i>s.</i> 1938, <i>w.</i>	Earl of Lewes, O.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1914.
1821	Ailesbury (6th), George William James Chandos Brudenell-Bruce, D.S.O., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1873, <i>s.</i> 1911, <i>m.</i>	Earl of Cardigan, <i>b.</i> 1904.
1831	Ailsa (5th), Charles Kennedy (17th Scott. Earl, Cassillis, 1509), <i>b.</i> 1875, <i>s.</i> 1943, <i>m.</i>	Lord Angus K. <i>b.</i> 1882.
1815	Anglesey (7th), George Charles Henry Victor Paget, <i>b.</i> 1922, <i>s.</i> 1947, <i>m.</i>	Earl of Uxbridge, <i>b.</i> 1950.
1789	Bath (6th), Henry Frederick Thynne, E.D., <i>b.</i> 1905, <i>s.</i> 1946.	Viscount Weymouth, <i>b.</i> 1932.
1826	Bristol (5th), Herbert Arthur Robert Herve, <i>b.</i> 1870, <i>s.</i> 1951, <i>w.</i>	Earl Jermyn, <i>b.</i> 1915.
1790	Bute (5th), John Crichton-Stuart (10th Scott. Earl, Dumfries, 1633), <i>b.</i> 1907, <i>s.</i> 1947, <i>m.</i>	Earl of Dumfries, <i>b.</i> 1933.
1927	Cambridge (2nd), George Francis Hugh Cambridge, G.C.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1895, <i>s.</i> 1927, <i>m.</i> (see also p. 233).	(None).
1812	Camden (5th), John Charles Henry Pratt, <i>b.</i> 1899, <i>s.</i> 1943, <i>m.</i>	Earl of Brecknock, <i>b.</i> 1930.
1917	Carisbrooke (1st), Alexander Albert Mountbatten, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1886, <i>m.</i> (see also p. 235).	(None).
1815	Cholmondeley (5th), George Horatio Charles Cholmondeley, G.C.V.O. (9th Irish Viscount, Cholmondeley, 1628), <i>b.</i> 1883, <i>s.</i> 1923, <i>m.</i> (Lord Great Chamberlain).	Earl of Rocksavage, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1919.
1816 L.*	Conyngham (6th), Frederick William Burton Conyngham (6th U.K. Baron, Minster, 1821), <i>b.</i> 1890, <i>s.</i> 1918, <i>m.</i>	Earl of Mount Charles, <i>b.</i> 1924.
1791 L.*	Donegal (6th), Edward Arthur Donald St. George Hamilton Chichester (6th Brit. Baron, Fishwick, 1790), <i>b.</i> 1903, <i>s.</i> 1904, <i>m.</i>	Severne E. S. Fitz Warrine C., <i>b.</i> 1861.
1789 L.*	Downshire (7th), Arthur Wills Percy Wellington Blundell Trumbull Sandys Hill (7th Brit. Earl, Hillsborough, 1772), <i>b.</i> 1894, <i>s.</i> 1918.	Lord A. Francis H. H., <i>b.</i> 1895.
1888	Dufferin & Ava (5th), Sheridan Frederick Terence Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood (12th Irish Baron, Dufferin & Clandeboye, 1800), <i>b.</i> 1938, <i>s.</i> 1945, <i>m.</i>	(None to Marquessate), to Irish Barony, Sir Francis E. T. Blackwood, Bt., <i>b.</i> 1901.
1800 L.*	Ely (7th), George Henry Wellington Loftus (7th U.K. Baron, Loftus, 1801), <i>b.</i> 1903, <i>s.</i> 1935, <i>m.</i>	Guy A. G. L., <i>b.</i> 1899.
1801	Exeter (5th), William Thomas Brownlow Cecil, K.G., C.M.G., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1876, <i>s.</i> 1898, <i>m.</i>	Lord Burghley, K.C.M.G., <i>b.</i> 1905.
1800 L.*	Headfort (5th), Terence Geoffrey Thomas Taylour, T.D., (3rd U.K. Baron, Kenlis, 1831), <i>b.</i> 1902, <i>s.</i> 1943, <i>m.</i>	Earl of Bective, <i>b.</i> 1932.
1793	Hertford (8th), Hugh Edward Conway Seymour (9th Irish Baron, Conway, 1712), <i>b.</i> 1930, <i>s.</i> 1940.	Andrew S., <i>b.</i> 1939.
1599 S.*	Huntly (12th), Douglas Charles Lindsay Gordon (Premier Marquess of Scotland) (4th U.K. Baron, Meldrum, 1815), <i>b.</i> 1908, <i>s.</i> 1937, <i>m.</i>	Earl of Aboyne, <i>b.</i> 1944.
1784	Lansdowne (8th) George John Charles Mercer Nairne Petty-Fitzmaurice (8th Irish Earl, Kerry, 1722), <i>b.</i> 1912, <i>s.</i> 1944, <i>m.</i>	Earl of Shelburne, <i>b.</i> 1941.
1902	Linlithgow (3rd), Charles William Frederick Hope, M.C. (10th Scott. Earl Hopetoun 1703), <i>b.</i> 1912, <i>s.</i> 1952, <i>m.</i>	Earl of Hopetoun, <i>b.</i> 1946.
1811 L.*	Londonderry (8th), Edward Charles Stewart Robert Vane-Tempest-Stewart (5th U.K. Earl, Vane, 1823), <i>b.</i> 1902, <i>s.</i> 1949, <i>w.</i>	Viscount Castlereagh, <i>b.</i> 1937.
1701 S.*	Lothian (12th), Peter Francis Walter Kerr (6th U.K. Baron, Ker, 1821), <i>b.</i> 1922, <i>s.</i> 1940, <i>m.</i>	Earl of Ancrum, <i>b.</i> 1945.
1917	Milford Haven (3rd), David Michael Mountbatten, O.B.E., D.S.C., <i>b.</i> 1919, <i>s.</i> 1938, <i>m.</i> (see also p. 234).	Earl Mountbatten of Burma, K.G., P.C., <i>b.</i> 1900 (see pp. 234 & 251).

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1838	Normanby (4th), Oswald Constantine John Phipps, M.B.E. (8th Irish Baron, <i>Mulgrave</i> , 1767), b. 1912, s. 1932, m.	Vivian L. A. P., b. 1884.
1812	Northampton (6th), William Bingham Compton, D.S.O., b. 1885, s. 1913, m.	Earl Compton, b. 1946.
1825 I.*	Ormonde (6th), James Arthur Norman Butler, M.C. (6th U.K. Baron. <i>Ormonde</i> , 1821), b. 1893, s. 1949, m.	James H. T. C. B., M.B.E., b. 1899.
1682 S.	Queensberry (10th), Francis Archibald Kitchin Douglas, b. 1896, s. 1920, m.	Viscount Drumlarraig, b. 1929.
1926	Reading (2nd), Gerald Rufus Isaacs, C.B.E., M.C., T.D., Q.C., b. 1889, s. 1935, m.	Viscount Erleigh, M.B.E., M.C., T.D., b. 1916.
1789	Salisbury (5th), Robert Arthur James Gascoyne-Cecil, K.G., P.C., b. 1893, s. 1947, m.	Viscount Cranborne, M.P., b. 1916.
1800 I.	Sligo (10th), Denis Edward Browne (10th U.K. Baron, <i>Monteagle</i> , 1896), b. 1908, s. 1952, m.	Earl of Altamont, b. 1939.
1787	Townshend (7th), George John Patrick Dominic Townshend, b. 1916, s. 1921, m.	Viscount Raynham, b. 1945.
1694 S.*	Tweeddale (11th), William George Montagu Hay (2nd U.K. Baron, <i>Tweeddale</i> 1881), b. 1884, s. 1911, m.	David Montagu H., b. 1921.
1789 I.*	Waterford (8th), John Hubert de la Poer Beresford (8th Brit. Baron, <i>Tyrone</i> , 1786), b. 1933, s. 1934, M.	Lord Patrick B., b. 1934.
1936	Willingdon (2nd), Inigo Brassey Freeman-Thomas, b. 1890, s. 1941, m.	(None.)
1551	Winchester (16th), Henry William Montagu Paulet (Premier Marquess of England), b. 1862, s. 1899, m.	Major Charles S. P., M.V.O., b. 1873.
1892	Zetland (2nd), Lawrence John Lumley Dundas, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. (4th U.K. Earl of Zetland, 1838, 5th Brit. Baron Dundas, 1794), b. 1876, s. 1929, m.	Earl of Ronaldshay, b. 1908.

EARLS

Style (see also footnote, p. 274). The Right Hon. the Earl of —. Addressed as, My Lord. The eldest sons of Earls take, by courtesy, their father's second title, the younger sons being styled the Hon., e.g. the Hon. John —, but the daughters Lady Elizabeth —, etc. Where marked * the "of" is not used.



1639 S. (R.)	Airlie (11th), David Lulph Gore Wolseley Ogilvy, K.T., G.C.V.O., M.C., b. 1893, s. 1900, m.	Lord Ogilvy, b. 1926.
1696	Albemarle (9th), Walter Egerton George Lucian Keppel, M.C., b. 1882, s. 1942, m.	Viscount Bury, b. 1911.
1952	Alexander of Tunis (1st), Harold Rupert Leofric George Alexander, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C. (1st U.K. Visc., 1946), Field Marshal, b. 1891, m.	Lord Rideau, b. 1935.
1826	Amherst (5th), Jeffery John Archer Amherst, M.C., b. 1896, s. 1927.	Hon. Humphrey A., b. 1903.
1892	Ancester (3rd), Gilbert James Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, T.D., b. 1907, s. 1951, m.	Lord Willoughby de Eresby b. 1935.
1789 I.	Annesley (8th), Berestford Cecil Bingham Annesley, b. 1894, s. 1934, m.	Robert A., b. 1900.
1785 I.	Antrim (8th), Randal John Somerled McDonnell, b. 1911, s. 1932, m.	Viscount Dunluce, b. 1935.
1762 I.*	Arran (5th), Arthur Jocelyn Charles Gore, P.C., K.P. (2nd U.K. Baron. <i>Sudley</i> , 1884), b. 1868, s. 1901, m.	Viscount Sudley, b. 1903.
1917	Athlone (1st), Alexander Augustus Frederick George Cambridge, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.M.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., F.R.S., Royal Victorian Chain, b. 1874, m. (Gold Stick) (Personal A.D.C. to the Queen). (See also p. 233.)	(None.)
1714	Aylesford (10th), Charles Daniel Finch-Knightley, b. 1886, s. 1941, m.	Lord Guernsey, b. 1918.
1937	Baldwin of Bewdley (2nd), Oliver Ridsdale Baldwin, b. 1899, s. 1947.	Hon. Windham B., b. 1904.
1922	Balfour (3rd) Robert Arthur Lytton Balfour, b. 1902, s. 1945, m.	Viscount Traprain, b. 1925.
1800	Bandon (5th), Percy Ronald Gardner Bernard, C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., b. 1904, s. 1924, m.	Maj. Hon. Charles B. A. B. b. 1904 (Twin).
1772	Bathurst (8th), Henry Allen John Bathurst, b. 1927, s. 1943.	Hon. George B. B., b. 1929.
1919	Beatty (2nd), David Field Beatty, D.S.C., b. 1905, s. 1936, m.	Viscount Borodale, b. 1946.
1815	Beauchamp (8th), William Lygon, b. 1903, s. 1938, m.	Hon. Richard E. L., b. 1916.
1797 I.	Belmore (7th), Galbraith Armar Lowry-Corry, b. 1913, s. 1949, m.	Viscount Corry, b. 1951.
1739 I. }	Bessborough (1st), Vere Brabazon Ponsonby, P.C., G.C.M.G. (9th Irish Earl Bessborough), b. 1880, s. (Irish Earldom), 1920, m.	Viscount Duncannon, b. 1913.
1937* }	Birkenhead (2nd), Frederick Winston Furneaux Smith, b. 1907, s. 1930, m.	Viscount Furneaux, b. 1936.
1815	Bradford (5th), Orlando Bridgeman, b. 1873, s. 1915, m.	Viscount Newport, b. 1911.
1677 S. (R.)	Breadalbane and Holland (9th), Charles William Campbell, M.C., b. 1889, s. 1923, m.	Lord Glenorchy, b. 1919.
1469 S.	Buchan (15th), Ronald Douglas Stuart Mar Erskine, b. 1878, s. 1934.	Lord Erskine, b. 1865 (see p. 259).
1746	Buckinghamshire (8th), John Hampden Mercer-Henderson, b. 1906, s. 1930.	Arthur E. Hobart-Hampden, b. 1864.
1800	Cadogan (7th), William Gerald Charles Cadogan, M.C., b. 1914, s. 1933, m.	Viscount Chelsea, b. 1937.
1878	Cairns (5th), David Charles Cairns, b. 1909, s. 1946, m.	Viscount Garmoyle, b. 1939.
1543 S. (R.)	Caitness (19th), James Roderick Sinclair, C.B.E., D.S.O., b. 1906, s. 1947, m.	Lord Berriedale, b. 1948.

- Created.*
 1800 1. *Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.*
 Caledon (5th), Erik James Desmond Alexander, *b.* 1885, *s.* 1898.
- 1861 Carlisle (11th), George Josslyn L'Estrange Howard, *b.* 1895, *s.* 1912, *m.*
- 1793 Carnarvon (6th), Henry George Alfred Marius Victor Francis Herbert, *b.* 1898, *s.* 1923.
- 1748 1.* Carrick (8th), Theobald Walter Somerset Henry Butler (2nd U.K. Baron, Butler, 1912), *b.* 1903, *s.* 1931, *m.*
- 1800 1. Castle Stewart (7th), Arthur Stuart, M.C., *b.* 1889, *s.* 1921, *m.*
- 1814 Cathcart (6th), Alan Cathcart, D.S.O., M.C. (15th Scott. Baron, Cathcart), *b.* 1919, *s.* 1927, *m.*
- 1647 1. Cavan (12th), Michael Edward Oliver Lambart, *b.* 1911, *s.* 1950, *m.*
- 1827 Cawdor (5th), John Duncan Vaughan Campbell, T.D., *b.* 1900, *s.* 1914, *m.*
- 1801 Chichester (7th), John Nicholas Pelham, *b.* 1944, *s.* 1944, *M.*
- 1803 1.* Clancarty (6th), Richard Frederick John Donough Le Poer Trench (5th U.K. Visct. Clancarty, 1823), *b.* 1891, *s.* 1920, *m.*
- 1776 1.* Clanwilliam (6th), John Charles Edmund Carson Meade (4th U.K. Baron Clanwilliam, 1828), *b.* 1914, *s.* 1953, *m.*
- 1776 Clarendon (6th), George Herbert Hyde Villiers, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Royal Victorian Chain, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1914, *m.*
- 1620 1.* Cork & Orrery (1660), William Henry Dudley Boyle, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (12th Irish Earl and 8th Brit. Baron, Boyle of Marston, 1711), Admiral of the Fleet, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1934, *m.*
- 1850 Cottenham (7th), John Digby Thomas Pepys, *b.* 1907, *s.* 1943, *m.*
- 1762 1.* Coughton (7th), James Richard Neville Stopford, O.B.E. (6th Brit. Baron, Saltersford, 1796), *b.* 1877, *s.* 1933, *m.*
- 1697 Coventry (11th), George William Coventry, *b.* 1934, *s.* 1940, *M.*
- 1857 Cowley (4th), Christian Arthur Wellesley, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1919, *m.*
- 1892 Cranbrook (4th), John David Gathorne-Hardy, *b.* 1900, *s.* 1915, *m.*
- 1801 Craven (6th), William Robert Bradley Craven, *b.* 1917, *s.* 1932, *m.*
- 1398 S.* Crawford (28th) and Balcarres (11th), David Alexander Robert Lindsay, G.B.E. (Premier Earl on Union Roll and 4th U.K. Baron, Wigan, 1826), *b.* 1900, *s.* 1940, *m.*
- 1901 Cromer (3rd), George Rowland Stanley Baring, M.B.E., *b.* 1918, *s.* 1953, *m.*
- 1633 S.* Dalhousie (16th) Simon Ramsay, M.C. (4th U.K. Baron, Ramsay, 1875), *b.* 1914, *s.* 1950, *m.*
- 1725 1.* Darnley (9th), Esmé Ivo Bligh (18th English Baron, Clifton of Leighton Bromswood, 1608), *b.* 1886, *s.* 1927, *m.*
- 1711 Dartmouth (7th), William Legge, G.C.V.O., V.D., T.D., *b.* 1881, *s.* 1936, *m.*
- 1761 De La Warr (9th), Herbrand Edward Dundonald Brassey Sackville, P.C., *b.* 1900, *s.* 1915, *m.*
- 1622 Denbigh (10th) and Desmond (9th), William Rudolph Stephen Feilding (9th Irish Earl, Desmond, 1622), *b.* 1912, *s.* 1939, *m.*
- 1485 Derby (18th) Edward John Stanley, M.C., *b.* 1918, *s.* 1948, *m.*
- 1553 Devon (17th), Charles Christopher Courtenay, *b.* 1916, *s.* 1935, *m.*
- 1800 1.* Donoughmore (7th), John Michael Henry Hely-Hutchinson. (7th U.K. Visct. Hutchinson, 1821), *b.* 1902, *s.* 1948, *m.*
- 1661 (R.) Drogheda (10th), Henry Charles Ponsonby Moore, P.C., K.C.M.G., *b.* 1884, *s.* 1908, *m.*
- 1837 Ducie (6th), Basil Howard Moreton, *b.* 1917, *s.* 1952, *m.*
- 1860 Dudley (3rd), William Humble Eric Ward, M.C., T.D., *b.* 1894, *s.* 1932, *m.*
- 1660 S. Dundee (10th), Henry James Scrymgeour Wedderburn, *b.* 1902, *s.* 1924 (claim admitted, 1953), *m.* Hereditary Standard Bearer.
- 1669 S. (R.) Dundonald (13th), Thomas Hesketh Douglas Blair Cochrane, *b.* 1886, *s.* 1935.
- 1686 S.* Dunmore (8th), Alexander Edward Murray, T.F.F., D.S.O., M.V.O. (3rd U.K. Baron, Dunmore, 1831), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1907, *m.*
- 1822 1. Dunraven and Mount Ardy (6th), Richard Southwell Windham Robert Wyndham-Quin, C.B., C.B.E., M.C., *b.* 1887, *s.* 1952, *m.*
- 1833 Durham (5th), John Frederick Lambton, *b.* 1884, *s.* 1929, *m.*
- 1837 Effingham (6th), Mowbray Henry Gordon Howard, *b.* 1905, *s.* 1946.
- 1507 S. 1. Elington (17th) & (8th) Winton (1600), Archibald William Alexander (1859)* } Montgomerie (5th U.K. Earl Winton, 1859), *b.* 1914, *s.* 1945, *m.*
- 1733 1.* Egmont (11th), Frederick George Moore Perceval (9th Brit. Baron, Lovel & Holland, 1762), *b.* 1914, *s.* 1932, *m.*
- 1821 Eldon (4th), John Scott, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1899, *s.* 1926, *m.*
- 1633 1.* Elgin (10th) & Kincardine (14th) (1647), Edward James Bruce, K.T., C.M.G., T.D. (and U.K. Baron, Elgin, 1849), *b.* 1881, *s.* 1917, *m.*
- Eldest Son or Heir.*
 Lt.-Col. Hon. Herbrand A. D.S.O., *b.* 1888.
 Viscount Morpeth, M.C., *b.* 1923.
 Lord Porchester, *b.* 1924.
 Viscount Ikerrin, *b.* 1931.
 Viscount Stuart, *b.* 1928.
 Lord Greenock, *b.* 1952.
 Oliver F. W. L., *b.* 1895.
 Viscount Emlyn, *b.* 1932.
 Anthony G. P., *b.* 1911.
 Hon. Greville S. R. Le P. T., *b.* 1902.
 Adm. Hon. Sir Herbert Meade - Featherstonhaugh, G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., *b.* 1875.
 Lord Hyde, *b.* 1933.
 Hon. Frederick John B., *b.* 1875.
 Viscount Crowhurst, *b.* 1948.
 Viscount Stopford, O.B.E., *b.* 1908.
 Hon. John C., *b.* 1903.
 Viscount Dangan, *b.* 1921.
 Lord Medway, *b.* 1933.
 Hon. Rupert C., O.B.E., *b.* 1870.
 Lord Baniel, *b.* 1927.
 Viscount Errington, *b.* 1946.
 Lord Ramsay, *b.* 1948.
 Lord Clifton, *b.* 1915.
 Com. Hon. Humphry L., C.V.O., D.S.O., R.N., *b.* 1888.
 Lord Buckhurst, *b.* 1921.
 Viscount Feilding, *b.* 1943.
 Hon. Richard S., M.P., *b.* 1920.
 Lord Courtenay, *b.* 1942.
 Viscount Suirdale, *b.* 1927.
 Viscount Moore, O.B.E., *b.* 1910.
 Lord Moreton, *b.* 1951.
 Viscount Ednam, *b.* 1920.
 Lord Scrymgeour, *b.* 1949.
 Ian D. L. C., *b.* 1918.
 Viscount Fincastle, *b.* 1939.
 Viscount Adare, *b.* 1939.
 Viscount Lambton, M.P., *b.* 1922.
 Hon. John A.F.C. H., *b.* 1907.
 Lord Montgomerie, *b.* 1939.
 Viscount Perceval, *b.* 1934.
 Viscount Encombe, *b.* 1937.
 Lord Bruce, *b.* 1924.

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1846	Ellesmere (5th), John Sutherland Egerton, b. 1915, s. 1944, m.	Cyril R. E., o. 1905.
1789f.*	Enniskillen (5th), John Henry Michael Cole, C.M.G. (3rd U.K. Baron, Grinstead, 1815), b. 1876, s. 1924, m.	Viscount Cole, b. 1921.
1789f.*	Erne (6th), Henry George Victor John Crichton (3rd U.K. Baron, Fermanagh, 1876), b. 1937, s. 1940, M.	David G. C., b. 1914.
1661	Essex (8th), Algernon George de Vere Capell, b. 1884, s. 1916, m.	Viscount Malden, T.D., b. 1906.
1711	* <i>Ferrers</i> (12th), Robert Walter Shirley, b. 1894, s. 1937, m.	Viscount Tamworth, b. 1929.
1868	<i>Feversham</i> (3rd), Charles William Slingsby Duncombe, D.S.O., T.D. (6th U.K. Baron <i>Feversham</i> , 1826), b. 1906, s. 1916, m.	(None to Earldom), to Barony, Charles A. P. Duncombe-Anderson, b. 1945.
1628f.*	<i>Fingall</i> (12th), Oliver James Horace Plunkett, M.C. (5th U.K. Baron, <i>Fingall</i> , 1831), b. 1896, s. 1929, m.	(None.)
1746*	* <i>Fitzwilliam</i> (10th) William Thomas George Wentworth-Fitzwilliam (10th Irish Earl, <i>Fitzwilliam</i> , 1716), b. 1904, s. 1952.	(None.)
1789	* <i>Fortescue</i> (5th), Hugh William Fortescue, K.G., P.C., C.B., O.B.E., M.C., b. 1888, s. 1932, m.	Hon. Denzil F., M.C., T.D., b. 1893.
1841	Gainsborough (5th), Anthony Gerard Edward Noel, b. 1923, s. 1927, m.	Viscount Campden, b. 1950.
1623s.*	Galloway (12th), Randolph Algernon Ronald Stewart (5th Brit. Baron, <i>Stewart of Garlies</i> , 1796), b. 1892, s. 1920, m.	Lord Garlies, b. 1923.
1703s.*	Glasgow (8th), Patrick James Boyle, D.S.O. (2nd U.K. Baron, <i>Fairlie</i> , 1897), b. 1874, s. 1915, m.	Capt. Viscount Kelburn, D.S.C., R.N., b. 1910.
1806f.*	Gosford (5th), Archibald Charles Montagu Brabazon Acheson, M.C. (3rd U.K. Baron, <i>Worlingham</i> , 1835), b. 1877, s. 1922, m.	Viscount Acheson, O.B.E., b. 1911.
1945	Gowrie (1st), Alexander Gore Arkwright Hore-Ruthven, P.C. G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., b. 1872, m.	Viscount Ruthven of Canberra, b. 1939.
1684 L*	Granard (9th) Arthur Patrick Hastings Forbes, A.F.C. (4th U. K. Baron, <i>Granard</i> , 1806), b. 1915, s. 1948, m.	Hon. John F., b. 1920.
1833	* <i>Granville</i> (5th), Granville James Leveson-Gower, M.C., b. 1918, s. 1953.	(None.)
1800	* <i>Grey</i> (5th), Charles Robert Grey, b. 1879, s. 1917, m.	George A. G., b. 1885.
1752	Guilford (9th), Edward Francis North, b. 1933, s. 1949, M.	Hon. John M.W. N., b. 1905.
1619 S.(R.)	Haddington (12th), George Baillie-Hamilton, K.T., M.C., T.D., b. 1894, s. 1917, m.	Lord Binning, b. 1941.
1919	* <i>Haig</i> (2nd), George Alexander Eugene Douglas Haig, b. 1918, s. 1928.	(None.)
1944	Halifax (1st), Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, K.G., P.C., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., T.D., D.C.L. (3rd U.K. Viscount, <i>Halifax</i> , 1866), b. 1881, m.	Lord Irwin, b. 1912.
1898	Halshury (3rd), John Anthony Hardinge Giffard, b. 1908, s. 1943, m.	Viscount Tiverton, b. 1934.
1754	Hardwicke (9th), Philip Grantham Yorke, b. 1906, s. 1936, m.	Viscount Royston, b. 1938.
1812	Harcwood (7th), George Henry Hubert Lascelles, b. 1923, s. 1947, m. (See also p. 236.)	Viscount Lascelles, b. 1950.
1742	Harrington (11th), William Henry Leicester Stanhope, b. 1922, s. 1929, m.	Viscount Petersham, b. 1945.
1809	Harrowby (5th), John Herbert Dudley Ryder, b. 1864, s. 1900, m.	Viscount Sandon, b. 1892.
1604s.*	Home (14th), Alexander Frederick Douglas-Home, P.C., (4th U.K. Baron, <i>Douglas</i> , 1875), b. 1903, s. 1951, m.	Lord Dunglass, b. 1943.
1821	* <i>Howe</i> (5th), Francis Richard Henry Penn Curzon, P.C., C.B.E., V.D., b. 1884, s. 1929, m.	Viscount Curzon, b. 1908.
1529	Huntingdon (15th), Francis John Clarence Westenra Plantagenet Hastings, b. 1901, s. 1939, m.	David F. G. H., b. 1909.
1885	Idesleigh (3rd), Henry Stafford Northcote, b. 1901, s. 1927, m.	Viscount St. Cyres, b. 1932.
1750	Ilchester (6th), Giles Stephen Holland Fox-Strangways, G.B.E., b. 1874, s. 1905, m.	Lord Stavordale, b. 1905.
1920	Inchape (3rd), Kenneth James William Mackay, b. 1917, s. 1939, m.	Viscount Glenapp, b. 1943.
1919	Iveagh (2nd), Rupert Edward Cecil Lee Guinness, C.B., C.M.G., b. 1874, s. 1927, m.	Viscount Elveden, b. 1937.
1825	* <i>Jellicoe</i> (2nd), George Patrick John Rushworth Jellicoe, D.S.O., M.C. (2nd U.K. Viscount <i>Jellicoe</i>), b. 1918, s. 1935, m.	Viscount Brocas, b. 1950.
1697	Jersey (9th), George Francis Child-Villiers (12th Irish Visct., <i>Grandison</i> , 1620), b. 1910, s. 1923, m.	Viscount Villiers, b. 1948.
1951	* <i>Jowitt</i> (1st), William Allen Jowitt, P.C., b. 1885, m.	(None.)
1822 I. (R.)	Kilmorey (4th), Francis Charles Adelbert Henry Needham, P.C. (N.I.), O.B.E., V.D., b. 1883, s. 1915, m.	Hon. Francis Edward N., M.V.O., b. 1886.
1866	Kimberley (4th), John Wodehouse, b. 1924, s. 1941.	Lord Wodehouse, b. 1951.
1768 I.	Kington (11th), Barclay Robert Edwin King-Tenison, b. 1943, s. 1948, M.	Capt. R. D. King-Harman, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N., b. 1891.
1633s.*	Kinnoull (15th), Arthur William George Patrick Hay (9th Brit. Baron, <i>Hay of Pedwardine</i> , 1711), b. 1935, s. 1938, M.	George V. Hay-Drummond, b. 1910.
1677s.*	Kintore (10th), Arthur George Keith-Falconer (4th U.K. Baron, <i>Kintore</i> , 1838), b. 1879, s. 1930, m.	To Earldom, Sydney, Viscountess Stonehaven, b. 1874; to U.K. Barony, A.W. K.-F., T.D., b. 1888.
1914	* <i>Kitchener of Khairoum</i> (3rd), Henry Herbert Kitchener, b. 1919, s. 1937.	Hon. Charles E. K., b. 1920.

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1756 I.	Lanesborough (9th), Denis Anthony Brian Butler, b. 1918, s. 1950, m.	Lt. Comdr. Terence B. J. D. B., b. 1913. Patrick F. M., M.P., b. 1911.
1624 S.	Lauderdale (16th), Rev. Alfred Sydney Frederick Maitland, b. 1904, s. 1953, m.	Anthony L. C., b. 1909.
1837	Leicester (5th), Thomas William Edward Coke, M.V.O., b. 1908, s. 1949, m.	Hon. George L.-M., b. 1924 (Twin). Viscount Anson, b. 1917. Viscount Glentworth, b. 1930. Viscount Garnock, b. 1925.
1641 S.	Leven (14th) & (13th) Melville (1690), Alexander Robert Leslie-Melville, b. 1924, s. 1947, m.	Hon. A. M. B., D.S.O., M.C., b. 1886. Viscount Vaughan, b. 1918.
1831	Lichfield (4th), Thomas Edward Anson, b. 1883, s. 1918, m.	Hon. Richard G. H., b. 1907. Hon. Robert F., b. 1887.
1803 I.*	Limerick (5th), Edmund Colquhoun Pery, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., T.D. (4th U.K. Baron, Foxford, 1815), b. 1888, s. 1929, m.	Viscount Gwynne, b. 1921. Lord Pakenham, b. 1903 (see p. 264). Viscount Lowther, b. 1949. Viscount Ockham, b. 1951.
1633 S. (R.)	Lindsay (13th), William Tucker Lindesay-Bethune, b. 1901, s. 1943, m.	Lord Bingham, b. 1934.
1626	Lindsey (13th) and Abingdon (8th) (1682), Montagu Henry Edmund Cecil Bertie, b. 1887, s. 1928, m.	Viscount Knebworth, b. 1950. Viscount Parker, b. 1914.
1776 I.	Lisburne (7th), Ernest Edmund Henry Malet Vaughan, b. 1892, s. 1899, m.	Viscount FitzHarris, b. 1946. Viscount Stormont, b. 1930.
1822 I.*	Listowel (5th), William Francis Hare, P.C. (3rd U.K. Baron, Hare, 1869), b. 1906, s. 1931, m.	(None.) Mrs. J. H. Lane, b. 1853.
1905	Liverpool (3rd), Gerald William Frederick Savile Foljambe, D.S.O., b. 1878, s. 1941, m.	Lord Erskine, b. 1921.
1945	Lloyd George of Dwyfor (2nd), Richard Lloyd George, b. 1889, s. 1945, m.	Hon. Bryan L. B., b. 1897. Lord Ardee, b. 1941.
1785 I.*	Longford (6th), Edward Arthur Henry Pakenham (8th U.K. Baron, Stichester, 1821), b. 1902, s. 1915, m.	Viscount Pollington, b. 1931. (None to Earldom), to Irish Viscountcy. W. J. H. B., O.B.E., b. 1874. Viscount Melgund, b. 1928.
1807	Lonsdale (7th), James Hugh William Lowther, b. 1922, s. 1953, m.	Lord Doune, b. 1923.
1838	Lovelace (4th), Peter Malcolm King (11th British Baron King, 1725), b. 1905, s. 1929, m.	Hon. John H. P., b. 1886. Hon. Charles D., b. 1881. Baroness Brabourne, b. 1924 (see pp. 234 and 257).
1795 I.*	Lucan (6th), George Charles Patrick Bingham, M.C. (2nd U.K. Baron, Bingham, 1934), b. 1898, s. 1949, m.	Edward P. E., b. 1903.
1880	Lytton (4th), Noel Anthony Scawen Lytton, b. 1900, s. 1951, m.	Edward C. FitzC., b. 1893.
1721	Macclesfield (7th), George Loveden William Henry Parker, b. 1888, s. 1896, m.	Hon. Henry E. J. H. N., b. 1894. Viscount Glandine, b. 1939.
1800	Malmesbury (6th), William James Harris, T.D., b. 1907, s. 1950, m.	Viscount Somerton, b. 1945. John Douglas C., b. 1893.
1776 &	1792 Mansfield (7th), Mungo David Malcolm Murray (13th Scott Visct., Stormont, 1821), b. 1900, s. 1935, m.	Viscount Cranley, b. 1938.
1806	Manvers (6th), Gervas Evelyn Pierrepont, M.C., b. 1881, s. 1940, m.	L. A. Fitz M., b. 1867. Viscount Asquith of Morley, b. 1952.
1404 S.	Mar (33rd), Lionel Walter Young Erskine (Premier Earl of Scotland) b. 1891, s. 1932.	
1565 S.	Mar (12th) & (13th) Kellie (1616), Walter John Francis Erskine, K.T., T.D., b. 1865, s. 1888, m.	
1785 I.	Mayo (9th), Ulick Henry Bourke, b. 1890, s. 1939, m.	
1627 I.*	Meath (14th), Anthony Windham Normand Brabazon (5th U.K. Baron, Chaworth, 1831), b. 1910, s. 1949, m.	
1766 I.	Mexborough (7th), John Raphael Wentworth Savile, b. 1906, s. 1945, m.	
1920	Middleton (2nd), George St. John Brodrick, M.C. (10th Irish Viscount Middleton, 1717), b. 1888, s. 1942, m.	
1813	Minto (5th), Victor Gilbert Lariston Garnet Elliot-Murray-Kynynmound, b. 1891, s. 1914, m.	
1562 S.*	Moray (19th) (Archibald) John Morton Stuart (11th Brit. Baron, Stuart of Castle Stuart, 1796), b. 1894, s. 1943, m.	
1815	Morley (5th), Montagu Brownlow Parker, b. 1878, s. 1951.	
1458 S.	Morion (21st), Sholto Charles John Hay Douglas, b. 1907, s. 1935.	
1947	Mountbatten of Burma (1st), Louis Francis Albert Victor Nicholas Mountbatten, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.F., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O., b. 1900, m. (Personal A.D.C. to be Queen). (See also p. 234.)	
1789	Mouni Edcumbe (6th), Kenelm William Edward Edcumbe, T.D., b. 1873, s. 1944, m.	
1831	Munster (5th), Geoffrey William Richard Hugh FitzClarence, b. 1906, s. 1928, m.	
1805	Nelson (6th), Albert Francis Joseph Horatio Nelson, b. 1890, s. 1951, m.	
1827 I.	Norbury (5th), Ronald Ian Montagu Graham-Toler, b. 1893, s. 1943, m.	
1806 I.*	Normanton (5th), Edward John Sidney Christian Welbore Ellis Agar (3rd U.K. Baron, Somerton, 1873), b. 1910, s. 1933, m.	
1647 S.	Northesk (11th), David Ludovic George Hopetoun Carnegie, b. 1901, s. 1921, m.	
1801	Onslow (6th), William Arthur Bampfylde Onslow, M.C., b. 1913, s. 1945, m.	
1696 S.	Orkney (8th), Cecil O'Bryen FitzMaurice, b. 1919, s. 1951.	
1925	Oxford & Asquith (2nd), Julian Edward George Asquith, b. 1916, s. 1928, m.	

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1929	^o Peel (2nd), Arthur William Ashton Peel (3rd U.K. Viscount Peel, 1895), b. 1901, s. 1937, m.	Viscount Clanfield, b. 1947.
1551	Pembroke (15th) & (12th) Montgomery (1605), Reginald Herbert, M.V.O., b. 1880, s. 1913, m.	Lord Herbert, C.V.O., b. 1906.
1605 S.(R.)	Perth (17th), John David Drummond, b. 1907, s. 1951, m.	Viscount Strathallan, b. 1935.
1905	Plymouth (3rd), Other Robert Ivor Windsor-Clive, b. 1923, s. 1943, m.	Viscount Windsor, b. 1951.
1785 I.	Portarlington (6th), Lionel Arthur Henry Seymour Dawson-Damer, b. 1883, s. 1900, m.	Viscount Carlow, b. 1938.
1743	Portsmouth (9th), Gerard Vernon Wallop, b. 1898, s. 1943, m.	Viscount Lymington, b. 1923.
1706	^o Poulett (8th), George Amias Fitzwarrine Poulett, b. 1909, s. 1918, m.	(None.)
1804	Powis (5th), Edward Robert Henry Herbert, C.B.E., T.D. (6th Irish Baron, Clive, 1762), b. 1889, s. 1952, m.	Christian V. C. H., b. 1904.
1765	Raador (7th) William Pleydell-Bouverie, K.C.V.O., b. 1895, s. 1930, m.	Viscount Folkestone, b. 1927.
1831 I.*	Ranfurly (6th), Thomas Daniel Knox (7th U.K. Baron, Ranfurly, 1826), b. 1913, s. 1933, m.	Capt. John N. K., R.N., b. 1890.
1771 I.(R.)	Roden (8th), Robert Soame Jocelyn, b. 1883, s. 1915, m.	Viscount Jocelyn, b. 1909.
1801	Romney (6th), Charles Marsham, b. 1892, s. 1933, m.	Michael H. M., b. 1910.
1703 S.*	Rosebery (6th), Albert Edward Harry Mayer Archibald Primrose, P.C., K.T., D.S.O., M.C. (2nd U.K. Earl of Midlothian, 1911), b. 1882, s. 1929, m.	Lord Primrose, b. 1929.
1806 I.	Rosse (6th), Laurence Michael Harvey Parsons, M.B.E., b. 1906, s. 1918, m.	Lord Oxmantown, b. 1936.
1801	Rosslyn (6th), Anthony Hugh Francis Harry St. Clair-Erskine, b. 1917, s. 1939.	Hon. James St. C.-E., M.C., b. 1909.
1457 S.(R.)	Roths (20th), Malcolm George Dyer Edwardes Leslie, b. 1902, s. 1927, m.	Lord Leslie, b. 1932.
1861	^o Russell (3rd), Bertrand Arthur William Russell, O.M., F.R.S., b. 1872, s. 1931, m.	Viscount Amberley, b. 1921.
1915	St. Aldwyn (2nd), Michael John Hicks-Beach, T.D., b. 1912, s. 1916, m.	Viscount Quenington, b. 1950.
1815	St. Germans (8th), Montague Charles Eliot, K.C.V.O., O.B.E., b. 1870, s. 1942, m.	Lord Eliot, b. 1914.
1660	Sandwich (9th), George Charles Montagu, b. 1874, s. 1916, m.	Viscount Hinchingbrooke, M.P., b. 1906.
1690	Scarborough (11th), (Lawrence) Roger Lumley, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., T.D. (12th Irish Visct., Lumley, 1628), b. 1896, s. 1945, m. (Lord Chamberlain).	Viscount Lumley, b. 1932.
1771 I.*	Sefton (7th), Hugh William Osbert Molyneux (6th U.K. Baron, Sefton, 1831), b. 1898, s. 1930, m.	Major Hon. Sir Richard M., K.C.V.O., b. 1873.
1882	Selborne (3rd), Roundell Cecil Palmer, P.C., C.H., b. 1887, s. 1942, m.	Viscount Wolmer, b. 1940.
1646 S.(R.)	Selkirk (7th) (George) Nigel Douglas-Hamilton, O.B.E., A.F.C., b. 1906, s. 1940, m.	Lord Malcolm, D.-H., O.B.E., D.F.C., M.P., b. 1909.
1672	Shaftesbury (9th), Anthony Ashley-Cooper, K.P., P.C., G.C.V.O., C.B.E., b. 1869, s. 1886, m.	Lord Ashley, b. 1938.
1756 I.*	Shannon (8th), Robert Henry Boyle (7th Brit. Bn., Carleton, 1786), b. 1900, s. 1917, m.	Viscount Boyle, b. 1924.
1442	Shrewsbury (21st) & ^o Talbot (1784), John George Charles Henry Alton Alexander Chetwynd Chetwynd-Talbot (Premier Earl of England and Ireland, 21st Irish Earl, Waterford, 1446), b. 1914, s. 1921, m.	Viscount Ingestre, b. 1952.
1880	^o Sondes (4th), George Henry Milles-Lade, b. 1914, s. 1941, m.	Viscount Throwley, b. 1940.
1633 S.*	Southesk (11th), Charles Alexander Carnegie, K.C.V.O. (3rd U.K. Baron, Balninhart, 1869), b. 1893, s. 1941, m.	Lord Carnegie, b. 1929 (see p. 235).
1765	^o Spencer (7th), Albert Edward John Spencer, T.D., b. 1892, s. 1922, m.	Viscount Althorp, b. 1924.
1703 S.*	Slair (12th), John James Dalrymple, K.T., D.S.O., (5th U.K. Baron, Oxenfoord, 1841), b. 1879, s. 1914, m.	Viscount Dalrymple, M.B.E., b. 1906.
1628	Stamford (10th), Roger Grey, b. 1896, s. 1910.	(None.)
1718	Stanhope (7th) James Richard Stanhope, K.G., P.C., D.S.O., M.C. (13th Earl of Chesterfield, 1628) (7th U.K. Viscount Stanhope of Mahon), b. 1880, s. (to Earldom of Stanhope), 1905 (to Earldom of Chesterfield), 1952, w.	None to Earldoms, to Viscountcy, Earl of Harrington, see p. 250.
1821	Stradbroke (4th), John Anthony Alexander Rous, b. 1903, s. 1947, m.	Hon. Keith R., b. 1907.
1847	Strafford (7th), Robert Cecil Byng, b. 1904, s. 1951, m.	Viscount Enfield, b. 1936.
1937	Strathmore (3rd), Timothy Patrick Bowes-Lyon (16th Scottish Earl, Strathmore & Kinghorne (1606), b. 1918, s. 1949.	Fergus M. C. B.-L., b. 1928.
1603	Suffolk (21st) & (14th) Berkshire (1626), Michael John James George Robert Howard, b. 1935, s. 1941, M.	Hon. Maurice H., b. 1936.
1714	Tankerville (8th), Charles Augustus Ker Bennet, b. 1897, s. 1931, m.	Lord Ossulston, b. 1921.
1822	^o Temple of Stowe (6th), Chandos Grenville Temple-Gore-Langton, b. 1909, s. 1940, m.	Hon. Ronald T.-G.-L., b. 1910.
1815	Verulam (5th), James Brabazon Grimston (9th Irish Visct., Grimston, 1719; 14th Scott. Baron, Forrester, 1633), b. 1910, s. 1949.	Hon. John G., M.P., b. 1912.
1729	^o Waldgrave (12th), Geoffrey Noel Waldgrave, b. 1905, s. 1936, m.	Viscount Chewton, b. 1912.

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1759	Warwick & °Brooke (1746), Charles Guy Fulke Greville (7th Earl Brooke & 7th Earl of Warwick), b. 1911, s. 1928.	Lord Brooke, b. 1934.
1947	°Wavell (2nd), Archibald John Arthur Wavell, M.C. (2nd U.K. Visc., Wavell, 1943), b. 1916, s. 1950.	(None.)
1633 S.*	Wemyss (12th) & (18th) March (1697), Francis David Charteris (5th U.K. Baron, Wemyss, 1821), b. 1912, s. 1937, m.	Lord Elcho, b. 1945.
1621 I.	Westmeath (12th), Gilbert Charles Nugent, b. 1880, s. 1933, m.	Lord Delvin, b. 1928.
1624	Westmorland (15th), David Anthony Thomas Fane, b. 1924, s. 1948, m.	Lord Burghersh, b. 1951.
1876	Wharfedale (4th), Alan James Montagu-Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, b. 1935, s. 1953, M.	Ralph Montagu - Stuart Wortley, b. 1897.
1793 I.	Wicklow (8th) William Cecil James Philip John Paul Forward-Howard, b. 1902, s. 1946.	Cecil A. F.-H., b. 1909.
1801	Wilton (7th), Seymour William Arthur John Egerton, b. 1921, s. 1927.	Lord Ebury, D.S.O., b. 1914 (see p. 259).
1628	Winchelsea (16th) & (11th) Nottingham (1681), Christopher Denis Stormont Finch-Hatton, b. 1936, s. 1950, M.	Hon. Robin H. F.-H., b. 1939.
1766 I.	°Winterton (6th), Edward Turnour, P.C., T.D., (1st U. K. Baron, Turnour, 1952), b. 1883, s. 1907, m.	(To Earldom), Gerard A. T., b. 1878.
1837	Yarborough (6th), Marcus Herbert Pelham, b. 1893, s. 1948, m.	Lord Worsley, b. 1920.
1922	Ypres (2nd), John Richard Lowndes French, b. 1881, s. 1925, m.	Viscount French, b. 1921.

VISCOUNTS

	Style (see footnote, p. 274), The Right Hon. the Viscount —.	Addressed as, My Lord.
	The eldest sons of Viscounts and Barons have no distinctive title; they, as well as their brothers and sisters, are styled the Hon. Robert, Hon. Mary, &c.	
1945	Addison (2nd), Christopher Addison, b. 1904, s. 1951, m.	Hon. Michael A. b. 1914.
1946	Alanbrooke (1st), Alan Francis Brooke, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., O.M., D.S.O. Field Marshal, Constable of the Royal Palace and Fortress of London, Master Gunner of St. James's Park, b. 1883, m.	Hon. Thomas B., b. 1920.
1950	Alexander of Hillsborough (1st), Albert Victor Alexander, P.C., C.H., b. 1885, m.	(None.)
1919	Allenby (2nd), Dudley Jaffray Lynman Allenby, b. 1903, s. 1936, m.	Hon. Michael A., b. 1933.
1911	Allendale (2nd), Wentworth Henry Canning Beaumont, K.G., C.B., C.B.E., M.C., b. 1890, s. 1923, m.	Hon. Wentworth B., b. 1922.
1641 S.(R.)	Arbuthnott (14th), John Ogilvy Arbuthnott, b. 1882, s. 1920, m.	Maj.-Gen. Robert K. A., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., b. 1897.
1751 I.	Ashbrook (10th), Desmond Llowarch Edward Flower, M.B.E., b. 1905, s. 1936, m.	Hon. Michael F., b. 1935.
1917	Astor (3rd), William Waldorf Astor, b. 1907, s. 1952.	Hon. William W. A., b. 1951.
1781 I.	Bangor (7th), Edward Henry Harold Ward, b. 1905, s. 1950.	Hon. William M. D. W., b. 1948.
1720 I.*	Barrington (10th), William Reginald Shute Barrington (4th U.K. Baron Shute, 1880), b. 1873, s. 1933.	Hon. Bernard B., b. 1876.
1925	Beasted (3rd), Marcus Richard Samuel, T.D., b. 1909, s. 1948, m.	Hon. Peter S., M.C., b. 1921.
1918	Bertie of Thame (2nd), Vere Frederick Bertie, b. 1878, s. 1919, m.	(None.)
1935	Bledisloe (1st), Charles Bathurst, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.B.E., b. 1867, m.	Hon. Benjamin L. B., Q.C., b. 1899.
1712	Bolingbroke & St. John (6th), Vernon Henry St. John, b. 1896, s. 1899.	Capt. Geoffrey R. St. J., M.C., b. 1889.
1717 I.*	Boyne (10th), Gustavus Michael George Hamilton-Russell (4th U.K. Baron, Brancepeth, 1866), b. 1931, s. 1942.	Hon. Richard H.-R., D.S.O., b. 1909.
1952	Bracken (1st), Brendan Bracken, P.C., b. 1901.	(None.)
1929	Brenford (2nd), Richard Cecil Joynson Joynson-Hicks, b. 1896, s. 1932, m.	Hon. Lancelot W. J.-H., M.P., b. 1902.
1929	Bridgeman (2nd), Robert Clive Bridgeman, C.B., D.S.O., M.C., b. 1896, s. 1935, m.	Hon. Geoffrey B., M.C. b. 1898.
1868	Bridport (3rd), Rowland Arthur Herbert Nelson Hood (5th Duke of Brontë in Sicily and 5th Irish Baron, Bridport 1794), b. 1911, s. 1921, m.	Hon. Alexander N. H., b. 1948.
1952	Brookeborough (1st), Basil Stanlake Brooke, P.C., C.B.E., M.C., b. 1888, m.	Hon. John W. B., b. 1922.
1947	Bruce of Melbourne (1st), Stanley Melbourne Bruce, P.C., C.H., M.C., F.R.S., b. 1883, m.	(None.)
1932	Buckmaster (2nd), Owen Stanley Buckmaster, b. 1890, s. 1934.	Hon. Martin S. B., b. 1921.
1939	Caldecote (2nd), Robert Andrew Inskip, D.S.C., b. 1917, s. 1947, m.	Hon. Piers J. H. I., b. 1947.
1941	Camrose (1st), William Ewert Berry, b. 1879, m.	Hon. Seymour B., b. 1909.
1924	Cecil of Chelwood (1st) (Edgar Algernon) Robert Gascoyne-Cecil, P.C., Q.C., b. 1864, m.	(None.)
1916	Chapin (3rd), Anthony Freskyn Charles Hamby Chapin, b. 1906, s. 1949, m.	Hon. Niall G. C., b. 1908.
1665 I.	Charlemont (9th), Charles Edward St. George Caulfeild (13th Irish Baron, Caulfeild of Charlemont, 1620), b. 1887, s. 1949, m.	Harry F. St. G. C., b. 1881.
1921	Chelmsford (2nd), Andrew Charles Gerald Thesiger, b. 1903, s. 1933, m.	Hon. Frederic T., b. 1931.

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1717 i.	Chetwynd (9th), Adam Duncan Chetwynd, b. 1904, s. 1936, m.	Hon. Adam C., b. 1935.
1911	Chillston (2nd), Eric Alexander Akers-Douglas, b. 1910, s. 1947, m.	Hon. George A.-D., b. 1878.
1902	Churchill (3rd), Victor Alexander Spencer, b. 1890, s. 1934, w.	Hon. Victor George S., b. 1934.
1761 i.*	Clifden (7th), Francis Gerald Agar-Robartes, K.C.V.O. (7th Brit. Baron, Mendip, 1794), b. 1883, s. 1930.	Major Hon. Victor A.-R., M.C., b. 1887.
1718	Cobham (10th), Charles John Lyttelton (7th Irish Baron, Westcote, 1618), b. 1909, s. 1949, m.	Hon. John W. L. L., b. 1943.
1902	Colville of Culross (4th), John Mark Alexander Colville (13th Scott. Baron, Colville of Culross, 1604), b. 1933, s. 1945, M.	Hon. Charles A. C., b. 1935.
1827	Combermere (4th), Francis Lynch Wellington Stapleton-Cotton, b. 1887, s. 1898, m.	Hon. Michael S.-C., b. 1929.
1917	Cowdray (3rd), Wheetman John Churchill Pearson (3rd U.K. Baron, Cowdray, 1910), b. 1910, s. 1933, m.	Hon. Michael P., b. 1944.
1927	Craigavon (2nd), James Craig, b. 1906, s. 1940, m.	Hon. Janric C., b. 1944.
1886	Cross (3rd), Assheton Henry Cross, b. 1920, s. 1932, m.	(None.)
1946	Cunningham of Hyndhope (1st), Andrew Browne Cunningham, K.T., G.C.B., O.M., D.S.O., Admiral of the Fleet, b. 1883, m.	(None.)
1937	Davidson (1st), John Colin Campbell Davidson, P.C., G.C.V.O., C.H., C.B., b. 1889, m.	Hon. John A. D., b. 1928.
1776 i.(R.)	De Vespi (5th), Ivo Richard Vesey (6th Irish Baron, Knapton, 1750), b. 1881, s. 1903, m.	Hon. Osbert E. V., C.B.E., b. 1884.
1917	Devonport (2nd), Gerald Chester Kearley, b. 1890, s. 1934, m.	Hon. Terence K., b. 1944.
1622 i.	Dillon (20th), Michael Eric Dillon, b. 1911, s. 1946, m.	Hon. Charles D., b. 1945.
1785 i.	Doneraile (7th), Hugh St. Leger, b. 1869, s. 1941, m.	Algernon St. L., b. 1878.
1680 i.*	Downe (10th), Richard Dawnay, O.B.E. (3rd U.K. Baron, Dawnay, 1897), b. 1903, s. 1931, m.	Hon. John C. G. D., b. 1935.
1911	Elbank (3rd), Arthur Cecil Murray, C.M.G., D.S.O., (12th Scott. Bn., Elbank, 1643), b. 1879, s. 1951, w.	(To Barony), James A. F. C. Erskine-Murray, b. 1902.
1897	Escher (3rd), Oliver Sylvain Bialoi Brett, M.B.E., b. 1881, s. 1930, m.	Hon. Lionel B., b. 1913.
1816	Exmouth (9th) Pownoll Irving Edward Pellew, b. 1908, s. 1951, m.	Hon. Paul P., b. 1940.
1620 S.	Falkland (13th), Lucius Plantagenet Cary, O.B.E., b. 1880, s. 1922, m.	Master of Falkland, b. 1905.
1730	Falmouth (8th), Evelyn Hugh John Boscawen, b. 1887, s. 1918, m.	Hon. George H. B., b. 1919.
1921	Fitz Alan of Derwent (2nd), Henry Edmund Fitzalan-Howard, O.B.E., b. 1883, s. 1947, m.	(None.)
1918	Furness (2nd), William Anthony Furness, b. 1929, s. 1940.	(None.)
1720 i.*	Gage (6th), Henry Rainald Gage, K.C.V.O. (5th Brit. Baron, Gage, 1790), b. 1895, s. 1912, m.	Hon. George J. St. C. G., b. 1932.
1727 i.*	Galway (19th), Simon George Robert Monckton-Arundell (3rd U.K. Baron, Monckton, 1887), b. 1929, s. 1943, m.	William A. Monckton, b. 1894.
1478 i.*	Gormanston (17th), Jenico Nicholas Dudley Preston (Premier Viscount of Ireland; 5th U.K. Baron, Gormanston, 1868), b. 1939, s. 1940, M.	Hon. Robert Shaw-Preston, b. 1915.
1816 i.	Gort (7th), Standish Robert Gage Prendergast Vereker, M.C., b. 1888, s. 1946, m.	Standish H. P. V., D.C.M., b. 1878.
1900	Goschen (3rd), John Alexander Goschen, O.B.E., b. 1906, s. 1952, m.	Guy V. H. G., b. 1887.
1849	Gough (5th), Shane Hugh Maryon Gough, b. 1941, s. 1951, M.	Hon. Michael G. H. G., b. 1923.
1937	Greenwood (2nd), David Henry Hamar Greenwood, b. 1914, s. 1948.	Hon. Douglas M. H., b. 1945.
1831 i.	Guillamore (9th), Standish Bruce O'Grady, b. 1869, s. 1943.	Hon. W. G. Leonard H., M.D., b. 1913.
1929	Hailsham (2nd), Quintin McGarel Hogg, Q.C., b. 1907, s. 1950, m.	Hon. Richard S., b. 1937.
1946	Hall (1st), George Henry Hall, P.C., b. 1881, m.	Hon. Thomas H. B., C.M.G., b. 1900.
1891	Hambleton (4th) William Herbert Smith, b. 1930, s. 1948.	Hon. David P., b. 1946.
1884	Hampden (3rd), Thomas Walter Brand, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G. (25th Eng. Baron, Dacre, 1307), b. 1869, s. 1906, m.	Hon. Henry P., b. 1908.
1936	Hanworth (2nd), David Bertram Pollock, b. 1916, s. 1936, m.	(None.)
1791 i.	Harberton (8th), Ralph Legge Pomeroy, O.B.E., b. 1869, s. 1944, m.	Hon. Henry N. H., b. 1929.
1917	Harcourt (2nd), William Edward Harcourt, O.B.E., b. 1908, s. 1922, m.	Hon. Robert L. E. M., b. 1926.
1846	Hardinge (4th), Caryl Nicholas Charles Hardinge, M.B.E., b. 1905, s. 1924, m.	Rodney de B. D., b. 1904.
1793 i.	Hawarden (7th), Eustace Wyndham Maude, b. 1877, s. 1914, m.	(None.)
1550	Hereford (18th), Robert Milo Leicester Devereux (Premier Viscount of England), b. 1932, s. 1952.	Hon. Gerald C. H., b. 1904.
1940	Hewart (2nd), Hugh Vaughan Hewart, b. 1896, s. 1943.	Hon. Alexander L. H., b. 1914.
1842	Hill (6th), Charles Rowland Clegg-Hill, D.S.O., b. 1876, s. 1921, m.	Hon. Robert W. H., b. 1924.
1796	Hood (6th), Samuel Hood, C.M.G. (6th Irish Baron, Hood, 1782), b. 1910, s. 1933.	(None.)
1952	Hudson (1st), Robert Spear Hudson, P.C., C.H., b. 1886, m.	Hon. Lionel B., b. 1909.
1948	Hyndley (1st), John Scott Hindley, G.B.E., b. 1883, m.	Hon. David F. D. K., b. 1931.
1945	Kemsley (1st), James Gomer Berry, b. 1881, m.	Hon. Julian H.-H., b. 1920.
1911	Knollys (2nd), Edward George William Tyrwhitt Knollys, G.C.M.G., M.B.E., D.F.C., b. 1895, s. 1924, m.	
1895	Knutsford (4th), Thurstan Holland-Hibbert, b. 1888, s. 1935, m.	

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1945	Lambert (1st), George Lambert, P.C., b. 1866, m.	Hon. George L., M.P., b. 1909.
1922	Leverhulme (3rd), Philip William Bryce Lever, b. 1915, s. 1949, m.	(None.)
1781 I.	Liffjora (7th), Evelyn James Hewitt, D.S.O., b. 1880, s. 1925, m.	Alan W. W. H., b. 1900.
1921	Long (3rd) (Richard) Eric (Onslow) Long, T.D., b. 1892, s. 1944, m.	Hon. Richard L., b. 1929.
1945	Marchwood (1st), Frederick George Penny, K.C.V.O., b. 1876, m.	Hon. Peter G. P., M.B.E., b. 1912.
1942	Margesson (1st), Henry David Reginald Margesson, P.C., M.C., b. 1890.	Hon. Francis V. H. M., b. 1922.
1660 I.*	Massereene (12th) & (5th) Ferrard (1797), Algernon William John Clotworthy Skeffington, D.S.O. (5th U.K. Baron, Oriel, 1821), b. 1873, s. 1905, m.	Hon. John S., b. 1914.
1939	Maugham (1st), Frederick Herbert Maugham, P.C., LL.D., b. 1866, w.	Hon. Robert M., b. 1916.
1802	Melville (8th), Henry Charles Patric Brouncker Dundas, b. 1909, s. 1935.	Robert D., b. 1937.
1916	Mersey (2nd), Charles Clive Bigham, P.C., C.M.G., C.B.E., b. 1872, s. 1929, m.	Hon. Edward Clive B., b. 1906.
1716 I.	Molesworth (10th), Charles Richard Molesworth, b. 1869, s. 1947, m.	Hon. Richard M., b. 1907.
1801 I.*	Monck (6th), Henry Wyndham Stanley Monck (3rd U.K. Baron, Monck, 1866), b. 1905, s. 1927, m.	Son, b. 1953.
1935	Monsell (1st), Bolton Meredith Eyres-Monsell, P.C., G.B.E., b. 1881, m.	Hon. Graham E.-M., b. 1905.
1946	Montgomery of Alamein (1st), Bernard Law Montgomery, K.G., G.C.B., D.S.O., Field Marshal, b. 1887, w.	Hon. David M., b. 1928.
1550 I.*	Mountgarret (16th), Piers Henry Augustine Butler (3rd U.K. Baron, Mountgarret, 1911), b. 1903, s. 1918, m.	Hon. Richard H. B., b. 1936.
1952	Norwich (1st) Alfred Duff Cooper, P.C., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., b. 1890, m.	Hon. John J. C., b. 1929.
1938	Nuffield (1st), William Richard Morris, G.B.E., D.C.L., F.R.S., b. 1877, m.	(None.)
1946	Portal of Hungerford (1st), Charles Frederick Algernon Portal, K.G., G.C.B., O.M., D.S.O., M.C. (1st U.K. Baron Portal of Hungerford, 1945), Marshal of the Royal Air Force, b. 1893, m.	Hon. Rosemary Anne P., b. 1923 (to Baroncy only).
1873	Portman (8th) Gerald William Berkeley Portman, b. 1903, s. 1948, m.	Hon. Michael B. P., b. 1906.
1743 I.*	Powerscourt (9th) Mervyn Patrick Wingfield, (3rd U.K. Baron, Powerscourt, 1885), b. 1905, s. 1947, m.	Hon. Mervyn W., b. 1935.
1900	Ridley (3rd), Matthew White Ridley, C.B.E., b. 1902, s. 1916, m.	Hon. Matthew W. R., b. 1925.
1919	Rothermere (2nd), Esmond Cecil Harmsworth, b. 1898, s. 1940.	Hon. Vere H., b. 1925.
1951	Ruffide (1st), Douglas Clifton Brown, P.C., b. 1879, m.	(None.)
1937	Runciman of Doxford (2nd), Walter Leslie Runciman, O.B.E., A.F.C. (3rd U.K. Baron, Runciman, 1933), b. 1900, s. 1949, m.	Hon. Walter G. R., b. 1934.
1918	St. Davids (2nd), Jestyne Reginald Austen Plantagenet Philipps, b. 1917, s. 1938, m.	Hon. Colwyn P., b. 1939.
1801	St. Vincent (7th), Ronald George James Jervis, b. 1905, s. 1940, m.	Hon. Edward R. J. J., b. 1951.
1937	Samuel (1st), Herbert Louis Samuel, P.C., G.C.B., G.B.E., b. 1870, m.	Hon. Edwin H. S., C.M.G., b. 1898.
1911	Scarsdale (2nd), Richard Nathaniel Curzon, T.D. (6th Brit. Baron, Scarsdale, 1761), b. 1898, s. 1925, m.	Francis J. N. C., b. 1924.
1905	Selby (3rd), Thomas Sutton Evelyn Gully, b. 1911, s. 1923, m.	Hon. Michael G., b. 1942.
1805	Sidmouth (6th), Raymond Anthony Addington, b. 1887, s. 1953, m.	Hon. John T. A., b. 1914.
1940	Simon (1st), John Allebrook Simon, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., O.B.E., Q.C., b. 1873, m.	Hon. John G. S., C.M.G., b. 1902.
1776 I.	Southwell (6th), Robert Arthur William Joseph Southwell, b. 1898, s. 1944, m.	Hon. Piers A. J. S., b. 1930.
1942	Stansgate (1st), William Wedgwood Benn, P.C., D.S.O., D.F.C., b. 1877, m.	Hon. Anthony N. W. B., M.P., b. 1925.
1938	Stonehaven (2nd), (James) Ian Baird, b. 1908, s. 1941, m.	Hon. Michael B., b. 1937.
1935	Swinton (1st), Philip Cunliffe-Lister, P.C., G.B.E., C.H., M.C., b. 1884, m.	David C.-L., b. 1937.
1806 I.	Templetown (5th), Henry Augustus George Mountjoy Heneage Upton, b. 1894, s. 1939, m.	Hon. Henry U., b. 1917.
1944	Templewood (1st), Samuel John Gurney Hoare, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.B.E., C.M.G., b. 1880, m.	(None.)
1952	Thurso (1st), Archibald Henry Macdonald Sinclair, P.C., K.T., C.M.G., b. 1890, m.	Hon. Robin M. S., b. 1922.
1721	Torrington (10th), Arthur Stanley Byng, D.C.M., b. 1876, s. 1944.	Timothy H. St. G. B., b. 1943.
1936	Trenchard (1st), Hugh Montague Trenchard, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., Marshal of the Royal Air Force, b. 1873, m.	Hon. Thomas T., M.C. b. 1923.
1921	Ullswater (2nd), Nicholas James Christopher Lowther, b. 1942, s. 1949, m.	Hon. Arthur J. B. L., b. 1888.
1952	Waverley (1st), John Anderson, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., LL.D., F.R.S., b. 1882, m.	Hon. David A. P. A., b. 1911.
1938	Weir (1st), William Douglas Weir, P.C., G.C.B., D.Sc., LL.D., b. 1877, m.	Hon. Kenneth W., C.B.E., b. 1905.
1918	Wimborne (2nd), Ivor Grosvenor Guest, O.B.E. (3rd U.K. Baron, Wimborne, 1880), b. 1903, s. 1939, m.	Hon. Ivor G., b. 1939.
1953	Woolton (1st), Frederick James Marquis, P.C., C.H., b. 1883, m.	Hon. Roger M., b. 1922.
1923	Younger of Leckie (3rd), Edward George Younger, O.B.E., T.D., b. 1906, s. 1946, m.	Hon. George Y., b. 1931.



BISHOPS

Style, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of —. Addressed as, My Lord.
[Those marked * always sit—at of the others, except †Sodor and Man, by date.
those awaiting admission in order shown (in parentheses)].



Appld.		Entd. Lords.
1945	*London (112th), John William Charles Wand, P.C., D.D., b. 1885, cons. 1934, trans. 1943 and 1945	1945
1952	*Durham (88th), Arthur Michael Ramsey, D.D., b. 1904, cons. 1952	1952
1952	*Winchester (92nd), Alwyn Terrell Petre Williams, D.D., b. 1888, cons. 1939, trans. 1952	1939
1946	Bath & Wells (72nd), Harold William Bradfield, D.D., b. 1868, cons. 1946	1953
1953	Birmingham (4th), John Leonard Wilson, C.M.G., M.A., b. 1897, cons. 1941	(12)
1942	Buckburn (2nd), Wilfred Marcus Askwith, D.D., b. 1890, cons. 1942	1950
1931	Bradford (2nd), Alfred Walter Frank Blunt, D.D., b. 1879, cons. 1931	1939
1946	Bristol (51st), Frederic Arthur Cockin, D.D., b. 1888, cons. 1946	1953
1946	Carlisle (62nd), Thomas Bloomer, D.D., b. 1895, cons. 1946	1953
1951	Chelmsford (4th), Sherard Falkner Allison, D.D., b. 1907, cons. 1951	(10)
1939	Chester (36th), Douglas Henry Crick, D.D., b. 1885, cons. 1934, trans. 1939	1944
1929	Chichester (97th), George Kennedy Allen Bell, D.D., b. 1883, cons. 1929	1937
1942	Coventry (4th), Neville Vincent Gorton, D.D., b. 1888, cons. 1942	1952
1935	Derby (and), Alfred Edward John Rawlinson, D.D., b. 1884, cons. 1936	1941
1941	Ely (63rd), Harold Edward Wynn, D.D., b. 1889, cons. 1941	1947
1949	Exeter (67th), Robert Cecil Mortimer, D.D., b. 1902, cons. 1949	(4)
	Gloucester (vacant).	
1949	Guildford (3rd), Henry Colville Montgomery-Campbell, M.C., D.D., b. 1887, cons. 1940, trans. 1942 and 1949	(8)
1949	Hereford (101st), Tom Longworth, D.D. b. 1891, cons. 1939, trans. 1949	(5)
	Leicester (vacant).	
1953	Lichfield (95th), Arthur Stretton Reeve, M.A., b. 1907, cons. 1953	(13)
1947	Lincoln (67th), Maurice Henry Harland, D.D., b. 1896, cons. 1942, trans. 1947	(1)
1944	Liverpool (4th), Clifford Arthur Martin, D.D., b. 1895, cons. 1944	1953
1947	Manchester (7th), William Derrick Lindsay Greer, D.D., b. 1902, cons. 1947	(2)
1941	Newcastle (7th), Noel Baring Hudson, D.S.O., M.C., D.D., b. 1893, cons. 1931, trans. 1941	1949
1942	Norwich (67th), Percy Mark Herbert, D.D., b. 1885, cons. 1922, trans. 1927 and 1942	1934
1937	Oxford (37th), Kenneth Escott Kirk, D.D., b. 1886, cons. 1937	1943
1949	Peterborough (32nd) Spencer Stottisbury Gwatkin Leeson, D.D., b. 1893, cons. 1949	(7)
1949	Portsmouth (4th), William Lancelot Scott Fleming, D.D., b. 1906, cons. 1949	(6)
1946	Ripon (8th), George Armitage Chase, M.C., D.D., b. 1886, cons. 1946	1954
1940	Rochester (103rd), Christopher Maude Chavasse, O.B.E., M.C., T.D., D.D., b. 1884, cons. 1940	1945
1950	St. Albans (6th) Edward Michael Gresford Jones, D.D., b. 1901, cons. 1942, trans. 1950	(9)
	St. Edmundsbury & Ipswich (vacant).	
1949	Salisbury (98th), William Louis Anderson, D.S.C., D.D., b. 1892, cons. 1937, trans. 1942 and 1949	1949
1939	Sheffield (2nd), Leslie Stannard Hunter, D.C.L., b. 1890, cons. 1939	1944
1942	†Sodor & Man (74th), John Ralph Strickland Taylor, D.D., b. 1883, cons. 1942	
1942	Southwark (5th), Bertram Fitzgerald Simpson, M.C., D.D., b. 1883, cons. 1932, trans. 1942	1949
1941	Southwell (5th), Frank Russell Barry, D.S.O., D.D., b. 1890, cons. 1941	1949
1951	Truro (9th), Edmund Robert Morgan, M.A., b. 1888, cons. 1943, trans. 1951	(11)
1949	Wakefield (6th), Robert Plumpton Wilson, D.D., b. 1905, cons. 1949	(3)
1941	Worcester (108th), William Wilson Cash, D.S.O., O.B.E., D.D., b. 1880, cons. 1941	1949

BARONS

Style (see footnote, p. 274.) The Right Hon. the Lord —.
Addressed as, My Lord.



Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1911	Aberconway (3rd), Charles Melville McLaren, b. 1913, s. 1953, m.	Hon. Henry C. McL., b. 1948.
1873	Aberdare (3rd), Clarence Napier Bruce, C.B.E., b. 1885, s. 1929, w.	Hon. Morys G. B., b. 1919.
1835	Abinger (8th), James Richard Scarlett, b. 1914, s. 1943.	Hon. John S., b. 1926.
1869	Acton (3rd), John Emerich Henry Lyon-Dalberg-Acton, M.B.E., b. 1907, s. 1924, m.	Hon. Richard L.-D.-A., b. 1941.
1949	Adams (1st), John Jackson Adams, O.B.E., b. 1890, m.	(None.)
1887	Addington (3rd), John Gellibrand Hubbard, O.B.E., b. 1883, s. 1915.	Hon. Raymond H., b. 1884.
1921	Ailwyn (3rd), Eric William Edward Fellowes, b. 1887, s. 1936, m.	Hon. Carol A. F., b. 1896.
1907	Airedale (3rd) Roland Dudley Kitson, D.S.O., M.C., b. 1882, s. 1944, m.	Hon. Oliver Vandeleur-Kitson, b. 1915.
1896	Aldenharn (4th) and (2nd) Hunsdon of Hunsdon (1923), Walter Durant Gibbs, b. 1888, s. 1935 and 1939, m.	Hon. Antony G., b. 1922.
1902	Allerton (3rd), George William Lawies Jackson, b. 1903, s. 1925, m.	Hon. Edward L. J., b. 1928.
1934	Alness (1st), Robert Munro, P.C., G.B.E., LL.D., b. 1868, m.	(None.)
1945	Altrincham (1st), Edward William Macleay Grigg, P.C., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C., b. 1879, m.	Hon. John E. P. G., b. 1924.
1929	Alvingham (1st), Robert Daniel Thwaites Yerburch, b. 1889, m.	Hon. Robert Y., b. 1926.
1892	Amherst of Hackney (3rd), William Alexander Evering Cecil, b. 1912, s. 1919, m.	Hon. William C., b. 1940.
1944	Ammon (1st), Charles George Ammon, P.C., b. 1873, m.	(None.)
1881	Amphill (3rd), John Hugo Russell, C.B.E., b. 1896, s. 1935, m.	Hon. Geoffrey R., b. 1921.
1929	Amulree (2nd), Basil William Sholto Mackenzie, M.D., b. 1900, s. 1942.	(None.)

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1947	Amwell (1st), Frederick Montague, C.B.E., b. 1876, m.	Hon. Frederick M., b. 1912.
1863	Annaly (4th), Luke Henry White, M.C., b. 1885, s. 1922, m.	Hon. Luke R. W., b. 1927.
1949	Archibald (1st), George Archibald, b. 1898, m.	Hon. George Christopher A., b. 1926.
1903	Armstrong (2nd), William John Montagu Watson-Armstrong, b. 1892, s. 1941, m.	Hon. William H. C. J. R. W.-A., b. 1919.
1885	Ashbourne (3rd), Edward Russell Gibson, C.B., D.S.O., b. 1901, s. 1942, m.	Hon. Edward B. G. G., b. 1933.
1835	Asliburton (6th), Alexander Francis St. Vincent Baring, b. 1898, s. 1938, m.	Hon. John F. H. B., b. 1928.
1892	Ashcombe (3rd), Roland Calvert Cubitt, b. 1899, s. 1947, m.	Hon. Henry E. C., b. 1924.
1911	Ashton of Hyde (2nd), Thomas Henry Raymond Ashton, b. 1901, s. 1933, m.	Hon. Thomas J. A., b. 1926.
18001.	Ashtown (4th), Robert Power Trench, b. 1897, s. 1946, m.	Hon. Dudley T., b. 1901.
1951	Asquith of Bishopstone, Cyril Asquith, P.C., b. 1890, m. (Lord of Appeal)	(Life Peerage.)
17891. }	Auckland (7th), Geoffrey Morton Eden, M.B.E. (7th Brit. Baron,	Hon. Terence E., M.C., b. 1892.
1793* }	Auckland), b. 1891, s. 1941, m.	Hon. Mrs. Rosina L. V. Macnamee, b. 1911.
1913	Audley (23rd), Thomas Percy Henry Touchet Tucket-Jesson, M.B.E., b. 1913, s. 1942, m.	Hon. Maurice P. L., b. 1900.
1900	Avebury (3rd), John Lubbock, b. 1915, s. 1929, m.	Hon. Kenneth A. A., b. 1883.
17181.	Aylmer (9th), John Frederick Whitworth Aylmer, b. 1880, s. 1923, m.	Hon. Robert C. B.-P., b. 1936.
1929	Baden-Powell (2nd), Arthur Robert Peter Baden-Powell, b. 1913, s. 1941, m.	Capt. Harry E. B., b. 1894.
1780	Bagot (6th), Caryl Ernest Bagot, b. 1877, s. 1946, m.	Hon. William L. B., b. 1915.
1953	Baillieu (1st), Clive Latham Baillieu, K.B.E., C.M.G., b. 1889, m.	Master of Burleigh, b. 1927.
1907 S. (R.)	Balfour of Burleigh (7th), George John Gordon Bruce, b. 1883, s. 1921, m.	Hon. Ian B., b. 1924.
1945	Balfour of Inchrye (1st), Harold Harington Balfour, P.C., M.C., b. 1897, m.	Hon. — B. b. 1953
1924	Banbury of Southam (2nd), Charles William Banbury, b. 1915, s. 1936, m.	Hon. Harry J. N. V., b. 1923.
1698	Barnard (10th), Christopher William Vane, C.M.G., M.C., T.D., b. 1888, s. 1918, m.	(None.)
1922	Barnby (2nd), Francis Vernon Willey, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.V.O., T.D., b. 1884, s. 1929, m.	George L. S.-B., b. 1903.
1887	Basing (3rd), John Limbrey Robert Sclater-Booth, T.D., b. 1890, s. 1910, m.	Group Capt. Hon. Maxwell A., D.S.O., D.F.C., b. 1910.
1917	Beaverbrook (1st), (William) Maxwell Aitken, P.C., b. 1879, w.	Master of Belhaven, b. 1927.
1647 S.	Belhaven & Stenton (12th), Robert Alexander Benjamin Udny-Hamilton, b. 1903, s. 1950, m.	Hon. Bryan B., M.C., b. 1890.
18481.	Bellew (5th), Edward Henry Bellew, M.B.E., b. 1889, s. 1935, m.	Hon. Ronald S., b. 1912.
1856	Belper (3rd), Algernon Henry Strutt, b. 1883, s. 1914, m.	Hon. John J. G., b. 1932.
1938	Belstead (1st), (Francis) John Childs Ganzoni, b. 1882, m.	(None.)
1953	Bennett (1st), Peter Frederick Blaker Bennett, O.B.E., b. 1880, m.	Hon. Guy B., b. 1923.
1922	Bethell (2nd), John Raymond Bethell, b. 1902, s. 1945, m.	(None.)
1946	Beveridge (1st), William Henry Beveridge, K.C.B., b. 1879, m.	Hon. Randal S., b. 1898.
1938	Blester (1st), Vivian Hugh Smith, b. 1867, m.	Hon. Robert M. C. B., b. 1931.
1903	Biddulph (3rd), Michael William John Biddulph, b. 1898, s. 1949, m.	(None.)
1950	Bilsland (1st) Alexander Steven Bilsland, M.C., b. 1892, m.	Hon. Mark W. O. B., b. 1938.
1938	Birdwood (2nd), Christopher Bromhead Birdwood, M.V.O., b. 1899, s. 1951, m.	Hon. Keith M., D.F.C., b. 1923.
1935	Blackford (2nd), Glyn Keith Murray Mason, D.S.O., b. 1887, s. 1947, m.	Hon. Anthony B., b. 1931.
1907	Blyth (3rd), Ian Audley James Blyth, b. 1905, s. 1943, m.	Hon. Richard O.-P., b. 1929.
1797	Bolton (6th), Nigel Amyas Orde-Powlett, b. 1900, s. 1944, m.	Hon. James H. M. B., b. 1917.
1922	Borwick (3rd), Robert Geoffrey Borwick, b. 1886, s. 1941, m.	Maj. Hon. Cecil E. I., M.C., b. 1897.
1761	Boston (7th), Greville Northey Irby, b. 1889, s. 1941, m.	(None.)
1949	Boyd-Orr (1st), John Boyd Orr, D.S.O., M.C., M.D., F.R.S., b. 1880, m.	Hon. Derek C. M.-B., b. 1910.
1942	Brabazon of Tara (1st), John Theodore Cuthbert Moore-Brabazon, P.C., G.B.E., M.C., b. 1884, m.	Hon. Norton K., b. 1947.
1880	Brabourne (7th), John Ulick Knatchbull, b. 1924, s. 1943, m.	Hon. John B., b. 1940.
1925	Brabury (2nd), John Brabury, b. 1914, s. 1950, m.	(None.)
1948	Brainree (1st), Valentine George Crittall, b. 1884, w.	(None.)
1946	Brama (1st), Robert Henry Brand, C.M.G., b. 1878, m.	Lt.-Col. Hon. Bernard T. B., M.C., T.D., b. 1905.
1938	Brassey of Apethorpe (1st), Henry Leonard Campbell Brassey, b. 1870, w.	Hon. Robin N., b. 1932.
1788	Braybrooke (9th), Henry Seymour Neville, b. 1897, s. 1943, m.	Hon. Ambrose J. V.-C., b. 1906.
1529	Braye (7th), Thomas Adrian Verney-Cave, b. 1902, s. 1952, m.	Hon. Peter H. B., b. 1938.
1945	Broadbridge (2nd), Eric Wilberforce Broadbridge, b. 1895, s. 1952, m.	Hon. Ronald N.-C., b. 1928.
1933	Brocket (2nd), Arthur Ronald Nall Nall-Cain, b. 1904, s. 1934, m.	

	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
Created. 1860	<i>Brougham and Vaux</i> (4th), Victor Henry Peter Brougham, b. 1909, s. 1927, m.	Hon. Michael J. B., b. 1938.
1945	<i>Broughshane</i> (2nd), Patrick Owen Alexander Davison, b. 1903, s. 1953, m.	Hon. Alexander D., b. 1936.
1776 1942	<i>Brownlow</i> (6th), Peregrine Francis Adelbert Cust, b. 1899, s. 1927, w. <i>Brimtsheld</i> (1st), Victor Alexander George Anthony Warrender, M.C., b. 1890, m.	Hon. Edward C., b. 1936. Hon. John R. W., M.C., b. 1921.
1950	<i>Burden</i> (1st), Thomas William Burden, C.B.E., b. 1885, m.	Hon. Philip B., b. 1916.
1529	<i>Burgh</i> (6th), Alexander Leigh Henry Leith, b. 1906, s. 1926, m.	Hon. Alexander L., b. 1935.
1903	<i>Burnham</i> (4th), Edward Frederick Lawson, C.B., D.S.O., M.C., T.D., b. 1890, s. 1943, m.	Hon. William E. H. L., b. 1920.
1643	<i>Byron</i> (11th), Rupert Frederick George Byron, b. 1903, s. 1949, m.	Richard G. G. B., D.S.O., b. 1899.
1937	<i>Cadman</i> (2nd), John Basil Cope Cadman, b. 1909, s. 1941, m.	Hon. John A. C., b. 1938.
1796	<i>Calthorpe</i> (10th), Peter Waldo Somerset Gough-Calthorpe, b. 1927 s. 1945.	(None.)
1945	<i>Calverley</i> (1st), George Muff, b. 1877, m.	Capt. Hon. George R. O. M., b. 1914.
1883	<i>Camoys</i> (5th), Ralph Francis Julian Stonor, b. 1884, s. 1897, m.	Hon. Sherman S., b. 1913.
1950	<i>Campion</i> (1st), Gilbert Francis Montrieu Campion, G.C.B., b. 1882, m.	(None.)
1715 I.	<i>Carbery</i> (10th), John Evans Carberry, b. 1892, s. 1898, m.	Hon. Ralfe Evans-Freke, M.B.E., b. 1897.
1834 I.	<i>Carew</i> (6th), William Francis Conolly-Carew (6th U.K. Baron.	Hon. Patrick Thomas C.-C. b. 1938.
1838* }	<i>Carew</i> , 1838), b. 1905, s. 1927, m.	
1916	<i>Carnock</i> (3rd), Erskine Arthur Nicolson, D.S.O., b. 1884, s. 1952, m.	Hon. David H. A. N., b. 1920.
1796 I.	<i>Carrington</i> (6th), Peter Alexander Rupert Carington, M.C. (6th Brit.	Hon. Rupert F. J. C., b. 1948.
1797* }	<i>Baron, Carrington</i> , 1797), b. 1919, s. 1938, m.	
1812 I.	<i>Castlemaine</i> (6th), Robert Arthur Hancock, b. 1864, s. 1937, w.	Robert J. H., b. 1860.
1936	<i>Catto</i> (1st), Thomas Sivewright Catto, P.C., C.B.E., b. 1879, m.	Hon. Stephen G. C., b. 1923.
1918	<i>Cawley</i> (2nd), Robert Hugh Cawley, b. 1877, s. 1937, m.	Hon. Fredk. L. C., b. 1913.
1921	<i>Charnwood</i> (2nd), John Roby Benson, T.D., b. 1901, s. 1945, m.	(None.)
1937	<i>Chatfield</i> (1st), (Alfred) Ernie Montacute Chatfield, P.C., G.C.B., O.M., E.C.M.C., C.V.O., <i>Admiral of the Fleet</i> , b. 1873, m.	Hon. Ernie D. L. C., b. 1917.
1941	<i>Cherwell</i> (1st), Frederick Alexander Lindemann, P.C., F.R.S., b. 1886.	(None.)
1858	<i>Chesham</i> (5th), John Charles Compton Cavendish, b. 1916, s. 1952, m.	Hon. Nicholas C., b. 1941.
1945	<i>Chetwode</i> (2nd), Philip Chetwode, b. 1937, s. 1950, M.	Hon. Christopher R. C., b. 1940.
1887	<i>Cheylesmore</i> (4th), Francis Ormond Henry Eaton, D.S.O., b. 1893, s. 1925, m.	Hon. Herbert E., b. 1895.
1945	<i>Chorley</i> (1st), Robert Samuel Theodore Chorley, b. 1895, m.	Hon. Roger C., b. 1930.
1858	<i>Churston</i> (4th), Richard Francis Roger Yarde-Buller, b. 1910, s. 1930, m.	Hon. John Y.-B., b. 1934.
1946	<i>Citrine</i> (1st), Walter McLennan Citrine, P.C., K.B.E., b. 1887, m.	Hon. Norman C., b. 1914.
1800 I.	<i>Clanmorris</i> (6th), Arthur Maurice Robert Bingham, b. 1879, s. 1916, m.	Hon. John Michael B., b. 1908.
1672	<i>Cliffora of Chudleigh</i> (11th), Charles Oswald Hugh Clifford, b. 1887, s. 1943, m.	Hon. Lewis C., b. 1889.
1299	<i>Clinton</i> (21st), Charles John Robert Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis, P.C., G.C.V.O., b. 1863, s. 1904, m.	Two co-heiresses.
1919	<i>Clwyd</i> (1st), John Herbert Roberts, b. 1863, w.	Hon. John Trevor R., b. 1900.
1947	<i>Clydesmuir</i> (1st), (David) John Colville, P.C., G.C.I.E., T.D., b. 1894, m.	Maj. Hon. Ronald C., M.B.E., b. 1917.
1919	<i>Cochrane of Cults</i> (2nd), Thomas George Frederick Cochrane, D.S.O., b. 1883, s. 1951, w.	Hon. Thomas C. A. C., b. 1922.
1951	<i>Cohen</i> , Lionel Leonard Cohen, P.C., b. 1888, m. (<i>Lord of Appeal</i>).	(Life Peerage.)
1873	<i>Coleridge</i> (3rd), Geoffrey Duke Coleridge, b. 1877, s. 1927, m.	Comdr. Hon. Richard D. C., O.B.E., R.N., b. 1905.
1946	<i>Colgrain</i> (1st), Colin Frederick Campbell, b. 1866, w.	Hon. Donald S. C., M.C., b. 1891.
1917	<i>Colwyn</i> (2nd), Frederick John Vivian Smith, b. 1914, s. 1946, m.	Hon. Anthony S., b. 1942.
1841	<i>Congleton</i> (7th), William Jared Parnell, b. 1925, s. 1932.	Hon. Christopher P., o. 1930.
1927	<i>Cornwallis</i> (2nd), Wykeham Stanley Cornwallis, K.B.E., M.C., b. 1892, s. 1935, m.	Hon. Fiennes C., b. 1921.
1874	<i>Cottesloe</i> (3rd), Thomas Francis Fremantle, C.B., V.D., T.D., b. 1862, s. 1918, m.	Hon. John W. H. F., b. 1900.
1944	<i>Courtauld-Thomson</i> (1st), Courtauld Greenwood Courtauld-Thomson, K.B.E., C.B., b. 1865.	(None.)
1945	<i>Courthope</i> (1st), George Loyd Courthope, P.C., M.C., T.D., b. 1877, m.	(None.)
1914	<i>Cozens-Hardy</i> (3rd), Edward Herbert Cozens-Hardy, b. 1873, s. 1924, m.	Hon. Herbert A. C.-H., b. 1907.
1920	<i>Craigmyle</i> (3rd), Thomas Donald Mackay Shaw, b. 1923, s. 1944.	(None.)
1899	<i>Cranworth</i> (2nd), Bertram Francis Gurdon, K.G., M.C., b. 1877, s. 1902, m.	Philip B. G., b. 1940.

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1892	Crawshaw (4th), William Michael Clifton Brooks, <i>b.</i> 1933, <i>s.</i> 1946, <i>m.</i>	Hon. David B., <i>b.</i> 1934.
1940	Croft (2nd), Michael Henry Glendower Page Croft, <i>b.</i> 1916, <i>s.</i> 1947, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Bernard W. H. P. C., <i>b.</i> 1949.
1797 I.	Crofton (5th), Edward Blaise Crofton, <i>b.</i> 1926, <i>s.</i> 1942, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Charles E. P. C., <i>b.</i> 1949
1375	Cromwell (5th), Robert Godfrey Wolsey Bewicke-Copley, D.S.O., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1893, called out of abeyance 1923, <i>m.</i>	Hon. David B.-C., <i>b.</i> 1923.
1947	Crook (1st), Reginald Douglas Crook, <i>b.</i> 1901, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Douglas C., <i>b.</i> 1925.
1920	Cullen of Ashbourne (2nd), Charles Borlase Marsham Cokayne, M.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1912, <i>s.</i> 1932, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Edmund C. <i>b.</i> 1916.
1914	Cunliffe (2nd), Rolf Cunliffe, <i>b.</i> 1899, <i>s.</i> 1920.	Hon. Roger C. <i>b.</i> 1932.
1927	Daresbury (2nd), Edward Greenall, <i>b.</i> 1902, <i>s.</i> 1938, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Edward G. G., <i>b.</i> 1928.
1924	Darling (2nd), Robert Charles Henry Darling, <i>b.</i> 1919, <i>s.</i> 1936, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Robert D., <i>b.</i> 1941.
1946	Darwen (2nd), Cedric Percival Davies, <i>b.</i> 1915, <i>s.</i> 1950, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Roger M. D., <i>b.</i> 1938.
1923	Daryngton (2nd), Jocelyn Arthur Pike Pease, <i>b.</i> 1908, <i>s.</i> 1949.	(None.)
1932	Davies (3rd), David Davies, <i>b.</i> 1940, <i>s.</i> 1944, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Jonathan H. D., <i>b.</i> 1944.
1812 I.	Decies (6th), Arthur George Marcus Douglas de la Poer Beresford, <i>b.</i> 1925, <i>s.</i> 1944, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Marcus de la P.B., <i>b.</i> 1948.
1299	De Clifford (26th), Edward Southwell Russell, P.D., <i>b.</i> 1907, <i>s.</i> 1909, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John R., <i>b.</i> 1923.
1851	De Freyne (7th), Francis Arthur John French, <i>b.</i> 1927, <i>s.</i> 1935.	Hon. William J. F., <i>b.</i> 1885.
1821	Delamere (4th), Thomas Pitt Hamilton Cholmondeley, <i>b.</i> 1900, <i>s.</i> 1921, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Hugh G. C., <i>b.</i> 1934.
1835	De L'Isle and Dudley (6th), William Philip Sidney, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1909, <i>s.</i> 1945, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Philip S., <i>b.</i> 1945.
1700	De Longueuil (10th) (Peerage of Canada), Ronald Charles Grant, <i>b.</i> 1888, <i>s.</i> 1938, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Raoul G., <i>b.</i> 1919.
1838	De Mauley (5th), Hubert William Ponsonby, <i>b.</i> 1878, <i>s.</i> 1945, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Gerald J. P., <i>b.</i> 1921.
1937	Denham (2nd), Bertram Stanley Mitford Bowyer, <i>b.</i> 1927, <i>s.</i> 1949.	(None.)
1834	Denman (3rd), Thomas Denman, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1874, <i>s.</i> 1894, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Thomas D., <i>b.</i> 1905.
1885	Deramore (5th), Stephen Nicholas de Yarbrough-Bateson, <i>b.</i> 1903, <i>s.</i> 1943, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Richard A. de Y.-B., <i>b.</i> 1911.
1887	De Ramsey (3rd), Ailwyn Edward Fellowes, <i>b.</i> 1910, <i>s.</i> 1925, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John A. F., <i>b.</i> 1942.
1881	Derwent (4th), Patrick Robin Gilbert Vanden-Bempde-Johnstone, <i>b.</i> 1901, <i>s.</i> 1949, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Robin V.-B.-J., <i>b.</i> 1930.
1831	De Saumarez (5th), James St. Vincent Broke Saumarez, <i>b.</i> 1889, <i>s.</i> 1937, <i>m.</i>	Hon. James V. B. S., <i>b.</i> 1924.
1910	De Villiers (3rd), Arthur Percy De Villiers, <i>b.</i> 1911, <i>s.</i> 1934, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Alexander C. de V., <i>b.</i> 1940.
1930	Dickinson (2nd), Richard Clavering Hyett Dickinson, <i>b.</i> 1926, <i>s.</i> 1943.	Hon. Peter D., <i>b.</i> 1927.
1620 I.	Digby (11th), Edward Kenelm Digby, D.S.O., M.C., T.D. (5th Brit.	Hon. Edward H. K. D., <i>b.</i> 1924.
1765 *	Baron, Digby), <i>b.</i> 1894, <i>s.</i> 1920, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1899	Dorchester (2nd), Dudley Massey Pigott Carleton, O.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1876, <i>s.</i> 1925, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Joseph D., <i>b.</i> 1914.
1615	Dormer (15th), Charles Walter James Dormer, <i>b.</i> 1903, <i>s.</i> 1922, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1950	Douglas of Barloch (1st), Francis Campbell Ross Douglas, K.C.M.G., <i>b.</i> 1889, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1948	Douglas of Kirtleside (1st), (William) Sholto Douglas, G.C.B., M.C., D.F.C., Marshal of the Royal Air Force, <i>b.</i> 1893, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1943	Dowding (1st), Hugh Caswell Tremeneere Dowding, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., <i>b.</i> 1882, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Derek D., <i>b.</i> 1917.
1439	Dudley (13th), Ferdinando Dudley Henry Lea Smith, <i>b.</i> 1910, <i>s.</i> 1936, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Mrs. Guy Wallace, <i>b.</i> 1907.
1929	Dulverton (1st), Gilbert Alan Hamilton Wills, O.B.E., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1880, <i>m.</i>	Hon. F. Anthony H.W., <i>b.</i> 1915.
1800 I.	Dunally (6th), Henry Desmond Graham Prittie, <i>b.</i> 1912, <i>s.</i> 1948, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Henry P., <i>b.</i> 1948.
1324 I.	Dunboyne (27th), Patrick Theobald Tower Butler, <i>b.</i> 1917, <i>s.</i> 1945, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John F. B., <i>b.</i> 1951.
1892	Dunleath (3rd), Charles Henry George Mulholland, C.B.E., D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1886, <i>s.</i> 1931, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Charles E. H. J. M., <i>b.</i> 1933.
1439 I.	Dunsany (18th), Edward John Moreton Drax Plunkett, <i>b.</i> 1878, <i>s.</i> 1899, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Randal P., <i>b.</i> 1906.
1780	Dynevor (7th), Walter FitzUryan Rhys, <i>b.</i> 1873, <i>s.</i> 1911, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Charles R., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1890.
1928	Ebbisham (2nd) Rowland Roberts Blades, T.D., <i>b.</i> 1912, <i>s.</i> 1953, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1857	Ebury (5th), Robert Egerton Grosvenor, D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1914, <i>s.</i> 1932, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Francis G., <i>b.</i> 1934.
1859	Egerton of Tatton (4th), Maurice Egerton, <i>b.</i> 1874, <i>s.</i> 1920	(None.)
1802	Ellenborough (8th), Richard Edward Cecil Law, <i>b.</i> 1926, <i>s.</i> 1945, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Cecil L., <i>b.</i> 1931.
1509 S.*	Elphinstone (16th), Sidney Herbert Buller-Fullerton-Elphinstone, K.T. (2nd U.K. Baron Elphinstone, 1885), <i>b.</i> 1869, <i>s.</i> 1893, <i>m.</i>	Master of Elphinstone, <i>b.</i> 1914.
1934	Elton (1st), Godfrey Elton, <i>b.</i> 1892, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Rodney E., <i>b.</i> 1930.
1939	Ennisdale (1st), Henry Edward Lyons, O.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1878, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1806	Erskine (6th), Montague Erskine, <i>b.</i> 1865, <i>s.</i> 1913, <i>w.</i>	Lt.-Col. Hon. Donald E., <i>b.</i> 1899.

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1932	Essendon (2nd), Brian Edmund Lewis, b. 1903, s. 1944, m.	(None.)
1927 S. (R.)	Fairfax of Cameron (13th), Thomas Brian McKelvie Fairfax, b. 1923, s. 1939, m.	Hon. Peregrine F., b. 1925.
1929	Fairhaven (1st), Urban Huttleston Rogers Broughton, b. 1896.	(None.)
1916	Faringdon (2nd), Alexander Gavin Henderson, b. 1902, s. 1934.	Hon. Michael T. H., b. 1906.
1756 I. (R.)	Farrham (11th), Arthur Kenlis Maxwell, D.S.O., b. 1879, s. 1900, m.	Barry O. S. M., b. 1931.
1893	Farrer (4th), Oliver Thomas Farrer, b. 1904, s. 1948, m.	Anthony F., b. 1910.
1856 I.	Fermoy (4th), Edmund Maurice Roche, b. 1885, s. 1920, m.	Hon. Edmund J. R., b. 1939.
1798 I.	ffrench (6th), Charles Austin Thomas Robert John Joseph ffrench, b. 1868, s. 1893, m.	Peter M. J. C. J. ff., b. 1926.
1909	Fisher (2nd), Cecil Vasseur Fisher, b. 1868, s. 1920, m.	Hon. John F., D.S.C., b. 1921.
1295	Fitzwalter (21st), Fitzwalter Brook Plumptre, b. 1914, called out of abeyance, 1953, m.	Hon. Julian B. P., b. 1952.
1776	Foley (8th), Adrian Gerald Foley, b. 1923, s. 1927.	Cmdr. Lawrence F. F., R.N., b. 1894.
1445 S.	Forbes (22nd), Atholl Laurence Cunyngham Forbes (Premier Baron of Scotland), b. 1882, s. 1916, m.	Master of Forbes, b. 1918.
1821	Forester (7th), Cecil George Wilfrid Weld-Forester, b. 1899, s. 1932, m.	Hon. George C. B. W.-F., b. 1938.
1922	Forres (2nd), Stephen Kenneth Guthrie Williamson, b. 1888, s. 1931, m.	Hon. John A. H. W., b. 1922.
1917	Forteviot (3rd), Henry Evelyn Alexander Dewar, M.B.E., b. 1906, s. 1947, m.	Hon. J. J. Evelyn D., b. 1938.
1946	Fraser of North Cape (1st), Bruce Austin Fraser, G.C.B., K.B.E., Admiral of the Fleet, b. 1888.	(None.)
1951	Freyberg (1st), Bernard Cyril Freyberg, VC, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., b. 1890, m.	Hon. Paul R. F., b. 1923.
1917	Gainford (2nd), Joseph Pease, T.D., b. 1889, s. 1943, m.	Hon. Joseph P., b. 1921.
1818 I.	Garvagh (4th), Leopold Ernest Stratford George Canning, b. 1878, s. 1915, m.	Hon. Alexander L. C., b. 1920.
1942	Geddes (1st), Auckland Campbell Geddes, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., T.D., M.D., b. 1879, m.	Hon. Ross C. G., b. 1907.
1876	Gerard (4th) Robert William Frederick Alwyn Gerard, b. 1918, s. 1953.	Lt.-Col. Charles R. T. M. G., D.S.O., O.B.E., b. 1894.
1824	Gifford (5th), Charles Maurice Elton Gifford, b. 1899, s. 1937, m.	Hon. Anthony M. G., b. 1940.
1917	Gisborough (3rd), Thomas Richard John Long Chaloner, b. 1927, s. 1951.	(None.)
1899	Glanusk (4th), David Russell Bailey, b. 1917, s. 1948, m.	Hon. Christopher B., b. 1942.
1918	Glenarthur (3rd), Matthew Arthur, O.B.E., b. 1909, s. 1942, m.	Hon. Simon M. A., b. 1941.
1921	Glenavy (2nd), Charles Henry Gordon Campbell, b. 1885, s. 1931, m.	Hon. Patrick G. C., b. 1913.
1911	Glenconner (2nd), Christopher Grey Tennant, b. 1899, s. 1920, m.	Hon. Colin T., b. 1926.
1922	Glendyne (2nd), John Nilvison, b. 1878, s. 1930, m.	Hon. Robert N., b. 1926.
1916	Glentanan (2nd), Thomas Coats, b. 1894, s. 1918, w.	(None.)
1939	Glentoran (2nd), Daniel Stewart Thomas Bingham Dixon, b. 1912, s. 1950, m.	Hon. Thomas R. V. D., b. 1935.
1953	Glyn (1st), Ralph George Campbell Glyn, M.C., b. 1885, m.	(None.)
1944	Goddard (1st), Rayner Goddard, P.C., b. 1877, w. (Lord Chief Justice of England).	(Life Peerage.)
1909	Gorell (3rd), Ronald Gorell Barnes, C.B.E., M.C., b. 1884, s. 1917, m.	Hon. Timothy J. R. B., b. 1927.
1953	Grantchester (1st), Alfred Jesse Suenson-Taylor, O.B.E., b. 1893, m.	Hon. Kenneth S.-T., b. 1921.
1782	Grantley (6th), Richard Henry Brinsley Norton, b. 1892, s. 1943, w.	Hon. John R. B. N., M.C., b. 1923.
1794 I.	Graves (7th), Henry Algernon Claud Graves, b. 1877, s. 1937.	Hon. Peter G. W. G., b. 1911.
1445 S.	Gray (22nd), Angus Diarmid Ian Campbell-Gray, b. 1931, s. 1946.	Master of Gray, b. 1934.
1950	Greenhill (1st), Ernest Greenhill, O.B.E., b. 1888, m.	Hon. Stanley E. G., b. 1917.
1927	Greenway (2nd), Charles Kelvyne Greenway, b. 1888, s. 1934, m.	Hon. C. Paul G., b. 1917.
1902	Grenfell (2nd), Pascoe Christian Victor Francis Grenfell, b. 1905, s. 1925, m.	Hon. Julian G., b. 1935.
1944	Gretton (2nd), John Frederic Gretton, O.B.E., b. 1902, s. 1947, m.	Hon. John H. G., b. 1941.
1869	Greville (4th), Ronald Charles Fulke Greville, b. 1912, s. 1952.	(None.)
1324	Grey de Ruthyn (25th), John Lancelot Butler-Bowden, b. 1883, called out of abeyance, 1940.	(None.)
1886	Grimthorpe (3rd), Ralph William Ernest Beckett, T.D., b. 1891, s. 1917, m.	Hon. Christopher B., b. 1915.
1945	Hacking (2nd), Douglas Eric Hacking, b. 1910, s. 1950, m.	Hon. Douglas D. H., b. 1938.
1950	Haden-Guest (1st), Leslie Haden-Guest, M.C., b. 1877, m.	Hon. Stephen H.-G., b. 1900.
1936	Hailey (1st), (William) Malcolm Hailey, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., b. 1872, w.	(None.)
1886	Hamilton of Dalzell (3rd), John D'Henin Hamilton, M.C., b. 1911, s. 1952, m.	Hon. James L. H., b. 1938.
1874	Hampton (4th), Herbert Stuart Pakington, D.S.O., b. 1883, s. 1906.	Hon. Humphrey P., O.B.E., b. 1888.

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1939	Hankey (1st), Maurice Pascal Alers Hankey, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., LL.D., F.R.S., b. 1877, m.	Hon. Robert H., C.M.G., b. 1905.
1910	Hardinge of Penshurst (2nd), Alexander Henry Louis Hardinge, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., M.C., b. 1894, s. 1944, m.	Hon. George H., b. 1921.
1876	Harlech (4th), William George Arthur Ormsby-Gore, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., b. 1885, s. 1938, m.	Hon. W. David O.-G., M.P., b. 1918.
1939	Harmsworth (2nd), Cecil Desmond Bernard Harmsworth, b. 1903, s. 1948, m.	Hon. Eric H., b. 1905.
1815	Harris (5th), George St. Vincent Harris, M.C., b. 1889, s. 1932, m.	Hon. Geo. R. H., b. 1920.
1895	Hastings (1st), Albert Edward Delaval Astley, b. 1882, s. 1904, m.	Hon. Edward A., b. 1912.
1835	Hatherton (5th), Edward Thomas Walhouse Littleton, b. 1900, s. 1944, m.	Hon. John W. S. L., b. 1906.
1776	Hawke (9th), Bladen Wilmer Hawke, b. 1901, s. 1939, m.	Hon. Julian H., b. 1904.
1927	Hayter (2nd), Charles Archibald Chubb, b. 1871, s. 1946, m.	Hon. George C. H. C., b. 1911.
1945	Hazlerigg (and), Arthur Grey Hazlerigg, M.C., b. 1910, s. 1949, m.	Hon. Arthur G. H., b. 1951.
1797 I.	Headley (6th), Rowland Patrick John George Allanson-Winn, b. 1901, s. 1935, m.	Hon. Charles A.-W., b. 1902.
1943	Hemford (and), Dennis George Ruddock Herbert, b. 1904, s. 1947, m.	Hon. Dennis H., b. 1934.
1906	Hemphill (4th), Martyn Charles Andrew Hemphill, b. 1901, s. 1930, m.	Hon. Peter P. M. H., b. 1928.
1945	Henderson (1st), William Watson Henderson, P.C., b. 1891.	(None.)
1896	Heneage (and), George Edward Heneage, O.B.E., b. 1866, s. 1922.	Rev. Hon. Thomas R. H., b. 1877.
1799 I.*	Henley (6th), Francis Robert Eden (4th U.K. Baron, Northington, 1885), b. 1877, s. 1925, m.	Hon. Michael Francis E., b. 1914.
1800 I.*	Henniker (6th), Charles Henry Chandos Henniker-Major (3rd U.K. Baron, Hartismere, 1866), b. 1872, s. 1902.	Hon. Gerald H.-M., b. 1872.
1886	Herschell (3rd), Rognvald Richard Farrer Herschell, b. 1923, s. 1929, m.	(None.)
1935	Hesketh (and) Frederick Fermor-Hesketh, b. 1916, s. 1944, m.	Hon. Thomas A. F.-H., b. 1950.
1828	Heytesbury (5th), William Leonard Frank Holmes à Court, b. 1906, s. 1949, m.	Hon. Francis H. à C., b. 1931.
1886	Hillingdon (4th), Charles Hedworth Mills, b. 1922, s. 1952, m.	Hon. Charles J. M., b. 1951.
1886	Hindlip (4th), Charles Samuel Victor Allsopp, b. 1906, s. 1931, m.	Hon. Henry R. A., b. 1912.
1950	Hives (1st), Ernest Walter Hives, C.H., M.B.E., b. 1886, m.	Hon. John W. H., b. 1913.
1913	Hollenden (and), Geoffrey Hope Hope-Morley, b. 1885, s. 1929, m.	Hon. Claude H. H.-M., b. 1887.
1897	Holm Patrick (3rd), James Hans Hamilton, b. 1928, s. 1942.	(None.)
1933	Horder (1st), Thomas Jeeves Horder, G.C.V.O., M.D., b. 1871, m.	Hon. Thomas M. H., b. 1911.
1707 I.	Hotham (7th), Henry Frederick Hotham, b. 1899, s. 1923, m.	Hon. Henry D. H., b. 1940.
1881	Hothfield (3rd), Henry Hastings Sackville Thanet Tufton, b. 1897, s. 1952, m.	Hon. Peter J. S. T., b. 1906.
1597	Howard de Walden (9th), John Osmel Scott-Ellis (5th U.K. Baron, Seaford, 1826), b. 1912, s. 1946, m.	Cohereires. To U.K. Barony, W. F. Ellis, b. 1912.
1869	Howard of Glossop (3rd), Bernard Edward Fitzalan-Howard, M.B.E., b. 1885, s. 1924, m.	Hon. Mlles F.-H., M.C., b. 1915.
1930	Howard of Penrith (and), Francis Philip Howard, b. 1905, s. 1939, m.	Hon. Philip H., b. 1945.
1951	Hungarton (1st), Archibald Crawford, b. 1890, m.	(None living.)
1796 I.	Huntingfield (5th), William Charles Arcedeckne Vanneck, K.C.M.G., b. 1883, s. 1915, m.	Hon. G. C. Arcedeckne V., b. 1915.
1950	Hurcomb (1st), Cyril William Hurcomb, G.C.B., K.B.E., b. 1883, m.	(None.)
1866	Hylton (4th), William George Hervey Jolliffe, b. 1898, s. 1945, m.	Hon. Raymond J., b. 1932.
1933	Ilfie (1st), Edward Mauger Ilfie, G.B.E., b. 1877, m.	Hon. Langton I., b. 1908.
1543 I.	Inchiquin (10th), Donough Edward Foster O'Brien (O'Brien of Thomond), b. 1897, s. 1929, m.	Hon. Phadrig O'B., b. 1900.
1946	Inman (1st), Philip Albert Inman, P.C., b. 1892, m.	Hon. Philip J. I., b. 1929.
1897	Inverclyde (4th), John Aian Buras, b. 1897, s. 1919.	(None.)
1910	Inverforth (1st), Andrew Weir, P.C., b. 1865, m.	Hon. Andrew W., b. 1897.
1941	Ironside (1st), (William) Edmund Ironside, G.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., LL.D., Field Marshal, b. 1880, m.	Lieut. Hon. Edmund I., R.N., b. 1924.
1947	Ismay (1st), Hastings Lionel Ismay, P.C., G.C.B., C.H., D.S.O., b. 1887, m.	(None.)
1945	Jackson (1st), William Frederick Jackson, b. 1893, m.	(None.)
1952	Jeffreys (1st), George Darell Jeffreys, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., b. 1878, m.	Mark G. C. J., b. 1932.
1924	Jessel (and), Edward Herbert Jessel, b. 1904, s. 1950, m.	Hon. Timothy E. J., b. 1935.
1906	Joicey (3rd), Hugh Edward Joicey, D.S.O., b. 1881, s. 1940, m.	Hon. Michael J., b. 1925.
1937	Kenilworth (1st), John Davenport Siddeley, C.B.E., b. 1866, m.	Hon. Cyril S. T.D., b. 1894.
1935	Kennet (1st), Edward Hilton Young, P.C., G.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C., b. 1879, m.	Hon. Wayland Y., b. 1923.
1776 I.	} Kensington (7th), William Edwardes (4th U.K. Baron, Kensington), b. 1904, s. 1938.	Hugh I. E., b. 1933.
1886*		

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1951	Kenswood (1st), Ernest Albert Whitfield, b. 1887, m.	Hon. John M. H. W., b. 1930.
1788	Kenyon (5th), Lloyd Tyrell-Kenyon, b. 1917, s. 1927, m.	Hon. Lloyd T.-K., b. 1947.
1947	Kershaw (1st), Fred Kershaw, O.B.E. b. 1881, m.	Hon. Herbert K., b. 1904.
1943	Keyes (2nd), Roger George Bowly Keyes, b. 1919, s. 1945, m.	Hon. C. W. P. K., b. 1951.
1909	Kilbracken (3rd), John Raymond Godley, D.S.C., b. 1920, s. 1950, m.	Hon. Christopher J. G., b. 1945.
1900	Killanin (3rd), Michael Morris, M.B.E., b. 1914, s. 1927, m.	Hon. George R. F. M., b. 1947.
1943	Killearn (1st), Miles Wedderburn Lampson, P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O., b. 1880, m.	Capt. Hon. Graham L., b. 1919.
1789 l.	Kilmaine (6th), John Francis Archibald Browne, b. 1902, s. 1946, m.	Hon. John D. H. B., b. 1948.
1831	Kilmarnock (6th), Gilbert Allan Rowland Boyd, M.B.E., b. 1903, s. 1941, m.	Hon. Alastair B., b. 1927.
1941	Kindersley (1st), Robert Molesworth Kindersley, G.B.E., b. 1871, m.	Brigadier Hon. Hugh K., C.B.E., M.C., b. 1899.
1223 l.	Kingsale (34th), Michael William Robert de Courcy, D.S.O. (Premier Baron of Ireland), b. 1882, s. 1931, m.	John de C., b. 1941.
1682 s. }	Kinnaird (12th), Kenneth FitzGerald Kinnaird, K.B.E. (4th U.K. Baron, Kinnaird), b. 1880, s. 1923, m.	Master of Kinnaird, b. 1912.
1860* }	Kinross (3rd), John Patrick Douglas Balfour, b. 1904, s. 1939.	Hon. David A. B., T.D., b. 1906.
1951	Kirkwood (1st), David Kirkwood, P.C., b. 1872, m.	Hon. David K., b. 1903.
1800 l.	Langford (9th), Geoffrey Alexander Rowley-Conwy, O.B.E., b. 1912, s. 1953, m.	
1942	Latham (1st), Charles Latham, b. 1888, m.	Hon. Francis L., b. 1917.
1431	Lathmer (7th), Thomas Burdett Money-Coutts, b. 1902, s. 1949, m.	Hon. Hugo N. M.-C., b. 1926.
1860	Lawrence (4th), John Anthony Edward Lawrence, b. 1908, s. 1947, m.	Hon. David L., b. 1937.
1950	Lawson (1st), John James Lawson, P.C., b. 1881, m.	(None.)
1947	Layton (1st), Walter Thomas Layton, C.H., C.B.E., b. 1884, m.	Hon. Michael J. L., b. 1912.
1941	Leathers (1st), Frederick James Leathers, P.C., C.H., b. 1883, m.	Hon. Fredk. A. L., b. 1908.
1859	Lecomfield (4th), Hugh Archibald Wyndham, b. 1877, s. 1952, w.	Col. Hon. Edward S. W., D.S.O., b. 1883.
1839	Leigh (4th), Rupert William Dudley Leigh, b. 1908, s. 1938, m.	Hon. John P. L., b. 1935.
1797	Lifford (7th), George Vernon Powys, b. 1931, s. 1949.	Frank L. P., b. 1902.
1945	Lindsay of Birker (2nd), Michael Francis Morris Lindsay, b. 1909, s. 1952, m.	Hon. James F. L., b. 1945.
1758 l.	Lisle (7th), John Nicholas Horace Lysaght, b. 1903, s. 1919, m.	Hon. Horace L., b. 1903.
1945	Llewellyn (1st), John Jestyn Llewellyn, P.C., G.B.E., M.C., T.D., b. 1893.	(None.)
1925	Lloyd (2nd), Alexander David Frederick Lloyd, M.B.E., b. 1912, s. 1941, m.	Hon. Charles G. D. L., b. 1949.
1895	Loch (3rd), George Henry Compton Loch, b. 1916, s. 1942, m.	Hon. Spencer L., M.C., b. 1920.
1850	Londesborough (6th), Ernest William Denison, M.B.E., b. 1876, s. 1937, m.	Capt. Edward C. D., M.V.O., E.M., b. 1888.
1541 l.	Louth (16th), Otway Michael James Oliver Plunkett, b. 1929, s. 1950, m.	Sydney W. P., b. 1877.
1458 s. }	Lovat (15th), Simon Christopher Joseph Fraser, D.S.O., M.C. (4th U.K. Baron, Lovat), b. 1911, s. 1933, m.	Master of Lovat, b. 1939.
1837* }	Lucas of Chilworth (1st), George William Lucas, b. 1896, m.	Hon. Michael L., b. 1925.
1947	Luke (2nd), Ian St. John Lawson-Johnston, b. 1905, s. 1943, m.	Hon. Arthur L.-J., b. 1933.
1839	Lurgan (4th), William George Edward Brownlow, b. 1902, s. 1937.	John D. C. B., b. 1911.
1914	Lyell (3rd), Charles Lyell, b. 1939, s. 1943, m.	(None.)
1945	Lyle of Westbourne (1st), (Charles Ernest) Leonard Lyle, b. 1882, w.	Hon. Leonard L., b. 1903.
1859	Lyveden (4th), Robert FitzPatrick Courtenay Vernon, b. 1892, s. 1925, m.	Sydney M. V., b. 1883.
1947	MacDermott, John Clarke MacDermott, P.C., M.C., b. 1896, m. (Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland).	(Life Peerage.)
1776 l.	Macdonald (7th), Alexander Godfrey Macdonald, M.B.E., b. 1907, s. 1947, m.	Hon. Godfrey M., b. 1947.
1949	Maddonald of Gwaenysgor (1st), Gordon Macdonald, P.C., K.C.M.G., b. 1888, m.	Hon. Gordon R. M., b. 1915.
1937	McGowan (1st), Harry Duncan McGowan, K.B.E., b. 1874, w.	Hon. Harry McG., b. 1905.
1922	Maclay (2nd), Joseph Paton Maclay, K.B.E., b. 1899, s. 1951, m.	Hon. Joseph P. M., b. 1942.
1948	Mackintosh of Halifae (1st), Harold Vincent Mackintosh, b. 1871, m.	Hon. John M., b. 1911.
1922	Maclay (2nd), Joseph Paton Maclay, K.B.E., b. 1899, s. 1951, m.	Hon. Joseph P. M., b. 1942.
1951	Macpherson of Drumochter (1st), Thomas Macpherson, b. 1883, m.	Hon. J. Gordon M., b. 1924.
1887	Magheramorne (4th), Ronald Tracey McGarel-Hogg, b. 1865, s. 1946.	(None.)
1937	Manerest (2nd), Stormont Manerest Samuel Manerest, M.B.E., b. 1914, s. 1942, m.	(None.)
1807	Manners (4th), Francis Henry Manners, M.C., b. 1897, s. 1927, m.	Hon. John R. C. M., b. 1923.
1922	Manton (2nd), George Miles Watson, b. 1899, s. 1922, m.	Hon. Joseph W., b. 1924.

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1908	Marchamley (3rd), John William Tattersall Whiteley, b. 1922, s. 1949.	Hon. Ronald G. W., O.B.E., b. 1899.
1930	Marley (2nd), Godfrey Pelham Leigh Aman, b. 1913, s. 1952.	(None.)
1776 L	Massy (8th), Hugh Hamon Charles George Massy, b. 1894, s. 1926, m.	Hon. Hugh H. J. S. M., b. 1921.
1951	Mathers (1st), George Mathers, P.C., b. 1886, m.	(None.)
1935	May (3rd), Michael St. John May, b. 1931, s. 1950.	Hon. Patrick W. M., b. 1912.
1929	Melchett (3rd), Julian Edward Alfred Mond, b. 1925, s. 1949, m.	Hon. Peter R. H. M., b. 1948.
1941	Merriman (1st), (Frank) Boyd Merriman, P.C., G.C.V.O., O.B.E., b. 1880, m. (President, Probate, Divorce & Admiralty Division.)	(None.)
1925	Merrivale (3rd), Jack Henry Edmond Duke, b. 1917, s. 1951, m.	Hon. Derek J. P. D., b. 1948.
1911	Mering (3rd), William Brereton Couchman Lewis, T.D., b. 1901, s. 1932, m.	Hon. Trevor O. L., b. 1935.
1919	Meston (2nd), Dougall Meston, b. 1894, s. 1943, m.	Hon. James M., b. 1950.
1838	Methuen (4th), Paul Ayshford Methuen, A.R.A., b. 1886, s. 1932, m.	Hon. Anthony P. M., b. 1891.
1905	Michelham (2nd), Herman Alfred Stern, b. 1900, s. 1919, m.	Hon. Jack Michelham, b. 1903.
1712	Middleton (1st), Michael Guy Percival Willoughby, M.C., T.D., b. 1887, s. 1924, m.	Hon. Michael G. J. W., M.C., b. 1921.
1939	Milford (1st), Laurence Richard Phillips, b. 1874, m.	Hon. Wogan P., b. 1932.
1933	Milne (2nd), George Douglass Milne, b. 1909, s. 1943, m.	Hon. George M., b. 1942.
1951	Milner of Leeds (1st), James Milner, P.C., M.C., T.D., b. 1889, m.	Hon. Michael M., b. 1943.
1947	Milverton (1st), Arthur Frederick Richards, G.C.M.G., b. 1885, m.	Hon. Fraser R., b. 1932.
1874	Moncreiff (5th), Harry Robert Wellwood Moncreiff, b. 1915, s. 1942, m.	Hon. Donald M., b. 1919.
1884	Mome Breton (3rd), John Charles Dodson, b. 1924, s. 1933.	(None.)
1885	Monkswell (3rd), Robert Alfred Hardestyle Collier, b. 1875, s. 1909, m.	William A. L. C., b. 1913.
1728	Monson (10th), John Rosebery Monson, b. 1907, s. 1940, m.	Hon. John M., b. 1932.
1885	Montagu of Beaulieu (3rd), Edward John Barrington Douglas-Scott-Montagu, b. 1926, s. 1949.	(None.)
1839	Montagu of Brandon (6th), Gerald Spring Rice, b. 1926, s. 1946, m.	Son, b. 1953.
1943	Moran (1st), Charles McMoran Wilson, M.C., M.D., b. 1882, m.	Hon. Richard W., b. 1911.
1913	Morris (2nd), Michael William Morris, b. 1903, s. 1935.	Hon. Michael M., b. 1937.
1950	Morris of Kenwood (1st), Harry Morris, b. 1893, m.	Hon. Philip G. M., b. 1928.
1945	Morrison (1st), Robert Craigmyle Morrison, P.C., b. 1881, m.	Hon. Dennis M., b. 1914.
1947	Morton of Hanham, Fergus Dunlop Morton, P.C., M.C., b. 1887, m. (Lord of Appeal).	(Life Peerage.)
1831	Mosley (4th), Edward Llewelyn Roger Lloyd-Mosley, b. 1885, s. 1929, m.	Hon. Roger L.-M., M.C., b. 1920.
1933	Moussine (and), (Henry) John Alexander Seely, b. 1899, s. 1947.	Hon. Patrick S., b. 1905.
1945	Mountaine (1st), Edward Ratcliffe Garth Russell Evans, K.C.S., D.S.O., LL.D., b. 1881, m.	Hon. Richard A. E., b. 1918.
1283	Mountray (25th), Segrave (26th) (1283), & Stourton (22nd) (1448), William Marmaduke Stourton, M.C. (Premier Baron of England), b. 1895, s. 1936, m.	Hon. Charles S., b. 1923.
1932	Moyne (2nd), Bryan Walter Guinness, b. 1905, s. 1944, m.	Hon. Jonathan G., b. 1930.
1929	Moyrihan (2nd), Patrick Berkeley Moyrihan, O.B.E., b. 1906, s. 1936, m.	Hon. Antony M., b. 1936.
1781 L	Muskerri (6th), Mathew Chichester Cecil Deane-Morgan, b. 1875, s. 1952, m.	Matthew F. T. Deane, b. 1874.
1627 S.*	Napier and Ettrick (13th), William Francis Cyril James Hamilton Napier, T.D. (4th U.K. Baron, Ettrick, 1872), b. 1900, s. 1941, m.	Master of Napier, b. 1930.
1868	Napier of Magdala (5th), Robert John Napier, O.B.E., b. 1904, s. 1948, m.	Hon. Robert N., b. 1910.
1940	Nathan (1st), Harry Louis Nathan, P.C., T.D., b. 1880, m.	Hon. Roger N., b. 1922.
1946	Newall (1st), Cyril Louis Norton Newall, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., O.B.E., Marshal of the Royal Air Force, b. 1886, m.	Hon. Francis N., b. 1930.
1776 L	Newborough (5th), Thomas John Wynn, b. 1878, s. 1916, m.	Lt. Col. Robert Vaughan W., O.B.E., b. 1877.
1892	Newton (3rd), Richard William Davenport Legh, T.D., b. 1888, s. 1942, m.	Hon. Peter R. L., M.P., b. 1915.
1930	Noel Buxton (and), Rufus Alexander Buxton, b. 1917, s. 1948, m.	Hon. Martin C. B., b. 1940.
1947	Normand, Wilfrid Gild Norman, P.C., b. 1881, m. (Lord of Appeal).	(Life Peerage.)
1884	Northbourne (4th), Walter Ernest Christopher James, b. 1880, s. 1932, m.	Hon. Christopher G. W. J., b. 1925.
1866	Northbrook (5th), Francis John Baring, b. 1915, s. 1947, m.	John H. B., b. 1885.
1878	Noten (5th), Hubert Bowyer Arden Adderley, b. 1880, s. 1945, m.	Hon. John A., b. 1915.
1906	Nunburnholme (3rd), Charles John Wilson, b. 1904, s. 1924.	Hon. Ben Charles W., b. 1928.
1947	Oakley (1st), Geoffrey Lawrence, P.C., D.S.O., T.D., b. 1880, m. (Lord of Appeal).	Hon. John G. T. L., b. 1929.
1950	Ogmore (1st), David Rees Rees-Williams, P.C., T.D., b. 1903, m.	Hon. Gwilym R. R.-W., b. 1931.
1870	O'Hagan (3rd), Maurice Herbert Towneley Towneley-O'Hagan, b. 1882, s. 1900, m.	Hon. Anthony Strachey, b. 1917.
1868	O'Neill (4th), Raymond Arthur Clanaboy O'Neill, b. 1933, s. 1944, m.	Hon. Terence O'N., b. 1914.

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1830 I.*	Oranmore and Browne (4th), Dominick Geoffrey Edward Browne (2nd U.K. Baron Mereworth, 1926), b. 1901, s. 1927, m.	Hon. Dominick G. T. B., b. 1929. (None.)
1868	Ormathwaite (6th), John Arthur Charles Walsh, b. 1912, s. 1944.	Hon. Thomas P., b. 1933.
1945	Pakenham (1st), Francis Aungier Pakenham, P.C., b. 1905, m.	Hon. Gordon W. N. P., M.B.E., b. 1918.
1933	Palmer (3rd), Raymond Cecil Palmer, b. 1916, s. 1950, m.	Hon. Frederick H. C., D.S.O., T.D., b. 1885.
1914	Par Moor (2nd), Alfred Henry Seddon Cripps, b. 1882, s. 1941.	Hon. John W. D.-P., b. 1933.
1937	Pender (2nd), John Jocelyn Denison-Pender, C.B.E., b. 1907, s. 1949, m.	Admiral Hon. Sir Cyril E. D.-P., K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C., b. 1894.
1866	Penrhyn (5th), Frank Douglas-Pennant, b. 1865, s. 1949, m.	(None.) (None.)
1909	Pentland (2nd), Henry John Sinclair, b. 1907, s. 1925, m.	(None.) (None.)
1953	Percy of Newcastle (1st), Eustace Sutherland Campbell Percy, P.C., b. 1887, m.	(None.) (None.)
1938	Perry (1st), Percival Lea Dewhurst Perry, K.B.E., b. 1878, m.	(None.) (None.)
1945	Pethick-Lawrence (1st), Frederick William Pethick-Lawrence, P.C., b. 1871, m.	Hon. John P., b. 1942.
1603	Petre (17th), Joseph William Lionel Petre, b. 1914, s. 1915, m.	Hon. Claud P., b. 1911.
1918	Phillimore (3rd), Robert Godfrey Phillimore, b. 1939, s. 1947, m.	Hon. Nicholas P.P., b. 1918.
1945	Piercy (1st) William Piercy, C.B.E., b. 1886, w.	Hon. Robin P., b. 1925.
1827	Pollock (7th), Patrick Terence William Span Plunket, b. 1923, s. 1938.	Hon. Arthur B. W. B., b. 1883.
1831	Poltimore (4th), George Wentworth Warwick Bampfylde, b. 1882, s. 1918, m.	Master of Polwarth, b. 1947.
1690 S.(R.)	Polwarth (10th), Henry Alexander Hepburne-Scott, b. 1916, s. 1944, m.	Hon. Thomas A. P., b. 1930.
1930	Ponsonby of Shulbrede (2nd), Matthew Henry Hubert Ponsonby, b. 1904, s. 1946, m.	(Life Peerage.) (None.) (None.)
1938	Porter, Samuel Lowry Porter, P.C., G.B.E., b. 1877 (Lord of Appeal).	(Life Peerage.)
1945	Quibell (1st), David John Kinsley Quibell, b. 1879, w.	(None.) (None.)
1941	Quickswood, (1st), Hugh Richard Heathcote Gascoyne-Cecil, P.C., b. 1869.	(Life Peerage.)
1949	Radcliffe (1st), Cyril John Radcliffe, P.C., G.B.E., b. 1899, m. (Lord of Appeal).	(None.) (None.)
1800 I.	Radstock (5th), Montagu Waldegrave, b. 1867, s. 1937, w.	Hon. FitzRoy S., b. 1927.
1852	Raglan (4th), FitzRoy Richard Somerset, b. 1885, s. 1921, m.	(None.)
1945	Ramsden (1st), Eugene Joseph Squire Hargreaves Ramsden, O.B.E., b. 1883, m.	Hon. Henry J. H., b. 1899.
1932	Rankeillour (2nd), Arthur Oswald James Hope, G.C.I.E., M.C., b. 1897, s. 1949, m.	Hon. Phelim R. H. O'N., M.P., b. 1909.
1953	Rathcavan (1st), Robert William Hugh O'Neill, P.C., b. 1883, m.	Hon. Christopher J. N., b. 1949.
1916	Rathcreedan (2nd), Charles Patrick Norton, b. 1905, s. 1930, m.	Hon. Thomas M.-B., b. 1938.
1868 I.	Rathdonnell (4th), William Robert McClintock-Bunbury, M.C., b. 1914, s. 1937, m.	Hon. Athol R. H. L., b. 1881.
1821	Ravensworth (8th), Arthur Waller Liddell, b. 1924, s. 1950, m.	Hon. Charles S., b. 1910.
1821	Rayleigh (5th), John Arthur Strutt, b. 1908, s. 1947, m.	Hon. James R., b. 1902.
1937	Rea (2nd) Philip Russell Rea, O.B.E., b. 1900, s. 1948, m.	Master of Reay, b. 1937.
1628 S.	Reay (13th), Aeneas Alexander Mackay, b. 1905, s. 1921, m.	Capt. Hon. Bertram F.-M., D.S.O., R.N., b. 1880.
1902	Redesdale (2nd), David Bertram Ogilvy Freeman-Mitford, b. 1878, s. 1916, m.	(Life Peerage.)
1948	Reid, James Scott Cumberland Reid, P.C., b. 1890, m. (Lord of Appeal)	Hon. Christopher J. R., b. 1928.
1940	Reith (1st), John Charles Walsham Reith, P.C., G.C.V.O., C.B.E., C.B., T.D., D.C.L., LL.D., b. 1889, m.	Hon. James W. R., b. 1930.
1928	Remnant (2nd), Robert John Farquharson Remnant, M.B.E., b. 1895, s. 1933, m.	Hon. Peter R. T., b. 1920.
1806 I.	Rendlesham (8th), Charles Anthony Hugh Thellusson, b. 1915, s. 1943, m.	Hon. Peter R., b. 1904.
1933	Rennell (2nd), Francis James Rennell Rodd, K.B.E., C.B., b. 1895, s. 1941, m.	Hon. John B., b. 1934.
1885	Revelstoke (4th), Rupert Baring, b. 1911, s. 1934.	Hon. Colin R., b. 1908.
1905	Ritchie of Dundee (3rd), John Kenneth Ritchie, b. 1902, s. 1948, m.	Hon. Robert A. B., b. 1901.
1935	Riverdale (1st), Arthur Balfour, C.B.E., b. 1873, m.	Hon. Henry L., b. 1940.
1938	Roborough (2nd), Massey Henry Edgumbe Lopes, b. 1903, s. 1938, m.	Hon. St. John K., b. 1938.
1913	Rochdale (2nd), John Durival Kemp, O.B.E., T.D., b. 1906, s. 1945, m.	(Life Peerage.)
1935	Roche (Alexander), Adair Roche, P.C., b. 1871, m. (Lord of Appeal retired).	Hon. Foster C. L. L., b. 1916.
1931	Rochester (1st), Ernest Henry Lamb, C.M.G., b. 1876, m.	Hon. James H. C., b. 1931.
1934	Rockley (2nd), Robert William Evelyn Cecil, b. 1901, s. 1941, m.	Hon. John F. R., b. 1920.
1782	Rodney (8th), George Bridges Harley Guest Rodney, b. 1891, s. 1909, m.	Master of Rollo, b. 1943.
1651 S.	Rollo (13th), Eric John Stapylton Rollo (4th U.K. Baron, Dunning, 1869), b. 1915, s. 1947, m.	

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1866	Romilly (4th), William Gaspard Guy Romilly, <i>b.</i> 1899, <i>s.</i> 1905, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1796.1.	Rossmore (6th), William Westenra (5th U.K. Baron, Rossmore).	Hon. William W. W., <i>b.</i> 1931.
1838*	<i>b.</i> 1892, <i>s.</i> 1921, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Herbert R. C., <i>b.</i> 1912.
1919	Rothwick (1st), Herbert Robin Cayzer, <i>b.</i> 1881, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Nathaniel R., <i>b.</i> 1936.
1885	Rothschild (3rd), Nathaniel Mayer Victor Rothschild, G.M., F.R.S., <i>b.</i> 1920, <i>s.</i> 1937, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Arthur C., <i>b.</i> 1919.
1911	Rowallan (2nd), Thomas Godfrey Polson Corbett, K.B.E., M.C., E.D., <i>b.</i> 1895, <i>s.</i> 1933, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Alan L. M., <i>b.</i> 1913.
1947	Rugby (1st), John Loader Maffey, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.I.E., <i>b.</i> 1877, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1945	Rusholme (1st), Robert Alexander Palmer, <i>b.</i> 1890.	Hon. Langley G. H. R., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1922.
1919	Russell of Liverpool (2nd), Edward Frederick Langley Russell, C.B.E., M.C., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1895, <i>s.</i> 1920, <i>m.</i>	1651S. Hon. Lady Monckton, <i>b.</i> 1896; 1919 U.K. Earl of Gowrie, <i>W.C.</i> (<i>see p.</i> 250).
1651S.*	Ruthven (9th), Walter Patrick Hore-Ruthven, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (and U.K. Baron, Ruthven of Gowrie, 1919), <i>b.</i> 1870, <i>s.</i> 1921, <i>w.</i>	Hon. Edward C. S.-W., <i>b.</i> 1901.
1876	Sackville (4th), Charles John Sackville-West, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., <i>b.</i> 1870, <i>s.</i> 1928, <i>m.</i>	Hon. A. John F.-A.-H., <i>b.</i> 1906.
1911	St. Audries (2nd), Alexander Peregrine Fuller-Acland-Hood, <i>b.</i> 1893, <i>s.</i> 1917.	Comdr. Oliver St. J., D.S.C., R.N., <i>b.</i> 1914.
1559	St. John of Bleisio (19th), John Moubray Russell St. John, <i>b.</i> 1917, <i>s.</i> 1934.	(None.)
1935	St. Just (2nd), Peter George Grenfell, <i>b.</i> 1922, <i>s.</i> 1941, <i>m.</i>	Arthur H. S., <i>b.</i> 1889.
1852	St. Leonards (3rd), Frank Edward Sugden, <i>b.</i> 1890, <i>s.</i> 1908.	Hon. John F. A. St. A., D.S.C., <i>b.</i> 1919.
1887	St. Levant (3rd), Francis Cecil St. Aubyn, <i>b.</i> 1895, <i>s.</i> 1940, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Rowland W., <i>b.</i> 1916.
1885	St. Oswald (3rd), Rowland George Winn, <i>b.</i> 1893, <i>s.</i> 1919, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Flora M. F., <i>b.</i> 1930.
1445 S.(R.)	Saltoun (19th), Alexander Arthur Fraser, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1886, <i>s.</i> 1933, <i>m.</i>	Lt.-Cdr. Hon. John E., D.S.C., R.N., <i>b.</i> 1920.
1945	Sandford (1st), (Albert) James Edmondson, <i>b.</i> 1886, <i>w.</i>	Hon. John E. T. M., D.R.C., <i>b.</i> 1920.
1871	Sandhurst (4th), Ralph Sheldon Mansfield, O.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1892, <i>s.</i> 1933, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Richard M. O. H., <i>b.</i> 1931.
1802	Sandys (6th), Arthur Fitzgerald Sandys Hill, <i>b.</i> 1876, <i>s.</i> 1948, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Henry L. T. L.-S., <i>b.</i> 1923.
1888	Savile (3rd), George Halifax Lumley-Savile, <i>b.</i> 1919, <i>s.</i> 1931.	Hon. Nathaniel T.-W.-F., <i>b.</i> 1920.
1447	Saye and Sele (20th), Ivo Murray Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1885, <i>s.</i> 1940, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1944	Schuster (1st), Claud Schuster, G.C.B., C.V.O., Q.C., <i>b.</i> 1869, <i>w.</i>	Hon. Malcolm M.-T., <i>b.</i> 1937.
1839	Scaton (4th), James Ulysses Graham Raymond Colborne-Vivian, <i>b.</i> 1863, <i>s.</i> 1933, <i>w.</i>	Hon. Ann Moira Chant, <i>b.</i> 1920.
1932	Selsdon (2nd), Patrick Mitchell-Thomson, D.S.C., <i>b.</i> 1913, <i>s.</i> 1938, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Patrick J. S., <i>b.</i> 1944.
1489 S.(R.)	Sempill (19th), William Francis Forbes-Sempill, A.F.C., <i>b.</i> 1893, <i>s.</i> 1934, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Malcolm S., <i>b.</i> 1918.
1916	Shaughnessy (3rd), William Graham Shaughnessy, <i>b.</i> 1922, <i>s.</i> 1938, <i>m.</i>	Hon. George E. D., <i>b.</i> 1912.
1946	Shepherd (1st), George Robert Shepherd, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1881, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1784	Sherborne (7th), Charles Dutton, <i>b.</i> 1911, <i>s.</i> 1949, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Charles G. N. S., <i>b.</i> 1948.
1941	Sherwood (1st), Hugh Michael Seely, <i>b.</i> 1898, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Arthur S., <i>b.</i> 1916.
1902	Shuttleworth (4th), Charles Ughtred John Kay-Shuttleworth, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1917, <i>s.</i> 1942, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Roger S., <i>b.</i> 1913.
1950	Silkin (1st), Lewis Silkin, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1889, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1947	Simon of Wythenshawe (1st), Ernest Darwin Simon, LL.D., <i>b.</i> 1879, <i>m.</i>	Master of Sinclair, M.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1914.
1952	Simonds (1st), Gavin Turnbull Simonds, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1881 (Lord Chancellor), <i>m.</i>	Hon. Sudhindro S., <i>b.</i> 1920.
1449 S.(R.)	Sinclair (16th), Archibald James Murray St. Clair, M.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1875, <i>s.</i> 1922, <i>m.</i>	Evelyn B.-W., O.B.E., Ph.D. <i>b.</i> 1877.
1919	Sinha (2nd), Aroon Kumar Sinha, <i>b.</i> 1887, <i>s.</i> 1928, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Savile C., <i>b.</i> 1928.
1828	Skelmersdale (5th), Arthur George Bootle-Wilbraham, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1876, <i>s.</i> 1930.	John S. C., <i>b.</i> 1907.
1916	Somerleyton (2nd), Francis Savile Crossley, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1889, <i>s.</i> 1935, <i>m.</i>	Hon. J. Herwald R., <i>b.</i> 1915.
1784	Somers (8th), John Patrick Somers Cocks, <i>b.</i> 1907, <i>s.</i> 1953, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Charles F., <i>b.</i> 1904.
1941	Soulbury (1st), Herwald Ramsbotham, P.C., G.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C. (Governor-General of Ceylon), <i>b.</i> 1887, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Sir Frank J. H., <i>b.</i> 1897.
1780	Southampton (4th), Charles Henry Fitzroy, O.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1867, <i>s.</i> 1872, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Trevor S., <i>b.</i> 1935.
1917	Southborough (2nd), (James) Spencer Neill Hopwood, <i>b.</i> 1889, <i>s.</i> 1947, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Lyulph H. V. O. S., <i>b.</i> 1915.
1640	Stafford (14th), Basil Francis Nicholas Fitzherbert, <i>b.</i> 1926, <i>s.</i> 1941, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1938	Stamp (3rd), Trevor Charles Stamp, <i>b.</i> 1907, <i>s.</i> 1941, <i>m.</i>	Hon. David K., <i>b.</i> 1914.
1839	Stanley of Alderley (6th), Edward John Stanley (6th Irish Baron, Sheffield, 1783), <i>b.</i> 1907, <i>s.</i> 1931, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1893	Stannmore (2nd), George Arthur Maurice Hamilton-Gordon, P.C., K.C.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1871, <i>s.</i> 1912.	
1318	Strabolgi (10th), Joseph Montague Kenworthy, <i>b.</i> 1886, <i>s.</i> 1934, <i>m.</i>	
1911	Strachle (2nd), Edward Strachey, <i>b.</i> 1882, <i>s.</i> 1936, <i>m.</i>	

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1936	<i>Strathcarron</i> (2nd), David William Anthony Blyth Macpherson, <i>b.</i> 1924, <i>s.</i> 1937, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Ian D. P. M., <i>b.</i> 1949.
1900	<i>Strathcona and Mount Royal</i> (3rd), Donald Sterling Palmer Howard, <i>b.</i> 1891, <i>s.</i> 1926, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Donald H., <i>b.</i> 1923.
1836	<i>Stratheden & Campbell</i> (1841) (4th), Alastair Campbell, <i>b.</i> 1899, <i>s.</i> 1918, <i>m.</i>	Maj. Hon. Gavin C., <i>b.</i> 1901.
1884	<i>Strathspey</i> (5th), Donald Patrick Trevor Ogilvie-Grant, <i>b.</i> 1912, <i>s.</i> 1948, <i>m.</i>	Hon. James P. O.-G., <i>b.</i> 1943.
1838	<i>Sudeley</i> (7th), Merlyn Charles Sainthill Hanbury-Tracy, <i>b.</i> 1939, <i>s.</i> 1941, <i>m.</i>	Ninian J. H.-T., <i>b.</i> 1910.
1786	<i>Suffield</i> (11th), Anthony Philip Harbord-Hammond, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1922, <i>s.</i> 1951, <i>m.</i>	Maurice A. Harbord, <i>b.</i> 1871.
1893	<i>Swansea</i> (4th), John Hussey Hamilton Vivian, <i>b.</i> 1925, <i>s.</i> 1934.	(None.)
1907	<i>Swaythling</i> (3rd), Stuart Albert Samuel Montagu, O.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1898, <i>s.</i> 1927, <i>m.</i>	Hon. David C. M., <i>b.</i> 1928.
1919	<i>Swinfen</i> (2nd), Charles Swinfen Eady, <i>b.</i> 1904, <i>s.</i> 1919, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Roger M. E., <i>b.</i> 1938.
1935	<i>Sysonby</i> (2nd), Edward Gaspard Ponsonby, D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1903, <i>s.</i> 1935, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John F. P., <i>b.</i> 1945.
1831 I. 1856* }	<i>Talbot of Malahide</i> (7th), Milo John Reginald Talbot (4th U.K. Baron, <i>Talbot de Malahide</i>), <i>b.</i> 1912, <i>s.</i> 1948.	Francis J. R. T., <i>b.</i> 1889 (to Irish Barony).
1946	<i>Tedder</i> (1st), Arthur William Tedder, G.C.B., <i>Marshal of the Royal Air Force</i> , <i>b.</i> 1890, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John M. T., <i>b.</i> 1925.
1797 L.	<i>Teignmouth</i> (6th), Hugh Aglionby Shore, <i>b.</i> 1881, <i>s.</i> 1926, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Frederick S., D.S.C., <i>b.</i> 1921.
1831	<i>Templemore</i> (4th), Arthur Claud Spencer Chichester, P.C., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., O.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1880, <i>s.</i> 1924, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Dermot R. C. C., <i>b.</i> 1916.
1884	<i>Tennyson</i> (4th), Harold Christopher Tennyson, <i>b.</i> 1919, <i>s.</i> 1951.	Lieut.-Com. Hon. Mark A. T., D.S.C., R.N., <i>b.</i> 1920.
1918	<i>Terrington</i> (3rd), Horace Marton Woodhouse, K.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1887, <i>s.</i> 1940, <i>m.</i>	Hon. I. A. David W., <i>b.</i> 1915.
1940	<i>Teviot</i> (1st), Charles Iain Kerr, D.S.O., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1874, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Charles J. K., <i>b.</i> 1934.
1616	<i>Teynham</i> (19th), Christopher John Henry Roper-Curzon, D.S.O., D.S.C., <i>b.</i> 1896, <i>s.</i> 1936, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John R.-C., <i>b.</i> 1928.
1792	<i>Thurlow</i> (7th), Henry Charles Hovell-Thurlow-Cumming-Bruce, D.S.O., O.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1910, <i>s.</i> 1952.	Hon. Francis E. H.-T.-C.-B., <i>b.</i> 1912.
1876	<i>Tollemache</i> (3rd), Bentley Lyonel John Tollemache, <i>b.</i> 1883, <i>s.</i> 1904, <i>m.</i>	John E. H. T., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1910.
1564 S.	<i>Torphichen</i> (13th), John Gordon Sandilands, <i>b.</i> 1886, <i>s.</i> 1915, <i>m.</i>	Master of Torphichen, <i>b.</i> 1917.
1946	<i>Tovey</i> (1st), John Cronyn Tovey, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., <i>Admiral of the Fleet</i> , <i>b.</i> 1885, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1859	<i>Tredegar</i> (5th), Frederic George Morgan, <i>b.</i> 1873, <i>s.</i> 1949.	Hon. Frederic C. J. M., <i>b.</i> 1908.
1947	<i>Trefgarne</i> (1st), George Morgan Garro-Jones, <i>b.</i> 1894, <i>m.</i>	Hon. David G.-J., <i>b.</i> 1941.
1929	<i>Trent</i> (2nd), John Campbell Boot, <i>b.</i> 1889, <i>s.</i> 1931, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1921	<i>Trevethin</i> (2nd), Charles Trevor Lawrence, D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1879, <i>s.</i> 1936.	Lord Oaksey, P.C., D.S.O., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1880 (see p. 263).
1880	<i>Trevor</i> (4th), Charles Edwin Hill-Trevor, <i>b.</i> 1928, <i>s.</i> 1950.	Hon. Nevill E. H.-T., <i>b.</i> 1931.
1461 I. 1940	<i>Trimlestown</i> (19th), Charles Aloysius Barnewall, <i>b.</i> 1899, <i>s.</i> 1937, <i>w.</i>	Hon. Anthony B., <i>b.</i> 1928.
	<i>Tryon</i> (2nd), Charles George Vivian Tryon, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1906, <i>s.</i> 1940, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Anthony T., <i>b.</i> 1940.
1950	<i>Tucker</i> (Frederick) James Tucker, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1888 (<i>Lord of Appeal</i>), <i>m.</i>	(Life Peerage.)
1935	<i>Tweedsmuir</i> (2nd), John Norman Stuart Buchan, O.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1911, <i>s.</i> 1940, <i>m.</i>	Hon. William B., <i>b.</i> 1916.
1946	<i>Uvedale of North End</i> (1st), Ambrose Edgar Woodall, M.D., F.R.C.S., <i>b.</i> 1885, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1941	<i>Vansittart</i> (1st), Robert Gilbert Vansittart, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1881, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1800 I.	<i>Ventry</i> (7th), Arthur Frederick Daubeney Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, <i>b.</i> 1898, <i>s.</i> 1936.	Hon. Francis E.-de-M., <i>b.</i> 1901.
1762	<i>Vernon</i> (9th), Francis William Lawrance Venables-Vernon, <i>b.</i> 1889, <i>s.</i> 1915, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John L. V.-V., <i>b.</i> 1923.
1922	<i>Vestey</i> (2nd), Samuel Vestey, <i>b.</i> 1882, <i>s.</i> 1940, <i>m.</i>	Samuel G. A. V., <i>b.</i> 1941.
1841	<i>Vivian</i> (5th), Anthony Crespigny Claude Vivian, <i>b.</i> 1906, <i>s.</i> 1940, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Nicholas V., <i>b.</i> 1935.
1934	<i>Wakehurst</i> (2nd), John de Vere Loder, K.C.M.G., <i>b.</i> 1895, <i>s.</i> 1936, <i>m.</i> (<i>Governor of Northern Ireland</i>).	Hon. John C. L., <i>b.</i> 1925.
1905	<i>Waleran</i> (2nd), William George Hood Walrond, <i>b.</i> 1905, <i>s.</i> 1925.	(None.)
1723	<i>Walpole</i> (9th), Robert Henry Montgomerie Walpole, <i>b.</i> 1913, <i>s.</i> 1931, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Robert H. W., <i>b.</i> 1938.
1780	<i>Walsingham</i> (8th), George de Grey, D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1884, <i>s.</i> 1929, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John de G., <i>b.</i> 1925.
1936	<i>Wardington</i> (2nd), Christopher Henry Beaumont Pease, <i>b.</i> 1924, <i>s.</i> 1950.	Hon. William S. P., <i>b.</i> 1925.
1792 I.	<i>Waterpark</i> (7th), Frederick Caryll Phillip Cavendish, <i>b.</i> 1926, <i>s.</i> 1948, <i>m.</i>	Henry S. C., <i>b.</i> 1908.
1948	<i>Webb-Johnson</i> (1st), Alfred Edward Webb-Johnson, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D., F.R.C.S., <i>b.</i> 1880, <i>m.</i>	(None.)

<i>Created.</i>	<i>Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1942	Wedgwood (2nd), Francis Charles Bowen Wedgwood, b. 1898, s. 1943, m.	Hon. Hugh W., b. 1921.
1861	Westbury (4th), Richard Morland Tollemache Bethell, b. 1814, s. 1930.	Hon. David A. B., M.C., b. 1922.
1944	Westwood (1st), William Westwood, O.B.E., b. 1880, w.	Hon. William W., b. 1907.
1544	Wharion (9th), Charles John Halswell Kemeys-Tynte, b. 1908, s. 1934.	Hon. Elizabeth D. Vincent, b. 1906.
1912	Whitburgh (1st), Thomas Banks Borthwick, b. 1874.	(None.)
1935	Wigram (1st), Clive Wigram, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.S.I., Royal Victorian Chain, b. 1873, m.	Hon. Neville W., M.C., b. 1915.
1943	Williams (1st), Thomas Edward Williams, b. 1892, m.	(None.)
1491	Willoughby de Broke (20th), John Henry Peyto Verney, M.C., A.F.C., b. 1896, s. 1923, m.	Hon. Leopold D. V., b. 1938.
1950	Wilmot of Selmeiston (1st), John Wilmot, P.C., b. 1895.	(None.)
1946	Wilson (1st), Henry Maitland Wilson, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O., Field Marshal, b. 1881, m.	Hon. Patrick M. W., b. 1915.
1937	Windlesham (1st), George Richard James Hennessy, O.B.E., b. 1877, w.	Brig. Hon. James H., b. 1903.
1942	Winstor (1st), Reginald Thomas Herbert Fletcher, P.C., K.C.M.G., b. 1885, m.	(None.)
1951	Wise (1st), Frederick John Wise, b. 1887, m.	Hon. John C. W., b. 1923.
1869	Wolverton (5th), Nigel Reginald Victor Glyn, b. 1904, s. 1932.	Maj. Francis M. G. G., b. 1901.
1928	Wraxall (2nd), George Richard Lawley Gibbs, b. 1928, s. 1931.	Hon. Eustace H. B. G., b. 1929.
1915	Wrenbury (3rd), John Burton Buckley, b. 1927, s. 1940.	Hon. Colin B., b. 1899.
1932	Wright, Robert Alderson Wright, P.C., G.C.M.G., LL.D., b. 1869, m.	(Life Peerage.)
1838	Wrottesley (4th), Victor Alexander Wrottesley, b. 1873, s. 1910.	Hon. Walter B. W., b. 1877.
1919	Wyfold (3rd), Hermon Robert Fleming Hermon-Hodge, b. 1915, s. 1942.	(None.)
1829	Wynford (8th), Robert Samuel Best, b. 1917, s. 1943, m.	Hon. John P. R. B., b. 1950.

SCOTTISH LORDS OF COURT OF SESSION

The word "Lord" prefixed to the names of Judges of the Court of Session, or to titles different from their names, is strictly an official honour and may be compared with the terms "Hon. Mr. Justice" and "Lord Chief Justice" in England, which replaced the titles "Baron" and "Lord Chief Baron." An Order in Council of February, 1905, authorized the retention of this Scottish honour for life, irrespective of retirement, and the style "Lady" is to be enjoyed by the wife and to continue in widowhood, though not after remarriage; but no distinction is conferred upon children. Lord in this case takes the prefix "Hon." in place of "Rt. Hon." of actual Lords, unless the Judges are also Privy Counsellors, in which case "Rt. Hon." is correct (see p. 274). There are 14 Lords of Session. The official (or Bench) title is ordinarily used, except in the cases of the Lord Justice General and Lord Justice Clerk, who take precedence in Scotland before Viscounts; the others immediately after Privy Counsellors. The Chairman of the Scottish Land Court has the same rank and tenure as if he had been appointed a Judge of the Court of Session.

LORDS OF SESSION

1945	Birnam, Sir (Thomas) David King Murray, b. 1884.
1947	Blades, Daniel Patterson Blades, b. 1888, m.
1934	Carmont, John Francis Carmont, b. 1880, m.
1941	Cooper, Thomas Mackay Cooper, P.C., O.B.E., Lord President and Lord Justice General, b. 1892.
1949	Guthrie, Henry Wallace Guthrie, b. 1903, m.
1952	Hill Watson, Laurence Hill Watson, M.C., b. 1895, m.
1937	Keith, James Keith, b. 1886, m.
1928	Mackay, Alexander Morrice Mackay, b. 1875, w.
1944	Mackintosh, Charles Mackintosh, M.C., b. 1883, m.
1939	Patrick, William Donald Patrick, P.C., b. 1889.
1936	Russell, Albert Russell, b. 1884, m.
1944	Sorn, James Gordon McIntyre, M.C., b. 1896, m.
1948	Strachan, James Frederick Strachan, b. 1894, m.
1947	Thomson, George Reid Thomson, P.C., Lord Justice Clerk, b. 1893, m.

CHAIRMAN OF THE SCOTTISH LAND COURT

1941	Gibson, Robert Gibson, b. 1886, m.
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LIFE PEERS

This class, once not infrequent, is now restricted to a very small number of *Law Lords*, at present nine. The first recent creation occurred in 1856 in the case of Lord Wensleydale, when the Peers decided that a Life Temporal Peer was not entitled to a seat in their House. An Act was accordingly passed giving power to the Sovereign to elevate two Judges of Appeal into Life Barons of Parliament and in 1876 the number was enlarged, so that the House now admits all the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, whether active or retired. The wives of these Peers take the title of "Lady" with precedence as Baronesses and children of these Life Peers rank next after those of hereditary Barons and take the courtesy title of "Honourable."

Peereesses in Their Own Right

Peerages are occasionally granted immediately to ladies of distinction or the widows of distinguished men; but frequently the instances falling under this heading are the result of regular inheritance in lines which are open to females in default of males. A resolution to admit Peereesses in their Own Right to the House of Lords was defeated in that house in 1930, but when submitted on July 27, 1949, was carried by a substantial majority. A Peereess in her Own Right retains her title after marriage, and if her husband's rank is the superior she is designated by the two titles jointly, the inferior one last: her hereditary claim still holds good in spite of any marriage whether higher or lower. No rank held by a woman can confer any title or even precedence upon her husband but the rank of a Peereess in her Own Right is inherited by her eldest son (or perhaps daughter), to whomsoever she may have been married.

DUCHESS IN HER OWN RIGHT.



<i>Created.</i>	<i>Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1900	Fife (2nd), Alexandra (H.R.H. Princess Arthur of Connaught), b. 1891, s. 1912, w. (see p. 235).	Lord Carnegie, b. 1929.



COUNTESSSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.—*Style, The Countess of —.* *Addressed as, My Lady.*

<i>Created.</i>	<i>Title, Name, etc.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1861	Cromartie, Sibell Lilian Blunt-Mackenzie, b. 1878, s. 1895, w.	Viscount Tarbat, M.C., b. 1904.
1643 S.	Dysart, Wenefryde Agatha Greaves, b. 1889, s. 1935, w.	Lady Rosamund G., b. 1914.
1453 S.	Erroll, Diana Denyse Moncrieffe (<i>Hereditary Lord High Constable and Knight Marischal of Scotland</i>), b. 1926, s. 1941, m.	Lord Hay, b. 1948.
1633 S.	Loudoun, Edith Maud Abney-Hastings (<i>Baroness Botreaux, Baroness Hastings, and Baroness Stanley</i>), b. 1883, s. 1920, m.	(To Earldom only—Lady Barbara Greenwood, b. 1919.)
1660 S.	Newburgh, Maria Sofia Guiseppina Gravina di Ramacca (<i>Princess Giustiniani-Bandini</i>), b. 1889, s. 1941, w.	Prince Giambattista Rospigliosi, b. 1877.
1901	°Roberts, Ada Edwina Stewart Lewin, O.B.E., b. 1875, s. 1944, w.	(None.)
1701 S.	Seafeld, Nina Caroline Studley-Herbert, b. 1906, s. 1915, m.	Visct. Reidhaven, b. 1939.



VISCOUNTESSSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.—*Style, The Viscountess —.* *Addressed as, My Lady.*

<i>Created.</i>	<i>Title, Name, etc.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1943	Daventry, Muriel FitzRoy, C.B.E., b. 1869, w.	Capt. Hon. Robert F., R.N., b. 1893.
1918	Rhonada, Margaret Haig Mackworth, b. 1883, s. 1918.	(None.)



BARONESSSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.—*Style, The Baroness —.* *Addressed as, My Lady.*

<i>Created.</i>	<i>Title, Name, etc.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1309	Benamont, Mona Josephine Tempest Fitzalan-Howard, O.B.E. (<i>Baroness Howard of Glossop</i>), b. 1894, s. 1896, m.	Hon. Miles F. F.-H., M.V.O., M.C., b. 1915.
1421	Berkeley, Eva Mary Fitzhardinge Milman Foley, M.B.E., b. 1875, s. 1899, w.	Two co-heiresses.
1455	Berners, Vera Ruby Williams, b. 1901, s. 1950, m.	Two co-heiresses.
1897	Burton, Nellie Lisa Melles, b. 1873, s. 1909, m.	Michael E. V. Baillie, b. 1924.
1332	Darcy de Knayth, Davina Marcia Herbert, b. 1938, s. 1943, m.	Lady Hermione Luchesi Palli (<i>Duchessa della Grazia</i>), b. 1900.
1264	De Ros, Una Mary Ross (<i>Premier Barony of England</i>), b. 1879, s. 1943, w.	Two co-heiresses.
1205	Furnivall, Mary Frances Katherine Dent, b. 1900, s. 1913.	Two co-heiresses.
1602 S.	Kinloss, Beatrice Mary Grenville Freeman-Grenville, b. 1922, s. 1944.	Master of Kinloss, b. 1953.
1663	Lucas of Crudwell (<i>Scottish Baroness, Dingwall 1609</i>), Nan Ino Cooper, b. 1880, s. 1916, m.	Hon. Anne R. C., b. 1919.
1681 S.	Nairne, Katherine Evelyn Constance Bigham, b. 1912, s. 1944, m.	Master of Nairne, b. 1934.
1911	Ravensdale, Mary Irene Curzon, b. 1896, s. 1925.	Nicholas Mosley, M.C., b. 1923.
1299	Strange of Knokin, 1426 Hungerford and 1445 De Moleyns, Elizabeth (<i>Dowager Viscountess St. Davids</i>), b. 1884, s. 1921, w.	Viscount St. Davids, b. 1917 (see p. 255).
1523	Vaux of Harrowden, Grace Mary Eleanor Gilbey, b. 1887, s. 1938, m.	Rev. Hon. Peter H. G. G., b. 1914.
1529	Wentworth, Judith Anne Dorothea Blunt-Lytton, b. 1873, s. 1917.	Earl of Lytton, b. 1900 (see p. 251).
1308	Zouche, Mary Cecil Frankland, b. 1875, s. 1917, w.	Sir James F., Bt., b. 1943.



Surnames of Peers and Peeresses differing from their Titles

Abney Hastings — <i>Low-</i> <i>doun</i>	Blunt Mackenzie — <i>Cro-</i> <i>marie</i>	Cavendish— <i>Chesham</i>	Deane Morgan — <i>Mus-</i> <i>kerry</i>
Acheson— <i>Gosford</i>	Boot— <i>Trent</i>	Cavendish— <i>Devonshire</i>	Denison— <i>Londesborough</i>
Adderley— <i>Norton</i>	Boote Wilbraham — <i>Skelmersdale</i>	Cavendish— <i>Waterpark</i>	Denison Pender— <i>Pender</i>
Addington— <i>Sidmouth</i>	Borthwick— <i>Whitburgh</i>	Cavendish— <i>Bentinck</i> — <i>Portland</i>	Dent— <i>Furnivall</i>
Agar— <i>Normanton</i>	Boscawen— <i>Falmouth</i>	Cayzer— <i>Rotherwick</i>	Devereux— <i>Hereford</i>
Agar Robertes— <i>Clifden</i>	Bourke— <i>Mayo</i>	Cecil— <i>Amherst of Hack-</i> <i>ney</i>	Dewar— <i>Forciot</i>
Aitken— <i>Beaverbrook</i>	Bowes Lyon — <i>Strath-</i> <i>more</i>	Cecil— <i>Exeter</i>	Dixon— <i>Glenloran</i>
Akers Douglas— <i>Chilston</i>	Bowyer— <i>Denham</i>	Cecil— <i>Rockley</i>	Dodson— <i>Monk Bretton</i>
Alexander— <i>Alexander of</i> <i>Tunis</i>	Boyd— <i>Kilmarnock</i>	Chaloner— <i>Gisborough</i>	Douglas— <i>Douglas of Bar-</i> <i>loch</i>
Alexander— <i>Alexander of</i> <i>Hillsborough</i>	Boyle — <i>Cork and</i> <i>Orrery</i>	Charteris— <i>Wemyss and</i> <i>March</i>	Douglas — <i>Douglas of</i> <i>Kintleside</i>
Alexander— <i>Caledon</i>	Boyle— <i>Glasgow</i>	Chetwynd Talbot — <i>Shrewsbury</i>	Douglas— <i>Morton</i>
Allanson Winn — <i>Head-</i> <i>ley</i>	Boyle— <i>Shannon</i>	Chichester— <i>Donegall</i>	Douglas— <i>Queensberry</i>
Allsopp— <i>Hindlip</i>	Brabazon— <i>Meath</i>	Chichester — <i>Temple-</i> <i>more</i>	Douglas Hamilton — <i>Hamilton</i>
Aman— <i>Marley</i>	Brand— <i>Hampden</i>	Child Villiers— <i>Jersey</i>	Douglas Hamilton — <i>Selkirk</i>
Anderson— <i>Waverley</i>	Brassey — <i>Brassey of</i> <i>Apelhorpe</i>	Cholmondeley — <i>Dela-</i> <i>mere</i>	Douglas Home— <i>Home</i>
Anson— <i>Lichfield</i>	Brett— <i>Esher</i>	Chubb— <i>Hayter</i>	Douglas Pennant— <i>Pen-</i> <i>rhyn</i>
Arthur— <i>Glenarthur</i>	Brigdeman— <i>Bradford</i>	Clegg Hill— <i>Hill</i>	Douglas Scott Montagu — <i>Montagu of Beaulieu</i>
Ashley Cooper— <i>Shaftes-</i> <i>bury</i>	Brodrick— <i>Midleton</i>	Clements— <i>Leitrim</i>	Drummond— <i>Perth</i>
Ashton— <i>Ashton of Hyde</i>	Brooke— <i>Alanbrooke</i>	Clifford — <i>Clifford of</i> <i>Chudleigh</i>	Duff— <i>Fife</i>
Asquith — <i>Asquith of</i> <i>Bishopstone</i>	Brooke— <i>Brookeborough</i>	Clifton Brown— <i>Ruffside</i>	Duke— <i>Merrivale</i>
Asquith— <i>Oxford & A.</i>	Brooks— <i>Crawshaw</i>	Coats— <i>Glenanar</i>	Duncombe— <i>Faversham</i>
Astley— <i>Hastings</i>	Brougham — <i>Brougham</i> <i>and Vaux</i>	Cochrane — <i>Cochrane of</i> <i>Culls</i>	Dundas— <i>Melville</i>
Bailey— <i>Glanusk</i>	Broughton— <i>Fairhaven</i>	Cochrane— <i>Dundonald</i>	Dundas— <i>Zetland</i>
Baillie Hamilton— <i>Had-</i> <i>dington</i>	Browne— <i>Kilmaine</i>	Cocks— <i>Somers</i>	Dutton— <i>Sherborne</i>
Baird— <i>Stonehaven</i>	Browne — <i>Oranmore and</i> <i>Browne</i>	Cokayne — <i>Cullen of</i> <i>Ashbourne</i>	Eady— <i>Swinfen</i>
Baldwin — <i>Baldwin of</i> <i>Bewdley</i>	Browne— <i>Sligo</i>	Coke— <i>Leicester</i>	Eaton— <i>Cheylesmore</i>
Balfour— <i>Kinross</i>	Brownlow— <i>Lurgan</i>	Colborne Vivian— <i>Seaton-</i> <i>Cole</i>	Eden— <i>Auckland</i>
Balfour— <i>Riverdale</i>	Bruce— <i>Aberdare</i>	Collier— <i>Monkswell</i>	Eden— <i>Henley</i>
Balfour — <i>Balfour of</i> <i>Inchrye</i>	Bruce— <i>Balfour of Bur-</i> <i>leigh</i>	Colville— <i>Clydesmuir</i>	Edgcombe— <i>Mount Edg-</i> <i>cunbe</i>
Bampfylde— <i>Poltimore</i>	Bruce— <i>Bruce of Mel-</i> <i>bourne</i>	Colville— <i>Colville of Cul-</i> <i>ross</i>	Edmondson— <i>Sandford</i>
Banbury — <i>Banbury of</i> <i>Southam</i>	Bruce — <i>Elgin and</i> <i>Kincardine</i>	Compton— <i>Northampton</i>	Edwards— <i>Kensington</i>
Baring— <i>Ashburton</i>	Brudenell Bruce — <i>Ailes-</i> <i>bury</i>	Conolly Carew— <i>Carew</i>	Egerton — <i>Egerton of</i> <i>Tatton</i>
Baring— <i>Cromer</i>	Buchan— <i>Tweedsmuir</i>	Cooper— <i>Lucas of Crud-</i> <i>well</i>	Egerton— <i>Wilton</i>
Baring— <i>Northbrook</i>	Buckley— <i>Wrenbury</i>	Cooper— <i>Lucas of Crud-</i> <i>well</i>	Eliot— <i>St. Germans</i>
Baring— <i>Revelstoke</i>	Burns— <i>Inverclyde</i>	Cooper— <i>Norwich</i>	Elliot— <i>Minto</i>
Barnes— <i>Gorell</i>	Butler— <i>Carrick</i>	Corbett— <i>Rowallan</i>	Erskine— <i>Buchan</i>
Barnevall— <i>Trimblestown</i>	Butler— <i>Dunboyne</i>	Courtenay— <i>Devon</i>	Erskine— <i>Mar & Kellie</i>
Bathurst— <i>Bledisloe</i>	Butler— <i>Lanesborough</i>	Craig— <i>Craigavon</i>	Evans— <i>Mountevans</i>
Beaucherk— <i>St. Albans</i>	Butler— <i>Mountgarret</i>	Crawford— <i>Hungarton</i>	Evleigh de Moleyns— <i>Ventry</i>
Beaumont— <i>Allendale</i>	Butler— <i>Ormonde</i>	Crichton— <i>Erne</i>	Eyres Monsell— <i>Monsell</i>
Beckett— <i>Grimthorpe</i>	Butler— <i>Bowdon</i>	Crichton Stuart— <i>Bute</i>	Fane— <i>Westmorland</i>
Benn— <i>Staungate</i>	Buxton— <i>Noel-Buxton</i>	Cripps— <i>Parmoor</i>	Feilding— <i>Denbigh</i>
Bennet— <i>Tankerville</i>	Byng— <i>Strafford</i>	Crittall— <i>Braintree</i>	Fellowes— <i>Ailwyn</i>
Benson— <i>Charnwood</i>	Byng— <i>Torrington</i>	Crossley— <i>Somerleyton</i>	Fellowes— <i>De Ramsey</i>
Beresford— <i>Decies</i>	Cambridge— <i>Athlone</i>	Cubitt— <i>Ashcombe</i>	Fermor Hesketh— <i>Hes-</i> <i>keth</i>
Beresford— <i>Waterford</i>	Campbell— <i>Argyll</i>	Cunliffe Lister— <i>Swinton</i>	Finch Hatton— <i>Winchilsea</i>
Bernard— <i>Bandon</i>	Campbell — <i>Breadalbane</i> <i>and Holland</i>	Cunningham — <i>Cunning-</i> <i>ham of Hyndhope</i>	Finch Knightley— <i>Ayles-</i> <i>ford</i>
Berry— <i>Camrose</i>	Campbell— <i>Cawdor</i>	Curzon— <i>Howe</i>	Fitzalan Howard— <i>Beau-</i> <i>moni</i>
Berry— <i>Kemsley</i>	Campbell— <i>Colgrain</i>	Curzon— <i>Ravensdale</i>	Fitzalan Howard— <i>Fitz-</i> <i>Alan of Derwent</i>
Bertie— <i>Bertie of Thame</i>	Campbell— <i>Glenavy</i>	Curzon— <i>Scarsdale</i>	Fitzalan Howard — <i>Howard of Glossop</i>
Bertie— <i>Lindsey</i>	Campbell— <i>Stratheden and</i> <i>Campbell</i>	Cust— <i>Brownlow</i>	Fitzalan Howard— <i>Nor-</i> <i>folk</i>
Best— <i>Wynford</i>	Campbell Gray— <i>Gray</i>	Dalrymple— <i>Stair</i>	FitzClarence— <i>Munster</i>
Bethell— <i>Westbury</i>	Canning— <i>Garvaghy</i>	Davies— <i>Darwen</i>	FitzGerald— <i>Leinster</i>
Bewicke Copley— <i>Crom-</i> <i>well</i>	Capell— <i>Essex</i>	Davison— <i>Broughshane</i>	Fitzherbert— <i>Stafford</i>
Bigham— <i>Mersey</i>	Carberry— <i>Carbery</i>	Dawnay— <i>Downe</i>	FitzMaurice— <i>Orkeny</i>
Bigham— <i>Naimie</i>	Carington— <i>Carrington</i>	Dawson Damer — <i>Por-</i> <i>tarlington</i>	FitzRoy— <i>Daventry</i>
Bingham— <i>Clannorris</i>	Carleton— <i>Dorchester</i>	De Courcy— <i>Kingsale</i>	FitzRoy— <i>Grafton</i>
Bingham— <i>Lucan</i>	Carnegie— <i>Northesk</i>	De Grey— <i>Walsingham</i>	
Blades— <i>Ebbisham</i>	Carnegie— <i>Southesk</i>	De Yarburgh Bateson— <i>Deramore</i>	
Bligh— <i>Clifton</i>	Cary— <i>Falkland</i>		
Bligh— <i>Darnley</i>	Caulfeild— <i>Charlemont</i>		
Blunt Lytton — <i>Went-</i> <i>worth</i>			

- Fitzroy—Southampton
 Fletcher—Winstler
 Flower—Ashbrook
 Foley—Berkeley
 Foljambe—Liverpool
 Forbes—Granard
 Forbes Sempill—Sempill
 Forward Howard—
 Wicklow
 Fox Strangways—Il-
 chester
 Frankland—Zouche
 Fraser—Lovat
 Fraser—Saltoun
 Freeman Grenville—Kin-
 loss
 Freeman Mittord—
 Redesdale
 Freeman Thomas—Wil-
 lington
 Fremantle—Cottesloe
 French—De Freyne
 French—Ypres
 Fuller Acland Hood—St.
 Audries
 Ganzonei—Belstead
 Garro Jones—Trefgarne
 Gascoyne Cecil—Cecil of
 Chelwood
 Gascoyne Cecil—Quicks-
 wood
 Gascoyne Cecil—Salis-
 bury
 Gathorne Hardy—Cran-
 brook
 Gibbs—Aldenham
 Gibbs—Wroxall
 Gibson—Ashbourne
 Giffard—Halsbury
 Gilbey—Vaux of Harrow-
 den
 Glyn—Wolverton
 Godley—Kilbracken
 Gordon—Aberdeen
 Gordon—Huntly
 Gordon Lennox—Rich-
 mond
 Gore—Arran
 Gough Calthorpe—Cal-
 thorpe
 Graham—Montrose
 Graham Toler—Norbury
 Grant—De Longueuil
 Greaves—Dysart
 Greenall—Daresbury
 Grenfell—St. Just
 Greville—Warwick
 Grey—Stamford
 Grigg—Atrincham
 Grimston—Verulam
 Grosvenor—Ebury
 Grosvenor—Westminster
 Guest—Wimborne
 Guinness—Iveagh
 Guinness—Moyn
 Gully—Selby
 Gurdon—Cranworth
 Hamilton—Abercorn
 Hamilton—Hamilton of
 Dalzell
 Hamilton—Holm-Pat-
 rick
 Hamilton Gordon—
 Stanmore
 Hamilton Russell—Boyne
 Hamilton Temple Black-
 wood—Dufferin
- Hanbury Tracy—Sudeley
 Handcock—Castlemaine
 Harbord Hamond—
 Suffield
 Hardinge—Hardinge of
 Peshurst
 Hare—Listowel
 Harmsworth—Rother-
 mere
 Harris—Malmesbury
 Hastings—Huntingdon
 Hay—Kinnoull
 Hay—Tweeddale
 Heathcote Drummond
 Willoughby—Ancaster
 Hely Hutchinson—Do-
 noughmore
 Hendersop—Faringdon
 Hennessy—Windlesham
 Henniker Major—Hen-
 niker
 Hepburn Stuart Forbes
 Trefusis—Clinton
 Hepburne Scott—Pol-
 warth
 Herbert—Carnarvon
 Herbert—Darcy de Knayth
 Herbert—Hemingford
 Herbert—Pembroke
 Herbert—Powis
 Hermon Hodge—Wysfold
 Hervey—Bristol
 Hewitt—Lifford
 Hicks Beach—St. Aldwyn
 Hill—Downshire
 Hill—Sandys
 Hill Trevor—Trevor
 Hindley—Hyndley
 Hoare—Templewood
 Hogg—Hailsham
 Holland Hibbert—Knuts-
 ford
 Holmes à Court—Heytes-
 bury
 Hood—Bridport
 Hope—Linlithgow
 Hope—Rankeillour
 Hope Morley—Hollenden
 Hopwood—South-
 borough
 Hore Ruthven—Gowrie
 Hore Ruthven—Ruthven
 Hovell Thurlow Cum-
 ming Bruce—Thurlow
 Howard—Carlisle
 Howard—Eppingham
 Howard—Howard of Pen-
 rith
 Howard—Strathcona
 Howard—Suffolk
 Hubbard—Addington
 Innes Ker—Roxburghe
 Inskip—Caldecote
 Irby—Boston
 Isaacs—Reading
 Jackson—Allerton
 James—Northbourne
 Jervis—St. Vincent
 Jocelyn—Roden
 Jolliffe—Hylton
 Joynson Hicks—Brentford
 Kaye Shuttleworth—
 Shuttleworth
 Kearley—Devonport
- Keith Falconer—Kintore
 Kemeys Tynte—Wharton
 Kemp—Rochdale
 Kennedy—Ailsa
 Kenworthy—Strabolgi
 Keppel—Althamarle
 Kerr—Lothian
 Kerr—Teviot
 King—Loveclace
 King Tenison—Kingston
 Kitchener—Kitchener of
 Khartoum
 Kitson—Airedale
 Knatchbull—Brabourne
 Knox—Ranfurly
 Lamb—Rochester
 Lambart—Cavan
 Lambton—Durham
 Lamson—Killearn
 Larnach Nevill—Aber-
 gavenny
 Lascelles—Harewood
 Law—Ellenborough
 Lawrence—Oaksey
 Lawrence—Trevelth
 Lawson—Burnham
 Lawton Johnston—Luke
 Le Poer Trench—Clan-
 carly
 Legge—Dartmouth
 Leigh—Newton
 Leith—Burch
 Leslie—Roths
 Leslie Melville—Leven
 Lever—Leverhulme
 Leveson Gower—Gran-
 ville
 Lewin—Roberts
 Lewis—Essendon
 Lewis—Merthyr
 Liddell—Ravensworth
 Lindemann—Cherwell
 Lindsay Bethune—
 Lindsay
 Lindsay—Crawford
 Lindsay—Lindsay of
 Birker
 Littleton—Hatherton
 Lloyd George—Lloyd
 George of Dwyfor
 Lloyd Mostyn—Mostyn
 Loder—Wakehurst
 Loftus—Ely
 Lopes—Roborough
 Lowry Corry—Belmore
 Lowther—Lonsdale
 Lowther—Ullswater
 Lubbock—Avebury
 Lumley—Scarborough
 Lumley Savile—Savile
 Lygon—Beauchamp
 Lyle—Lyle of Westbourne
 Lyon Dalberg Acton—
 Acton
 Lyons—Ennisdale
 Lysaght—Lisle
 Lyttelton—Cobham
 (Viscountcy)
 McClintock Bunbury—
 Rathdonnell
 Macdonald—Macdonald
 of Gwaenysgor
 McDonnell—Antrim
 M'Garel Hogg—Mag-
 heramorne
 Mackay—Inchcape
- Mackay—Reay
 Mackenzie—Amulree
 Mackintosh—Mackintosh
 of Halifax
 Mackworth—Rhondda
 McLaren—Aberconway
 Macpherson—Macpher-
 son of Drumochter
 Macpherson—Strath-
 carron
 Maffey—Rugby
 Maitland—Lauderdale
 Manners—Rutland
 Mansfield—Sandhurst
 Marquis—Woolton
 Marsham—Romney
 Mason—Blackford
 Maude—Hawarden
 Maxwell—Farnham
 Meade—Clanwilliam
 Melles—Burton
 Mercer Henderson—
 Buckinghamshire
 Milles Lade—Sondes
 Mills—Hillingdon
 Milner—Milner of Leeds
 Mitchell Thomson—
 Selsdon
 Molynaux—Seston
 Monckton Arundell—
 Galway
 Moncreiffe—Erroll
 Mond—Melchett
 Moncy-Coutts—Latymen
 Montagu—Manchester
 Montagu—Sandwich
 Montagu—Swaythling
 Montagu Douglas Scott
 —Buccleuch
 Montagu Stuart Wortley
 Mackenzie—Wharn-
 cliffe
 Montague—Amwell
 Montgomerie—Eglinton
 Montgomery—Mont-
 gomery of Alamein
 Moore—Drogheda
 Moore Brabazon—Bra-
 bazon of Tara
 Moreton—Ducie
 Morris—Killeanin
 Morris—Morris of Ken-
 wood
 Morris—Nuffield
 Morton—Morton of Hen-
 rington
 Mountbatten—Caris-
 brooke
 Mountbatten—Edinburgh
 Mountbatten—Milford
 Haven
 Mountbatten—Mount-
 batten of Burma
 Muff—Calverley
 Mulholland—Dunleath
 Munro—Aincness
 Murray—Dunmore
 Murray—Elibank
 Murray—Mansfield
 Nail Cain—Brockel
 Napier—Napier and
 Etrick
 Napier—Napier of
 Magdala
 Needham—Kilmorey
 Neville—Braybrooke

Nicolson—Carnock	Portal—Portal of Hungerford	Sinclair—Pentland	Vanneck—Huntingfield
Nivison—Glendyne	Powys—Lilford	Sinclair—Thurso	Vaughan—Lisburne
Noel—Gainsborough	Pratt—Camden	Skeffington—Massercene	Vavasseur Fisher—Fisher
North—Gulford	Preston—Gormanston	Smith—Bicester	Venables Vernon—Vernon
Northcote—Idesleigh	Primrose—Rosebery	Smith—Birkenhead	Vereker—Gort
Norton—Grantley	Prittie—Dunally	Smith—Colwyn	Verney—Willoughby de Broke
Norton—Rathcreedan	Ramacca—Newburgh	Smith—Dudley (Barony)	Verney Cave—Braye
Nugent—Westmeath	Ramsay—Dalhousie	Smith—Hambleden	Vernon—Lyveden
O'Brien—Inchiquin	Ramsbotham—Soulbury	Somerset—Beaufort	Vesey—De Vesci
Ogilvie Grant—Strath-sney	Rees Williams—Ogmore	Somerset—Raglan	Villiers—Clarendon
Ogilvy—Airlie	Rhys—Dynevour	Spencer—Churchill	Vivian—Swansea
O'Grady—Gullamore	Richards—Milverton	Spencer Churchill—Marlborough	Waldegrave—Radstock
O'Neill—Rathcavan	Ritchie—Ritchie of Dundee	Spring Rice—Monteagle of Brandon	Wallop—Portsmouth
Orde Powlett—Bolton	Roberts—Clwyd	Stanhope—Harrington	Walrood—Waleran
Ormsby Gore—Harlech	Roche—Fermoy	Stanley—Derby	Walsh—Ormathwaite
Osborne—Leeds	Rodd—Rennell	Stanley—Stanley of Alderley	Ward—Bangor
Paget—Anglesey	Roper Curzon—Teynham	Stapleton Cotton—Combermere	Ward—Dudley (Earldom)
Pakenham—Longford	Ross—De Ros	Stern—Michelham	Warrender—Bruntisfield
Pakington—Hampton	Rous—Stradbroke	Stewart—Galloway	Watson—Manton
Palmer—Rusholme	Rowley Conwy—Langford	Stewart Murray—Atholl	Watson Armstrong—Armstrong
Palmer—Selborne	Runciman—Runciman of Doxford	Stonor—Camoys	Weir—Inverforth
Parker—Macclesfield	Russell—Amphill	Stopford—Courtown	Weld Foster—Forester
Parker—Morley	Russell—Bedford	Stourton—Mowbray	Wellesley—Cowley
Parnell—Congleton	Russell—De Clifford	Strachey—Strachie	Wellesley—Wellington
Parsons—Rosse	Russell—Russell of Liverpool	Strutt—Belper	Wentworth Fitzwilliam—Fitzwilliam
Paulet—Winchester	Ryder—Harrowby	Strutt—Rayleigh	Westenra—Rossmore
Pearson—Coudray	Sackville—De La Warr	Stuart—Castle Stewart	White—Annaly
Pease—Daryngton	Sackville West—Sackville	Stuart—Moray	Whiteley—Marchamley
Pease—Gainford	St. Aubyn—St. Levan	Studley Herbert—Seafield	Whitfield—Kenswood
Pease—Wardington	St. Clair—Sinclair	Swenson Taylor—Grantchester	Wiley—Barbny
Pelham—Chichester	St. Clair Erskine—Rosslyn	Sugden—St. Leonards	Williams—Berners
Pelham—Yarborough	St. John—St. John of Bletso	Sutherland Leveson Gower—Sutherland	Williamson—Forres
Pelham Clinton Hope—Newcastle	St. John—Bolingbroke and St. John	Talbot—Talbot de Malahide	Willoughby—Middleton
Pellew—Exmouth	St. Leger—Doneraile	Taylor—Headfort	Wills—Dulverton
Penny—Marchwood	Samuel—Beasted	Temple Gore Langton—Temple of Stowe	Wilmot—Wilmot of Selmeson
Pepys—Cottenham	Sandilands—Torphichen	Tennant—Glenconner	Wilson—Moran
Perceval—Egmont	Saumarez—De Saumarez	Thellusson—Rendlesham	Wilson—Nunburnholme
Percy—Northumberland	Savile—Moxborough	Thesiger—Chelmsford	Windsor—Cornwall
Percy—Percy of Newcastle	Scarlett—Abinger	Thynne—Bath	Windsor—Gloucester
Pery—Limerick	Scater Booth—Basing	Towneley O'Hagan—O'Hagan	Windsor—Kent
Petty Fitzmaurice—Lansdowne	Scott—Feldon	Trench—Ashtown	Windsor Clive—Plymouth
Phillips—Milford	Scott Ellis—Howard de Walden	Tuchet Jesson—Audley	Wingfield—Powerscourt
Phillips—St. Davids	Scrymgeour Wedderburn—Dundee	Tufton—Hothfield	Winn—St. Oswald
Phillips—Strange of Knokin	Seely—Mottistone	Turnour—Winterton	Winn—Headley
Phipps—Normanby	Seely—Sherwood	Twisleton Wykeham	Wodehouse—Kimberley
Pierrepont—Manvers	Seymour—Herford	Fiennes—Saye and Sele	Wood—Halifax
Pleydell Bouverie—Radnor	Seymour—Somerset	Tyrrell Kenyon—Kenyon	Woodall—Uvedale of North End
Plumtre—Fitzwaller	Shaw—Craigmyle	Udny Hamilton—Belhaven and Stenton	Woodhouse—Terrington
Plunkett—Dunsany	Shirley—Ferrers	Upton—Templetown	Wyndham—Leconfield
Plunkett—Fingall	Shore—Teignmouth	Vanden Bempde Johnstone—Derwent	Wyndham Quin—Dunraven
Plunkett—Louth	Siddeley—Kenilworth	Vane—Barnard	Yard—Newborough
Pollock—Hamworth	Sidney—De L'Isle and Dudley	Vane Tempest Stewart—Londonderry	Yarde Buller—Churston
Pomeroy—Harberton	Simon—Simon of Wythenshawe		Yerburgh—Alvingham
Ponsonby—Bessborough	Sinclair—Caithness		Yorke—Hardwicke
Ponsonby—De Mauley			Young—Kennel
Ponsonby—Ponsonby of Shulbrede			Young Erskine—Mar
Ponsonby—Sysonby			Younger—Younger of Leckie

THE TITLE OF ESQUIRE

The title of Esquire is accorded for legal or ceremonial purposes to the following: (a) all sons of peers during their fathers' lives, and the younger sons of such peers after their fathers' deaths; the eldest sons of peers' younger sons, and their eldest sons for ever. (b) Noblemen of all other nations. (c) Companions and Commanders of the various Orders of Knighthood. (d) The eldest sons of baronets and knights. (e) Persons entitled to bear arms and to the title of esquire by letters patent. (f) Barristers at law. (g) Justices of the peace and mayors, while in commission or office. (h) Lieutenants and Deputy Lieutenants of Counties of Cities. (i) Holders of a superior office under the Crown.

Courtesy Titles (in actual use in 1954)

Holders of Courtesy Titles are addressed in the manner shown for holders of substantive titles

From this list it will be seen that the "Marquess of Blandford" is the heir to the Dukedom of Marlborough and the "Earl of Aboyne" to the Marquessate of Huntly, and "Viscount Acheson" heir to the Earldom of Gosford; *the titles of second heirs are also given; e.g., "Lord Paisley" elder son of the "Marquess of Hamilton" heir to the Dukedom of Abercorn; Viscount Savernake, eldest son of the "Earl of Cardigan" heir to the Marquessate of Ailesbury; and Viscount Nevill, son of the "Earl of Lewes" heir to the Marquessate of Abergavenny.

.. In addition to these Titles of Courtesy the eldest son of Scottish Viscounts and Barons is usually styled "The Master of —" e.g., "The Master of Falkland," eldest son of Viscount Falkland; "The Master of Erskine," eldest son of Lord Erskine and grandson of the Earl of Mar and Kellie.

Marquesses.			
Blandford—Marlborough	Brocas—Jellicoe	Lascelles—Harewood	Brooke—Warwick
Douglas & Clydesdale	Bury—Albemarle	Lowther—Lonsdale	Bruce—Elgin
—Hamilton	Campden—Gainsborough	Lumley—Scarborough	Buckhurst—De La Warr
*Douro—Wellington	Carlou—Portarlington	Lymington—Portsmouth	Burghersh—Westmorland
*Graham—Montrose	Castlereagh—Londonderry	Malden—Essex	Burghley—Exeter
*Hamilton—Abercorn	Chelsea—Cadogan	Melgund—Minto	Carnegie—Southesk
*Hartington—Devonshire	Chewton—Waldegrave	Moore—Drogheda	Clifton—Darnley
	Clanfield—Peel	Morpeth—Carlisle	Courtenay—Devon
	Cole—Enniskillen	Nevill—Lewes	Delvin—Westmeath
	Corry—Belmore	Newport—Bradford	Donne—Moray
*Kildare—Leinster	Cranborne—Salisbury	Ockham—Lovelace	Dundas—Ronaldshay
Lorne—Argyll	Cranley—Onslow	Parker—Macclesfield	Dunglass—Home
*Tavistock—Bedford	Crowhurst—Cottenham	Perceval—Egmont	Elcho—Wemyss & March
Earls.			
Aboyne—Huntly	Curzon—Howe	Petersham—Harrington	Eliot—St. Germans
Altamont—Sligo	Dalrymple—Stair	Pollington—Moxborough	Erskine—Mar & Kellie
Ancrem—Lothian	Dangan—Cowley	Quenington—St. Aldwyn	Fintrie—Graham
Bective—Headfort	Drumlanrig—Queensberry	Raynham—Townshend	Garlies—Galloway
Brecknock—Camden	Duncannon—Bessborough	Reidhaven—Seafield	Glenorchy—Breadalbane & Holland
*Cardigan—Ailesbury	Dunluce—Antrim	Royston—Hardwicke	Greenock—Cathcart
*Compton—Northampton	Ednam—Dudley	Ruthven of Canberra—Gowrie	Guernsey—Aylesford
Dalkeith—Buccleuch	Elveden—Iveagh	St. Cyres—Idesleigh	Hay—Erroll
Dumfries—Bute	Emlyn—Cawdor	Sandon—Harrowby	Herbert—Pembroke
Euston—Grafton	Encombe—Eldon	Savernake—Cardigan	Howland—Tavistock
*Hopetoun—Linlithgow	Enfield—Strafford	Somerton—Normanton	Hyde—Clarendon
Jermyn—Bristol	Ereleigh—Reading	Stopford—Courtown	Irwin—Halifax
*Lewes—Abergavenny	Errington—Crome	Stormont—Mansfield	Kimbolton—Manchester
March—Richmond	Feilding—Denbigh	Strathallan—Perth	Leslie—Rothes
Mornington—Douro	Fincastle—Dunmore	Stuart—Castle Stewart	Medway—Cranbrook
Mount Charles—Conyngham	FitzHarris—Malmesbury	Sudley—Arran	Montgomerie—Eglinton
Offaly—Kildare	Folkestone—Radnor	Suirdale—Donoughmore	Moreton—Ducie
Rocksavage—Cholmondeley	French—Ypres	Tamworth—Ferrers	North—Guilford
*Ronaldshay—Zetland	Furneaux—Birkenhead	Tarbat—Cromartie	Ogilvy—Airlie
Shelburne—Lansdowne	Garmoyle—Cairns	Throwley—Sondes	Ossulston—Tankerville
Uxbridge—Anglesey	Garnock—Lindsay	Tiverton—Halsbury	Oxmantown—Rosse
Viscounts.			
Acheson—Gosford	Glandine—Norbury	Traprain—Balfour	Paisley—Hamilton
Adare—Dunraven	Glenapp—Inchcape	Vaughan—Lisburne	Porchester—Carnarvon
Althorp—Spencer	Glenworth—Limerick	Villiers—Jersey	Primrose—Rosebery
Amberley—Russell	Gwynnedd—Lloyd George of Dwyfor	Weymouth—Bath	Ramsay—Dalhousie
Anson—Lichfield	Hinchbrook—Sandwich	Windsor—Plymouth	Rideau—Alexander of Tunis
Asquith of Morley—Oxford and Asquith	Ikerrin—Carrick	Wolmer—Selborne	Scrymgeour—Dundee
Borodale—Beatty	Ingestre—Shrewsbury	Barons (Lord —)	
Boyle—Shannon	Ipswich—Euston	Ardec—Meath	Seymour—Somerset
	Jocelyn—Roden	Ashley—Shaftesbury	Stavordale—Ilchester
	Kelburn—Glasgow	Balmiel—Crawford	Villiers—Jersey
	Knebworth—Lytton	Berriedale—Caithness	Willoughby de Eresby Ancaster
	Lambton—Durham	Bingham—Lucan	Wodehouse—Kimberley
		Binning—Haddington	Worsley—Yarborough

CONTRACTIONS AND SYMBOLS

Contractions and Symbols.—S. or I. appended to the date of creation denotes a Scottish or Irish title, the further addition of a * implies that the Peer in question holds also an Imperial title, which is specified (after the name) by its more definite description as Engl., Brit., or U.K. When both titles are alike, as in the case of Argyll, this star is appended to the conjoined date below, and it then denotes that such date is that of the Imperial creation. R. indicates that the Peer is a representative peer for Scotland or Ireland. The mark * signifies that there is no "of" in the Marquessate or Earldom so designated; b. signifies born; s., succeeded; m., married; w., widower or widow; M., minor.

Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council

The Privy Council is of very ancient origin. A Council, the number of which was about twelve, was instituted by Alfred, 895, and it discharged the functions of State now confined to members of the Cabinet. In the Middle Ages the chief advisers of the King who were permanently about him formed the Privy Council. Having become unwieldy, it was reconstituted in 1679. At present it consists of certain eminent persons whose names are given below. Members of the Cabinet must be Privy Councillors, and they principally form the acting Privy Council. The Council is summoned as such to act "with others" upon the demise of the Crown, and many matters are referred by the Sovereign to Committees of the Council, some of which are standing Committees, and others constituted to deal with particular cases, *e.g.*, the Judicial Committee, the Board of Trade, *q.v.* The Lord President of the Council is one of the Great Officers of State, and as such is always a prominent member of the Cabinet.

H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.....	1951	Cecil of Chelwood, Viscount.....	1915	Geddes, Lord.....	1917
H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester.....	1925	Chatfield, <i>Admiral of the Fleet</i> Lord.....	1939	George, <i>Maj. Hon.</i> Gwilym Lloyd.....	1941
Abercorn, Duke of.....	1945	Cherwell, Lord.....	1943	Goddard, Lord.....	1938
Abrahams, Sir Sidney.....	1941	Churchill, Sir Winston Spencer.....	1907	Gowrie, Earl of.....	1937
Aga Khan, The.....	1934	Citrine, Lord.....	1940	Greenwood, Arthur.....	1920
Alexander of Hillsborough, Viscount.....	1929	Clarendon, Earl of.....	1931	Grenfell, David R.....	1951
Alexander of Tunis, Earl.....	1952	Clinton, Lord.....	1926	Griffiths, James.....	1945
Alexander, Sir Ulick.....	1952	Clyde, James Latham McDiarmid.....	1951	Grigg, Sir James.....	1942
Alness, Lord.....	1913	Clydesmuir, Lord.....	1936	Halley, Lord.....	1949
Altrincham, Lord.....	1944	Cohen, Lord.....	1935	Halifax, Earl of.....	1922
Amery, Leopold C. M. S.....	1922	Cooper, Lord.....	1946	Hall, Viscount.....	1942
Ammon, Lord.....	1945	Courthope, Lord.....	1937	Hall, W. Glenvill.....	1947
Asquith of Bishopstone, Lord.....	1946	Craigie, Sir Robert Leslie.....	1937	Hamilton and Brandon, Duke of.....	1940
Assheton, Ralph.....	1944	Crookshank, <i>Capt. H. F. C.</i> Cross, Sir Ronald, Bt.....	1939	Hankey, Lord.....	1939
Athlone, Earl of.....	1931		1940	Hardinge of Penshurst, Lord.....	1936
Attlee, Clement R.....	1935	Dalton, Hugh.....	1940	Harlech, Lord.....	1927
Baker, Harold T.....	1915	Davidson, Viscount.....	1928	Harrison, <i>Hon.</i> Eric John.....	1952
Baker, Philip J. Noel.....	1945	Davies, E. Clement.....	1947	Head, Antony Henry.....	1951
Balfour of Inchrye, Lord.....	1941	De La Warr, Earl.....	1936	Headlam, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Cuthbert M., Bt.....	1945
Barnes, Alfred.....	1945	De L'Isle and Dudley, Lord Denman, Lord.....	1951	Henderson, Lord.....	1950
Beaufort, Duke of.....	1936	Denning, <i>Hon.</i> Sir Alfred T. de Silva, Lucien Macull Dominic.....	1907	Henderson, Arthur.....	1947
Beaumont, Sir John W. F.....	1944		1948	Hepburn, Patrick Buchanan-Hodson, <i>Hon.</i> Sir F. L. Charlton.....	1951
Beaverbrook, Lord.....	1918	de Wit, N. J.....	1953	Holland, <i>Hon.</i> Sidney George.....	1950
Belisha, Leslie Hore.....	1935	Dixon, <i>Hon.</i> Sir Owen.....	1939	Holloway, <i>Hon.</i> Edward James.....	1950
Bellenger, Frederick J.....	1946	Drogheda, Earl of.....	1951	Holt, <i>Hon.</i> Harold Edward.....	1953
Bessborough, Earl of.....	1931	Duff, <i>Hon.</i> Sir Lyman Poore.....	1949	Home, Earl of.....	1951
Bevan, Aneurin.....	1945	Dugdale, John.....	1951	Hopkins, Sir Richard.....	1945
Birkett, <i>Hon.</i> Sir Norman.....	1947	Dugdale, Sir Thomas, Bt.....	1951	Hopkinson, Henry Lennox d'Aubigné.....	1952
Bledisloe, Viscount.....	1926	Eccles, Sir David.....	1951	Horsbrugh, Florence.....	1945
Bottomley, Arthur George Boyd, Alan Tindal Lennox.....	1952	Ede, James Chuter.....	1944	Howe, Earl.....	1929
Brabazon of Tara, Lord.....	1940	Eden, Robert Anthony.....	1934	Howe, <i>Hon.</i> Clarence Decatur.....	1946
Bracken, Viscount.....	1940	Edwards, Sir Charles.....	1940	Hudson, Viscount.....	1938
Bridges, Sir Edward.....	1953	Edwards, Lewis John.....	1953	Huggins, <i>Hon.</i> Sir Godfrey Humphreys, <i>Hon.</i> Sir Travers.....	1947
Brook, Sir Norman.....	1953	Edwards, Ness.....	1947		1946
Brown, Ernest.....	1935	Elliot, Walter E.....	1932	Ilsley, <i>Hon.</i> James Lorimer.....	1946
Brown, George Alfred.....	1951	Evatt, <i>Hon.</i> Herbert Vere.....	1942	Inman, Lord.....	1947
Bruce of Melbourne, Viscount.....	1923	Evershed, <i>Hon.</i> Sir F. Raymond.....	1947	Inverforth, Lord.....	1919
Buccleuch, Duke of.....	1937	Fadden, <i>Hon.</i> Sir Arthur W.....	1942	Isaacs, George Alfred.....	1945
Buchanan, George.....	1948	Foot, Isaac.....	1937	Ismay, Lord.....	1951
Bucknill, <i>Hon.</i> Sir Alfred T.....	1945	Forde, <i>Hon.</i> Francis Michael Fortescue, Earl.....	1944		
Butler, Richard Austen.....	1939		1952	Jay, Douglas.....	1952
Cadogan, Sir Alexander.....	1946	Franks, Sir Oliver Shewell.....	1949	Jayakar, Mukund R.....	1939
Campbell, Sir Ronald Hugh.....	1939	Fyfe, Sir David Maxwell.....	1945	Jenkins, <i>Hon.</i> Sir David Llewelyn.....	1949
Campbell, Sir Ronald Ian.....	1950	Gaitskell, Hugh T. N.....	1947	Johnston, Thomas.....	1931
Canterbury, The Archbishop of.....	1939	Galbraith, <i>Cdr.</i> Thomas Dunlop.....	1953	Jones, A. Creech.....	1946
Casey, <i>Hon.</i> Richard G.....	1939	Gardiner, <i>Hon.</i> James G.....	1947		
Catto, Lord.....	1947				

Jordan, Hon. Sir William Joseph.....	1946	Nair, Sir Madhavan.....	1941	Soulbury, Lord.....	1939
Jowitt, Earl.....	1931	Nash, Hon. Walter.....	1946	Spens, Sir Patrick.....	1953
Kennedy, Thomas.....	1931	Nathan, Lord.....	1946	Stanhope, Earl.....	1949
Kennet, Lord.....	1922	Nicholls, Hon. George Heaton.....	1943	Stanmore, Lord.....	1932
Key, Charles William.....	1947	Norfolk, Duke of.....	1930	Stansgate, Viscount.....	1929
Killearn, Lord.....	1941	Normand, Lord.....	1933	Stokes, Richard Rapier.....	1950
Kirkwood, Lord.....	1948	Norwich, Viscount.....	1935	Strachey, John St. Loe.....	1946
Lambert, Viscount.....	1912	Oaksey, Lord.....	1941	Strauss, George Russell.....	1947
Lascelles, Sir Alan F.....	1943	Ogmore, Lord.....	1951	Stuart, Hon. James Gray.....	1939
Latham, Hon. Sir John G.....	1933	O'Leary, Sir Humphrey F.....	1948	Summerskill, Edith.....	1949
Law, Richard Kidston.....	1943	Page, Hon. Sir Earle.....	1929	Sutherland, Duke of.....	1936
Lawson, Lord.....	1945	Pakenham, Lord.....	1948	Swinton, Viscount.....	1922
Leach, Sir Lionel.....	1949	Paling, Wilfred.....	1941	Sykes, Sir Frederick.....	1928
Leathers, Lord.....	1941	Patrick, Lord.....	1949	Taylor, Robert John.....	1952
Listowel, Earl of.....	1946	Peake, Osbert.....	1943	Templemore, Lord.....	1943
Llewellyn, Lord.....	1941	Percy of Newcastle, Lord.....	1924	Templewood, Viscount.....	1922
Lloyd, Geoffrey William.....	1943	Pethick Lawrence, Lord.....	1937	Thomas, James Purdon	
Lloyd, John Selwyn Brooke.....	1951	Porter, Lord.....	1938	Lewes.....	1951
London, Bishop of.....	1945	Quickswood, Lord.....	1918	Thomson, Lord.....	1945
Lorraine, Sir Percy L., Bt.....	1933	Radcliffe, Lord.....	1949	Thornycroft, Peter.....	1951
Lyttelton, Oliver.....	1940	Rathcavan, Lord.....	1937	Thurso, Viscount.....	1931
Mabane, William.....	1944	Reid, Lord.....	1941	Trevelyan, Sir Charles Phillips, Bt.....	1924
MacAndrew, Col. Sir Charles.....	1952	Reith, Lord.....	1940	Tucker, Lord.....	1945
MacCorquodale, Malcolm Stewart.....	1945	Rich, Hon. Sir George E.....	1936	Vansittart, Lord.....	1940
MacDermott, Lord.....	1947	Rinfret, Hon. Thibaudau.....	1947	van Zyl, Hon. Gideon Brand.....	1945
Macdonald of Gwaenysgor, Lord.....	1951	Robens, Alfred.....	1951	Walker, Patrick Chrestien Gordon.....	1950
MacDonald, Malcolm.....	1935	Roche, Lord.....	1934	Waterhouse, Capt. Charles.....	1944
McEwen, Hon. John.....	1953	Romer, Hon. Sir Charles.....	1951	Watermeyer, Hon. E. F.....	1943
McKell, Hon. Sir William J.....	1948	Rosebery, Earl of.....	1945	Waverley, Viscount.....	1938
MacLay, Hon. John Scott.....	1952	Rufuside, Viscount.....	1947	Webb, Maurice.....	1950
Macleod, Iain.....	1952	St. Laurent, Hon. Louis Stephen.....	1946	Weir, Viscount.....	1918
Macmillan, Harold.....	1942	Salisbury, Marquess of.....	1940	Wheatley, John.....	1947
Macnaghten, Sir Malcolm M.....	1948	Salter, Sir Arthur.....	1941	White, Henry Graham.....	1945
McNeill, Hector.....	1946	Samuel, Viscount.....	1908	White, Hon. Sir Thomas.....	1920
Margesson, Viscount.....	1933	Sandys, Duncan.....	1944	Whiteley, William.....	1943
Marquand, Hilary Adair.....	1949	Scarbrough, Earl of.....	1952	Wigram, Lord.....	1932
Massey, Hon. Vincent.....	1941	Selborne, Earl of.....	1929	Williams, Charles.....	1952
Mathers, Lord.....	1947	Shaftesbury, Earl of.....	1922	Williams, Sir Edward John.....	1945
Maugham, Viscount.....	1934	Shakespeare, Sir Geoffrey, Bt.....	1945	Williams, Tom.....	1941
Meighen, Hon. Arthur.....	1920	Shawcross, Sir Hartley.....	1946	Willink, Henry Urmston.....	1943
Menzies, Hon. Robert G.....	1937	Shepherd, Lord.....	1952	Wilmot of Selmeston, Lord.....	1945
Merriman, Lord.....	1933	Shinwell, Emanuel.....	1945	Wilson, James Harold.....	1947
Mersey, Viscount.....	1946	Silkin, Lord.....	1945	Wilson, Sir Leslie Orme.....	1922
Milner of Leeds, Lord.....	1945	Simon, Viscount.....	1913	Winster, Lord.....	1945
Monckton, Sir Walter.....	1951	Simonds, Lord.....	1944	Winterton, Earl.....	1924
Monsell, Viscount.....	1923	Singleton, Hon. Sir John.....	1948	Womersley, Sir Walter James, Bt.....	1941
Morris, Hon. Sir John William.....	1951	Slessor, Sir Henry.....	1929	Woodburn, Arthur.....	1947
Morrison, Lord.....	1949	Smith, Sir Ben.....	1943	Woolton, Viscount.....	1940
Morrison, Herbert Stanley.....	1931	Smith, Sir Reginald Dor-man.....	1939	Wright, Lord.....	1932
Morrison, William S.....	1936	Somervell, Sir Donald.....	1938	York, Archbishop of.....	1942
Morton of Henryton, Lord.....	1944	Soskice, Sir Frank.....	1948	Younger, Hon. Kenneth.....	1951
Mountbatten of Burma, Earl.....	1947			Zetland, Marquess of.....	1922

Clerk of the Council, W. G. Agnew.

Deputy Clerk of the Council, E. N. Landale.

THE PREFIX RIGHT HONOURABLE

"Right Honourable."—By long established custom, or courtesy, members of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council are entitled to be designated "The Right Honourable," but, in practice, this prefix is sometimes absorbed in other designations; for example, a Prince of the Blood admitted a Privy Councillor remains "His Royal Highness"; a Duke remains "His Grace"; a Marquess is still styled "Most Honourable." The style of all other Peers, whether Privy Councillors or not, is "Right Honourable," although it is more usual to describe them with the prefix "The", omitting the more elaborate styles. A Privy Councillor who is not a Peer should be addressed as The Rt. Hon. —. A Peer below the rank of Marquess who is a Privy Councillor should be addressed as The Rt. Hon. the Lord (or Earl or Viscount) —, P.C., or, less elaborately, The Lord (or Earl or Viscount) —, P.C.

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER (1886)—D.S.O.

Ribbon, Red, with Blue Edges.


Bestowed in recognition of especial services in action of commissioned officers in the Navy, Army and Royal Air Force and (1942) Mercantile Marine. The members are Companions only and rank immediately before the 4th Class of the Royal Victorian Order. A Bar may be awarded for any additional act of service.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER (1902, enlarged 1912)—I.S.O.

Ribbon, Crimson, with Blue Centre.

Restricted to members of the administrative or clerical (clerk) branches of the Civil Service and consists of the Sovereign and Companions (not exclusively male) to a number not exceeding 740, of whom 360 may belong to the Home Services, 180 to the services of Dominions and 200 to the services of the Colonies and Protectorates.

OTHER PRINCIPAL DECORATIONS AND MEDALS (in order of Precedence).

Victoria Cross.—1856.— See pp. 321-4.George Cross.—1940.— See pp. 325-6.

British Orders of Knighthood.

Royal Red Cross.—R.R.C. (Class I).—For ladies, founded 1883.

Distinguished Service Cross.—1914.—D.S.C.—In substitution for the Conspicuous Service Cross, 1901; is for officers of the R.N. below the rank of Captain, and for Warrant Officers.

Military Cross.—Dec. 1914.—M.C.—Awarded to Captains, Lieutenants, and Warrant Officers (Cl. I.) in the Army and Indian and Colonial Forces.

Distinguished Flying Cross.—1918.—D.F.C.—For bestowed upon Officers and Warrant Officers in the Royal Air Force (and Fleet Air Arm from April 9, 1941) for acts of gallantry when flying in active operations against the enemy.

Air Force Cross.—1918.—A.F.C.—Instituted as preceding but for acts of courage or devotion to duty when flying, although not in active operations against the enemy (extended to Fleet Air Arm since April 9, 1941).

Royal Red Cross (Class II).

Order of St. John.

Albert Medal.—A.M.—Dates from 1866, with extensions in 1867 and 1877, "For Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea" or "on Land."

Union of South Africa King's Medal for Bravery, in Gold, Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field.—D.C.M.—Awarded to warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Army and R.A.F.

Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.—C.G.M.—Is bestowed upon warrant officers and men of the R.N., and since 1942 of Mercantile Marine and R.A.F.

The George Medal.—G.M.—Established by King George VI in 1940 is a recognition of acts of gallantry.

King's Police and Fire Services Medal for Gallantry.—1909.

The Edward Medal.—Established by King Edward VII in 1907, is a recognition of heroic acts performed by miners and quarrymen, or of others who have endangered their lives in rescuing those so employed.

Royal West African Frontier Force Distinguished Conduct Medal.

King's African Rifles Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Union of South Africa King's Medal for Bravery, in Silver.

Distinguished Service Medal.—1914.—D.S.M.—For chief petty officers, petty officers, men, and boys of all branches of the Royal Navy, and since 1942 of Mercantile Marine, to non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Marines, and to all other persons holding corresponding positions in Her Majesty's Service afloat.

Military Medal.—M.M.—For warrant and non-commissioned officers and men of the Army, and since June 21, 1916, for serving women.

Distinguished Flying Medal.—1918.—D.F.M.—and the Air Force Medal.—A.F.M.—for warrant and non-commissioned officers and men for equivalent services as for D.F.C. and A.F.C. (extended to Fleet Air Arm, April 9 1941).

Constabulary Medal (Ireland).

Medal for Saving Life at Sea

Colonial Police Medal for Gallantry.

British Empire Medal (formerly the Medal of the Order of the British Empire, for Meritorious Service; also includes the Medal of the Order awarded before Dec. 29, 1922). (See p. 325.)

Canada Medal.

King's Police and Fire Services Medal, for Distinguished Service.

War Medals and Stars (in order of date).

Polar Medals (in order of date).

Royal Victorian Medal (Gold, Silver and Bronze).

Imperial Service Medal.

Colonial Police Medal for Meritorious Service.

Jubilee, Coronation and Durbar Medals.

King George V, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth II, Long and Faithful Service Medals.

Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Naval Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Medal for Meritorious Service.

Royal Marine Meritorious Service Medal.

Royal Air Force Meritorious Service Medal.

Royal Air Force Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Royal West African Frontier Force Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

King's African Rifles Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

African Police Medal for Meritorious Service.

Colonial Police and Fire Brigades Long Service Medal.

Volunteer Officers' Decoration.—V.D.

Volunteer Long Service Medal.

Volunteer Officers' Decoration (for India and the Colonies).

Volunteer Long Service Medal (for India and the Colonies).

Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration.

Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal.

Medal for Good Shooting (Naval).

Militia Long Service Medal.

Imperial Yeomanry Long Service Medal.

Territorial Decoration.—1908.—T.D.

Efficiency Decoration.—E.D.

Territorial Efficiency Medal.

Efficiency Medal.

Special Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Decoration for Officers, Royal Naval Reserve.—1910.—R.D.

Decoration for Officers, R.N.V.R.—V.R.D.

Royal Naval Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

R.N.V.R. Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Royal Naval Auxiliary Sick Berth Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Royal Fleet Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Royal Naval Wireless Auxiliary Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Air Efficiency Award.—1942.

The King's Medal.—(For Champion Shots in the Military Forces).

Rocket Apparatus Volunteer Long Service Medal.

Special Constabulary Medal.

Union of South Africa Commemoration Medal.

Service Medal of the Order of St. John.

Voluntary Medical Service Medal.—1932.

Foreign Orders, Decorations and Medals (in order of date)

Orders of Chivalry

THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER (1348)—K.G.

Ribbon, Garter Blue. *Motto*, *Honi soit qui mal y pense (Evil be to him who evil thinks)*.

SOVEREIGN OF THE ORDER—THE QUEEN

Ladies of the Garter—H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER, 1936.

PRINCESS WILHELMINA OF THE NETHERLANDS, 1944.

KNIGHTS

H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, 1947.

H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, 1921.

H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor, 1910.

H.M. the King of Norway, 1906.

H.M. King Leopold III, 1935.

H.M. the King of Denmark, 1951.

H.R.H. Prince Paul of Yugoslavia, 1939.

The Earl of Athlone, 1928.

The Duke of Abercorn, 1928.

The Earl of Halifax, 1931.

The Earl Stanhope, 1934.

The Earl of Clarendon, 1937.

The Duke of Beaufort, 1937.

The Marquess of Exeter, 1937.

The Duke of Norfolk, 1937.

The Marquess of Zetland, 1942.

The Marquess of Salisbury, 1946.

The Viscount Alanbrooke, 1946.

The Viscount Portal of Hungerford, 1946.

The Earl Alexander of Tunis, 1946.

The Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, 1946. [1946.

The Earl Mountbatten of Burma,

The Duke of Portland, 1948.

The Lord Harlech, 1948.

The Earl of Scarbrough, 1948.

The Lord Cranworth, 1948.

The Duke of Wellington, 1951.

The Earl Fortescue, 1951.

The Viscount Allendale, 1951.

Sir Winston Churchill, 1953.

Prelate, The Bishop of Winchester.

Chancellor, The Earl of Halifax, K.G., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., T.D.

Register, The Dean of Windsor.

Garter King of Arms, Hon. Sir

George Rothe Bellew, K.C.V.O.

Usher of the Black Rod, Lieut.

General Sir Brian Horrocks,

K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Secretary, Anthony Richard

Wagner, F.S.A.

THE MOST ANCIENT AND MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE THISTLE (1687)—K.T.

Ribbon, Green. *Motto*, *Nemo me impune lacessit (No one provokes me with impunity)*.

SOVEREIGN OF THE ORDER—THE QUEEN

Lady of the Thistle—H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER, 1937.

KNIGHTS

H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, 1952.

H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, 1933.

H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor, 1922.

The Earl of Mar and Kellie, 1911.

The Lord Elphinstone, 1927.

The Duke of Sutherland, 1929.

Sir John Maxwell Stirling-Maxwell of Pollok, Bt., 1929.

The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, 1933.

The Earl of Stair, 1937.

The Viscount Thurso, 1941.

The Earl of Airlie, 1942.

The Viscount Cunningham of Hyndhope, 1945.

The Duke of Montrose, 1947.

The Earl of Rosebery, 1947.

The Duke of Buccleuch and

Queensberry, 1949.

The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, 1951.

The Earl of Haddington, 1951.

Chancellor, The Lord Elphinstone, K.T.

Dean, Very Rev. Charles Laing Warr, K.C.V.O., D.D., LL.D.

Lord Lyon King of Arms and Secretary, Sir Thomas Innes of

Learney, K.C.V.O.

Usher of the Green Rod, Lt.-Col.

Sir Edward Daymonde Stevenson, K.C.V.O., M.C.

THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK (1783)—K.P.

Ribbon, Sky Blue. *Motto*, *Quis separat? (Who shall separate?)*

SOVEREIGN OF THE ORDER—THE QUEEN

KNIGHTS

H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, 1934.

H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor, 1927.

The Earl of Arran, 1909.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, 1911.

The Duke of Abercorn, 1922.

Norroy and Ulster King of Arms

Registrar and Knight Attendant

Sir Gerald W. Wollaston,

K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH (1399).

Ribbon, Crimson. *Motto*, *Tria juncta in uno (Three joined in one)*. (Remodelled 1725 and 1815, and enlarged thirteen times since).



G.C.B. Mil.



G.C.B. Civ.



K.C.B. Mil.



K.C.B. Civ.



C.B. Mil.

THE SOVEREIGN; *Great Master and Principal Knight Grand Cross*, General H. R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, K.G., K.T., K.P., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., LL.D., F.R.S.; *Dean of the Order*, The Dean of Westminster; *Bath King of Arms*, Air Chief Marshal Sir James Robb, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.; *Registrar and Secretary*, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Charles A. H. Longcroft, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C.; *Genealogist*, Garter Principal King of Arms; *Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod*, Major-General Douglas N. Wimberley, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.; *Deputy Secretary*, Brigadier Ivan De La Bere, C.V.O., C.B.E.; *Chancery*, Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, 8 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—G.C.B., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.B., Knight Commander; C.B., Companion.



O.M.M.

THE ORDER OF MERIT (1902)—O.M. Ribbon, Blue and Crimson.

This Order is designed as a special distinction for eminent men and women—without conferring a knighthood upon them. The Order is limited in numbers to 24, with the addition of foreign honorary members. Membership is of two kinds, Military and Civil, the badge of the former having crossed swords, and the latter oak leaves. Membership is denoted by the suffix O.M., which follows the first class of the Order of the Bath and precedes the letters designating membership of the inferior classes of the Bath and all classes of the lesser Orders of Knighthood.



O.M.Civ.

Professor George Macaulay Trevelyan, 1930.

John Masfield, 1935.

Ralph Vaughan Williams, 1935.

Admiral of the Fleet the Lord Chatfield, 1939.

Marshal of the Royal Air Force the Lord Newall, 1940.

Professor Gilbert Aimé Murray, 1941.

Augustus Edwin John, 1942.

Prof. Edgar Douglas Adrian, 1942.

Sir Henry Hallett Dale, 1944.

Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, 1944.

Sir Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill, 1946.

Marshal of the Royal Air Force the Visct. Portal of Hungerford, 1946.

Field Marshal the Viscount Alanbrooke, 1946.

Admiral of the Fleet the Visct. Cunningham of Hyndhope, 1946.

The Earl of Halifax, 1946.

Thomas Stearns Eliot, 1948.

Sir Robert Robinson, 1949.

The Earl Russell, 1949.

Sir Alexander George Montagu Cadogan, 1951.

Marshal of the Royal Air Force the Viscount Trenchard, 1951.

Professor George Edward Moore, 1951.

Clement Richard Attlee, 1951.

Wilder Graves Penfield, 1953.

Walter John De la Mare, 1953.

Honorary Member, Dwight David Eisenhower, 1945

Secretary and Registrar, Col. Sir Arthur Edward Erskine, G.C.V.O., D.S.O.

THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA (1861).

Ribbon, Light Blue, with White Edges. Motto, Heaven's Light our Guide.

Registrar, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood—for the time being; G.C.S.I., Knight Grand Commander; K.C.S.I., Knight Commander; C.S.I., Companion.



G.C.M.G.

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE (1818).

Ribbon, Saxon Blue, with Scarlet Centre. Motto, Auspiciis melioris ævi (Token of a better age).

THE SOVEREIGN; Grand Master, Maj.-Gen. The Earl of Athlone, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., LL.D.; Prelate, The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Blackburn, D.D.; Chancellor, The Earl of Clarendon, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Royal Victorian Chain; Secretary, Sir

Thomas Lloyd, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.; King of Arms, Sir Neville Bland, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.; Registrar, Sir Percival Liesching, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Gentleman Usher of the Blue Rod, Admiral Sir Alan Hotham, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Chancery, Colonial Office, S.W.—G.C.M.G., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.M.G., Knight

Commander; C.M.G., Companion.

THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE (1877).

Ribbon, Imperial Purple. Motto, Imperatricis auspiciis (Under the auspices of the Empress).

Registrar, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood; G.C.I.E., Knight Grand Commander; K.C.I.E., Knight Commander; C.I.E., Companion.

THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER (1896).

Ribbon, Blue, with Red and White Edges. Motto, Victoria.

THE SOVEREIGN; Grand Master, H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother; Chancellor, The Lord Chamberlain; Secretary, The Keeper of the Privy Purse; Registrar, The

Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood; Chaplain, Rev. C. L. Cresswell, C.V.O., M.A.; Honorary Genealogist, Hon. Sir George Rothe Bellew, K.C.V.O.

G.C.V.O., Knight or Dame Grand Cross; K.C.V.O., Knight Commander; D.C.V.O., Dame Commander; C.V.O., Commander; M.V.O., Member, marked 4th or 5th Class.

THE ROYAL VICTORIAN CHAIN (1902).

Founded by King Edward VII, in 1902. It is bestowed only on special occasions, and confers no precedence on its holders.

H.M. THE QUEEN

H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER (1937). H.M. Queen Juliana of the Netherlands (1950).

H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor The Archbishop of Canterbury H.M. The King of Sweden (1923).

H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester (1921). (1949). H.I.M. The Emperor of Ethiopia (1930).

The Earl of Athlone (1935). Sir John Weir (1949). H.R.H. Prince Paul of Yugoslavia (1934).

The Lord Wigram (1937). The Earl of Clarendon (1952). H.M. King Leopold III (1937).

The Duke of Abercorn (1945). The Duke of Norfolk (1953). H.I.M. The Shahinshah of Iran (1948).

H.E.H. The Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar (1946). The Duke of Beaufort (1953). H.M. The King of Norway (1902).

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE (1917).

Ribbon, Rose pink edged with pearl grey with vertical pearl stripe in centre (Military Division); without vertical pearl stripe (Civil Division). Motto, For God and the Empire.

THE SOVEREIGN: Grand Master, H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.B.E.; Prelate, The Bishop of London; King of Arms, Air Marshal Sir Roderick Carr, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C.

Registrar, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood; Secretary, The Permanent Secretary to the Treasury; Gentleman Usher of the Purple Rod, Sir Ernest Gowers, G.C.B., G.B.E. Chancery,

Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, 8 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1. G.B.E. Knight Grand Cross or Dame Grand Cross; K.B.E., Knight Commander; D.B.E., Dame Commander; C.B.E., Commander;

O.B.E., Officer; M.B.E., Member. The Order was divided into Military and Civil divisions in Dec. 1918.



ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF HONOUR (June 4, 1917)—C.H.

Ribbon, Carmine, with Gold Edges.

This Order consists of one Class only and carries with it no title. It ranks after the 1st Class of the Order of the British Empire, i.e., Knights and Dames Grand Cross (Mil. and Civ. Div.). The number of awards is limited to 65 and the Order is open to both sexes. Secretary and Registrar, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood.

MEN.		WOMEN.	
Adams, William George Stewart, 1936	Ede, Rt. Hon. James Chuter, 1953.	Morrison, Rt. Hon. Herbert Stanley, 1951.	
Alexander of Hillsborough, The Viscount, 1941.	Elliot, Rt. Hon. Walter Elliot, 1952.	Page, Rt. Hon. Sir Earle Christ-mas Grafton, 1942.	
Amery, Rt. Hon. Leopold C. M. S., 1945.	Forster, Edward Morgan, 1953.	Rowntree, Benjamin Seebohm, 1931.	
Andrews, Rt. Hon. John Miller, 1943.	Fraser, Lt.-Col. Sir Ian, 1953.	Scott, John William Robertson, 1947.	
Attlee, Rt. Hon. Clement Richard, 1945.	Gooch, George Peabody, 1939.	Selborne, The Earl of, 1945.	
Aubrey, Rev. Melbourn Evans, 1937.	Greenwood, Rt. Hon. Arthur, 1945.	Swinton, The Viscount, 1943.	
Bone, James, 1947.	Hill, Professor Archibald Vivian, 1946.	Whiteley, Rt. Hon. William, 1948.	
Britten, Edward Benjamin, 1953.	Hives, The Lord, 1943.	Williams, Rt. Rev. H. Herbert, 1945.	
Brown, Rt. Hon. Alfred Ernest, 1945.	Holland, Rt. Hon. Sidney George, 1951.	Wilson, Charles Thomson Rees, 1937.	
Bruce of Melbourne, The Vis-count, 1927.	Hudson, The Viscount, 1944.	Wilson, Prof. John Dover, 1936.	
Casey, Rt. Hon. Richard Gardiner, 1944.	Huggins, Rt. Hon. Sir Godfrey Martin, 1944.	Woolton, The Viscount, 1942.	
Cecil, Lord David Gascoyne, 1949.	Ismay, General The Lord, 1945.		
Churchill, Rt. Hon. Sir Winston S., 1922.	Johnston, Rt. Hon. Thomas, 1953.		
Clayton, Rev. Philip T. B., 1933.	Jones, Thomas, 1929.		
Crerar, General Henry Duncan Graham, 1945.	Layton, The Lord, 1919.		
Curtis, Lionel George, 1949.	Leathers, The Lord, 1943.		
Davidson, The Viscount, 1923.	Lewis, Essington, 1943.		
Deakin, Arthur, 1949.	Lewis, Rev. Howell Elvet, 1948.		
De la Mare, Walter John, 1948.	McNaughton, General Andrew George Latta, 1946.		
	Mallon, James Joseph, 1939.		
	Mann, Arthur Henry, 1941.		
	Massey, Rt. Hon. Vincent, 1946.		
	Menzies, Rt. Hon. Robert Gor-don, 1951.		

THE ROYAL ORDER OF VICTORIA AND ALBERT (for Ladies)—V.A.

Instituted in 1862, and enlarged in 1864, 1865, and 1880, but no conferments have been made since the death of Queen Victoria. Badge, in the first three Classes a medallion of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, differing in the width and jewelling of the border as the Classes descend, whilst the fourth substitutes a jewelled cipher. All four are surmounted by a crown, which is attached to a bow of white moiré ribbon. The honour does not confer any rank or title upon the recipient.

FIRST CLASS.

Princess Wilhelmina of the Netherlands.

SECOND CLASS.

Queen Elizabeth of the Hellenes.
H.H. the Princess Marie Louise.
H.R.H. the Princess Alice,
Countess of Athlone.

H.R.H. the Princess Alfonso d'Orleans-Bourbon.

FOURTH CLASS.

Hon. Mrs. John Haughton.

THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA (for Ladies)—C.I.

Instituted January 1, 1878. Badge, the royal cipher in jewels within an oval, surmounted by an Heraldic Crown and attached to a bow of light blue watered ribbon, edged white. The honour does not confer any rank or title upon the recipient. No conferments have been made since 1948.

H.M. THE QUEEN, 1947.	Margaret, Dowager Baroness Amptill, 1899.	Doreen Maud, Marchioness of Linlithgow, 1935.
H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, 1931.	Lady Victoria Patricia Helena Ramsay, 1911.	Doreen Geraldine, Dowager Baroness Brabourne, 1937.
H.R.H. the Princess Margaret, 1947.	Margaret Etienne Hannah, Marchioness of Crewe, 1911.	Eugenie Marie, Countess Wavell, 1943.
H.R.H. the Princess Royal, 1919.	Frances Charlotte, Viscountess Chelmsford, 1916.	Florence Amery, 1945.
H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester, 1937.	Marie Adelaide, Marchioness of Willingdon, 1917.	H.H. Maharani Tara Devi of Jammu and Kashmir, 1946.
H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, 1937.	Dorothy Evelyn Augusta, Countess of Halifax, 1926.	Edwina Cynthia Annette, Countess Mountbatten of Burma, 1947.
H.H. the Princess Marie Louise, 1893.	Pamela, Countess of Lytton, 1927.	Agnes Anne, Baroness Clydes-muir, 1948.
H.H. Maharani Sahib Chimna Bai Gaekwar of Baroda, 1892.	H.H. Maharani Regent of Travancore, 1929.	

Baronets, Knights Grand Cross, Knights Grand Commanders, Knights Commanders and Knights Bachelor



Badge of Baronets
of England, Great Britain, U.K.,
(and Ireland marked D).

Badge of Baronets
of Scotland or Nova Scotia
(marked S).



NOTES CONCERNING BARONETS

Clause II. of the Royal Warrant of February 8, 1910, ordains as follows:—"That no person whose name is not entered upon the Official Roll shall be received as a Baronet, or shall be addressed or mentioned by that title in any Civil or Military Commission, Letters Patent or other official document." When an obelisk (†) precedes a name it indicates that, at the time of going to press, the Baronet concerned has not been registered on the Official Roll of the Baronetage. The date of creation of the Baronetcy is given in parenthesis ().

Baronets are addressed as "Sir" (with Christian name) and in writing as "Sir Robert A—, Bt." Baronets' wives are addressed (formally) as "Your Ladyship" or "Lady A—," without any Christian name unless a daughter of a Duke, Marquess or Earl, in which case "The Lady Mary A—"; if daughter of a Viscount or Baron "The Hon. Lady A—."

Certain Baronetcies have been created with remainder to "heirs male and of tailzie," or in special remainder, and are thus heritable through (although they do not devolve on) females. In the first class are Dalryell of the Binns (N.S. 1685), Dunbar of Baldoon (Scot. 1664), Dunbar of Hempriggs (Scot. 1706) and Stirling Maxwell of Pollok (Scot. 1707); in the second class are Hicking of Brockenhurst (U.K. 1920) and Lucas Tooth of Bught (U.K. 1920). It is noteworthy that in 1947 the special remainder in the patent of Hicking took effect and the present Baronet is Sir William North.

In addition to the Baronets noted in the list below, 256 Peers (9 Dukes, 13 Marquesses, 49 Earls, 37 Viscounts and 148 Barons) are also Baronets; and it may well happen that though there is no heir to a Peerage, a collateral may inherit the Baronetcy of his ancestor. Thus, on the extinction of the Holden Barony in 1951, a kinsman of the last Baron succeeded to the Baronetcy of Holden of Alston.

NOTES CONCERNING KNIGHTS GRAND CROSS, ETC.

Knights Grand Cross, Knights Grand Commanders and Knights Commanders are addressed in the same manner as Baronets (*q.v.*), but in writing the appropriate initials (G.C.B., K.C.B., &c.) are appended to surname in place of "Bt." Knights Bachelor are addressed as "Sir —" (first or Christian name) and in writing as "Sir A— B—." The wife of a Knight Grand Cross, Knight Grand Commander, Knight Commander or Knight Bachelor is addressed as stated for the wife of a Baronet.



NOTES CONCERNING KNIGHTS BACHELOR



The Knights Bachelor do not constitute a Royal Order, but comprise the surviving representation of the ancient State Orders of Knighthood. The Register of Knights Bachelor, instituted by James I. in the 17th century, lapsed, and in 1908 a voluntary Association under the title of "The Society of Knights" (now "The Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor" by Royal command) was formed with the primary objects of continuing the various registers dating from 1257 and obtaining the uniform registration of every created Knight. In 1926 a design for a badge to be worn by Knights Bachelor was approved and adopted, a miniature reproduction being shown above. The Officers of the Society are:—*Knight Principal*, Sir Gerald Wollaston, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; *Hon. Registrar*, Major Sir Thomas Lumley-Smith, D.S.O.; *Clerk*, Miss E. Blackwell; *Registry and Library*, 21 Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

BARONETAGE AND KNIGHTAGE

(Revised to Aug. 21, 1953)

Peers are not included in this list

A full entry in italic type indicates that the recipient of a Knighthood died during the year in which the honour was conferred. The name is included for purposes of record.

Abayomi, Sir Kofoworola Adekunle, Kt.	Abercrombie, Sir (Leslie) Patrick, Kt.	Acland, Sir William Henry Dyke, Bt., M.C., A.F.C., T.D. (1890).
Abbiss, Sir George, Kt., O.B.E.	Abercromby, Col. Sir George William, Bt., D.S.O. (1836).	Adair, Maj.-Gen. Sir Allan Henry Shafto, Bt., C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (1838).
Abdul Hamid, Khan Bahadur Diwan Sir, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.	Abraham, Sir Theo Chandos Hoskyns-, Kt., C.M.G.	Adam, General Sir Ronald Forbes, Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E. (1917).
Abdul Qadir, Khan Bahadur Shaikh Sir, Kt.	Abrahams, Sir Adolphe, Kt., O.B.E., M.D.	Adams, Sir Ernest Charles, Kt., C.B.E.
Abdul Rashid, Hon. Sir, Kt.	Abrahams, Rt. Hon. Sir Sidney Solomon, Kt., Q.C.	Adams, Cmdr. Sir Jameson Boyd, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O., R.N.R.
Abdur Rahman, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad, Kt.	Abrahamson, Sir Martin Arnold, K.B.E.	Adams, Sir Theodore Samuel, Kt., C.M.G.
Abdy, Sir Robert Henry Edward, Bt. (1850).	Acheson, Sir James Glasgow, Kt., C.I.E.	Adcock, Sir Robert Henry, Kt., C.B.E.
Abell, Sir Anthony Foster, K.C.M.G.	Acland, Sir Hugh Thomas Dyke, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.	Addison, Sir Joseph, K.C.M.G.
Abell, Sir George Edmond Brackenbury, K.C.I.E., O.B.E.	Acland, Sir Richard Thomas Dyke, Bt., M.P. (1644).	Adeane, Maj. Sir Michael Edward, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Abell, Sir Westcott Stile, K.B.E.		
Abercrombie, Sir John Robertson, K.B.E., M.C.		

- Aga Khan, H.H. *Rt. Hon.* Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, The, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.
- Agarwala, *Hon.* Sir Clifford Manmohan, Kt.
- Agnew, Sir Andrew, Kt., C.B.E.
- Agnew, Sir Fulke Melville Gerald Noel, Bt. (S 1629).
- Agnew, Sir John Stuart, Bt., T.D. (1895).
- Agnew, *Vice-Adm.* Sir William Gladstone, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
- Ahmad, *Maulvi* Sir Rafiuddin, Kt
- Ahmad Ali Khan Alawee, *Raja* Sir Syed, Kt., C.B.E.
- Ahmad Hussain, *Nawab* Sir, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Ahmad Nawaz Khan-Sadozal, *Major Nawab* Sir, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Ahmed, *Hon.* Sir Sultan, K.C.S.I.
- Aikman, Sir Alexander, Kt., C.I.E.
- Ainscough, Sir Thomas Martland, Kt., C.B.E.
- Ainsworth, Sir Thomas, Bt. (1917).
- Aird, *Col.* Sir John Renton, Bt., M.V.O., M.C. (1901).
- Airey, Sir Edwin, Kt.
- Airey, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Terence Sydney, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
- Aitchison, Sir Walter de Lancey, Bt. (1938).
- Akers, Sir Wallace Alan, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
- Alabaster, Sir (Chaloner) Grenville, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.
- Alban, Sir Frederick John, Kt., C.B.E.
- Albery, Sir Bronson (James), Kt.
- Albery, Sir Irving James, Kt., M.C.
- Albu, Sir George Werner, Bt. (1912).
- Aldridge, Sir Frederick, Kt.
- Alexander, Sir Claud Hagart, Bt. (1886).
- Alexander, Sir Douglas Hamilton, Bt. (1921).
- Alexander, Sir Frank Samuel, Bt. (1945).
- Alexander, *Maj. Rt. Hon.* Sir Ulrick, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Alexander, Sir Lionel Cecil William, Bt., D.S.O. (1809).
- Alexander, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir William, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D.
- Ali Rajpur, H.H. *Raja* Sir Pratap Singh, *Raja* of, K.C.I.E.
- Alison, *Cdr.* Sir Archibald, Bt., O.B.E., R.N. (1852).
- Allan, Sir Henry Spencer Moreton Havelock, Bt. (1858).
- Allan, Sir Robert George, Kt., C.I.E.
- Allard, Sir George Mason, Kt.
- Allcroft, Sir Philip Magnus, Bt. (1917).
- Allen, Sir (Albert) George, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C.
- Allen, *Rear-Adm.* (S.) Sir Bertram Cowles, K.C.B., M.V.O.
- Allen, Sir Carleton Kemp, Kt., M.C., Q.C.
- Allen, Sir George Vance, Kt., C.B.E.
- Allen, Sir Oswald Coleman, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
- Allen, Sir Richard William, Kt., C.B.E.
- Allen, *Col.* Sir Stephen Shepherd, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
- Alleyne, *Capt.* Sir John Meynell, Bt., D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N. (1769).
- Aliffrey, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles Walter, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Allison, Sir Richard John, Kt., C.V.O., C.B.E.
- Allsop, *Hon.* Sir James Joseph Whittlesea, Kt.
- Allum, Sir John Andrew Charles, Kt., C.B.E.
- Almond, Sir James, Kt.
- Aluwihare, Sir Richard, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Alwar, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
- Ameer Ali, Sir Torick, Kt.
- Ames, Sir Herbert Brown, Kt.
- Amory, Sir John Heathcoat, Bt. (1874).
- Anantakrishna Ayyar, *Rao Bahadur* Sir Chittoor Vaithlinga, Kt.
- Anderson, Sir Alexander James, Kt., C.S.I., V.D.
- Anderson, Sir Athol Lancelot, K.C.B.
- Anderson, Sir Colin Skelton, Kt.
- Anderson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Desmond Francis, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Anderson, Sir Edward Arthur, Kt.
- Anderson, Sir Frederick, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Anderson, Sir James Drummond, K.C.I.E.
- Anderson, Sir John, Bt. (1920).
- Anderson, *General* Sir Kenneth Arthur Noel, K.C.B., M.C.
- Anderson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Neville, Kt., C.B.E.
- Andrewes, *Vice-Adm.* Sir William Gerrard, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Andrews, Sir Edwin Arthur Chapman, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Andrews, Sir Ernest Herbert, Kt., C.B.E.
- Angas, Sir John Keith, Kt.
- Angell, Sir Norman, Kt.
- Angliss, *Hon.* Sir William Charles, Kt.
- Angwin, *Col.* Sir (Arthur) Stanley, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.
- Anson, Sir (George) Wilfrid, Kt.
- Anson, Sir Peter, Bt. (1831).
- Ansorge, Sir Eric Cecil, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Anstice, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Edmund Walter, K.C.B.
- Anstruther, Sir Ralph Hugo, Bt., M.C. (S 1694).
- Anstruther, Sir Windham Eric Francis Carmichael, Bt. (S 1700; G.B. 1798).
- Antrobus, Sir Philip Humphrey, Bt., M.C. (1815).
- Appleby, Sir Robert Rowland, K.B.E.
- Appleton, Sir Edward Victor, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.C., F.R.S.,
- Appleton, Sir William, Kt.
- Arbuthnot, *Admiral* Sir Geoffrey Schomberg, K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Arbuthnot, Sir Hugh Fitzgerald, Bt. (1823).
- Archdale, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Nicholas Edward, Bt., C.B.E. (1928).
- Archer, *Admiral* Sir Ernest Russell, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Archer, Sir Geoffrey Francis, K.C.M.G.
- Arcot, The Prince of, G.C.I.E.
- Arkell, *Capt.* Sir (Thomas) Noel, Kt.
- Arkwright, Sir John Stanhope, Kt.
- Armitage, *General* Sir (Charles) Clement, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Armitage, Sir Stephen Cecil, Kt., C.B.E.
- Armstrong, Sir Godfrey George, Kt., O.B.E., M.C., V.D.
- Armstrong, Sir John Dunamace Heaton, Kt., M.V.O.
- Armstrong, Sir Nesbitt William, Bt. (1841).
- Armytage, *Capt.* Sir Lionel, Bt. (1738).
- Arnott, Sir Lauriston John, Bt. (1866).
- Arthur, Sir Basil Malcolm, Bt. (1841).
- Arundell, *Brig.* Sir Robert Duncan Harris, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Ascroft, Sir William Fawell, Kt.
- Ashbridge, Sir Noel, Kt.
- Ashburnham, Sir Denny Reginald, Bt. (1661).
- Ashton, Sir (Arthur) Leigh (Bolland), Kt.
- Aske, Sir Robert William, Bt., T.D., Q.C. (1922).
- Assheton, Sir Ralph Cockayne, Bt. (1945).
- Astley, Sir Francis Jacob Dugdale, Bt. (1821).
- Atcherley, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Llewellyn William, Kt., C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Atkins, Sir Ivor Algernon, Kt., Mus.Doc.
- Atkins, *Col.* Sir John, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
- Atkinson, *Maj.* Sir Arthur Joseph, K.B.E.
- Atkinson, Sir Cyril, Kt.
- Atkinson, Sir Edward Hale Tindal, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Atkinson, Sir (John) Kenneth, Kt.
- Attygalle, *Hon.* Sir Nicholas, Kt.
- Aubrey, Sir Stanley James, Kt.
- Auchinleck, *Field Marshal* Sir Claude John Eyre, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., C.S.I., D.S.O., O.B.E.
- Austen, *General* Sir (Alfred) Reade Godwin, K.C.S.I., C.B., O.B.E., M.C.
- Austin, Sir John (Byron Fraser), Bt. (1894).
- Austin, Sir Thomas, K.C.I.E.
- Aykroyd, Sir Alfred Hammond, Bt. (1920).
- Aykroyd, Sir Cecil William, Bt. (1929).
- Aylmer, Sir Fenton Gerald, Bt. (1622).
- Aylwen, Sir George, Bt. (1949).

- Aynsley, Sir Charles Murray Murray-, Kt.
 Ayre, Sir Wilfrid, Kt.
 Babbington, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Anthony Brutus, Kt., Q.C.
 Babbington, *Air Marshal* Sir Philip, K.C.B., M.C., A.F.C.
 Backhouse, Sir Jonathan Roger, Bt. (1901).
 Bacon, Sir Edmund Castell, Bt., O.B.E., T.D. *Premier Baronet of England* (1611 and 1627).
 Baddeley, Sir Frank Morrish, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Baddeley, Sir John Beresford, Bt. (1922).
 Baddeley, Sir Vincent Wilberforce, K.C.B.
 Badenoch, Sir (Alexander) Cameron, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Bagge, Sir (John) Picton, Bt., C.M.G. (1867).
 Bagnall, Sir John, Kt.
 Baguley, Sir John Minty, Kt.
 Bahawalpur, *Lt.-Gen.* H.H. the Amir of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
 Bahr, Sir Philip Manson-, Kt., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D.
 Bailey, Sir Derrick Thomas Louis, Bt., D.F.C. (1919).
 Bailey, Sir Donald Coleman, Kt., O.B.E.
 Bailey, Sir Edward Battersby, Kt., M.C., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Bailey, Sir George Edwin, Kt., C.B.E.
 Baillie, *Rev.* Albert Victor, K.C.V.O., D.D.
 Baillie, Sir Gawaine George Hope, Bt. (1823).
 Baird, Sir David Charles, Bt. (1809).
 Baird, *Gen.* Sir (Harry Beauchamp) Douglas, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O.
 Baird, Sir James Hozier Gardiner, Bt., M.C. (s. 1695).
 Baird, *Maj.* Sir William, Kt.
 Bairstow, *Prof.* Sir Leonard, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
 Bajpai, Sir Girja Shankar, K.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.I.E.
 Baker, *Air Marshal* Sir Brian Edmund, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., A.F.C.
 Baker, Sir Humphrey Dodington Benedict Sherston-, Bt. (1796).
 Baker, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir John Waking, K.C.B., M.C., D.F.C., A.D.C.
 Baker, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Randolph Littlehales, Bt. D.S.O., T.D. (1802).
 Baker, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Henry Goldney, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
 Balcon, Sir Michael, Kt.
 Baldwin, *Air Marshal* Sir John Eustace Arthur, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Balfour, Sir John, K.C.M.G.
 Balfour, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Philip Maxwell, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Ball, Sir Edmund Lancaster, Kt.
 Ball, Sir (George) Joseph, K.B.E.
 Ball, Sir Nigel Gresley, Bt. (1911).
 Ball, Sir William Valentine, Kt., O.B.E.
 Bambridge, Sir George, Kt., M.C., V.D.
 Bamford, Sir Eric St. John, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Bancroft, *Hon.* Sir Oswald Lawrence, Kt., Q.C.
 Bankart, *Vice-Adm.* (S.), Sir (George) Harold, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Banks, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Donald, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.
 Bannatyne, Sir Robert Reid, Kt., C.B.
 Banner, Sir George Knowles Harmood-, Bt. (1924).
 Bannerman, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur D'Arcy Gordon, Bt., K.C.V.O., C.I.E. (s. 1682).
 Bansda, Raja of, K.C.I.E.
 Bapna, Rai Bahadur Sir Seraymal, Kt., C.I.E.
 Barber, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Colin Muir, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Barber, Sir (Edward) Fairless, Kt.
 Barber, Sir Herbert William, Kt.
 Barbirolli, Sir Giovanni Battista, Kt.
 Barclay, Sir Colville Herbert Sanford, Bt. (s. 1668).
 Barclay, Sir (Robert) Noton, Kt.
 Baring, *Hon.* Sir Evelyn, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
 Baring, Sir Godfrey, Bt., K.B.E. (1911).
 Barker, Sir Ernest, Kt., Litt.D., LL.D.
 Barker, *General* Sir Evelyn Hugh, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Barker, Sir Robert Beacroft, Kt., O.B.E.
 Barker, Sir (Thomas William) Alport, Kt., C.B.E.
 Barker, Sir (Wilberforce) Ross, K.C.I.E., C.B.
 Barlee, Sir Kenneth William, Kt.
 Barlow, Sir Christopher Hilario, Bt. (1803).
 Barlow, Sir (James) Alan (Noel), Bt., G.C.B., K.B.E. (1902).
 Barlow, Sir John Denman, Bt., M.P. (1907).
 Barlow, Sir Robert, Kt.
 Barlow, Sir Thomas Dalmahoy, G.B.E.
 Barnard, *Hon.* Sir Henry William, Kt.
 Barnes, Sir James Horace, K.C.B., K.B.E.
 Barnes, Sir Kenneth Ralph, Kt.
 Barnes, Sir Thomas James, G.C.B., C.B.E.
 Barnett, Sir Ben Lewis, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Barnett, Sir Geoffrey Morris, Kt.
 Barnett, Sir George Percy, Kt.
 Barnewall, Sir Reginald John, Bt. (1623).
 Baroda, Col. H.H. The Maharaja Gackwar of, G.C.I.E.
 Baron, Sir Edward Samson, Kt.
 Barr, Sir George William, Kt., C.B.E.
 Barraclough, Sir (Samuel) Henry (Egerton), K.B.E., V.D.
 Barran, Sir John Leighton, Bt. (1895).
 Barratt, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Arthur Sheridan, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C.
 Barratt, *Capt.* Sir Francis Henry Godolphin Layland-, Bt., M.C. (1908).
 Barrett, Sir Arthur George, Kt.
 Barrington, Sir Charles Bacon, Bt. (1831).
 Barrow, *General* Sir George de Symons, G.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 Barrow, Sir Malcolm Palliser, Kt.
 Barrow, Sir Wilfred John Wilson Croker, Bt. (1835).
 Barry, Sir (Claude) Francis, Bt. (1809).
 Barry, Sir Gerald Reid, Kt.
 Barry, *Hon.* Sir Patrick Redmond Joseph, Kt., M.C.
 Barstow, Sir George Lewis, K.C.B.
 Barter, Sir Percy, Kt., C.B.
 Bartholomew, *General* Sir William Henry, G.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Bartlett, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Basil Hardington, Bt. (1913).
 Bartlett, Sir Charles John, Kt.
 Bartlett, Sir Frederic Charles, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
 Bartley, Sir Charles, Kt.
 Bartley, Sir John, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Barton, Sir Harold Montague, Kt.
 Barton, Sir William, Kt.
 Barton, Sir William Pel, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Barttelot, Sir Brian Walter de Stopham, Bt. (1875).
 Barwell, *Hon.* Sir Henry Newman, K.C.M.G.
 Barwick, Sir Garfield Edward John, Kt., Q.C.
 Barwick, Sir Richard Llewellyn, Bt. (1912).
 Bashford, Sir Henry Howarth, Kt., M.D.
 Bateman, Sir Charles Harold, K.C.M.G., M.C.
 Bates, Sir Alfred, Kt., M.C.
 Bates, Sir Geoffrey Voltelin, Bt., M.C. (1880).
 Bates, Sir (John) Dawson, Bt. (1937).
 Bateson, Sir Dingwall Latham, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
 Batho, Sir Maurice Benjamin, Bt. (1928).
 Bathurst, *Maj.* Sir Frederick Edward William Hervey-, Bt., D.S.O. (1818).
 Batterbee, Sir Harry Fagg, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
 Battershill, Sir William Denis, K.C.M.G.
 Bax, Sir Arnold Edward Trevor, K.C.V.O., D.MUS.
 Bayer, Sir Horace, Kt.
 Baylay, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Atwell Charles, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Baynes, Sir William Edward Colston, Bt., M.C. (1801).
 Bazley, Sir Thomas Stafford, Bt. (1869).

- Bazil-ul-lah, *Sahib Bahadur* K. B., Sir Muhammad, *Kt.*, C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Beale, Sir Louis, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Beale, Sir Samuel Richard, K.B.E.
- Beane, Sir Francis Adams, K.
- Beasley, Sir (Horace) Owen (Compton), *Kt.*, O.B.E.
- Beatty, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Guy Archibald Hastings, K.B.E., C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Beatty, Sir Kenneth James, *Kt.*
- Beauchamp, Sir Brograve Campbell, *Bt.* (1912).
- Beauchamp, Sir Douglas Clifford, *Bt.* (1918).
- Beauchamp, Sir Ivor Cuthbert Proctor, *Bt.* (1745).
- Beaumont, Sir George (Howland Francis), *Bt.* (1661).
- Beaumont, *Rt. Hon.* Sir John William Fisher, *Kt.*, Q.C.
- Beaurepaire, *Hon.* Sir Frank, *Kt.*
- Beaver, Sir Hugh Eyre Campbell, *Kt.*
- Beazley, Sir (Charles) Raymond, *Kt.*, D.Litt.
- Beazley, *His Hon.* Sir Hugh Loveday, *Kt.*
- Beazley, *Prof.* Sir John Davidson, *Kt.*
- Becher, Sir William Fane Wrixon-*Bt.*, M.C. (1831).
- Beck, Sir Raymond, *Kt.*
- Becke, *Maj.* Sir Jack, *Kt.*, C.B.E.
- Beckett, *Capt.* Sir (Martyn) Gervase, *Bt.*, M.C., (1921).
- Beckett, Sir (William) Eric, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
- Bedale, *Rear-Adm.* (E.) Sir John Leigh, K.B.E., C.B.
- Bedingfield, *Capt.* Sir Edmund George Felix Paston-, *Bt.* (1661).
- Bednall, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Peter, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Beecham, Sir Thomas, *Bt.* (1914).
- Beeman, *Eng.-Rear-Adm.* Sir Robert, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
- Beer, Sir Frederick (Tidbury) Tidbury-, *Kt.*
- Beerbohm, Sir Max, *Kt.*, D.Litt.
- Bevor, Sir Thomas Agnew, *Bt.* (1784).
- Behan, Sir John Clifford Valentine, *Kt.*
- Beharrell, Sir (John) George, *Kt.*, D.S.O.
- Belt, Sir Alfred Lane, *Bt.* (1924).
- Belcher, Sir Charles Frederic, *Kt.*, O.B.E.
- Belgrave, Sir (Charles) Dalrymple, K.B.E.
- Bell, *Maj.* Sir (Arthur) Clive Morrison-, *Bt.* (1923).
- Bell, Sir (Bernard) Humphrey, K.B.E.
- Bell, Sir Charles Reginald Francis Morrison-, *Bt.* (1905).
- Bell, Sir Eastman, *Bt.*, M.C. (1909).
- Bell, Sir Ernest Albert Seymour, *Kt.*, C.L.E.
- Bell, Sir Francis Gordon, K.B.E.
- Bell, Sir Frederick (Archibald), *Kt.*, O.B.E., M.C.
- Bell, Sir Harold Idris, *Kt.*, C.B., O.B.E.
- Bell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Harold Wilberforce-, K.C.I.E.
- Bell, Sir Hugh Francis, *Bt.* (1885).
- Bellow, *Hon.* Sir George Rothe, K.C.V.O., F.S.A.
- Bellow, Sir Henry Charles Grattan-, *Bt.* (1838).
- Bellingham, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Edward Henry Charles Patrick, *Bt.*, C.M.G., D.S.O. (1796).
- Bellman, Sir Harold, *Kt.*, M.B.E.
- Benn, Sir Ernest John Pickstone, *Bt.*, C.B.E. (1914).
- Benn, Sir (Ion) Hamilton, *Bt.*, C.B., D.S.O., T.D., (1920).
- Bennet, Sir Edward, *Kt.*
- Bennett, Sir John (Cecil) Stern-dale, K.C.M.G.
- Bennett, Sir Ronald Wilfrid Murdoch, *Bt.* (1929).
- Bennett, Sir Thomas Penberthy, *Kt.*, C.B.E.
- Benstead, Sir John, *Kt.*, C.B.E.
- Benthall, Sir (Arthur) Paul, K.B.E.
- Benthall, Sir Edward Charles, K.C.S.I.
- Bentinck, *Rev.* Sir Charles Henry, K.C.M.G.
- Berar, H.H. the Prince of, G.C.I.E., G.B.E.
- Berendsen, *Hon.* Sir Carl August, K.C.M.G.
- Bernard, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Denis Kirwan, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Berney, Sir Henry, *Kt.*
- Berney, *Capt.* Sir Thomas Reedham, *Bt.*, M.C. (1920).
- Berry, Sir (Henry) Vaughan, *Kt.*
- Beste, *Capt.* Sir Henry Aloysius Bruno Digby-, *Kt.*, C.I.E., O.B.E., R.N.
- Betham, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Geoffrey Lawrence, K.B.E., C.I.E., M.C.
- Bethell, Sir Thomas Robert, *Kt.*
- Bethune, Sir Alexander Maitland Sharp, *Bt.* (1683).
- Bevan, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Richard Hugh Loraine, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O.
- Beveridge, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wilfred William Ogilvy, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Beverley, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (William) York (La Roche), K.B.E., C.B.
- Bevir, Sir Anthony, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
- Beynon, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William George Lawrence, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Bhagchand Soni, *Rai Bahadur* Sir Seth, *Kt.*, O.B.E.
- Bhairun Singhji, *Maharaj* Sir, K.C.S.I.
- Bhavnagar, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
- Bhopal, *Air Vice-Marshal* The Nawab of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.V.O.
- Bhor, The Raja of, K.C.I.E.
- Bhore, Sir Joseph William, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
- Bhutto, Sir Shah Nawaz, *Kt.*, C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Biggam, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alexander Gordon, K.B.E., C.B., M.D.
- Bigge, Sir John Amherst Selby-, *Bt.*, O.B.E., (1919).
- Bigham, *Hon.* Sir (Frank) Trevor R., K.B.E., C.B.
- Bignold, Sir Charles Robert, *Kt.*
- Bilaspur, H. H. the Raja of, K.C.I.E.
- Billimoria, Sir Shapurji Bomoni, *Kt.*, M.B.E.
- Binder, Sir Bernhard Heymann, *Kt.*
- Binney, Sir George, *Kt.*, D.S.O.
- Binns, Sir Bernard Ottwell, K.B.E.
- Binns, Sir Frank, *Kt.*
- Birchall, Sir (Walter) Raymond, K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Bircham, Sir Bertram Okeden, *Kt.*, M.C.
- Bird, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Clarence August, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Bird, Sir Hugh Stonehewer-, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Bird, Sir Robert Bland, *Bt.* (1922).
- Birkett, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Norman, *Kt.*
- Birkett, Sir Thomas William, *Kt.*
- Birkin, Sir Charles Lloyd, *Bt.* (1905).
- Birkmyre, Sir Henry, *Bt.* (1921).
- Birnam, Lord (*Hon.* Sir (Thomas) David King Murray, *Kt.*)
- Birchneil, Sir Cyril Augustine, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Bisset, *Commodore* Sir James Gordon Partridge, *Kt.*, R.N.R.
- Black, Sir Archibald Campbell, *Kt.*, O.B.E., Q.C.
- Black, *Capt.* Sir John Paul, *Kt.*
- Black, Sir Robert Andrew Stransham, *Bt.* (1922).
- Blackall, Sir Henry William Butler, *Kt.*, Q.C.
- Blackburn, Sir Arthur Dickinson, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Blackburn, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles Bickerton, *Kt.*, O.B.E., M.D.
- Blackburne, Sir Kenneth William, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Blackett, Sir Hugh Douglas, *Bt.* (1673).
- Blackmore, Sir Charles Henry, *Kt.*, C.B.E.
- Blackwood, Sir Francis Elliot Temple, *Bt.* (1819).
- Blair, Sir James Hunter-, *Bt.* (1786).
- Blairst, Sir Reginald, *Bt.* (1945).
- Blake, *Cdr.* Sir Cuthbert Patrick, *Bt.*, D.S.O., R.N. (1772).
- Blake, Sir (Francis) Michael, *Bt.* (1907).
- Blake, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Geoffrey, K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Blake, Sir John Lucian, *Kt.*
- Blake, Sir Ulrick Temple, *Bt.* (1622).
- Blaker, Sir Reginald, *Bt.*, T.D. (1919).
- Blakiston, Sir Arthur Frederick, *Bt.*, M.C. (1763).
- Bland, Sir (George) Neville (Maltby), K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
- Blankenberg, Sir Reginald Andrew, K.B.E.
- Blatch, Sir William Bernard, *Kt.*, M.B.E.

- Blennerhassett, Sir Marmaduke
Adrian Francis William, Bt.
(1809).
- Bligh, Sir Edward Clare, Kt.
- Bloch, Sir Maurice, Kt.
- Blois, *Capt.* Sir Gervase Ralph
Edmund, Bt., M.C. (1886).
- Blomefield, Sir Thomas Edward
Peregrine, Bt. (1807).
- Blood, Sir Hilary Rudolph
Robert, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
- Blouse, *Lt.-Com.* Sir Robert
(Geoffrey) Lynch, Bt., R.N.
(1622).
- Blount, Sir Walter Aston, Bt.
(1642).
- Blunden, Sir William, Bt. (1766).
- Blunt, Sir John Lionel Reginald
Bt. (1720).
- Boag, Sir George Townsend,
K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Board, Sir (Archibald) Vyvyan,
Kt., D.S.O., M.C.
- Bobbil, The Raja of, K.C.I.E.
- Bodinnar, Sir John Francis, Kt.
- Bodkin, Sir Archibald Henry,
K.C.B.
- Boevye, Sir Launcelot Valentine
Hyde Crawley, Bt. (1784).
- Boileau, Sir Gilbert George
Benson, Bt. (1838).
- Boldero, Sir Harold Esmond
Armison, Kt., D.M.
- Boles, Sir Jeremy John Fortescue,
Bt. (1922).
- Bolitho, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward
Hoblyn Warren, K.B.E., C.B.,
D.S.O.
- Bolton, Sir George Lewis French,
K.C.M.G.
- Bolton, Sir (Horatio) Norman,
K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Bolton, Sir Ian Frederick Cheney,
Bt., O.B.E. (1927).
- Bond, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Lionel Vivian,
K.B.E., C.B.
- Bond, Sir Ralph Stuart, Kt., C.B.E.
- Bond, *Surg. Vice-Adm.* Sir Reginald
St. George Smallridge,
K.C.B.
- Bone, *Capt.* Sir David William,
Kt., C.B.E.
- Bone, Sir Muirhead, Kt., LL.D.
- Bonham, *Maj.* Sir Antony Lionel
Thomas, Bt. (1852).
- Bonsor, Sir Reginald, Bt. (1925).
- Bonython, Sir (John) Lavington,
Kt.
- Boord, Sir Richard William, Bt.
(1896).
- Booth, Sir G. Arthur W., K.B.E.
- Booth, Sir Michael Savile Gore-,
Bt. (1760).
- Booth, *Maj.* Sir Paul, Kt.
- Booth, Sir Phillip, Bt. (1916).
- Boothby, Sir Hugo Robert
Brooke, Bt. (1660).
- Boothby, Sir Robert John Gra-
ham, K.B.E., M.P.
- Boothman, *Air Marshal* Sir John
Nelson, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Boreel, Sir Alfred, Bt. (1645).
- Borg, Sir George, Kt., M.B.E.
- Borwick, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas
Faulkner, Kt., C.I.E., D.S.O.
- Bose, Sir Sudhansu, Kt.
- Bossom, Sir Alfred Charles, Bt.,
M.P. (1953).
- Boswall, Sir (Thomas) Randolph
Houstoun, Bt. (1836).
- Boswall, Sir William Evelyn
Houstoun, K.C.M.G., M.C.
- Bottomley, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir
Norman Howard, K.C.B., C.I.E.,
D.S.O., A.F.C.
- Bottomley, Sir (William) Cecil,
K.C.M.G., C.B., O.B.E.
- Bouchier, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir
Cecil Arthur, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
- Boughey, Sir George Menteth,
Bt., C.B.E. (1768).
- Boughton, Sir Edward Hotham
Rouse-, Bt. (1641 and 1792).
- Boulst, Sir Adrian Cedric, Kt.,
D.MUS.
- Boulton, Sir (Denis Duncan)
Harold (Owen), Bt. (1905).
- Boulton, Sir Edward John, Bt.
(1944).
- Bourne, *General* Sir Alan George
Barwys, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O.,
R.M.
- Bourne, Sir Frederick Chalmers,
K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Bovenschen, Sir Frederick Carl,
K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Bowater, Sir Eric Vansittart, K.B.E.
- Bowater, Sir Noel Vansittart, Bt.,
M.C. (1939).
- Bowater, Sir (Thomas) Dudley
(Blennerhassett), Bt. (1944).
- Bowden, Sir Harold, Bt., G.B.E.
(1915).
- Bowen, Sir John Poland, Kt.,
C.B.E.
- Bowen, Sir (John) William, Kt.,
C.B.E.
- Bowen, Sir Thomas Frederic
Charles, Bt. (1921).
- Bowen, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Tom
Ince Webb, K.C.B., C.M.G.
- Bower, Sir John Reginald Hornby
Nott-, K.C.V.O.
- Bower, Sir (William) Guy
Nott-, K.B.E., C.B.
- Bowerbank, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Fred
Thompson, K.B.E., E.D., M.D.
- Bowhill, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir
Frederick William, G.B.E., K.C.B.,
C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Bowker, Sir Leslie Cecil Black-
more, K.C.V.O., O.B.E., M.C.
- Bowker, Sir (Reginald) James,
K.C.M.G.
- Bowlby, Sir Anthony Hugh
Mostyn, Bt. (1923).
- Bowley, Sir Arthur Lyon, Kt.,
C.B.E.
- Bowman, *Rev.* Sir Paget Mervyn,
Bt. (1884).
- Bowra, Sir (Cecil) Maurice, Kt.,
F.B.A.
- Bowyer, Sir Eric Blacklock, K.B.E.,
C.B.
- Boyce, Sir (Harold) Leslie, Bt.,
K.B.E. (1952).
- †Boyd, Sir Alexander Walter, Bt.
(1916).
- Boyd, Sir Alexander William
Keown-, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Boyd, Sir Archibald John, Kt.
- Boyd, *Admiral* Sir Denis Wil-
liam, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C.
- Boyd, Sir Donald James, K.C.I.E.
- Boyd, Sir John Smith, Kt.
- Boyle, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Der-
mot Alexander, K.C.V.O., K.B.E.,
C.B., A.F.C.
- Boyle, Sir Edward Charles
Gurney, Bt., M.P. (1904).
- Boynnton, *Cmdr.* Sir Griffith Wil-
frid Norman, Bt., R.N. (1618).
- Bracegirdle, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Leighton
Seymour, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.,
D.S.O., R.A.N.
- Brackenbury, Sir Cecil Fabian,
K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Braddell, Sir Roland St. John, Kt.
- Braddon, *Hon.* Sir Henry Yule,
K.B.E.
- Bradfield, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Ernest
William Charles, K.C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Bradford, Sir John Ridley Evelyn,
Bt. (1902).
- Bradford, Sir Thomas Andrews,
Kt., D.S.O.
- Bradley, *Air Marshal* Sir John
Stanley Travers, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Bradman, Sir Donald George, Kt.
- Bradshaw, Sir William, Kt.
- Bragg, *Prof.* Sir (William) Law-
rence, Kt., O.B.E., M.C., F.R.S.
- Brahmachari, *Rai Bahadur* Sir
Upendra Nath, Kt.
- Brain, Sir (Walter) Russell, Kt.,
D.M., F.R.C.P.
- Braithwaite, *Maj.* Sir Albert
Newby, Kt., D.S.O., M.C., M.P.
- Braithwaite, Sir John Bevan, Kt.
- Brake, Sir Francis, Kt.
- Brand, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir
(Christopher Joseph) Quintin,
K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C.
- Brand, *Admiral* Hon. Sir Hubert
George, G.C.B., K.C.M.G.,
K.C.V.O.
- Brangwyn, Sir Frank, Kt., R.A.
- Brass, Sir Leslie Stuart, Kt., C.B.E.
- Braund, *His Hon.* Sir Henry
Benedict Linthwaite, Kt.
- Bray, *Capt.* Sir Jocelyn, Kt.
- Brayshay, Sir Maurice William,
Kt.
- Brebner, Sir Alexander, Kt., C.I.E.
- Brickwood, Sir Rupert Redvers,
Bt. (1927).
- Bridge, *Admiral* Sir Arthur Robin
Moore, K.B.E., C.B.
- Bridges, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Edward Et-
tingdene, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., M.C.
- Briercliffe, Sir Rupert, Kt., C.M.G.,
O.B.E., M.D.
- Briggs, Sir Alfred George Ernest,
Kt.
- Brinckman, *Maj.* Sir Theodore
Ernest Warren, Bt. (1831).
- Brind, *Admiral* Sir (Eric James)
Patrick, G.B.E., K.C.B.
- Brind, *General* Sir John Edward
Spencer, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.,
D.S.O.
- Brisco, Sir Aubrey Hylton, Bt.
(1782).
- Briscoc, Sir (John) Charlton, Bt.,
M.D. (1910).
- Brise, Sir John Archibald Rug-
gles-, Bt., O.B.E. (1935).

- Bristow, Sir Charles Holditch, Kt., C.I.E.
 Bristow, Sir Robert Charles, Kt., C.I.E.
 Brittain, Sir Harry, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Brittain, Sir Herbert, K.B.E., C.B.
 Broad, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles Noel Frank, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Broadbent, Sir William Francis Bt. (1893).
 Broadhurst, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Harry, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.
 Broadley, Sir Herbert, K.B.E.
 Broadmead, Sir Philip Mainwaring, K.C.M.G., M.C.
 Brockington, Sir William Allport, Kt., C.B.E.
 Brocklebank, Sir Thomas Aubrey Lawies, Bt. (1884).
 Brocklehurst, Sir Philip Lec, Bt., T.D. (1903).
 Brockman, Sir Digby Livingstone Drake, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Brodie, *Capt.* Sir Benjamin Collins, Bt., M.C. (1834).
 Bromet, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Geoffrey Rhodes, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Bromhead, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Benjamin Denis Gonville, Bt., O.B.E. (1806).
 Bromley, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Arthur, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
 Brook, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Frank, Kt., D.S.O., M.C.
 Brook, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Norman Craven, G.C.B.
 Brooke, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Bertram Norman Sergison, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Brooke, Sir Charles Vyner, G.C.M.G.
 Brooke, Sir Edward Geoffrey de Capell, Bt., C.B.E. (1803).
 Brooke, Sir Francis Hugh, Bt. (1903).
 Brooke, *Maj.* Sir John Weston, Bt. (1919).
 Brooke, Sir Richard Christopher, Bt. (1662).
 Brookes, *Capt.* Sir Ernest Geoffrey, Kt.
 Brookes, Sir Norman Everard, Kt.
 Brooks, *General* Sir (Reginald Alexander) Dallas, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.M.
 Brookesbank, Sir (Edward) William, Bt. (1919).
 Broomfield, Sir Robert Stonehouse, Kt.
 Broughton, Sir Evelyn Delves, Bt. (1661).
 Brown, Sir (James) Lionel, Bt. (1866).
 Browett, Sir Leonard, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Brown, Sir Alfred William, Kt., LL.D.
 Brown, Sir Arnesby, Kt., R.A.
 Brown, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Charles Frederick) Richmond, Bt. (1863).
 Brown, Sir Frank Herbert, Kt., C.I.E.
 Brown, *Eng. - Vice - Adm.* Sir Harold Arthur, G.B.E., K.C.B.
 Brown, Sir Harry Percy, Kt., C.M.G., M.B.E.
 Brown, Sir Henry Isaac Close, Kt., Q.C.
 Brown, Sir James Birch, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Brown, Sir James Raitt, Kt.
 Brown, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D.
 Brown, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Leslie Oswald, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C., A.F.C.
 Brown, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Norman Seddon Seddon, Kt., T.D.
 Brown, Sir Percival, Kt., C.B.E.
 Brown, Sir Samuel Harold, Kt.
 Brown, *Air Commodore* Sir Vernon Sydney, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
 Brown, Sir William Brian Pigott, Bt. (1903).
 Brown, Sir William Scott, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Browne, *Col.* Sir Eric Gore, Kt., D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D.
 Browne, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Stewart Gore, Kt., D.S.O.
 Browne, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Thomas Arthur Warne, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
 Browning, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Frederick Arthur Montague, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Brownjohn, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Nevil Charles Dowell, K.C.B., C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
 Brownrigg, Sir Nicholas (Gawen) Bt. (1816).
 Bruce, Sir Arthur Atkinson, K.B.E., M.C.
 Bruce, Sir Hervey John William, Bt. (1804).
 Bruce, Sir Michael (William Selby), Bt. (1828).
 Bruce, Sir Robert, Kt., LL.D.
 Bruche, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Julius Henry, K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Brundrett, Sir Frederick, K.B.E., C.B.
 Brune, Sir Humphrey Ingelram Pridcaux, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Brunner, Sir Felix John Morgan, Bt. (1895).
 Brunt, *Prof.* Sir David, Kt., F.R.S.
 Brunton, Sir (Edward Francis) Lauder, Bt. (1908).
 Bryan, Sir Andrew Meikle, Kt.
 Bubakr, Sciyid bin Sheikh al Kaf, K.B.E.
 Buchanan, Sir Charles James, Bt. (1878).
 Buchanan, Sir George Hector Macdonald Leith, Bt. (1775).
 Buchanan, Sir John Scoular, Kt., C.B.E.
 Buchanan, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Kenneth Gray, Kt., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Bucher, *General* Sir Roy, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Buckland, Sir Henry, Kt.
 Buckley, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hugh Clive, Kt., C.S.I., M.D.
 Bucknill, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Alfred Townsend, Kt., O.B.E.
 Bulkeley, Sir Richard Harry David Williams, Bt. (1661).
 Bull, Sir George, Bt. (1922).
 Bullard, Sir Edward Crisp, Kt., Ph.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.
 Bullard, Sir Reader William, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
 Buller, *Admiral* Sir Henry Tritton, G.C.V.O., C.B.
 Buller, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Mervyn Edward Manningham, Bt. (1866).
 Buller, Sir Reginald Edward Manningham, Kt., Q.C., M.P.
 Bullock, Sir Christopher Llewellyn, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Bullock, Sir Ernest, Kt., C.V.O., Mus.D.
 Bunbury, Sir Charles Henry Napier, Bt. (1681).
 Bunbury, Sir Henry Noel, K.C.B.
 Bunbury, Sir Mervyn William Richardson, Bt. (1787).
 Burbidge, Sir Richard (Grant Woodman), Bt., C.B.E. (1916).
 Burder, Sir John Henry, Kt.
 Burdett, Sir Savin Aylmer, Bt. (1665).
 Burdon, Sir Ernest, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Burgess, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William Livingstone Hatchwell Sinclair, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Burgney, The Lord, K.C.M.G.
 Burgis, *Hon.* Sir Edwin Cooper, Kt.
 Burke, *Capt.* Sir Gerald Howe, Bt. (1797).
 Burke, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Richard John Charles, Kt.
 Burke, Sir (Ullick) Roland, K.C.V.O.
 Burmester, *Adm.* Sir Rudolf Miles, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
 Burn, Sir Harry Harrison, K.B.E.
 Burn, Sir (Roland) Clive (Wallace), K.C.V.O.
 Burn, Sir Sidney, Kt.
 Burnet, Sir (Frank) Macfarlane, Kt., M.D., F.R.S.
 Burnett of Leys, Sir Alexander Edwin, O.B.E., (1826).
 Burnett, Sir Digby Vere, Kt.
 Burnett, *Col.* Sir Leslie Trew, Bt., C.B.E., T.D. (1913).
 Burnett, *Admiral* Sir Robert Lindsay, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Burney, *Cmdr.* Sir (Charles) Dennistoun, Bt., C.M.G., R.N. (1921).
 Burns, Sir Alan Cuthbert, G.C.M.G.
 Burrard, *Maj.* Sir Gerald, Bt., D.S.O. (1769).
 Burrell, Sir Merrik (Raymond), Bt., C.B.E. (1774).
 Burrell, Sir William, Kt.
 Burrough, *Admiral* Sir Harold Martin, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
 Burrows, Sir Frederick John, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
 Burrows, Sir Robert Abraham, K.B.E.
 Burston, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Samuel Roy, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., V.D.
 Burt, Sir Cyril Lodowic, Kt., D.Sc., LL.D.
 Burt, Sir George Mowlem, Kt.

- Burton, Sir Geoffrey Duke, Kt.
 Burton, Sir Geoffrey Pownall, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Bury, Sir George, Kt.
 Bushe, Sir (Henry) Grattan, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Buta Singh, *Capt. Sardar* Sir, Kt., C.B.E.
 Butcher, Sir Herbert Walter, Kt., M.P.
 Butler, Sir (Charles) Owen, K.B.E., C.M.G., E.D.
 Butler, Sir Frederick George Augustus, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Butler, Sir Gerald Snowden, Kt., C.I.E.
 Butler, Sir Neville Montagu, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Butler, Sir Paul Dalrymple, K.C.M.G.
 Butler, *Cdr.* Sir (Reginald) Thomas, Bt., R.N. (1922).
 Butler, *Hon.* Sir Richard Layton, K.C.M.G.
 Butler, Sir Richard Pierce, Bt., O.B.E. (1928).
 Butt, Sir Alfred, Bt. (1929).
 Butters, Sir John Henry, Kt., C.M.G., M.B.E., V.D.
 Buxton, Sir Thomas Fowell Victor, Bt. (1840).
 Buzzard, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Anthony Wass, Bt., C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E. (1929).
 Byass, *Col.* Sir Geoffrey Robert Sidney, Bt., T.D. (1926).
 Byrne, *Hon.* Sir Laurence Austin, Kt.
 Cabot, Sir Daniel Alfred Edmond, Kt.
 Caccia, Sir Harold Anthony, K.C.M.G.
 Cade, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Stanford, K.B.E., C.B.
 Cadell, Sir Patrick Robert, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., V.D.
 Cader, Sir Hussein Hassanally Abdool, Kt., C.B.E.
 Cadogan, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Alexander George Montagu, O.M., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
 Cadogan, *Hon.* Sir Edward Cecil George, K.B.E., C.B.
 Cahn, Sir Albert Jonas, Bt. (1934).
 Cain, Sir Ernest, Bt. (1920).
 Caine, Sir Derwent Hall, Bt. (1937).
 Caine, Sir Sydney, K.C.M.G.
 Caird, Sir Andrew, K.B.E.
 Caird, Sir James, Bt. (1928).
 Calder, Sir James Charles, Kt., C.B.E.
 Calder, Sir John Alexander, K.C.M.G.
 Callander, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Colin Bishop, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Calthorpe, Sir Fitzroy Hamilton Anstruther-Gough-, Bt. (1929).
 Calver, Sir Robert Henry Sherwood, Kt., Q.C.
 Cameron, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alexander Maurice, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Cameron, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Donald Charles, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
 Cameron, Sir Donald Charles Kt.
 Cameron, Sir John, Bt. (1893).
 Camm, Sir Sydney, Kt., C.B.E.
 Campbell, Sir Alexander, Kt., M.C., E.D.
 Campbell, Sir Archibald Young Gipps, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., V.D.
 Campbell, *Brig.* Sir Bruce Atta, K.C.B., C.B.E., T.D.
 †Campbell, Sir Bruce Colin Patrick, Bt. (s. 1804).
 Campbell, Sir (Charles) Duncan Macnair, Bt. (1939).
 Campbell, Sir Colin, Kt., O.B.E.
 Campbell, *Prof.* Sir David, Kt., M.C., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.E.
 Campbell, Sir David Callender, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.P.
 Campbell, *Capt.* Sir Eric Francis Dennistoun, Bt. (1831).
 Campbell, Sir George Ilay, Bt. (1808).
 Campbell, Sir George Riddoch, K.C.I.E.
 Campbell, Sir Gerald, G.C.M.G.
 Campbell, *Maj.* Sir Guy Colin, Bt. (1815).
 Campbell, *Capt.* Sir Harold George, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., R.N.
 Campbell, Sir John Alexander Coldstream, Bt. (s. 1668).
 Campbell, Sir John Home Purves-Hume-, Bt. (s. 1665).
 Campbell, Sir Norman Dugald Ferrier, Bt. (s. 1628).
 Campbell, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Ronald Hugh, G.C.M.G.
 Campbell, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Ronald Ian, G.C.M.G., C.B.
 Campbell, Sir Thomas Cockburn-, Bt. (1821).
 Campbrell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Walter Fendall, K.C.I.E.
 Cane, Sir Cyril Hubert, K.B.E.
 Canning, Sir Ernest R., Kt.
 Canny, Sir Gerald Bain, K.C.B., K.B.E.
 Cantile, *Admiral* Sir Colin, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
 Cantile, Sir Keith, Kt., C.I.E.
 Cantile, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Neil, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
 Capper, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Edward, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
 Carden, *Maj.* Sir Frederick Henry Walter, Bt. (1887).
 Carden, Sir John Craven, Bt. (1787).
 Cardinall, Sir Allan Wolsey, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Carew, Sir Thomas Palk, Bt. (1661).
 Carey, Sir Victor Gosselin, Kt.
 Cargill, Sir John Traill, Bt. (1920).
 Carling, Sir Ernest Rock, Kt.
 Carmichael, Sir Archibald Henry William Gibson-Craig-, Bt. (s. 1902 and 1831).
 Carnac, Sir Henry George Crabbe Rivett-, Bt. (1836).
 Caroe, Sir Olaf Kirkpatrick, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Carpendale, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Charles Douglas, Kt., C.B.
 Carpenter, Sir Eric Ashton, Kt.
 Carpenter, Sir Walter Randolph, Kt.
 Carr, Sir Arthur Stretzell Comyns, Kt., Q.C.
 Carr, Sir Cecil Thomas, K.C.B., Q.C., LL.D.
 Carr, *Air Marshal* Sir (Charles) Roderick, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C.
 Carr, Sir (Frederick) Bernard, Kt., C.M.G.
 Carr, Sir Hubert Winch, K.C.I.E.
 Carrington, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Robert Harold, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Carroll, Sir John Anthony, K.B.E., Ph.D., F.R.S.E.
 Carson, *Brig.* Sir Frederick, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
 Carter, *General* Sir Charles Bonham-, G.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Carter, Sir Edgar Bonham-, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
 Carter, Sir Gerald Francis, Kt., O.B.E.
 Carter, Sir Maurice Bonham-, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
 Carter, Sir (Richard Henry) Archibald, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.I.E.
 Carter, *Admiral* Sir Stuart Sumner Bonham-, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Carter, *Hon.* Sir (William) Morris, Kt., C.B.E.
 Carton de Wiart, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Adrian, *VC*, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Cartwright, Sir Charles Henry, Kt.
 Cartwright, Sir William Bramwell, Kt.
 Cary, Sir Robert Archibald, Kt., M.P.
 Cash, Sir Thomas James, K.B.E., C.B.
 Cassel, Sir Francis Edward, Bt. (1920).
 Cassels, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Archibald) James Halkett, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Cassels, *Hon.* Sir James Dale, Kt.
 Cassels, *General* Sir Robert Archibald, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., D.S.O.
 Casson, Sir Hugh Maxwell, Kt., F.R.I.B.A.
 Casson, Sir Lewis, Kt., M.C.
 Cater, Sir (Alexander) Norman (Ley), K.C.I.E.
 Cater, Sir John James, Kt., Ph.D.
 Cator, Sir Geoffrey Edmund, Kt., C.M.G.
 Catterall, Sir Robert, Kt., M.B.E.
 Cauty, Sir Arthur Belcher, Kt.
 Cave, Sir Charles Edward Cole-ridge, Bt. (1896).
 Cave, Sir Robert Cave-Browne-, Bt. (1641).
 Cayley, Sir Kenelm Henry Ernest, Bt. (1661).
 Cayzer, Sir James Arthur, Bt. (1904).
 Cayzer, Sir (William) Nicholas, Bt. (1921).
 Chadwick, Sir David Thomas, K.C.M.G., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Chadwick, Sir James, Kt., M.D., F.R.S.
 Chadwick, Sir Robert Burton Burton-, Bt. (1935).
 Chadwick, Sir Thomas, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
 Chaikley, Sir (Harry) Owen, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.

- Chamberlain, Sir Henry Wilmot, Bt. (1828).
- Chambers, Sir Edmund Kerchever, K.B.E., C.B.
- Chambers, Sir Theodore Gervase, K.B.E.
- Chamier, *Air-Commodore* Sir (John) Adrian, Kt., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.
- Champion, *Rev.* Sir Reginald Stuart, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Champhess, Sir William Henry, Kt.
- Champneys, *Capt.* Sir Weldon Dalrymple, Bt. (1910).
- Chance, Sir Robert Christopher, Kt.
- Chance, Sir Roger James Ferguson, Bt., M.C. (1900).
- Chance, Sir (William) Hugh (Stobart), Kt.
- Chancellor, Sir Christopher John, Kt., C.M.G.
- Chandler, Sir John Beals, Kt.
- Chapman, *Col.* Sir Robert, Kt., C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Chapman, *Air-Marshal* Sir Ronald Ivelaw, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Charles, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (James) Ronald (Edmonston), K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Charles, Sir John Alexander, Kt., Q.H.P., M.D.
- Charles, Sir Noel Hughes Havelock, Bt., K.C.M.G., M.C. (1928).
- Charlton, *Commodore* Sir William Arthur, Kt., D.S.C.
- Charrington, Sir John, Kt.
- Chatterjee, Sir Atul Chandra, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
- Chatterton, Sir Alfred, Kt., C.I.E.
- Chave, *Capt.* Sir Benjamin, K.B.E.
- Chaytor, Sir William Henry Clervaux, Bt. (1831).
- Chetwode, *Admiral* Sir George Knightley, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Chetwynd, Sir Arthur Henry Talbot, Bt., O.B.E., M.C. (1795).
- Cheyne, *Col.* Sir Joseph Lister, Bt., M.C. (1908).
- Chichester, Sir (Edward) John, Bt. (1641).
- Chick, Sir (Alfred) Louis, K.B.E.
- Child, Sir (Coles) John, Bt. (1919).
- Child, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir (Smith) Hill, Bt., G.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (1868).
- Chilton, Sir Henry Getty, G.C.M.G.
- Chinoy, Sir Rahimtoola Meherally, Kt.
- Chinoy, Sir Sultan Meherally, Kt.
- Chisholm, Sir (Albert) Roderick, Kt.
- Chitham, Sir Charles Carter, Kt., C.I.E.
- Chitty, Sir (Thomas) Henry Willes, Bt. (1924).
- Cholmeley, *Maj.* Sir Hugh John Francis Sibthorp, Bt., D.S.O. (1896).
- Chopra, *Col.* Sir Ram Nath, Kt., C.I.E., M.D., Sc.D.
- Chrimes, Sir (William) Bertram, Kt., C.B.E.
- Christie, Sir William, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.C.
- Christison, *Gen.* Sir (Alexander Frank) Philip, Bt., G.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (1871).
- Christopher, Sir George Perrin, Kt.
- Christophers, *Col.* Sir Samuel Rickard, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., F.R.S.
- Chubb, Sir John Corbin, Bt. (1919).
- Church, *Brig.* Sir Geoffrey Selby, Bt., C.B.E., M.C., T.D. (1901).
- Churchill, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Winston (Leonard Spencer), K.G., O.M., C.H., M.P.
- Chute, Sir Charles Lennard, Bt., M.C. (1952).
- Ciento, Sir Raphael West, Kt., M.D.
- Clague, Sir John, Kt., C.M.G., C.I.E.
- Clark, Sir Andrew Edmund James, Bt., M.B.E., M.C., Q.C. (1883).
- Clark, *Capt.* Sir George Anthony, Bt. (1917).
- Clark, Sir George Norman, Kt., D.Litt.
- Clark, Sir Henry Laurence Urling, Kt.
- Clark, Sir Kenneth MacKenzie, K.C.B.
- Clark, Sir Stewart Stewart, Bt. (1918).
- Clark, Sir Thomas, Bt. (1886).
- Clarke, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles Noble Arden, G.C.M.G.
- Clarke, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward, M.C., K.B.E., C.B.
- Clarke, Sir Ernest Michael, Kt.
- Clarke, *Hon.* Sir Frank Grenville, K.B.E.
- Clarke, Sir (Henry) Ashley, K.C.M.G.
- Clarke, Sir Humphrey Orme, Bt., (1831).
- Clarke, *Admiral* Sir Marshal Llewelyn, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
- Clarke, Sir Percy Selwyn Selwyn, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C., M.D.
- Clarke, Sir Reginald, Kt., C.I.E.
- Clarke, Sir Rupert William John, Bt., M.B.E. (1882).
- Clarke, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Travers Edwards, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
- Cloughton, Sir Harold, Kt., C.B.E.
- Clauson, Sir Gerard Leslie Makins, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Clavering, Sir Albert, Kt., O.B.E.
- Clay, Sir Geoffrey Fletcher, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
- Clay, Sir Henry, Kt., D.Sc.
- Clay, Sir Henry Felix, Bt. (1841).
- Clayton, Sir Arthur Harold, Bt., D.S.C. (1732).
- Clayton, *Brig.* Sir Iltyd Nicholl, K.B.E.
- Cleary, Sir William Castle, K.B.E., C.B.
- Clee, Sir (Charles) Beaupré Bell, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Clegg, Sir (Alfred) Rowland, Kt.
- Clegg, Sir Cuthbert Barwick, Kt.
- Clement, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
- Clerk, Sir John Dutton, Bt. (1679).
- Clerke, Sir John Edward Longueville, Bt. (1660).
- Clevery, Sir Osmond Somers, Kt., C.B., C.V.O.
- Clifford, *Capt.* Hon. Sir Bede Edmund Hugh, G.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
- Clifford, Sir (Geoffrey) Miles, K.B.E., C.M.G., E.D.
- Clifford, *Rev.* Sir Lewis Arthur Joseph, Bt. (1887).
- Clive, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (George) Sidney, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Cloun, Sir Robert, Kt.
- Clow, Sir Andrew Gourlay, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Clutterbuck, Sir (Peter) Alexander, G.C.M.G., M.C.
- Clyde, *Col.* Sir David, Kt., C.I.E., M.D.
- Coates, *Maj.* Sir Clive Milnes, Bt., O.B.E. (1911).
- Coates, Sir Eric Thomas, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Coates, Sir Frederick Gregory Lindsay, Bt. (1921).
- Coates, *Col.* Sir William, K.C.B., C.B.E., V.D., T.D.
- Coates, Sir William (Henry), Kt., Ph.D.
- Coats, Sir Stuart Auchincloss, Bt., (1905).
- Coats, Sir Thomas Coats Glen Glen, Bt. (1894).
- Cobbett, Sir Walter Palmer, Kt., C.B.E.
- Cobham, Sir Alan John, K.B.E., A.F.C.
- Coburn, Sir (Marmaduke) Robert, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Cochrane, *Capt.* Hon. Sir Archibald Douglas, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., D.S.O., R.N.
- Cochrane, Sir Arthur William Steuart, K.C.V.O.
- Cochrane, Sir Cecil Algernon, Kt., D.C.L.
- Cochrane, Sir Desmond Oriel Alistair George Weston, Bt. (1903).
- Cochrane, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Edward Owen, K.B.E.
- Cochrane, *Air Chief Marshal* Hon. Sir Ralph Alexander, G.B.E., K.C.B., A.F.C.
- Cockburn, Sir John Elliot, Bt. (1671).
- Cockcroft, Sir John Douglas, K.C.B., C.B.E., F.R.S.
- Cocke, Sir Hugh, Kt.
- Cockerell, Sir Sydney (Carlyle), Kt., Litt.D.
- Cockerill, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir George Kynaston, Kt., C.B.
- Codrington, Sir Christopher William Gerald Henry, Bt. (1876).
- Codrington, *Col.* Sir Geoffrey Ronald, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D.
- Codrington, Sir William Richard, Bt. (1721).
- Coen, Sir Terence Bernard, K.B.E., C.I.E.

- Coghill, *Capt.* Sir (Marmaduke Nevill) Patrick (Somerville), Bt. (1778).
- Cohen, Sir Andrew Benjamin, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Cohen, Sir Henry, Kt.
- Cohen, Sir Herbert (Benjamin), Bt., O.B.E., T.D. (1905).
- Cohen, *Maj.* Sir (Jack Benn) Brunel, K.B.E.
- Coke, *Maj.* Hon. Sir John Spencer, K.C.V.O.
- Colam, Sir Harold Nugent, Kt.
- Colby, Sir Geoffrey Francis Taylor, K.C.M.G.
- Coldstream, Sir John, Kt.
- Cole, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert Covington, K.B.E., C.B.
- Colfox, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (William) Philip, Bt., M.C. (1939).
- Colles, *Comdr.* (S.) Sir (Ernest) Dudley, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.
- Collett, Sir Henry Seymour, Bt. (1934).
- Collier, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir (Alfred) Conrad, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Collier, Sir Laurence, K.C.M.G.
- Collingwood, *Hon.* Sir Charles Arthur, Kt.
- Collins, Sir Charles Henry, Kt., C.M.G.
- Collins, Sir D. George, Kt.
- Collins, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Dudley Stuart, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Collins, Sir Geoffrey Abdy, Kt.
- Collins, *Admiral* Sir (George) Frederick (Basset) Edward, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
- Collins, Sir James Patrick, Kt.
- Collins, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John Augustine, K.B.E., C.B., R.A.N.
- Collins, *Hon.* Sir Stephen Ogle Henn, Kt., C.B.E.
- Collymore, Sir Ernest Allan, Kt.
- Colman, Sir Jeremiah, Bt. (1907).
- Colman, Sir Nigel Claudian Dalziel, Bt. (1952).
- Colquhoun of Luss, Sir Ivar Iain, Bt. (1786).
- Colson, *Surgeon Vice-Adm.* Sir Henry St. Clair, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Colston, Sir Charles Blampied, Kt., C.B.E., M.C., D.C.M.
- Colt, Sir Edward William Dutton, Bt. (1694).
- Colthurst, *Capt.* Sir Richard St. John Jefferys, Bt. (1744).
- Colvin, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir George Lethbridge, Kt., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Colvin, *Admiral* Sir Ragnar Musgrave, K.B.E., C.B.
- Colyer, Sir Frank, K.B.E.
- Comper, Sir (John) Ninian, Kt.
- Connell, Sir Charles Gibson, Kt.
- Connolly, *Hon.* Sir James Daniel, Kt.
- Connor, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Frank Powell, Kt., D.S.O.
- Constable, Sir Henry Marmaduke Strickland, Bt. (1641).
- Conybeare, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir John Josias, K.B.E., M.C., M.D.
- Conyngham, *Col.* Sir Gerald Ponsonby Lennox, Kt., F.R.S.
- Cooch Behar, *Maj.* H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
- Coode, Sir Bernard Henry, Kt., C.B.
- Cook, Sir Edward Mitchener, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Cook, Sir Francis Ferdinand Maurice, Bt. (1886).
- Cook, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas Russell Albert Mason, Kt.
- Cooke, *Air Marshal* Sir Cyril Bertram, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Cooke, Sir William Henry Charles Wemyss, Bt. (1661).
- Coomaraswamy, Sir Vellupillai, Kt., C.M.G.
- Coombe, Sir Thomas Melrose, Kt.
- Cooper, Sir Ernest Herbert, Kt.
- Cooper, Sir George James Robertson, Bt. (1905).
- Cooper, Sir (Harold) Stanford, Kt.
- Cooper, Sir Henry, Kt.
- Cooper, Sir (Henry) Guy, Kt., M.C., D.C.M.
- Cooper, Sir Henry Lovick, Bt. (1821).
- Cooper, Sir Patrick Ashley, Kt.
- Cooper, Sir (William George) Daniel, Bt. (1863).
- Cooper, Sir William Herbert, Bt. (1905).
- Coote, *Capt.* (E.) Sir John Ralph, Bt., C.B.E., D.S.C., R.N., *Premier Baronet of Ireland* (1621).
- Cope, Sir Alfred, K.C.B.
- Cope, Sir Anthony Mohun Leckonby, Bt. (1611).
- Cope, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Thomas George, Bt., C.M.G., D.S.O. (1918).
- Cope, Sir Vincent Zachary, Kt., M.D.
- Copland, Sir Douglas Berry, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.C.
- Coppock, Sir Richard, Kt., C.B.E.
- Corah, Sir John Harold, Kt.
- Corbet, Sir Gerald Vincent, Bt. (1808).
- Cordingley, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir John Walter, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Corea, Sir George Claude Stanley, K.B.E.
- Corfield, Sir Conrad Laurence, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.C.
- Cornewall, Sir William Francis, Bt. (1764).
- Cornwall, *General* Sir James Handyside Marshall, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Cornwall, Sir Reginald Edwin, Bt. (1918).
- Cornwallis, Sir Kinalhan, G.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Corrie, Sir Owen Cecil Kirkpatrick, Kt., M.C.
- Corry, Sir James Perowne Ivo Myles, Bt. (1885).
- Cory, Sir Clinton James Donald, Bt. (1919).
- Cory, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George Norton, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Coryton, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir (William) Alec, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.V.O., D.F.C.
- Costello, Sir Leonard Wilfred James, Kt., C.B.E.
- Cotter, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Delaval James Alfred, Bt., D.S.O. (1763).
- Cotterell, Sir Richard Charles Geers, Bt. (1805).
- Cotton, Sir James Temple, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
- Coats, Sir (William) Campbell Mitchell, Bt. (1921).
- Couchman, *Brig.* Sir Harold John, Kt., D.S.O., M.C.
- Couper, Sir Guy, Bt. (1841).
- Couper, Sir Thomas, Kt., C.S.I.
- Courtney, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Christopher Lloyd, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Coussey, Sir James Henley, Kt.
- Coutanche, Sir Alexander Moncrieff, Kt.
- Covell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Gordon, C.I.E., M.D.
- Cowan, *Admiral* Sir Walter Henry, Bt., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O. (1921).
- Cowell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ernest Marshall, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., T.D., M.D.
- Cowley, Sir William Percy, Kt., C.B.E.
- Cox, Sir Christopher William Machell, K.C.M.G.
- Cox, *Col.* Sir (Edward) Geoffrey Hipsley, Kt., C.B.E., T.D.
- Cox, Sir Harold Roxbee, Kt., Ph.D.
- Cox, Sir Herbert Charles Fahie, Kt.
- Cox, *Hon.* Sir John William, Kt., C.B.E.
- Cox, Sir Reginald Kennedy, Kt., C.B.E.
- Crace, *Admiral* Sir John Gregory, K.B.E., C.B.
- Craddock, Sir Walter Merry, Kt., D.S.O., M.C.
- Craig, Sir Arthur John Edward, Kt.
- Craig, Sir (Ernest) Gordon, Kt.
- Craig, Sir John, Kt., C.B.E.
- Craig, Sir John Herbert McCutcheon, K.C.V.O., C.B., I.D.
- Craig, Sir Marshall Millar, Kt., C.B., Q.C.
- Craige, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Robert Leslie, G.C.M.G., C.B.
- Craigie, Sir William Alexander, Kt.
- Craik, Sir Henry Duffield, Bt., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. (1926).
- Crane, Sir Edmund Frank, Kt.
- Crankschaw, *Col.* Sir Eric Norman Spencer, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.
- Craster, Sir (Herbert Henry) Edmund, Kt.
- Craufurd, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir (George) Standish (Gage), Bt., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O. (1781).
- Craw, Sir Henry Hewat, K.B.E., C.I.E.
- Crawford, Sir Frederick, K.C.M.P., O.B.E.
- Crawford, *General* Sir Kenneth Noel, K.C.B., M.C.
- Creagh, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Michael O'Moore, K.B.E., M.C.
- Crean, Sir Bernard Arthur, Kt.

- Creasy, *Admiral* Sir George Elvey, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O.
 Creasy, Sir Gerald Hallen, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Creed, Sir Thomas Percival, K.B.E., M.C., Q.C.
 Creedy, Sir Herbert James, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.
 Creighton, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Kenelm Everard Lane, K.B.E., M.V.O.
 Crerar, Sir James, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Cribbitt, Sir (Wilfrid Charles) George, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Crichton, Sir Robert, C.B.E.
 Cripps, Sir Edward Stewart, Kt.
 Cripps, *Maj.* Sir Frederick William Beresford, Kt., D.S.O.
 Crisp, Sir (John) Peter, Bt. (1913).
 Critchett, Sir Ian (George Lorraine), Bt. (1908).
 Crocker, *General* Sir John Tredinick, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Croft, Sir Arthur, Kt.
 Croft, Sir Hugh Matthew Fiennes, Bt. (1671).
 Croft, Sir John William Graham, Bt. (1818).
 Croft, Sir William Dawson, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.I.E., C.V.O.
 Crofton, Sir (Malby Richard) Henry, Bt., D.S.O. (1838).
 Crofton, Sir Morgan George, Bt., D.S.O. (1801).
 Crofton, Sir Richard Marsh, Kt., C.I.E.
 Crombie, Sir James Ian Cormack, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Crosby, Sir Josiah, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.I.E.
 Cross, Sir Alexander, Bt. (1912).
 Cross, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Ronald Hibbert, Bt. (1941).
 Crossley, Sir Kenneth Irwin, Bt. (1909).
 Crosthwaite, Sir Bertram Maitland, Kt., V.D.
 Crosthwaite, Sir William Henry, Kt.
 Crow, Sir Alwyn Douglas, Kt., C.B.E.
 Crowder, Sir John Ellenborough, Kt., M.P.
 Crowe, Sir Edward Thomas Frederick, K.C.M.G.
 Croysdale, Sir James, Kt.
 Crump, Sir Louis Charles, Kt.
 Crutchley, *Admiral* Sir Victor Alexander Charles, *VC*, K.C.B., D.S.C.
 Cuffe, Sir George Eustace, Kt.
 Cull, *Vice-Adm.* (S) Sir Malcolm Giffard Stebbing, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.V.O.
 Cumings, Sir Charles Cecil George, K.B.E.
 Cumming, Sir Duncan Cameron, K.B.E., C.B.
 Cumming, Sir John Ghest, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Cumming, Sir William Gordon Gordon-, Bt. (1804).
 Cunard, Sir Edward, Bt. (1859).
 Cuninghame, Sir William Alan Fairlie-, Bt., M.C. (S 1930).
 Cuninghame, Sir (William) Andrew (Malcolm Martin Ohphant) Montgomery-, Bt. (S 1672).
 Cunliffe, Sir Cyril Henley, Bt. (1759).
 Cunliffe, Sir John Robert Ellis, Kt.
 Cunliffe, Sir (Joseph) Herbert, K.B.E., Q.C.
 Cunningham, *General* Sir Alan Gordon, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Cunningham, Sir Charles Banks, Kt., C.S.I.
 Cunningham, Sir Charles Craik, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O.
 Cunningham, Sir Edward Sheldon, Kt.
 Cunningham, Sir George, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., O.B.E.
 Gunningham, Sir Graham, K.B.E.
 Cunningham, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir John Henry Dacres, G.C.B., M.V.O.
 Gunnison, Sir Alexander, K.B.E., C.B.
 Cunynghame, Sir (Henry) David St. Leger Brooke Selwyn, Bt. (S 1702).
 Curgiven, Sir Arthur Joseph, Kt.
 Currie, Sir Walter Mordaunt Cyril, Bt., M.C. (1847).
 Currie, Sir William Crawford, G.B.E.
 Gurtels, *Admiral* Sir Alban Thomas Buckley, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Curtis, *Sq.-Ldr.* Sir Arthur Randolph Wormeley, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.C.
 Curtis, Sir Peter, Bt. (1802).
 Curtis, Sir Roger Colin Molyneux, Bt. (1794).
 Cushion, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir William Boston, K.B.E., C.B.
 Cuthforth, Sir Arthur Edwin, Kt., C.B.E.
 D'Costa, Sir Alfred Horace, Kt.
 Dadabhoy, Sir Maneckji Byramji, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Dain, Sir John Rutherford, Kt., C.I.E.
 Dalal, Sir Ratanji D., Kt., C.I.E.
 D'Albiac, *Air Marshal* Sir John Henry, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Dale, Sir Henry Hallett, O.M., G.B.E., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Daley, Sir Dennis Leo, Kt.
 Daley, Sir (William) Allen, Kt., M.D.
 Dalip Singh, Sir Kanwar, Kt.
 Dalling, Sir Thomas, Kt.
 Dalrymple, Sir (Charles) Mark, Bt. (1887).
 Dalrymple, *Colonel* Sir Francis Napier Elphinstone-, Bt., C.B.E., D.S.O. (1828).
 Dalrymple, Sir Hew (Clifford) Hamilton-, Bt. (S 1698).
 Dalton, Sir John Cornelius, Kt.
 Dalton, Sir Robert William, Kt., C.M.G.
 Daly, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Clive Kirkpatrick, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 D'Ambrumenil, Sir Philip, Kt.
 Danckwerts, *Hon.* Sir Harold Otto, Kt.
 Daniel, *Admiral* Sir Charles Saumarez, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Dannreuther, Sir Sigmund, Kt., C.B.
 Danta, Maharana of, K.C.S.I.
 Darbhanga, *Col.* Maharajahdiraja of, K.C.I.E.
 Darell, Sir Lionel Edward Hamilton Marmaduke, Bt., D.S.O. (1795).
 Darling, Sir Malcolm Lyall, K.C.I.E.
 Darling, Sir William Young, Kt., C.B.E., M.C., M.P.
 Darlington, *Col.* Sir Henry Clayton, K.C.B., C.M.G., T.D.
 Darwin, Sir Charles Galton, K.B.E., M.C., Sc.D., F.R.S.
 Dash, Sir Arthur Jules, Kt., C.I.E.
 Dash, Sir Roydon Englefield Ashford, Kt., D.F.C.
 Dashwood, Sir Henry George Massy, Bt. (1684).
 Dashwood, Sir Henry Thomas Alexander, Kt.
 Dashwood, Sir John Lindsay, Bt., C.V.O., *Premier Baronet of Great Britain* (1907).
 Dastur, Sir Hormazdyar Phiroze, Kt.
 Datar Singh, *Sardar Bahadur* Sir, Kt.
 Datia, *Lt.-Col.* H. H. Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
 David, Sir Percival Victor, Bt. (1911).
 Davidson, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Alexander Paul, K.B.E., C.B.
 Davidson, Sir Andrew, Kt., M.D.
 Davidson, *Hon.* Sir Colin George Watt, Kt.
 Davidson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Humphrey, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
 Davidson, *Col.* Sir Jonathan Roberts, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Davidson, Sir Nigel Costa, Kt., C.B.E.
 Davie, *Rev.* Sir Arthur Patrick Ferguson-, Bt. (1847).
 Davies, *Admiral* Sir Arthur John, K.B.E., C.B.
 Davies, Sir Daniel Thomas, K.C.V.O., M.D.
 Davies, Sir David, Kt.
 Davies, *His Hon.* Sir David, Kt., Q.C.
 Davies, Sir Joseph, K.B.F.
 Davies, Sir (Reginald) Charles, Kt.
 Davies, *Hon.* Sir (William) Arthian, Kt.
 Davis, Sir Ernest, Kt.
 Davis, Sir Gilbert, Bt. (1946).
 Davis, Sir Godfrey, Kt.
 Davis, Sir Herbert, Kt., C.B.E.
 Davis, Sir Robert Henry, Kt.
 Davison, Sir Ronald Conway, Kt.
 Davson, Sir Geoffrey Leo Simon, Bt. (1927).
 Daw, Sir John Edward, Kt.
 Dawes, Sir (Albert) Cecil, Kt., C.B.E.
 Dawson, Sir Benjamin, Bt. (1929).

- Dawson, *Cdr.* Sir Hugh Trevor, Bt., C.B.E., R.N. (1920).
 Dawson, Sir (Joseph) Bernard, K.B.E., M.D.
 Dawson, Sir Vernon, K.C.I.E.
 Day, Sir (Albert) Cecil, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Dean, Sir Arthur William Henry, Kt., C.I.E., M.C., E.D.
 Dean, Sir Maurice Joseph, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Deane, Sir George Campbell, Kt.
 Debenham, Sir Piers Kenrick, Bt. (1932).
 De Burgh, *General* Sir Eric, K.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
 De Chair, *Admiral* Sir Dudley Rawson Stratford, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
 Deedes, *General* Sir Charles Parker, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Deedes, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Ralph Bouverie, K.C.B., O.B.E., M.C.
 Deedes, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Wyndham Henry, Kt., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Deeley, Sir Anthony Meyrick Mallaby, Bt. (1922).
 D'Egville, Sir Howard, K.B.E.
 de Glanville, Sir Oscar James Lardner, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
 De Guingand, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis W., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 De Havilland, *Capt.* Sir Geoffrey, Kt., C.B.E.
 De Hoghton, Sir Cuthbert, Bt. (1611).
 De la Bere, Sir Rupert, K.C.V.O., M.P.
 De la Mothe, Sir Joseph Terence, Kt., O.B.E.
 De la Poer Bercsford, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George, Kt., C.B., M.C.
 De la Rue, Sir Eric Vincent, Bt. (1898).
 De Lisle, *Gen.* Sir de Beauvoir, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Del Tufo, Sir Moroboe Vincenzo, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 de Montmorency, Sir Geoffrey Fitzhervey, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
 de Montmorency, Sir Hervey Angus, Bt., O.B.E. (1631).
 Dempsey, *General* Sir Miles Christopher, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Dening, Sir (Maberly) Esler, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Denman, *Hon.* Sir Richard Douglas, Bt. (1945).
 Dennehy, Sir Harold George, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Denning, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Alfred Thompson, Kt.
 Denning, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Reginald Francis Stewart, K.B.E., C.B.
 Denny, Sir Anthony Coningham de Waltham, Bt. (1782).
 Denny, Sir Maurice Edward, Bt., K.B.E. (1923).
 Denny, *Admiral* Sir Michael Maynard, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 de Normann, Sir Eric, K.B.E., C.B.
 Dent, Sir Francis Henry, Kt., C.V.O.
 Denys, Sir (Charles) Peter, Bt. (1813).
 Derbyshire, Sir Harold, Kt., M.C., Q.C.
 Dering, Sir Anthony Myles Cholmeley, Bt. (1627).
 Des Forges, Sir Charles Lee, Kt., C.B.E.
 Deshmukh, Sir Chintaman Dwarakanath, Kt., C.I.E.
 De Silva, Sir (Albert) Ernest, Kt.
 de Silva, Sir Arthur Marcellus, Kt., C.B.E.
 Deslandes, Sir Charles Frederick, Kt.
 De Soysa, Sir (Lambert) Wilfrid (Alexander), Kt.
 De Stein, Sir Edward, Kt.
 De Trafford, *Capt.* Sir Humphrey Edmund, Bt., M.C. (1841).
 Devadoss, *Hon.* Sir David Muthiah, Kt.
 De Villiers, Sir (Henri) Nicolas, K.B.E.
 Devine, Sir Hugh Berchmans, Kt.
 Devitt, Sir Thomas Gordon, Bt. (1916).
 Devlin, *Hon.* Sir Patrick Arthur, Kt.
 Dewas, H.H. Maharaja of, (Junior Branch), K.C.I.E.
 Dewey, Sir Anthony Hugh, Bt., (1917).
 D'Eyncourt, Sir (Eustace) Gervais Tennyson, Bt. (1930).
 Dholpur, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. the Maharaj Rana of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
 Dhrangadhra, H.H. the Maharaja Raj Saheb of, K.C.I.E.
 Dick, Sir Wm. Reid, K.C.V.O., R.A.
 Dickens, *Admiral* Sir Gerald Charles, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.
 Dickson, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir William Forster, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., A.F.C.
 Dilke, Sir John Fisher Wentworth, Bt. (1862).
 Dillon, Sir Robert William Charlier, Bt. (1801).
 Dimsdale, Sir John Holdsworth, Bt. (1902).
 Dir, Nawab of, Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir Shah Jehan Khan, K.B.E.
 Dixie, Sir Alexander Archibald Douglas Wolstan, Bt. (1660).
 Dixon, Sir Arthur Lewis, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
 Dixon, Sir Charles William, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Dixon, Sir Francis Netherwood, Kt., C.B.
 Dixon, Sir John, Bt. (1919).
 Dixon, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Owen, K.C.M.G.
 Dixon, Sir Pierson John, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Dixon, Sir Samuel Gurney, Kt.
 Doak, Sir James, Kt.
 Dobbie, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William George Shedden, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Dobell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles Macpherson, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Dobson, Sir Roy Hardy, Kt., C.B.E.
 Docker, Sir Bernard Dudley Frank, K.B.E.
 Dodd, Sir John Samuel, Kt.
 Dods, Sir James Leishman, K.C.M.G.
 Dodson, Sir Gerald, Kt.
 Dodsworth, Sir John Christopher Smith, Bt. (1734).
 Dodsworth, Sir Leonard Lumley Savage, Kt.
 Doidge, *Hon.* Sir Frederick Widdowson, K.C.M.G.
 Dollan, Sir Patrick Joseph, Kt.
 Domville, *Admiral* Sir Barry Edward, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
 Domville, Sir Hugo Compton Domville Poë, Bt. (1912).
 Domville, Sir (Gerald) Guy, Bt. (1814).
 Don, *Very Rev.* Alan Campbell, K.C.V.O., D.D.
 Donald, *Air Marshal* Sir Grahame, K.C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C.
 Donald, Sir James, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Doncaster, Sir Robert, Kt., O.B.E.
 Donnelly, Sir Arthur Telford, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Donner, Sir Patrick William, Kt., M.P.
 Donovan, *Hon.* Sir Terence Norbert, Kt.
 Dorman, Sir Bedford Lockwood, Bt., C.B.E. (1923).
 Dormer, Sir Cecil Francis Joseph, K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
 Dos Santos, Sir Errol Lionel, Kt., C.B.E.
 Doughty, Sir Charles, Kt., Q.C.
 Douglas, Sir James Louis Fitzroy Scott, Bt. (1786).
 Douglas, Sir Kenneth, Bt. (1831).
 Dow, Sir Hugh, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
 Dowbiggin, Sir Herbert Layard, Kt., C.M.G.
 Dowding, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Arthur Ninian, K.B.E., C.B.
 Dowler, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arthur Arnold Bullick, K.C.B., K.B.E.
 Down, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Ernest Edward, K.B.E., C.B.
 Downie, Sir Harold Frederick, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Dowse, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Maurice Brian, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.
 Dowson, Sir Oscar Follett, Kt., C.B.E.
 Doyle, *Capt.* Sir John Francis Reginald William Hastings, Bt. (1828).
 D'Oyly, Sir Charles Hastings, Bt. (1663).
 Drake, Sir Eugen (John Henry Vanderstegen) Millington, K.C.M.G.
 Drake, Sir (Hugh) Garrard Tyrwhitt, Kt.
 Drax, *Admiral* Hon. Sir Reginald Aylmer Ranfurly Plunkett-Erle-Elie, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Drayton, Sir Robert Harry, Kt., C.M.G.
 Drew, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir James Syme, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Drewe, Sir Cedric, K.C.V.O., M.P.

- Dreyer, *Admiral* Sir Frederic Charles, G.B.E., K.C.B.
- Dring, Lt.-Col. Sir Arthur John, K.B.E., C.I.E.
- Drummond, Sir James Hamlyn Williams Williams-, Bt. (1828).
- Drummond, Col. Hon. Sir Maurice Charles Andrew, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Drummond, Sir Walter James, Kt.
- Drury, Sir Alan Nigel, Kt., C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.
- Dryden, Sir Noel Percy Hugh, Bt. (1733 and 1795).
- Drysdale, Sir Matthew Watt, Kt.
- Duckworth, Maj. Sir Richard Dyce, Bt. (1909).
- Du Cros, Sir Arthur Philip, Bt. (1916).
- Dudley, *Surgeon Vice-Adm.* Sir Sheldon Francis, K.C.B., O.B.E., F.R.S., M.D.
- Duff, Sir (Charles) Michael (Robert Vivian), Bt. (1921).
- Duff, Sir (Charles) Patrick, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
- Duff, Sir Hector (Livingston), K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Duff, Sir James Fitzjames, Kt.
- Duff, Rt. Hon. Sir Lyman Poore, G.C.M.G., LL.D.
- Duffy, Hon. Sir Charles Gavan, Kt.
- Dugdale, Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Lionel, Bt., T.D., M.P. (1945).
- Dugdale, Sir William (Francis Stratford), Bt., F.S.A. (1930).
- Duggan, Col. Sir Jamshedji, K.B.E., C.I.E.
- du Heaume, Sir Francis Herbert, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Duke, Sir (Robert) Norman, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Dukes, Sir Paul, K.B.E.
- Dumas, Sir Lloyd, Kt.
- Dunbar, Sir Adrian Ivor Ivor, Bt. (1894).
- Dunbar, Sir Alexander, Kt.
- Dunbar, Sir (Archibald) Edward, Bt., M.C. (1700).
- Dunbar, Maj. Sir Charles Dunbar Hope-, Bt. (1864).
- Dunbar, Sir Drummond Cospatrick Ninian, Bt., M.C. (1898).
- Dunbar, Sir George Duff-Sutherland-, Bt. (1706).
- Duncalfe, Sir Roger, Kt.
- Duncan, Sir (Charles) Edgar Oliver, Bt. (1905).
- Duncan, Sir Harold Handasyde, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
- Duncan, Sir Thomas Andrew, Kt.
- Duncan, Hon. Sir Walter Gordon, Kt.
- Duncanson, Sir John McLean, Kt.
- Duncombe, Sir Everard Philip Digby Pauncefort-, Bt., D.S.O. (1859).
- Dundas, Sir Ambrose Dundas Flux, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Dundas, Hon. Sir Charles Cecil Farquharson, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Dundas, Sir Henry Matthew, Bt. (1898).
- Dundas, Sir Robert Whyte Melville, Bt. (1821).
- Dunfield, Hon. Sir Brian (Edward Spencer), Kt., Q.C.
- Dungarpur, H.H. the Maharawal of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
- Dunhill, Brig. Sir Thomas Peel, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.D.
- Dunkley, Hon. Sir Herbert Francis, Kt.
- Dunlop, Sir Robert William Layard, Kt., C.I.E., D.S.O., V.D.
- Dunlop, Sir Thomas, Bt. (1916).
- Dunlop, Sir Thomas Dacre, K.C.M.G.
- Dunn, Sir James Hamet, Bt. (1921).
- Dunn, Sir John Henry, Bt. (1917).
- Dunne, Sir Laurence Rivers, Kt., M.C.
- Dunnell, Sir (Robert) Francis, Bt., K.C.B. (1922).
- Dunnett, Sir George Sangster, K.B.E., C.B.
- Dunnico, Rev. Sir Herbert, Kt.
- Dunning, Sir William Leonard, Bt. (1930).
- Duntze, Sir George Edwin Douglas, Bt. (1774).
- Dupree, Sir Vernon, Bt. (1921).
- Durand, Sir Edward Percy Marion, Bt. (1892).
- Durrant, Sir William Henry Estridge, Bt. (1784).
- Durston, Air Marshal Sir Albert, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
- Dutton, Sir Ernest Rowe-, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Duven, Sir Geoffrey, Kt., R.D.
- Dwyer, Hon. Sir John Patrick, K.C.M.G.
- Dyer, Sir Leonard Schroeder Swinnerton, Bt. (1678).
- Dyett, Sir Gilbert (Joseph Cullen) Kt., C.M.G.
- Dyke, Sir Oliver Hamilton Augustus Hart, Bt. (1677).
- Dyson, Sir Cyril Douglas, Kt.
- Dyson, Sir George, K.C.V.O., Mus.D.
- Eades, Sir Thomas, Kt.
- Eady, Sir Wilfrid Griffin, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Eager, Hon. Sir Clifden Henry Andrews, K.B.E., Q.C.
- Earl, Sir Austin, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
- Earle, Sir Hardman Alexander Mort, Bt. (1869).
- East, Sir (William) Norwood, Kt. M.D.
- Eastham, His Hon. Sir Tom, Kt., Q.C.
- Eastwood, Lt.-Gen. Sir (Thomas) Ralph, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Eborall, Sir (Ernest) Arthur, Kt., C.B.E.
- Ebrahim, Sir (Mahomed) Currimbhoy, Bt. (1910).
- Eccles, Rt. Hon. Sir David McAdam, K.C.V.O., M.P.
- Eccles, Vice-Adm. Sir John Arthur Symons, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.
- Echlin, Sir Norman David Fenton, Bt. (1721).
- Eddis, Sir Basil Eden Garth, Kt.
- Eddy, Sir (Edward) George, Kt., O.B.E.
- Edelsten, *Admiral* Sir John Hereward, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.B.E., A.D.C.
- Edelston, Sir Thomas Dugald, Kt.
- Eden, Sir Timothy Calvert, Bt. (1672 and 1776).
- Edge, Sir Knowles, Bt. (1937).
- Edgell, Vice-Adm. Sir John Augustine, K.B.E., C.B., F.R.S.
- Edgley, Hon. Sir Norman George Armstrong, Kt., Q.C., F.S.A.
- Edmonds Brig.-Gen. Sir James Edward, Kt., C.B., C.M.G.
- Edmonstone, Sir Archibald, Bt., C.V.O. (1774).
- Edmonds, Sir Percy James, Kt., C.I.E.
- Edwards, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles, Kt., C.B.E.
- Edwards, Sir David, Kt.
- Edwards, Sir (George) Tristram, Kt.
- Edwards, Sir Henry Charles Serrell Priestley, Bt. (1866).
- Edwards, Sir Iwan ab Owen Kt.
- Edwards, Sir John Clive Leighton, Bt. (1921).
- Edwards, Sir Lawrence, Kt., C.B.E.
- Egerton, Sir Alfred Charles Glyn, Kt., F.R.S.
- Egerton, Sir Philip Reginald le Belward Grey-, Bt. (1617).
- Eggar, Sir Arthur, Kt.
- Eggleston, Hon. Sir Frederic William, Kt.
- Elder, Sir Stewart Duke-, K.C.V.O., M.D.
- Elderton, Sir Thomas Howard, K.C.I.E.
- Elderton, Sir William Palin, K.B.E.
- Elliott, Sir Gilbert Alexander Boswell, Bt. (1666).
- Elkins, Sir Anthony Joseph, Kt., C.B.E.
- Ellerman, Sir John Reeves, Bt. (1905).
- Ellerton, Sir (Frederick) Cecil, Kt.
- Ellington, *Marshal of the Royal Air Force* Sir Edward Leonard, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Elliott, Sir George, Kt., O.B.E.
- Elliott, Sir (James) Duncan, K.B.E.
- Elliott, Air Chief Marshal Sir William, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.B.E., D.F.C., A.D.C.
- Elliott, Sir Ivo D'Oyly, Bt. (1917).
- Elliott, Sir James Sands, Kt., T.D.
- Ellis, Sir Alan Edward, K.C.B., Q.C.
- Ellis, Sir Arthur William Mickle, Kt., O.B.E., M.D.
- Ellis, Sir Charles Drummond, Kt., Ph.D., F.R.S.
- Ellis, Sir (Robert) Geoffrey, Bt. (1932).
- Ellis, Sir Thomas Hobart, Kt.
- Elliston, Sir George Sampson, Kt., M.C.
- Ellwood, Air Marshal Sir Aubrey Beauclerk, K.C.B., D.S.C.
- Elmhirst, Air Marshal Sir Thomas Walker, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
- Elphinstone, Sir Alexander Logie, Bt. (1701).

- Elphinstone, Sir Howard (Graham), Bt. (1816).
 Elphinstone, Sir Lancelot Henry, Kt.
 Elton, Sir Arthur Hallam Rice, Bt. (1717).
 Elvin, Sir Arthur James, Kt., M.B.E.
 Embry, *Air Marshal* Sir Basil Edward, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., D.E.C., A.F.C.
 Emerson, Sir Herbert William, G.C.L.E., K.C.S.I., C.B.E.
 Emmerson, Sir Harold Corti, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
 Enfield, Sir Ralph Roscoe, Kt., C.B.
 Engineer, Sir Noshirwan Phirozshah, Kt.
 Engledow, *Prof.* Sir Frank Leonard, Kt., C.M.G., F.R.S.
 Enright, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Philip King, K.B.E., C.B.
 Entwistle, *Maj.* Sir Cyril Fullard, Kt., M.C., Q.C.
 Errington, Sir Eric, Kt.
 Erskine, Col. Sir Arthur Edward, G.C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Erskine, *General* Sir George Watkin Eben James, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
 Erskine, Sir John Maxwell, Kt., C.B.E.
 Erskine, Sir (Robert) George, Kt., C.B.E.
 Erskine, Sir (Thomas) David, Bt. (1821).
 Esmonde, Sir John Lymbrick, Bt. (1829).
 Esplen, Sir William Graham, Bt., (1921).
 Evans, Col. Sir Arthur, Kt.
 Evans, Sir Charles (Arthur) Lovatt, Kt., F.R.S.
 Evans, Sir (David) Emrys, Kt.
 Evans, Sir (David) Rowland, Kt.
 Evans, Sir Evan Gwynne Gwynne, Bt. (1913).
 Evans, Sir Evelyn Ward, Bt., (1902).
 Evans, Sir Francis Edward, K.C.M.G.
 Evans, Sir Geoffrey, Kt., C.L.E.
 Evans, Sir Guildhaume Myrddin, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Evans, Sir Horace, K.C.V.O., M.D.
 Evans, Sir Lincoln, Kt., C.B.E.
 Evans, Sir Robert Charles, Kt.
 Evans, Sir Walter Harry, Bt. (1920).
 Evans, Sir (William) Shirley (Worthington) Worthington, Bt. (1916).
 Eve, Sir (Arthur) Malcolm Trustam, Bt., G.B.E., M.C., T.D., Q.C. (1943).
 Everard, Sir Nugent Henry, Bt. (1911).
 Evershed, *Rt. Hon.* Sir (Francis) Raymond, Kt., F.S.A.
 Every, Sir Edward Oswald, Bt. (1641).
 Evcs, Sir Hubert Heath, Kt.
 Evetts, Sir George, Kt., O.B.E.
 Evetts, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Fullerton, Kt., C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
 Evill, *Air Chief Marshal*, Sir Douglas Claude Strathern, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.C., A.F.C.
 Ewart, Sir Talbot, Bt. (1887).
 Ewbank, Sir Robert Benson, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Ewen, Sir David Alexander, K.B.E.
 Ewing, Sir Ian Leslie Orr-, Kt., M.P.
 Ewing, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Norman Archibald Orr-, Bt., C.B., D.S.O. (1886).
 Ezra, Sir Alwyn, Kt.
 Fadden, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Arthur William, K.C.M.G.
 Fagan, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Fagge, Sir John William Frederick, Bt. (1660).
 Fair, *Hon.* Sir Arthur, Kt., M.C.
 Fairbairn, Sir William Albert, Bt. (1860).
 Fairbank, Sir (Harold Arthur) Thomas, Kt., O.B.E., D.S.O.
 Fairry, Sir Richard, Kt., M.B.E.
 Fairley, Sir Andrew Walker, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Fairley, Sir Neil Hamilton, K.B.E., F.R.S.
 Fairweather, Sir Charles Edward Stuart, Kt., C.I.E.
 Falconer, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George Arthur, K.B.E., C.I.E.
 Falconer, Sir John Ireland, Kt.
 Falkiner, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Terence Edmond Patrick, Bt. (1778).
 Fanshawe, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Hew Dalrymple, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 Fareed, Sir Razik, Kt., O.B.E.
 Faridkot, Col. H.H. the Raja of, K.C.S.I.
 Farlow, Sir Sydney Nettleton King-, Kt.
 Farouqi, *Nawab* Sir Mohiuddin, Kt.
 Farquhar, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Peter (Walter), Bt., D.S.O. (1796).
 Farren, Sir William Scott, Kt., C.B., M.B.E., F.R.S.
 Farrer, Sir Walter Leslie, K.C.V.O.
 Farrington, *Maj.* Sir Henry Francis Colden, Bt. (1818).
 Fass, Sir (Herbert) Ernest, K.C.M.G., C.B., O.B.E.
 Faulkner, Sir Alfred Edward, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
 Fawcett, Sir Luke, Kt., O.B.E.
 Payrer, Sir Joseph Herbert Spens, Bt., D.S.C. (1896).
 Fedden, Sir Roy, Kt., M.B.E., D.Sc.
 Feilden, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Randle Guy, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.
 Feilden, Sir William Morton Buller, Bt., M.C. (1846).
 Fell, Sir Bryan Hugh, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fell, Sir Godfrey Butler Hunter, K.C.L.E., C.S.I., O.B.E.
 Fell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Matthew Henry Gregson, K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Felton, Sir John Robinson, Kt., O.B.E.
 Fennelly, Sir (Reginald) Daniel, Kt., C.B.
 Ferguson, Col. Sir Edward Alexander James Johnson-, Bt., T.D. (1906).
 Ferguson, Sir Edward Brown, Kt.
 Ferguson, Sir Gordon, Kt., M.C.
 Ferguson, *Maj.* Sir John Frederick, Kt., C.B.E.
 Fergusson, Sir Ewen MacGregor Field, Kt.
 Fergusson of Kilkerran, Sir James, Bt. (1703).
 Fergusson, Sir (John) Donald (Balfour), G.C.B.
 Fergusson, Sir Louis Forbes, K.C.V.O.
 Fergusson, Sir James Herbert Hamilton Colyer-, Bt. (1866).
 Fernor, Sir Lewis Leigh, Kt., O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Ferranti, Sir Vincent Ziani de, Kt., M.C.
 Festing, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Francis Wogan, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Fetherstonhaugh, *Admiral* Hon. Sir Herbert Meade-, G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
 folkes, Sir (Edward John) Patrick Boschetti, Bt. (1774).
 forde, Sir Arthur Frederic Brownlow, Kt.
 Fiddes, Sir James Raffan, Kt., C.B.E.
 Field, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Donald Moyle, Kt., C.I.E.
 Field, Sir Ernest Wensley Laphorn, Kt., C.B.E.
 Fielden, *Air Commodore* Sir Edward Hedley, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C.
 Fieldhouse, Sir Harold, K.B.E., C.B.
 Fiennes, Sir Ranulph Twisleton Wykeham-, Bt. (1916).
 Fildes, Sir Paul, Kt., O.B.E., F.R.S., Sc.D.
 Finch, Sir Ernest Frederick, Kt.
 Findlay, Sir (John) Edmund (Ritchie), Bt. (1925).
 Finlayson, *General* Sir Robert Gordon-, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Finnemore, *Hon.* Sir Donald Leslie, Kt.
 Firebrace, *Cmdr.* Sir Aylmer Newton George, Kt., C.B.E., R.N.
 Firth, Sir William John, Kt.
 Fisher, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Bertie Drew, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Fisher, *Admiral* Sir Douglas Blake, K.C.B., K.B.E.
 Fisher, *Brig.* Sir Gerald Thomas, K.B.E., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Fisher, Sir Godfrey Arthur, K.C.M.G.
 Fisher, Sir John, Kt.
 Fisher, Sir Ronald Aylmer, Kt., Sc.D., F.R.S.
 Fisk, Sir Ernest Thomas, Kt.
 Fison, Sir (William) Guy, Bt., M.C. (1905).
 Fitze, Sir Kenneth Samuel, K.C.I.E.
 FitzGerald, Sir John Joseph, Bt. (1903).
 FitzGerald, *Capt.* Sir John Peter Gerald Maurice, Bt., M.C., *The Knight of Kerry* (1880).
 Fitzgerald, Sir William James, Kt., M.C., Q.C.
 Fitzgerald, Sir (William) Raymond, Kt.

- Fitz Herbert, *Admiral* Sir Herbert, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.M.G.
 FitzHerbert, Sir William, Bt. (1784).
 Fitzmaurice, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Desmond FitzJohn, Kt., C.I.E.
 Fitzroy, Sir Charles Edward, Kt.
 Flannery, Sir Harold Fortescue, Bt., M.B.E. (1904).
 Flavell, Sir (Joseph) Ellsworth, Bt. (1917).
 Fleming, *Prof.* Sir Alexander, Kt. D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Fleming, Sir Arthur Percy Morris, Kt., C.B.E.
 Flemming, Sir Gilbert Nicolson, K.C.B.
 Fletcher, Sir Angus Somerville, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Fletcher, Sir (Arthur George) Murchison, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Fletcher, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Edward) Lionel, Kt., C.B.E., R.M.
 Fletcher, Sir Frank, Kt.
 Fletcher, *Maj.* Sir Henry Lancelot Aubrey, Bt., D.S.O., M.V.O. (1782).
 Fletcher, Sir James, Kt.
 Fletcher, Sir Walter, Kt., C.B.E., M.P.
 Flint, Sir William Russell, Kt., R.A.
 Florey, *Prof.* Sir Howard Walter, Kt., F.R.S.
 Floud, Sir Francis Lewis Castle, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
 Flower, Sir Cyril Thomas, Kt., C.B., F.S.A.
 Flower, Sir (Walter) Newman, Kt.
 Floyd, Sir Henry Robert Kincaid, Bt., C.B., C.B.E. (1816).
 Fogarty, *Air Marshal* Sir Francis Joseph, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.
 Foley, Sir (Ernest) Julian, Kt., C.B.
 Follows, Sir (Charles) Geoffrey (Shield), Kt., C.M.G.
 Foot, Sir Hugh Mackintosh, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Forber, Sir Edward Rodolph, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Forbes, Sir Archibald Finlayson, Kt.
 Forbes of Pitsligo, Sir Charles Edward Stuart, Bt., (S 1626).
 Forbes, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Charles Morton, G.C.B., D.S.O.
 Forbes, Sir George Arthur D. Ogilvie, K.C.M.G.
 Forbes, *Col.* Sir John Stewart, Bt., D.S.O. (1823).
 Forbes, Sir (Victor) Courtenay (Walter), K.C.M.G.
 Ford, *Capt.* Sir Aubrey St. Clair, Bt., D.S.O., R.N. (1793).
 Ford, *Col.* Sir Bertram, Kt., T.D.
 Ford, *Vice-Adm.* (E.) Sir Denys Chester, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Ford, Sir Henry Russell, Bt. (1929).
 Ford, *Admiral* Sir Wilbraham Tennyson Randle, K.C.B., K.B.E.
 Forsdyke, Sir (Edgar) John, K.C.B.
 Forster, Sir John, K.B.E., Q.C.
 Forwood, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Dudley Baines, Bt., C.M.G. (1895).
 Foster, *Capt.* Sir Edward, Kt., C.B.E.
 Foster, Sir (Henry William) Berkeley, Bt., M.C. (1838).
 Foster, Sir Hugh Matheson, Kt., T.D.
 Foster, *Gen.* Sir Richard Foster Carter, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Foster, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Robert Mordaunt, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.
 Foster, Sir Thomas Saxby Gregory, Bt. (1930).
 Foulis, Sir Archibald Charles Liston, Bt. (S 1634).
 Foulsham, Sir Charles Sidney, Kt.
 Fountain, Sir Henry K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fowke, Sir Frederick (Woollaston Rawdon), Bt. (1814).
 Fowle, *Col.* Sir (Henry) Walter Hamilton, K.B.E.
 Fox, Sir Cyril Fred, Kt., Ph.D., F.S.A.
 Fox, Sir Frank, Kt., O.B.E.
 Fox, Sir Gifford Wheaton Grey, Bt. (1924).
 Fox, Sir John, Kt., O.B.E.
 Fox, *Maj.* Sir John St. Vigor, Kt.
 Fox, Sir Lionel Wray, Kt., C.B., M.C.
 Fox, Sir Sidney Joseph, Kt.
 Francis, Sir (Cyril Gerard) Brooke, Kt., Q.C.
 Franckenstein, Sir George, G.C.V.O.
 Frank, Sir Robert John, Bt. (1920).
 Frankau, Sir Claude (Howard Stanley), Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Frankland, Sir James Assheton, Bt. (1660).
 Franklin, Sir Reginald Hector, K.B.E., C.B.
 Franklyn, *General* Sir Harold Edmund, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Franks, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George McKenzie, K.C.B.
 Franks, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Oliver Shewell, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Fraser, Sir Arthur Ronald, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Fraser, Sir Basil Malcolm, Bt. (1921).
 Fraser, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Denholm de Montalt Stuart, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Fraser, Sir Francis Richard, Kt., M.D.
 Fraser, Sir James David, Bt. (1943).
 Fraser, Sir Keith Charles Adolphus Bt. (1806).
 Fraser, Sir Robert Brown, Kt., O.B.E.
 Fraser, Sir Stuart (Mitford), K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Fraser, Sir William, Kt., C.B.E.
 Fraser, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (William Jocelyn) Ian, Kt., C.H., C.B.E., M.P.
 Fraser, Sir (William) Robert, K.C.B., K.B.E.
 Frazier, Sir Thomas, Kt., O.B.E.
 Frederick, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward Boscawen, Bt., C.V.O. (1723).
 Freeman, Sir John Keith Noel, Bt. (1945).
 Freeston, Sir (Leslie) Brian, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Fremantle, *Admiral* Sir Sydney Robert, G.C.B., M.V.O.
 French, Sir Henry Leon, G.B.E., K.C.B.
 French, *Admiral* Sir Wilfred Frankland, K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Fretwell, Sir George Herbert, K.B.E., C.B.
 Frew, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Matthew Brown, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., A.F.C.
 Frew, *Eng. Rear-Adm.* Sir Sydney Oswald, K.B.E., C.B.
 Frome, Sir Norman Frederick, Kt., C.I.E., D.F.C.
 Froom, Sir Arthur Henry, Kt.
 Fry, Sir Geoffrey Storrs, Bt., K.C.B., C.V.O. (1929).
 Fry, Sir John Pease, Bt. (1894).
 Fry, Sir William Kelsey, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
 Fryars, Sir Robert Furness, Kt.
 Fuller, *Maj.* Sir (John) Gerard (Henry Fleetwood), Bt. (1910).
 Fullerton, *Admiral* Sir Eric John Arthur, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Furness, Sir Christopher, Bt. (1913).
 Furness, Sir Robert Allason, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Furness, Sir Robert Howard, Kt.
 Furze, *Rt. Rev.* Michael Bolton, K.C.M.G., D.D.
 Furze, *Maj.* Sir Ralph Dolignon K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Fyfe, Sir Cleveland, Kt., C.B.E.
 Fyfe, *Rt. Hon.* Sir David Patrick Maxwell, G.C.V.O., Q.C., M.P.
 Fyfe, Sir William Hamilton, Kt.
 Fysh, Sir Wilmot Hudson, K.B.E.
 Gaggero, Sir George, Kt., O.B.E.
 Gainer, Sir Donald St. Clair, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
 Gairdner, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles Henry, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
 Gaisford, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Philip, Kt., C.I.E.
 Gale, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Humfrey Myddelton, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., M.C.
 Gale, *General* Sir Richard Nelson, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Galer, Sir (Frederic) Bertram, Kt.
 Galloway, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alexander, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Galloway, Sir John Frankland-Payne, Bt. (1812).
 Gamble, Sir David Arthur Josias, Bt. (1897).
 Game, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Philip Woolcott, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Gammell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir James Andrew Harcourt, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Garbett, Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.M.G.
 Gardiner, Sir Alan Henderson, Kt., D.Litt.
 Gardiner, Sir Chittampalam Abraham, Kt.
 Gardiner, Sir Thomas Robert, G.B.E., K.C.B.

- Gardner, Sir Charles Bruce-, Bt. (1945).
- Garnar, Sir James Wilson, Kt.
- Garner, Sir Harry Mason, K.B.E., C.B.
- Garran, Sir Robert Randolph, G.C.M.G., Q.C.
- Garrett, Sir (Arthur) Wilfrid, Kt.
- Garrett, Sir (Joseph) Hugh, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Garrett, Sir Ronald Thornbury, Kt.
- Garrod, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir (Alfred) Guy (Roland), G.B.E., K.C.B., M.C., D.F.C.
- Garthwalte, Sir William, Bt. (1919).
- Garvey, Sir Ronald Herbert, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.
- Gascoigne, Sir Alvarý Douglas Frederick, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
- Gascoigne, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Julian Alvery, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
- Gasson, Sir Lionel Bell, Kt.
- Gater, Sir George Henry, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Gault, *Brig.* Sir James Frederick, K.C.M.G., M.V.O., O.B.E.
- Gauntlett, Sir (Mager) Frederic, K.C.I.E., K.B.E.
- Gavin, Sir William, Kt., C.B.E.
- Gaye, Sir Arthur Stretton, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
- Gentle, Sir Frederick (William), Kt., Q.C.
- George, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Robert Allingham, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Gepp, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Ernest) Cyril, K.B.E., C.E., D.S.O.
- Gepp, Sir Herbert William, Kt.
- Gerahty, Sir Charles Cyril, Kt., Q.C.
- German, *Maj.* Sir James, K.B.E.
- Gerrard, *Hon.* Sir Albert Denis, Kt.
- Gethin, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Richard Patrick St. Lawrence, Bt. (1865).
- Ghosal, Sir Josna, C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Ghuznavi, Sir Abdul Halim, Kt.
- Gibb, Sir Alexander, G.B.E., C.B.
- Gibb, Sir Claude Dixon, Kt., C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Gibbon, Sir Douglas Stuart, Kt., M.C.
- Gibbons, Sir Alexander Doran, Bt. (1752).
- Gibbons, Sir William Kenrick, Kt., C.B.
- Gibbs, Sir Philip, K.B.E.
- Gibson, Sir Christopher Herbert, Bt. (1931).
- Gibson, Sir Edmund Currey, K.C.I.E.
- Gibson, Sir (Ernest) Basil, Kt., C.B.E.
- Gibson, *Hon.* Sir Frank Ernest, Kt.
- Gibson, Sir Kenneth Lloyd, Bt. (1926).
- Gibson, Sir William Waymouth, Kt.
- Cidney, Sir Claude Henry, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Gielgud, Sir (Arthur) John, Kt.
- Giffard, *General* Sir George James, G.C.B., D.S.O.
- Gilbert, Sir Bernard William, G.C.B., K.B.E.
- Gilbey, Sir (Walter) Derek, Bt. (1893).
- Gilchrist, Sir James Albert, Kt., Q.C.
- Gill, Sir Archibald Joseph, Kt.
- Gill, *Commodore* Sir Roy, K.B.E., R.D.
- Gill, Sir (Thomas) Harry, Kt.
- Gillan, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George van Baerle, K.C.I.E.
- Gillan, Sir (James) Angus, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Gillett, Sir Edward Bailey, Kt.
- Gillett, Sir Sydney Harold, Kt., M.C.
- Gillett, Sir (William) Alan, Kt., T.D.
- Gilliatt, Sir William, K.C.V.O., M.D.
- Gillies, Sir Harold Delf, Kt., C.B.E.
- Gilmour, Sir John Edward, Bt., D.S.O. (1897).
- Gilmour, Sir John Little, Kt., (1926).
- Gimson, Sir Franklin Charles, K.C.M.G.
- Ginwala, Sir Padamji Pestonji, Kt.
- Girdwood, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Eric Stanley, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
- Gladstone, Sir Albert Charles, Bt., M.B.E. (1846).
- Glasgow, *Maj.-Gen.* *Hon.* Sir (Thomas) William, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
- Glenday, Sir Vincent Gonçalves, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Glennie, *Admiral* Sir Irvine Gordon, K.C.B.
- Glover, Sir (Edward) Otho, Kt.
- Glover, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Guy de Courcy, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Glover, Sir Harold Matthew, Kt.
- Gluckstein, Sir Louis Halle, Kt., T.D., Q.C.
- Gluckstein, Sir Samuel, Kt.
- Glyn, Sir Richard Fitzgerald, Bt., D.S.O. (1759 and 1800).
- Goadby, Sir Kenneth Weldon, K.B.E.
- Godber, Sir Frederick, Kt.
- Goddard, Sir (Joseph) Holland, Kt.
- Goddard, *Air Marshal* Sir (Robert) Victor, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Godfrey, Sir John Albert, Kt.
- Godfrey, Sir William Maurice, Bt. (1785).
- Godley, *General* Sir Alexander John, G.C.B., K.C.M.G.
- Godley, *Brig.* Sir Francis William Crewe Fetherston-, Kt., O.B.E.
- Goenka, *Rai Bahadur* Sir Badridas, Kt., C.I.E.
- Goff, Sir Ernest (William) Davis-, Bt. (1905).
- Goldie, Sir Noel Barré, Kt., Q.C.
- Goldney, Sir Henry Hastings Bt., M.C. (1880).
- Goldsmid, Sir Henry Joseph D'Avigdor-, Bt., D.S.O., M.C. (1934).
- Goldsmith, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Malcolm Lennon, K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Goldstone, Sir Frank Walter, Kt.
- Gonzi, *Most Rev. Monsignor* Michael, K.B.E., D.D. (*Archbishop of Malta*).
- Gooch, Sir Henry Cubitt, Kt.
- Gooch, Sir Robert Douglas, Bt. (1866).
- Gooch, *Col.* Sir Robert Eric Sherlock, Bt., D.S.O. (1746).
- Goodale, Sir Ernest William, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Goodall, Sir Stanley Vernon, K.C.B., O.B.E.
- Goodenough, Sir Richard Edmund, Bt. (1943).
- Goodeve, Sir Charles Frederick, Kt., O.B.E., V.D., F.R.S.
- Goodfellow, Sir William, Kt.
- Goodhart, Sir Ernest Frederic, Bt. (1911).
- Goodman, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Godfrey Davenport, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., T.D.
- Goodman, Sir William George Toop, Kt.
- Goodson, *Maj.* Sir Alfred Lassam, Bt. (1922).
- Goodwin, Sir Stuart Coldwell, Kt.
- Goodwin, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (Thomas Herbert) John (Chapman), K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Goodall, Sir (George) Patrick, Bt. (1801).
- Goonetilleke, Sir Oliver Ernest, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
- Gordon, Sir (Archibald) Douglas, Kt., C.I.E.
- Gordon, Sir Archibald McDonald, Kt., C.M.G.
- Gordon, Sir Douglas Frederick Duff-, Bt. (1813).
- Gordon, Sir Eyre, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Gordon, *Capt.* Sir Henry Robert, Kt., D.S.C.
- Gordon, Sir Home, Bt. (1631).
- Gordon, Sir John Charles, Bt. (1706).
- Gordon, Sir Lionel Eldred Pottinger Smith-, Bt. (1838).
- Gore, Sir Ralph St. George Claude, Bt. (1622).
- Goring, Sir Forster Gurney, Bt. (1627).
- Gorman, *Hon.* Sir William, Kt.
- Gosalia, *Dewan Bahadur* Sir Harilal Nimchand, Kt.
- Goschen, Sir Edward Christian, Bt., D.S.O. (1916).
- Gott, Sir Charles Henry, Kt.
- Gouge, Sir Arthur, Kt.
- Gough, *General* Sir Hubert de la Poer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
- Gould, Sir Basil John, Kt., C.M.G., C.I.E.
- Gould, Sir Robert Macdonald, K.B.E., C.B.
- Goulding, Sir William Basil, Bt. (1904).
- Gower, Sir Henry Dudley Gresham Leveson, Kt.

- Gower, Sir (Robert) Patrick (Malcolm), K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O.
- Gowers, Sir Ernest Arthur, G.C.B., G.B.E.
- Gowers, Sir William Frederick, K.C.M.G.
- Graaff, Sir de Villiers, Bt., M.B.E. (1911).
- Grace, Sir Oliver Gilbert, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Grace, Sir Raymond Eustace, Bt. (1795).
- Gracey, General Sir Douglas David, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.B.E., M.C.
- Graeme, Sir Egerton Hood Murray Hamond-, Bt., T.D. (1783).
- Graham, Admiral Sir Angus Edward Malise Bontine Cunningham, K.B.E., C.B.
- Graham, Sir Clarence Johnston, Kt.
- Graham, Sir (Frederick) Fergus, Bt., T.D., M.P. (1783).
- Graham, Sir George Goldie, Kt.
- Graham, Maj.-Gen. Sir James Drummond, Kt., C.B., C.I.E.
- Graham, Sir John Gibson, Kt., M.C.
- Graham, Sir John (Reginald) Noble, Bt., *VC*, O.B.E. (1906).
- Graham, Sir Lancelot, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
- Graham, Maj.-Gen. Sir Miles William Arthur Peel, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Graham, Sir Montrose Stuart, Bt. (1629).
- Graham, Sir Richard Bellingham, Bt., O.B.E. (1662).
- Grannum, Sir Edward Allan, Kt., C.M.G.
- Grandsen, Sir Robert, Kt., C.B.E.
- Grant, Sir Allan John, Kt.
- Grant, Air Marshal Sir Andrew, K.B.E., C.B.
- Grant, Sir Duncan Alexander, Bt. (S 1688).
- Grant, Maj. Sir Ewan George Macpherson-, Bt. (1838).
- Grant, Sir Francis Cullen, Bt. (S 1705).
- Grant, Sir Kerr, Kt.
- Grant, Sir Robert William Lyall-, Kt., T.D.
- Grantham, Sir Alexander William George Herder, G.C.M.G.
- Grantham, Vice-Adm. Sir Guy, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Grasett, Lt.-Gen. Sir (Arthur) Edward, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Gravely, Sir Walter Booth-, K.C.M.G., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Graves, Capt. Sir Cecil George, K.C.M.G., M.C.
- Graves, Sir Hubert Ashton, K.C.M.G., M.C.
- Gray, Sir Alexander, Kt., C.B.E.
- Gray, Sir Alexander George, Kt.
- Gray, Sir Archibald (Montague Henry), Kt., C.B.E., M.D.
- Gray, Sir John Milner, Kt.
- Gray, Sir Reginald, Kt., Q.C.
- Gray, Sir William, Bt. (1917).
- Grayson, Sir Denys Henry Harrington, Bt. (1922).
- Greaves, Sir John Bewley, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Greaves, Sir John Brownson, Kt., C.B.E.
- Greaves, Sir (William) Ewart, Kt.
- Green, Sir Alan Michael, Kt., C.I.E.
- Green, Sir (Edward) Stephen (Lycett), Bt. (1886).
- Green, Sir Francis Haydn, Bt. (1901).
- Green, Sir John, Kt.
- Green, Lt.-Gen. Sir (William) Wyndham, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Greenaway, Sir Percy Walter, Bt. (1933).
- Greene, Sir Edward Allan, Bt., M.C., T.D. (1900).
- Greenfield, Sir Harry, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Greenfield, Sir Henry Challen, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Greenwell, Sir Peter McClinbock, Bt. (1906).
- Greson, Surgeon Vice-Adm. Sir Clarence Edward, K.B.E., C.B., Q.H.P.
- Greg, Sir Robert Hyde, K.C.M.G.
- Greg, Sir Walter Wilson, Kt.
- Gregg, Sir Cornelius Joseph, K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Gregg, Sir Norman McAlister, Kt., M.C.
- Gregory, Sir Henry Stanley, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Gregory, Sir Theodore, Kt., D.Sc.
- Gresley, Sir Nigel, Bt. (1611).
- Grey, Sir Charles George, Bt. (1814).
- Grey, Sir John Howarth, Kt.
- Gridley, Sir Arnold Babb, K.B.E., M.P.
- Grier, Sir Edmund Wyly, Kt., D.C.L.
- Grierson, Sir Herbert John Clifford, Kt., LL.D.
- Grierson, Sir Robert Gilbert White, Bt. (S 1685).
- Griffin, Sir Arthur Cecil, K.C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Griffin, Sir Charles James, Kt.
- Griffin, Sir (Lancelot) Cecil (Lepel), Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Griffith, Lt.-Col. Sir Ralph Edwin Hotchkiss, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Griffiths, Sir David Edward, Kt.
- Griffiths, Sir Hugh Ernest, Kt., C.B.E.
- Griffiths, Sir Percival Joseph, Kt., C.I.E.
- Griffiths, Sir Peter Norton-, Bt. (1922).
- Griggs, Rt. Hon. Sir (Percy) James, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
- Grille, Sir Frederick Louis, Kt.
- Grimble, Sir Arthur Francis, K.C.M.G.
- Grimshaw, Sir William Josiah, Kt.
- Grimston, Sir Robert Villiers, Bt., M.P. (1952).
- Grimwade, Sir (Wilfrid) Russell, Kt., C.B.E.
- Groom, Air Marshal Sir Victor Emmanuel, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
- Grotian, Sir John (Appelbe) Brent, Bt. (1934).
- Grove, Sir Gerald, Bt. (1874).
- Grubb, Sir Kenneth George, Kt., C.M.G.
- Gubbins, Maj.-Gen. Sir Colin McVean, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
- Guest, Col. Hon. Sir Ernest Lucas, K.B.E., C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Gueterbock, Col. Sir Paul Gottlieb Julius, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.
- Guinness, Sir Algernon Arthur St. Lawrence Lec, Bt. (1867).
- Guise, Sir Anselm William Edward, Bt. (1783).
- Gull, Sir Richard Cameron, Bt. (1872).
- Gunning, Sir Robert Charles, Bt. (1778).
- Gunson, Sir James Henry, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Gunston, Maj. Sir Derrick Wellesley, Bt., M.C. (1938).
- Gunter, Sir Ronald Vernon, Bt. (1901).
- Gurner, Sir Cyril Walter, Kt., C.S.I.
- Gurney, Sir Hugh, K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
- Guthrie, Sir Giles Connop M'Eacharn, Bt., O.B.E. D.S.C. (1936).
- Guttery, Sir Norman Arthur, K.B.E., C.B.
- Guy, Sir Henry Lewis, Kt., C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Gwallor, Lt.-Gen. H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
- Gwatkin, Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick, Kt., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Gwatkin, Brig. Sir Norman Wilmshurst, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
- Gwynn, Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles William, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Habibulla, Khan Bahadur Sir M., Sahib Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
- Hacking, Sir John, Kt.
- Haddon, Sir Richard Walker, Kt., C.B.E.
- Hadow, Sir Raymond Patrick, Kt., C.I.E.
- Hadow, Sir Robert Henry, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.
- Haggard, Sir Godfrey, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.
- Haggard, Admiral Sir Vernon Harry Stuart, K.C.B., C.M.G.
- Haggerston, Sir (Hugh) Carnaby de Marie, Bt. (1642).
- Hague, Sir Charles Kenneth Felix, Kt.
- Hague, Sir Harry, Kt.
- Haig, General Sir (Arthur) Brodie, K.C.B., M.C.
- Haig, Sir Harry Graham, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Haigh, Sir Fred, Kt.
- Haining, General Sir Robert Hadden, K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Haji Abdul Latif Haji Hajrat Khan, Khan Bahadur Sir, Kt.
- Haksar, Col. Sir Kailas Narain, Kt., C.I.E.

- Halcrow, Sir William Thomson, Kt.
 Haldin, Sir Philip Edward, Kt.
 Hale, Sir Edward K.B.E., C.B.
 Haley, Sir William John, K.C.M.G.
 Halid Bey, Sir Mehmed, Kt.
 Hall, *Instructor Rear-Adm.* Sir Arthur Edward, K.B.E., C.B.
 Hall, Lt.-Col. Sir Douglas Montgomery Bernard, Bt., D.S.O. (1919).
 Hall, Sir Frederick John Frank, Bt. (1923).
 Hall, Sir Herbert Hall, K.C.M.G.
 Hall, Sir John Frederick, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E.
 Hall, Sir John Hathorn, G.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.
 Hall, Sir Martin Julian, Bt., O.B.E. (S 1687).
 Hall, Sir Robert de Zouche, K.C.M.G.
 Hall, *Air Marshal* Sir Robert Hamilton Clark-, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Hall, Sir Roger Evans, Kt.
 Hallam, Sir Clement Thornton, Kt.
 Hallett, *Hon.* Sir Hugh Lambert Periam, Kt., M.C.
 Hallett, Sir Maurice Garnier, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.L.
 Hallett, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Theodore John, K.B.E., C.B.
 Halliday, *General* Sir Lewis Stratford Tollemache, *VC*, K.C.B., R.M.
 Halliday, Sir William Reginald, Kt., LL.D.
 Hallstrom, Sir Edward John Lees, Kt.
 Hallsworth, Sir Joseph, Kt.
 Halsey, *Capt.* Sir Thomas Edgar, Bt., D.S.O., R.N. (1920).
 Hambling, Sir (Herbert) Guy (Musgrave), Bt. (1924).
 Hambro, Sir Charles Jocelyn, K.B.E., M.C.
 Hamilton, *Capt.* Lord Claud Nigel, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Hamilton, Sir Frederic Howard, Kt.
 Hamilton, *Admiral* Sir Frederick Hew George Dalrymple-, K.C.B.
 Hamilton, Sir George Rostrevor, Kt.
 Hamilton, Sir Horace Perkins, G.C.B.
 Hamilton, *Admiral* Sir Louis Henry Keppel, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Hamilton, Sir Patrick George, Bt. (1937).
 Hamilton, Sir Robert Caradoc, Bt. (S 1646).
 Hamilton, *Capt.* Sir Robert William Stirling-, Bt., R.N. (S 1673).
 Hamilton, Sir (Thomas) Sydney (Perceval), Bt. (1776 and 1819).
 Hammick, Sir George Frederick, Bt. (1834).
 Hampson, Sir Cyril Aubrey Charles, Bt. (1642).
 Hance, Lt.-Gen. Sir (James) Bennett, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., O.B.E., M.D.
 Hancock, Lt.-Col. Sir Cyril Percy, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C.
 Hancock, Sir Henry Drummond, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Hancock, Sir Henry Tom, Kt.
 Hancock, *Prof.* Sir (William) Keith, Kt., F.B.A.
 Handford, Sir John James William, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
 Hanham, Sir John Ludlow, Bt. (1667).
 Hankinson, Sir Walter Crossfield, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
 Hanmer, Sir (Griffin) Wyndham Edward, Bt. (1774).
 Hammy, Sir Hugh Augustus Macnish, Kt., V.D.
 Hannay, Sir Walter Fergusson Leisrinck, Kt.
 Hannon, Sir Patrick Joseph Henry, Kt.
 Hansen, Sir Sven Wohlford, Bt., M.B.E. (1921).
 Hansford, *Col.* Sir Benjamin, K.C.B., T.D.
 Hanson, Sir Anthony Leslie Oswald, Bt. (1887).
 Hanson, *Maj.* Sir Charles Edwin Bourne, Bt. (1918).
 Hanson, Sir Philip, Kt., C.B.
 Happell, Sir Alexander John, Kt., O.B.E.
 Happell, Sir Arthur Comyn, Kt.
 Harcourt, *Admiral* Sir Cecil Halliday Jepson, G.B.E., K.C.B.
 Harding, Sir Edward John, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
 Harding, *Field Marshal* Sir John, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Hardinge, Sir Charles Edmund, Bt. (1801).
 Hardman, *Air-Vice Marshal* Sir James Donald Innes, K.C.B., O.B.E., D.F.C.
 Hardwicke, Sir Cedric Webster, Kt.
 Hardy, Sir Bertram, Bt. (1876).
 Hardy, Sir Edward, Kt.
 Hare, Sir Ralph Leigh, Bt. (1818).
 Harford, Sir (George) Arthur, Bt. (1934).
 Har Govind Misra, Sir, Kt., O.B.E.
 Hargreaves, *His Hon.* Sir Gerald De La Pryme, Kt.
 Hargreaves, Sir Walter Ernest, K.B.E.
 Harington, Sir Charles Robert, Ph.D., F.R.S.
 Harington, Sir Richard Dundas, Bt. (1611).
 Harman, Lt.-Gen. Sir (Anthony Ernest) Wentworth, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Harman, Sir Cecil William Francis *Stafford-King*-, Bt. (1914).
 Harman, *Hon.* Sir Charles Eustace, Kt.
 Harmsworth, Sir Alfred Leicester St. Barbe, Bt. (1918).
 Harmsworth, Sir Hildebrand Alfred Bercsford, Bt. (1922).
 Harper, Sir Kenneth Brand, Kt.
 Harragin, Sir Walter, Kt., C.M.G., Q.C.
 Harries, *Hon.* Sir Arthur Trevor, Kt.
 Harries, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Douglas, K.C.B., A.F.C.
 Harris, Sir Archibald, Kt.
 Harris, *Marshal of the Royal Air Force* Sir Arthur Travers, Bt., G.C.B., O.B.E., A.F.C. (1953).
 Harris, Sir Austin Edward, K.B.E.
 Harris, Sir Charles Joseph William, Kt., C.B.E.
 Harris, Sir Douglas Gordon, K.B.E., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Harris, Lt.-Gen. Sir Frederick, K.B.E., C.B., M.C., Q.H.S.
 Harris, Sir Jack Wolfred Ashford, Bt. (1932).
 Harris, Sir Percy Wyn, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.
 Harris, Sir Sidney West, Kt., C.B. C.V.O.
 Harrison, Sir (Bernard) Guy, Kt.
 Harrison, Sir Edward Richard, Kt.
 Harrison, Sir John Wyndham, Bt. (1922).
 Harrison, Sir Thomas Dalkin, Kt.
 Harisidbhai, Vajubhai Divatia, Sir, Kt.
 Hart, Sir (Edgar) Bruce, Bt. (1803).
 Hart, Sir Ernest Sidney Walter, Kt., M.B.E.
 Hart, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Herbert Ernest, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
 Hartigan, Lt.-Gen. Sir James Andrew, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.Ch.
 Hartley, *General* Sir Alan Fleming, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., C.B., D.S.O.
 Hartley, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Harold, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C., F.R.S.
 Hartley, Sir Percival, Kt., C.B.E., M.C., F.R.S.
 Hartopp, Sir John Edmund Craddock-, Bt. (1796).
 Hartwell, Sir Brodrick William Charles Elwin, Bt. (1805).
 Harvey, *Col.* Sir (Charles) Malcolm Barclay-, K.C.M.G.
 Harvey, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles Offley, Kt., C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C.
 Harvey, Sir Charles Robert Lambart Edward, Bt. (1868).
 Harvey, Sir Ernest Musgrave, Bt., K.B.E. (1933).
 Harvey, Sir Oliver Charles, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B.
 Harvey, *Maj.* Sir Samuel Emile, Kt.
 Haslett, Sir William John Handfield, Kt.
 Hatton, Sir Ronald George, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
 Havelock, Sir Thomas Henry, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Havers, *Hon.* Sir Cecil Robert, Kt.
 Havers, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir (Ephraim) William, K.B.E., C.B.
 Haward, Sir Harry Edwin, Kt.
 Haward, Sir Walter, Kt., O.B.E.
 Hawes, Sir Ronald Nesbitt-, Kt., C.B.E., E.D.
 Hawkey, Sir Roger Pryce, Bt. (1945).

- Hawkins, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Geoffrey Alan Brooke, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O., D.S.C.
Hawkins, Sir Villiers Geoffrey Caesar, *Bt.* (1778).
Hawley, *Maj.* Sir David Henry, *Bt.* (1795).
Haworth, Sir (Arthur) Geoffrey, *Bt.* (1911).
Hawton, Sir John Malcolm Kenneth, K.C.B.
Hay, Sir Arthur Thomas Erroll, *Bt.* (s 1663).
Hay, Sir David Allan, K.B.E.
Hay, Sir Duncan Edwyn, *Bt.* (s 1635).
Hay, Sir Frederick Baden-Powell, *Bt.* (s 1793).
Hay, Sir James Brian Dalrymple-, *Bt.*, (1798).
Hay, Sir John George, *Kt.*
Hay, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Robert, K.C.I.E.
Hay, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (William) Rupert, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Hayer, Sir William Goodenough, K.C.M.G.
Hayward, Sir Maurice Henry Weston, K.C.S.I.
Head, Sir Francis David Somerville, *Bt.* (1838).
Headlam, *Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon.* Sir Cuthbert Morley, *Bt.*, D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D. (1935).
Heal, Sir Ambrose, *Kt.*, F.S.A.
Heald, Sir Lionel Frederick, *Kt.*, Q.C., M.P.
Healey, Sir Gerald Edward Chadwyck-, *Bt.*, C.B.E. (1919).
Hearne, *Hon.* Sir Hector, *Kt.*
Heath, *Admiral* Sir Herbert Leopold, K.C.B., M.V.O.
Heath, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Lewis Macclesfield, K.B.E., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Heathcote, *Rt. Rev.* Sir Francis Cooke Caulfield, *Bt.*, D.D. (1733).
Heaton, Sir Herbert Henniker, K.C.M.G.
Heaton, Sir John Henniker, *Bt.* (1912).
Heilbron, Sir Ian Morris, *Kt.*, D.S.O., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.
Heinze, *Prof.* Sir Bernard Thomas, *Kt.*, LL.D.
Helm, Sir (Alexander) Knox, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
Helmore, Sir James (Reginald Carroll), K.C.M.G.
Henderson, Sir Alan Gerald Russell, *Kt.*
Henderson, Sir Charles James, K.B.E.
Henderson, Sir David Kennedy, *Kt.*, M.D.
Henderson, Sir George Henry, K.B.E., C.B.
Henderson, Sir James, K.B.E.
Henderson, Sir (John James) Craik, *Kt.*
Henderson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Vivian Leonard, *Kt.*, M.C.
Hendriks, Sir (Cecil Augustus) Charles (John) *Kt.*, C.B.E., M.C.
Hendy, Sir Philip, *Kt.*
Henceage, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur Pelham, *Kt.*, D.S.O.
Hennessy, *Hon.* Sir Alfred Theodore, K.B.E.
Hennessy, Sir Patrick, *Kt.*
Henniker, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Robert J. A., *Bt.*, M.C. (1813).
Henry, Sir James Holmes, *Bt.*, M.C. (1923).
Hepburn, Sir John Karslake Thomas Buchan-, *Bt.* (1815).
Herbert, Sir Alan Patrick, *Kt.*
Herbert, Sir Alfred, K.B.E.
Herbert, Sir Charles Gordon, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Herbert, Sir Edward Dave Asher, *Kt.*, O.B.E.
Herbert, Sir Edwin Savory, *Kt.*
Herchenroder, Sir Marie Joseph Barnabe Francis, *Kt.*, Q.C.
Hercus, Sir Charles Ernest, *Kt.*, D.S.O., O.B.E., V.D., M.D.
Heron, *Col.* Sir George Wykeham, *Kt.*, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Herring, *Lt.-Gen. Hon.* Sir Edmund Francis, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., E.D., Q.C.
Hetherington, Sir Hector James Wright, K.B.E., LL.D.
Hewett, Sir (Frederick) Stanley, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., M.D.
Hewett, Sir John George, *Bt.*, M.C. (1823).
Hewitt, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Edgar R. Ludlow-, G.C.B., G.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
Hewitt, Sir Joseph, *Bt.* (1921).
Heygate, Sir John Edward Nourse, *Bt.* (1831).
Heywood, Sir Oliver Kerr, *Bt.* (1838).
Heyworth, Sir Geoffrey, *Kt.*
Hickinbotham, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Tom, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Hickman, Sir (Alfred) Howard (Whitby), *Bt.* (1903).
Hicks, Sir (Cedric) Stanton, *Kt.*, M.D., Ph.D.
Hicks, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Maxwell, *Kt.*, C.B.E.
Hickson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Gerald R. S., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., R.M.
Hight, Sir James, K.B.E., C.M.G., Litt.D.
Hilbery, *Hon.* Sir Malcolm, *Kt.*
Hildred, Sir William Percival, *Kt.*, C.B., O.B.E.
Hildyard, *Gen.* Sir Reginald John Thoroton, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hiles, Sir Herbert, *Kt.*, M.B.E.
Hill, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Basil Alexander, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Hill, Sir George Rowley, *Bt.* (1779).
Hill, Sir James, *Bt.* (1917).
Hill, Sir Reginald H., K.B.E., C.B.
Hill, *Vice-Adm. Hon.* Sir Richard A.S., K.B.E., C.B.
Hill, Sir Robert Erskine-, *Bt.* (1945).
Hill, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Roderic M., K.C.B., M.C., A.F.C.
Hill, Sir (Thomas St.) Quintin, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Hillary, Sir Edmund, K.B.E.
Hills, Sir Andrew Ashton Waller, *Bt.* (1939).
Hills, Sir Reginald Playfair, *Kt.*, O.B.E., M.C.
Himbury, Sir William Henry, *Kt.*
Himsworth, Sir Harold Percival, K.C.B., M.D.
Hinchliffe, Sir (Albert) Henry (Stanley), *Kt.*
Hinselwood, Sir Cyril Norman, *Kt.*, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Hinton, Sir Christopher, *Kt.*
Hirst, Sir (Frank) Wyndham, K.B.E.
Hissam ud Din Bahadur, *Brig. Sardar Wazirzada*, Sir, *Kt.*, C.I.E.
Hitchman, Sir (Edwin) Alan, K.C.B.
Hitchman, Sir (Edwin) Alan, K.C.B.
Hoare, Sir Edward O'Bryen, *Bt.* (1784).
Hoare, Sir Peter W., *Bt.* (1786).
Hoare, Sir Reginald H., K.C.M.G.
Hobart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Percy Cleghorn Stanley, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Hobart, *Lt.-Comdr.* Sir Robert Hampden, *Bt.*, R.N. (1914).
Hobbs, Sir John Berry, *Kt.*
Hobhouse, Sir Arthur L., *Kt.*
Hobhouse, Sir Charles Chisholm, *Bt.*, T.D. (1812).
Hobhouse, Sir John Richard, *Kt.*, M.C.
Hobson, Sir Henry Arthur, K.B.E.
Hodge, Sir John Rowland, *Bt.*, M.B.E. (1921).
Hodges, Sir Reginald John, *Kt.*
Hodgson, Sir Edward Highton, K.B.E., C.B.
Hodgson, Sir Gerald Hassall, *Kt.*
Hodgson, Sir Harold (Kingston) Graham-, K.C.V.O.
Hodgson, Sir Mark, *Kt.*, O.B.E.
Hodgson, Sir Robert MacLeod, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Hodsoll, *Wing-Com.* Sir John, *Kt.*, C.B.
Hodson, *Maj.* Sir Edmond Adair, *Bt.*, D.S.O. (1789).
Hodson, *Rt. Hon.* Sir (Francis Lord) Charlton, *Kt.*, M.C.
Hogg, Sir Anthony Henry Lindsay-, *Bt.* (1905).
Holbrook, *Col.* Sir Claude Vivian, *Kt.*, C.B.E.
Holcroft, Sir Reginald Culcheth, *Bt.* (1921).
Holden, Sir George, *Bt.* (1919).
Holden, Sir Harry Cassie, *Bt.* (1909).
Holden, Sir Isaac, *Bt.* (1893).
Holder, Sir John Eric Duncan, *Bt.* (1898).
Holderness, Sir Ernest William Elsmie, *Bt.*, C.B.E. (1920).
Holford, *Prof.* Sir William Graham, *Kt.*
Holland, Sir Alfred H., *Kt.*
Holland, Sir Eardley Lancelot, *Kt.*, M.D.
Holland, Sir George William Frederick, *Kt.*
Holland, Sir Henry Tristram, *Kt.*, C.I.E.

- Holland, Sir Jim Sothern, Bt. (1917).
Holland, Sir Robert Erskine, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.V.O., V.D.
Holley, Sir Arthur Newton, Kt.
Hollinghurst, Air Chief Marshal Sir Leslie Norman, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.F.C.
Hollins, Sir Frank Hubert, Bt. (1907).
Hollis, Sir (Alfred) Claud, G.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Hollis, General Sir Leslie Chase-more, K.C.B., K.B.E., R.M.
Holloway, Sir Ernest, K.C.B., O.B.E.
Holme, Sir Randle Fynes Wilson, Kt.
Holmes, Sir Arthur Wm., K.B.E.
Holmes, Sir Gordon Morgan, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Holmes, Sir Hugh Oliver, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C., Q.C.
Holmes, Sir (Joseph) Stanley, Kt., M.P.
Holmes, Sir Leonard Stanistreet, Kt.
Holmes, Sir Maurice Gerald, G.B.E., K.C.B.
Holmes, Maj.-Gen. Sir Noel Galway, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Holmes, Sir Stephen Lewis, K.C.M.G., M.C.
Holmes, Sir Valentine, Kt., Q.C.
Holmes, Lt.-Gen. Sir William George, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Holt, Sir Edward, Bt. (1916).
Holt, Maj.-Gen. Sir Maurice P. C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Home, Sir David George, Bt. (S 1671).
Home, Sir John H. M., Kt.
Hone, Maj.-Gen. Sir (Herbert) Ralph, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., M.C., T.D., Q.C.
Honywood, Col. Sir William Wynne, Bt., M.C. (1660).
Hood, Lt.-Gen. Sir Alexander, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.D.
Hood, Sir Harold Joseph, Bt, T.D. (1922).
Hope, Sir Archibald Philip, Bt., O.B.E., D.F.C. (S 1628).
Hope, Admiral Sir George Price Webley, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Hope, Sir Harry, Bt. (1932).
Hopkins, Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Valentine Nind, G.C.B.
Hopwood, Hon. Sir Frank John, Kt.
Hordern, Sir Samuel, K.B.E.
Horlick, Sir Peter J. C., Bt. (1914).
Hornby, Sir (Henry) Russell, Bt. (1899).
Horne, Sir Alan Edgar, Bt., M.C. (1929).
Horrocks, Lt.-Gen. Sir Brian Gwynne, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Horsfall, Sir (John) Donald, Bt. (1909).
Horsman, Sir Henry, Kt., M.C.
Hort, Sir Fenton George, Bt. (1767).
Horwill, Hon. Sir Lionel Clifford, Kt.
Hose, Sir (John) Walter, Kt., C.S.I.
Hoskyns, Sir John Chevallier, Bt. (1676).
Hotham, Admiral Sir Alan Geoffrey, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Ho Tung, Sir Robert, Kt.
Houldsworth, Sir Hubert Stanley, Kt., Q.C., D.Sc.
Houldsworth, Sir William Thomas Reginald, Bt., C.B.E., T.D. (1887).
Houlton, Sir John Wardle, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Howard, Sir Algar Henry Stafford, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., M.C., T.D.
Howard, Hon. Sir Arthur Jared Palmer, K.B.E., C.V.O.
Howard, Brig. Sir Charles Alfred, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Howard, Sir Douglas Frederick, K.C.M.G., M.C.
Howard, Lt.-Gen. Sir Geoffrey Weston, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Howard, Maj. Sir Henry (George), Kt., C.I.E., M.C.
Howard, Sir John Curtois, Kt.
Howard, Sir (Stanley) Herbert, Kt.
Howarth, Sir Edward, K.B.E., C.B.
Howe, Sir Gerard Lewis, Kt., Q.C.
Howe, Sir Robert George, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
Howell, Sir Evelyn Berkeley, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Howitt, Sir Alfred Bakewell, Kt., C.V.O., M.D.
Howitt, Sir Harold Gibson, G.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Howarth, Sir Rupert Beswicke, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., F.S.A.
Htoon Aung Gyaw, Sir, Kt.
Hubback, Sir John Austen, K.C.S.I.
Huddleston, Capt. Sir Ernest Whiteside, Kt., C.I.E., C.B.E., R.I.N.
Hudson, Sir Austin Uvedale Morgan, Bt., M.P. (1942).
Hudson, Hon. Sir Robert James, K.C.M.G., M.C., Q.C.
Hudson, Sir (Walter) Frank, K.C.I.E.
Hugessen, Sir Hughe Montgomery Knatchbull, K.C.M.G.
Huggard, Sir Walter Clarence, Kt., Q.C.
Huggins, Rt. Hon. Sir Godfrey Martin, K.C.M.G., C.H.
Huggins, Sir John, G.C.M.G., M.C.
Hughes, Sir Richard Edgar, Bt. (1773).
Hughes, Sir Thomas Harrison, Bt. (1942).
Hughman, Sir Montague, Kt.
Huish, Sir Raymond Douglas, Kt.
Hull, Sir Percy Clarke, Kt., Mus.Doc.
Huise, Sir (Hamilton) Westrow, Bt. (1739).
Hulton, Sir Roger B., Bt. (1905).
Hume, Sir William Errington, Kt., C.M.G., M.D.
Humphreys, Lt.-Gen. Sir (Edwd.) Thos., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Humphreys, Rt. Hon. Sir Travers, Kt.
Humphrys, Lt.-Col. Sir Francis Henry, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.I.E.
Hungerford, Sir (Alexander) Wilson, Kt.
Hunt, Col. Sir Henry Cecil John, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Hunt, Sir Reuben James, Kt.
Hunt, Sir William Edgar, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Hunter, Sir Ellis, Kt.
Hunter, Col. Sir Herbert Patrick, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
Hunter, Sir John Adams, K.C.M.G.
Hunter, Sir Summers, Kt.
Hunter, Sir Thomas Anderson, K.B.E.
Hunton, General Sir Thomas Lionel, K.C.B., M.V.O., O.B.E., R.M.
Hurd, Sir Archibald, Kt.
Hurley, Sir (Thomas Ernest) Victor, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.D.
Hurst, Sir Alfred (William), K.B.E., C.B.
Hurst, Sir Cecil James Barrington, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Q.C.
Hurst, His Hon. Sir Gerald Berkeley, T.D., Q.C.
Hutcheon, Sir Alexander Byres, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Hutchings, Sir Robert Howell, K.C.I.E., C.M.G.
Hutchinson, Sir Arthur Sydney, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O.
Hutchinson, Sir Geoffrey Clegg, Kt., M.C., T.D., Q.C., M.P.
Hutchinson, Sir Herbert John, K.B.E., C.B.
Hutchinson, Sir Lewis Bede, K.B.E., C.B.
Hutchinson, Lt.-Gen. Sir Balfour Oliphant, K.B.E., C.B.
Hutchinson, Brig. Sir Eric Alexander Ogilvy, Bt. (1923).
Hutchinson, Sir John Colville, K.B.E.
Hutchinson, Sir Robert, Bt., M.D. (1939).
Hutchinson, Sir William Oliphant, Kt., F.R.S.A.
Hutton, Sir Maurice Ingils, Kt., C.M.G.
Hutton, Lt.-Gen. Sir Thomas, K.C.I.E., C.B., M.C.
Hyde, Sir Harry, Kt.
Hyde, Sir Robert Robertson, K.B.E., M.V.O.
Hyderabad and Berar, Lt.-Gen. H.E.H. the Nizam of, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.; Royal Victorian Chain.
Hyland, Hon. Sir Herbert John Thornhill, Kt.
Ibbotson, Sir William, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E., M.C.
Illingworth, Capt. Sir (Cyril) Gordon, Kt.
Imrie, Sir John Dunlop, Kt., C.B.E.
Ince, Sir Godfrey H., G.C.B., K.B.E.
Indore, H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.
Indore, H.H. ex-Maharaja Holkar of, G.C.I.E.
Indra Singh, Sardar Bahadur Sir, Kt.

- Inge, *Very Rev.* William Ralph, K.C.V.O., D.D., F.B.A.
- Inglby, Sir Joslan William Vivian, Bt. (1866).
- Inglis, Sir Claude Cavendish, Kt., C.I.E., F.R.S.
- Inglis, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Drummond, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Inglis, Sir Robert John Mathison, Kt., C.I.E., T.D.
- Ingram, *Capt.* Sir Bruce Stirling, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
- Ingram, Sir Herbert, Bt. (1893).
- Innes, Sir Charles Alexander, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Innes, Sir Charles Alexander, K.B.E.
- Innes, Sir Peter David, Kt., C.B.E.
- Innes of Learney, Sir Thomas, K.C.V.O.
- Innes, Sir Walter James, Bt. (1828).
- Inskip, Sir John H., K.B.E.
- Iqbal Ahmad, Sir, Kt.
- Iredell, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Alfred William, K.B.E., C.B.
- Irving, Sir Miles, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Irving, *Capt.* Sir Robert Beaufin, Kt., O.B.E., R.D., R.N.R.
- Irving, Sir Stanley Gordon, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Isaachsen, Sir Oscar Lionel, Kt.
- Islam, Sir Gyles, Bt. (1627).
- Ishwardas Lakhmidas, Sir, Kt.
- Issitt, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Leonard Monk, K.B.E.
- Ismail, Sir Miras Mahomed, K.C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Ismay, Sir George, K.B.E., C.B.
- Izat, Sir (James) Rennie, Kt., V.D.
- Jack, Sir Robert Ernest, Kt.
- Jackson, Sir Barry Vincent, Kt.
- Jackson, Sir Donald Edward, Kt.
- Jackson, Sir Edward Arthur Mather-, Bt. (1869).
- Jackson, Sir Edward St. John, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., Q.C.
- Jackson, Sir Gilbert Hollinshead Blomfield, Kt.
- Jackson, Sir Harold Warters, Kt.
- Jackson, *General* Sir Henry Choimondeley, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Jackson, Sir Hugh Nicolas, Bt. (1913).
- Jackson, Sir John Montrésor, Bt. (1815).
- Jackson, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Thomas Dare, Bt., D.S.O., M.V.O. (1902).
- Jackson, Sir Wilfrid E. F., G.C.M.G.
- Jacob, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (Edward) Ian (Claud), K.B.E., C.B.
- Jacob, *Hon.* Sir George Harold Lloyd-, Kt.
- Jaffray, Sir William Edmund, Bt., T.D. (1892).
- Jagdish Prasad, *Kumbar* Sir, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Jai Lal, *Rai Bahadur* Sir, Kt.
- Jaipur, *Lt.-Gen.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
- Jamal Khan, *Haji Khan Bahadur Nawab* Sir Muhammad, Kt.
- James, *Wing-Com.* Sir Archibald William Henry, K.B.E., M.C.
- James, *Hon.* Sir Claude Ernest Weymouth, Kt.
- James, Sir Frederick Ernest, Kt., O.B.E.
- James, *Capt.* Sir Fullarton, Bt., C.B.E. (1823).
- James, Sir John Ernest, Kt.
- James, *Admiral* Sir William Milbourne, G.C.B.
- Jameson, *Rear-Adm.* (E.) Sir William Scarlett, K.B.E., C.B.
- Jameson, Sir (William) Wilson, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.D.
- Jameson, Sir Archibald (Auldjo), K.B.E., M.C.
- Jamkhandi, Raja of, K.B.E.
- Jammu and Kashmir, *Lt.-Gen.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.
- Jamshedji Byramji Kanga, Sir, Kt.
- Janz, Sir Herbert Eric, Kt., C.M.G.
- Jardine, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Colin Arthur, Bt., C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (1916).
- Jardine, Sir John, Bt., O.B.E., T.D. (1919).
- Jardine, *Capt.* Sir John William Buchanan-, Bt. (1885).
- Jardine, Sir William Edward, Bt. (1872).
- Jarratt, *Capt.* Sir Arthur, Kt., R.N.V.R.
- Jarratt, Sir William Smith, Kt.
- Jarvis, Sir (Arnold) Adrian, Bt. (1922).
- Jatar, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Nilkanth Shriram, Kt., C.I.E., D.S.O.
- Jayasundera, Sir Ukwatte Achirige, K.B.E., Q.C.
- Jayentleke, *Hon.* Sir Edward George Perera, Kt., Q.C.
- Jebb, Sir (Hubert Miles) Gladwyn, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Jefferis, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Millis Rowland, K.B.E., M.C.
- Jefferson, *Prof.* Sir Geoffrey, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
- Jefferson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Alexander Dunnington-, Kt., D.S.O.
- Jeffreys, *Prof.* Sir Harold, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Jeffries, Sir Charles Joseph, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Jeffries, *Hon.* Sir Shirley Williams, Kt.
- Jehanghir, Sir Cowasjee, Bt., G.B.E., K.C.I.E. (1908).
- Jehangir, Sir Jivaji Ghandy, Kt., C.I.E.
- Jejeebhoy, Sir Jamsetjee, Bt. (1857).
- Jenkin, Sir William Norman (Prentice, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Jenkins, *Rt. Hon.* Sir David Llewelyn, Kt.
- Jenkins, Sir (Edward) Enoch, Kt.
- Jenkins, Sir Evan Meredith, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
- Jenkins, *Hon.* Sir George Frederick-, K.B.E.
- Jenkins, Sir (Thomas) Gilmour, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
- Jenkins, Sir William Albert, Kt.
- Jenkins, Sir William John, Kt., C.I.E.
- Jenkinson, Sir Anthony Banks, Bt. (1861).
- Jenkinson, Sir (Charles) Hilary, Kt., C.B.E., F.S.A.
- Jenks, Sir Richard Atherley, Bt. (1932).
- Jenner, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Albert Victor, Bt., C.M.G., D.S.O. (1868).
- Jennings, Sir (William) Ivor, Kt., Q.C., Litt.D.
- Jensen, Sir John Klunder, Kt., O.B.E.
- Jephcott, Sir Harry, Kt.
- Jerram, Sir C. Bertrand, K.C.M.G.
- Jerram, *Rear-Adm.* (S.) Sir Rowland Christopher, K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Jessel, Sir George, Bt., M.C. (1883).
- Jhabua, H.H. the Raja of, K.C.I.E.
- Johnson, Sir (Edward) Gordon, Bt. (1755).
- Johnson, Sir Ernest James, Kt.
- Johnson, Sir Frederic Charles, Kt., C.B.
- Johnson, Sir Henry Allen Beaumont, Bt. (1818).
- Johnson, Sir (John Nesbitt) Gordon, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Johnson, Sir Nelson King, K.C.B.
- Johnson, Sir Philip Bulmer, Kt.
- Johnson, *Hon.* Sir Reginald Powell Croom-, Kt.
- Johnson, Sir Sidney Midlane, Kt.
- Johnston, Sir Alexander, K.B.E., C.B.
- Johnston, *Hon.* Sir Harold Featherston, Kt.
- Johnston, Sir Thomas Alexander, Bt. (1826).
- Johnstone, Sir Alexander Howat, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.
- Johnstone, Sir Frederic Allan George, Bt. (1700).
- Jolly, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Gordon Gray, K.C.I.E.
- Jolly, *Rear-Adm.* (S.) Sir William E. H., K.C.B.
- Jones, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Arthur) Guy Salisbury-, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.
- Jones, *Hon.* Sir Austin Ellis Lloyd, Kt., M.C.
- Jones, *Prof.* Sir (Bennett) Melvill, Kt., C.B.E., A.F.C., F.R.S.
- Jones, Sir Bertram Hyde, K.B.E.
- Jones, Sir Cadwaladr Bryner, Kt., C.B., C.B.E., LL.D.
- Jones, Sir Charles Lloyd, Kt.
- Jones, Sir Clement Wakefield, Kt., C.B.
- Jones, Sir Crawford Douglas Douglas-, Kt., C.M.G.
- Jones, Sir Cyril Edgar, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Jones, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Cyril Vivian, Kt., C.B.E.
- Jones, Sir Edgar Rees, K.B.E.
- Jones, Sir Edmund Britten, Kt.
- Jones, Sir Edward Redmayne-, Kt.
- Jones, *Air Marshal* Sir George, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
- Jones, Sir George Legh-, Kt., M.B.E.
- Jones, Sir George William Henry, Kt., Q.C.
- Jones, Sir Harold Spencer, Kt., S.C.D., F.R.S.
- Jones, *Hon.* Sir Hildreth Glyn-, Kt., T.D.

- Jones, Sir James, Kt., C.I.E.
 Jones, Sir John Edward Lennard-,
 K.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Jones, Sir (John) Henry Morris-,
 Kt., M.C.
 Jones, Sir John Prichard-, Bt.
 (1910).
 Jones, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir John
 Whitworth, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Jones, Sir Lawrence J., Bt. (1831).
 Jones, Sir Lewis, Kt.
 Jones, *Capt.* Sir Pryce Victor
 Pryce-, Bt. (1918).
 Jones, Sir Reginald Watson-, Kt.
 Jones, *Air Marshal* Sir (Robert)
 Owen, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
 Jones, Sir Roderick, K.B.E.
 Jones, Sir Vincent Strickland,
 K.B.E.
 Jones, Sir Walter Benton, Bt.
 (1910).
 Jones, Sir William, Kt., C.B.E.
 Jones, Sir (William John) Andrew,
 Kt., C.M.G.
 Jones, Sir Wynne Cemlyn-, Kt.
 Jordan, *Rt. Hon.* Sir William
 Joseph, K.C.M.G.
 Joseph, *Maj.* Sir (Herbert) Leslie,
 Kt.
 Joseph, Sir Keith S., Bt. (1943).
 Joshi, Sir Moropant Vishwanath,
 K.C.I.E.
 Joubert de la Ferté, *Air Chief
 Marshal* Sir Philip Bennet,
 K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Joy, Sir George Andrew, K.B.E.,
 C.M.G.
 Jubbal, The ex-Raja of, K.C.S.I.
 Junagadh, Col. H.H. the Nawab
 of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
 Kadri, *Khan Bahadur* Sir Mahbub
 Imambakhsh, O.B.E.
 Kalat, *Maj.* H.H. the Khan of,
 G.C.I.E.
 Kanagasabal, Sir Ambalawanar,
 Kt.
 Karanjia, Sir Behram Narosji, Kt.
 Kariamanikkam Srinivasa Krish-
 nan, Sir, Kt.
 Karminski, *Hon.* Sir Seymour
 Edward, Kt.
 Kater, *Hon.* Sir Norman William,
 Kt.
 Kaula, Sir Ganga, Kt., C.I.E.
 Kavanagh, *Col.* Sir Dermot
 McMorrough, G.C.V.O.
 Kay, Sir Herbert, Kt., C.B.E.
 Kay, Sir James Reid, Kt.
 Kay, Sir Joseph Aspden, K.B.E.
 Kay, Sir William, Kt.
 Kaye, Sir (Henry) Gordon, Bt.
 (1923).
 Kaye, *Sqd.-Ldr.* Sir Kenelm
 Arthur Lister-, Bt. (1812).
 Keane, *Maj.* Sir John, Bt., D.S.O.
 (1801).
 Kearns, Sir Henry Ward Lionel,
 Kt., C.B.E.
 Kearsley, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir (Robert)
 Harvey, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Keay, Sir John, Kt.
 Keay, Sir Lancelot Herman, K.B.E.
 Keeling, Sir Edward Herbert, Kt.,
 M.C., M.P.
 Keeling, Sir Hugh Trowbridge,
 Kt., C.S.I.
 Keeling, Sir John Henry, Kt.
 Keen, Sir Bernard Augustus, Kt.,
 D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Keenan, *Hon.* Sir Norbert, Kt.,
 Q.C.
 Keens, Sir Thomas, Kt.
 Kcevil, *Col.* Sir Ambrose, Kt.,
 C.B.E., M.C.
 Keightley, *General* Sir Charles
 Frederick, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.,
 A.D.C., (Gen.)
 Keir, Sir David Lindsay, Kt.
 Keith, Sir Arthur, Kt., M.D., F.R.S.
 Kelland, Sir (Percy) John
 (Luxton), Kt.
 Kellett, Sir Henry de Castres, Bt.
 (1801).
 Kelly, Sir David Victor, G.C.M.G.,
 M.C.
 Kelly, Sir Gerald Festus, Kt.,
 P.R.A.
 Kelly, Sir Patrick Aloysius, Kt.,
 C.I.E.
 Kelly, *Hon.* Sir William Ray-
 mond, K.B.E.
 Kemp, Sir John Robert, Kt.
 Kendal, Sir Norman, Kt., C.B.E.
 Kendrick, Sir Thomas Downing,
 K.C.B., F.B.A., F.S.A.
 Kennard, Sir Howard William,
 G.C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Kennard, Sir Lawrence Ury
 Charles, Bt. (1891).
 Kennaway, Sir Ernest Laurence,
 Kt., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Kennaway, Sir John, Bt. (1791).
 Kennedy, Sir (Hy. Chas.) Donald
 (Cleveland) Mackenzie-, K.C.M.G.
 Kennedy, *Hon.* Sir James Arthur,
 Kt.
 Kennedy, Sir John Macfarlane,
 Kt., O.B.E.
 Kennedy, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John,
 Noble, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E.,
 C.B., M.C.
 Kennedy, Sir John Ralph Bayly,
 Bt. (1836).
 Kennedy, *Hon.* Sir Robert, Kt.
 Kenning, Sir George, Kt.
 Kent, Sir Stephenson Hamilton,
 K.C.B.
 Kent, *Col.* Sir William John, Kt.,
 C.B.E., T.D.
 Kenyon, Sir Harold Vaughan,
 Kt., M.B.E.
 Kermod, Sir Derwent William,
 K.C.M.G.
 Kerr, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Harold)
 Reginald, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Kerr, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Howard,
 K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Kerr, Sir John Graham, Kt., LL.D.,
 F.R.S.
 Kerr, *Admiral* Sir William Munro,
 K.B.E., C.B.
 Kettle, Sir Russell, Kt.
 Kharegat, Sir Anurozo Merwan,
 Kt., C.I.E.
 Kielberg, Sir F. Michael, K.B.E.
 Kiggell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Lancelot
 Edward, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 Kilpatrick, *Air Marshal* Sir James
 MacConnell, K.B.E., C.B., Q.H.P.
 Kimber, Sir Charles Dixon, Bt.
 (1904).
 Kinahan, *Admiral* Sir Harold
 Richard George, K.B.E., C.B.
 King, Sir Alexander Boyne, Kt.,
 C.B.E.
 King, *Hon.* Sir Archibald John,
 Kt.
 King, Sir Arthur Henry William,
 K.B.E.
 King, Sir Carleton Moss, C.I.E.
 King, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles John
 Stuart, K.B.E., C.B.
 King, Sir Geoffrey Stuart, K.C.B.,
 K.B.E., M.C.
 King, Sir George Adolphus, Bt.
 (1815).
 King, Sir James Granville Le
 Neve, Bt., T.D. 1888.
 King, Sir John Richard Duck-
 worth-, Bt. (1792).
 King, Sir Norman, K.C.M.G.
 Kingdon, Sir Donald, Kt.
 Kingham, Sir Robert Dixon, Kt.,
 C.B.E.
 Kinloch, Sir Alexander Daven-
 port, Bt. (1686).
 Kinloch, Sir John, Bt. (1873).
 Kinnear, Sir Norman Boyd, Kt.,
 C.B.
 Kippenberger, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir
 Howard Karl, K.B.E., C.B.,
 D.S.O.
 Kipping, Sir Norman Victor, Kt.
 Kirkbride, Sir Alec Seath, K.C.M.G.,
 O.B.E., M.C.
 Kirkman, *General* Sir Sidney
 Chevalier, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
 Kirkpatrick, Sir Cyril Reginald
 Sutton, Kt., T.D.
 Kirkpatrick, Sir Ivone Augustine,
 G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
 Kirkpatrick, Sir James Alexander,
 Bt. (1685).
 Kirwan, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Bertram
 Richard, K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Kisch, Sir Cecil, K.C.I.E., C.B.
 Kleinwort, Sir Alexander San-
 tiago, Bt. (1909).
 Knapp, Sir Arthur Rowland,
 K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E.
 Knight, Sir Henry Foley, K.C.S.I.,
 C.I.E.
 †Knill, Sir Stuart, Bt. (1893).
 Knowles, Sir Francis Gerald Wil-
 liam, Bt. (1765).
 Knox, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alfred W.
 F., K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Knox, Sir Geoffrey Geo., K.C.M.G.
 Knox, *Brig. Hon.* Sir George
 Hodges, Kt., C.M.G., V.D.
 Knox, *General* Sir Harry Hugh
 Sidney, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Knox, Sir Robert Uchred Eyre,
 K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Knox, Sir Robert Wilson, Kt.
 Knuthsen, Sir Louis Francis Roe-
 buck, K.C.V.O., O.B.E., M.D.
 Kolhapur, *Maj.* H.H. Maharaja
 of, G.C.S.I.
 Korda, Sir Alexander, Kt.
 Kotah, Col. H.H. Maharao of,
 K.C.S.I.
 Kotalawala, Sir Don Henry, Kt.
 Kotalawala, *Hon. Col.* Sir John
 Lionel, K.B.E.
 Krishnamachariar, *Rao Bahadur*
 Sir Vangal Thiruvengatchari,
 K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Krishna Rau, *Diwan Bahadur* Sir
 Mysore Nanjundiah, Kt.

- Krishnaswami Ayyar, *Diwan Bahadur* Sir Alladi, Kt.
 Kukday, Col. Sir Krishnaji Vishnool, Kt., C.I.E.
 Kumararaja M. Annamalai Muthiah Chettiar, Sir, Kt.
 Lacey, Sir Ralph Wilfred, Kt.
 Lacon, Sir George Vere Francis, Bt. (1818).
 Lacy, Sir Pierce Thomas, Bt. (1921).
 Laidlaw, Sir George Palmer, Kt., O.B.E.
 Laing, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir George, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Laird, Sir Patrick Ramsay, K.B.E., C.B., F.R.S.E.
 Laithwaite, Sir (John) Gilbert, G.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Lake, *Capt.* Sir Atwell Henry, Bt., C.B., O.B.E., R.N. (1711).
 Lakin, Sir Richard, Bt. (1905).
 Lakshmana Rao, *Diwan Bahadur* Hon. Sir Kasaragod Patana-shetti, Kt.
 Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, *Diwan Bahadur* Sir Arcot, Kt.
 Lala Gujjar Mai, *Rai Bahadur* Sir, Kt.
 Lamb, Sir John Edward Stewart, Kt., C.M.G.
 Lamb, Sir Lionel Henry, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Lamb, Sir Walter Rangeley Maitland, K.C.V.O.
 Lambart, Sir Oliver Francis, Bt. (1911).
 Lambe, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Charles Edward, K.C.B., C.V.O.
 Lambert, *Rear-Adm.* (S.) Sir David Sidney, K.C.B., O.B.E.
 †Lambert Sir Greville Foley, Bt. (1711).
 Lamond, Sir William, Kt.
 Lamson, Sir Curtis George, Bt., (1866).
 Lane, Sir Allen Lane Williams, Kt.
 Lane, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles R. C., K.C.I.E., C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
 Lane, Sir Charlton A. G., Kt.
 Lane, Sir William Arbuthnot, Bt. (1913).
 Lang, Sir John Gerald, K.C.B.
 Langham, Sir John Charles Patrick, Bt. (1660).
 Langley, Sir Carleton George, Kt.
 Langman, Sir John Lyell, Bt. (1906).
 Langrishe, Sir Terence Hume, Bt. (1777).
 Lansell, Col. Hon. Sir George Victor, Kt., C.M.G., V.D.
 Larcom, Sir Philip, Bt. (1868).
 Larke, Sir William James, K.B.E.
 Larmor, Sir (John) Graham, Kt.
 Lascelles, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Alan Frederick, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.C.
 Latham, *Hon.* Sir Charles G., Kt.
 Latham, Sir (Herbert) Paul, Bt. (1919).
 Latham, *Rt. Hon.* Sir John Greig, G.C.M.G., Q.C.
 Lauder, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John North Dalrymple Dick-, Bt. (S. 1690).
 Laurence, *Admiral* Sir Noel Frank, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Laurent, Sir Edgar, Kt., C.M.G., M.D.
 Laurie, Sir John Dawson, Bt., T.D. (1942).
 Laurie, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Emilius, Bt., C.B.E., D.S.O. (1834).
 Laurie, *Brig.* Sir Percy Robert K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Lavarack, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Dudley, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Law, Sir Charles Ewan, Kt.
 Lawes, Sir John Claud Bennet, Bt. (1882).
 Lawrance, *Maj.* Sir Arthur S., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O.
 Lawrence, Sir David Roland Walter, Bt. (1906).
 Lawrence, Sir Henry Eustace Waldemar, Bt. (1858).
 Lawrence, Sir William, Bt. (1867).
 Lawson, Sir Digby, Bt., T.D. (1900).
 Lawson, *Maj.* Sir Hilton, Bt. (1831).
 Lawson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Peter Grant, Bt. (1905).
 Lawson, Sir Ralph Henry, Bt. (1841).
 Lawther, Sir William, Kt.
 Layton, *Admiral* Sir Geoffrey, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Lea, Sir Thomas Claude Harris, Bt. (1892).
 Leach, *Rt. Hon.* Sir (Alfred Henry) Lionel, Kt., Q.C.
 Leacock, Sir Dudley Gordon, Kt.
 Leadbitter, Sir Eric Cyril Egerton, K.C.V.O.
 Leale, *Rev.* Sir John, Kt.
 Leane, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Raymond Lionel, Kt., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., V.D.
 Learmouth, *Prof.* Sir James Rognvald, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
 Leatham, *Admiral* Sir Ralph, K.C.B.
 Le Breton, Col. Sir Edward Philip, Kt., M.V.O.
 Lebrus, Sir Herman Andrew Harris, Kt., C.B.E.
 Leche, Sir John Hurleston, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Lechmere, Sir Ronald Berwick Hungerford, Bt. (1818).
 Lee, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Albert) George, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
 Lee, Sir Frank Godbould, K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Lee, Sir Kenneth, Bt., L.L.D. (1941).
 Lee, *Hon.* Sir Walter Henry, K.C.M.G.
 Leeds, *Cmdr.* Sir Reginald Arthur St. John, Bt., R.N. (1812).
 Leeper, Sir Reginald Wildig Allen, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
 Lees, *Air Marshal* Sir Alan, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., A.F.C.
 Lees, Sir Jean M. I., Bt. (1804).
 Lees, Col. Sir John Victor Elliot, Bt., D.S.O., M.C. (1897).
 Lees, Sir (William) Hereward Clare, Bt. (1937).
 Leese, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Oliver W. H., Bt., K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (1908).
 Le Fleming, Sir Frank Thomas, Bt. (1795).
 Lefroy, Sir Anthony Langlois Bruce, Kt., M.C.
 Legard, Sir Digby Algernon Hall, Bt. (1660).
 Leggett, Sir Frederick William, K.B.E., C.B.
 Legh, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Sir Piers Walter, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.
 Leicester, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles B. W., Bt. (1671).
 Leigh, Sir John, Bt. (1918).
 Leighton, Sir Richard Thel, Bt., T.D. (1693).
 Leighton, Sir Robert, Kt.
 Leitch, Sir William, K.B.E., C.B.
 Leith, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Alexander, Bt., M.C. (1919).
 Leith, Sir R. Ian A. Forbes-, Bt., M.B.E. (1923).
 Le Maitre, Sir Alfred Sutherland, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Le Marchant, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Edward Thomas, Bt., K.C.B., C.B.E. (1841).
 Lemon, Sir Ernest John Hutchings, Kt., O.B.E.
 Lennard, Sir Fienness Cecil Arthur Barrett-, Kt.
 Lennard, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Stephen A. H. F., Bt. (1880).
 Lennard, Sir Thomas Richard Fienness Barrett-, Bt. (1801).
 Leon, Sir Ronald George, Bt. (1911).
 Le Rougetel, Sir John Heller, K.C.M.G., M.C.
 Leslie, Sir (Henry John) Lindores, Bt. (S 1625).
 Leslie, Sir (John Randolph) Shane, Bt. (1876).
 Letch, Sir Robert, Kt.
 Lethbridge, *Capt.* Sir Hector Wroth, Bt. (1804).
 Lethem, Sir Gordon Jas., K.C.M.G.
 Lett, Sir Hugh, Bt., K.C.V.O., C.B.E. (1941).
 Letts, Sir Wm. Malesbury, K.B.E.
 Lever, Sir Tresham (Joseph Philip), Bt. (1911).
 Levinge, Sir Edward Vere, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Levinge, *Maj.* Sir Richard Vere Henry, Bt., M.B.E. (1704).
 Levita, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Cecil Bingham, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
 Levy, Sir Enoch Brace, Kt.
 Levy, Sir Ewart Maurice, Bt. (1913).
 Lewis, *Brig.* Sir Clinton Gresham, Kt., O.B.E.
 Lewis, Sir (John) Duncan Orr-, Bt. (1920).
 Lewis, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard George, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
 Lewis, Sir (William) Hawthorne, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Lewthwaite, Sir William Anthony, Bt. (1927).
 Ley, Sir Gerald Gordon, Bt., T.D. (1905).

- Leyland, Sir Vivyan Edward Naylor-, Bt. (1805).
 Lizardet, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Claude Francis, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., T.D.
 Liddbury, Sir Charles, Kt.
 Liddbury, Sir David John, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
 Liddall, Sir Walter Sydney, Kt., C.B.E.
 Liddell, *General* Sir Clive Gerard, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Lienhop, *Hon.* Sir John Herman, Kt.
 Liesching, Sir Percival, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
 Light, Sir Edgar William, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Lighton, Sir Christopher Robert, Bt., M.B.E. (1791).
 Lilliecap, Sir Charles Swift, K.C.B., M.B.E.
 Lim, Sir Han Hoe, Kt., C.B.E.
 Lind, *Hon.* Sir Albert Eli, Kt.
 Lindsay, *Maj.* Sir G. Humphry M. Brown-, Kt., D.S.O.
 Lindsay, Sir Harry Alexander Fanshawe, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
 Lindsay, Sir Lionel Arthur, Kt.
 Lindsell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Wilfrid Gordon, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Linstead, Sir Hugh Nicholas, Kt., O.B.E., M.P.
 Linton, *Hon.* Sir Richard, Kt.
 Lister, Sir C. Percy, Kt.
 Lithgow, Sir William James, Bt., (1925).
 Little, *Admiral* Sir Charles James Colebrooke, G.C.B., G.B.E.
 Little, Sir (Rudolf) Alexander, K.C.B.
 Littlewood, Sir Sydney Charles Thomas, Kt.
 Livingston, Sir Noel Brooks, Kt.
 Livingston, *Air Marshal* Sir Philip Clermont, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
 Livingstone, Sir Richard Winn, Kt.
 Lewellyn, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Rhys, Bt., (1922).
 Lewellyn, *Col.* Sir Robert Godfrey, Kt., C.B., C.B.E., M.C., T.D.
 Lewellyn, Sir Charles Michael Dillwyn-Venables-, Bt., M.V.O., (1890).
 Lloyd, *Maj.* Sir (Ernest) Guy (Richard), Kt., D.S.O., M.P.
 Lloyd, Sir Howard Watson, Kt.
 Lloyd, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Hugh Puge, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.C., D.P.C.
 Lloyd, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Conway, Kt., M.C.
 Lloyd, Sir Thomas Ingram Kynaston, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
 Lo Man Kam, *Hon.* Sir, Kt., C.B.E.
 Loch, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Kenneth Morley, K.C.I.E., C.B., M.C.
 Lochore, Sir James, Kt.
 Lock, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert Ferguson, K.B.E., C.B.
 Lock, Sir Tan Cheng, K.B.E.
 Lockhart, Sir Allan Robert Eliot, Kt., C.I.E.
 Lockhart, Sir Charles Ramsdale, K.B.E.
 Lockhart, Sir Graeme Duncan Power Sinclair-, Bt. (1836).
 Lockhart, *General* Sir Rob McG. M., K.C.B., C.I.E., M.C.
 Lockhart, Sir Robert (Hamilton) Bruce, K.C.M.G.
 Lockspeiser, Sir Ben, K.C.B., F.R.S.
 Locock, Sir Charles Bird, Bt., (1857).
 Locock, Sir Guy H., Kt., C.M.G.
 Loder, Sir Giles Rolls, Bt. (1887).
 Lodge, Sir Ronald F., Kt.
 Loewen, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles Falkland, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Logan, Sir William Marston, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Lomax, Sir John Garnett, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.
 London, Sir George Ernest, Kt., C.M.G.
 Longcroft, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Charles A. H., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C.
 Longmore, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Arthur M., G.C.B., D.S.O.
 Loraine, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Percy Lyham, Bt., G.C.M.G. (1864).
 Lothian, Sir Arthur Cunningham, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Lougher, Sir Lewis, Kt.
 Low, Sir Austin, Kt., C.I.E.
 Low, Sir Francis, Kt.
 Low, Sir Henry Telfer, Kt., C.B.E.
 Low, Sir Stephen Philpot, Kt.
 Low, Sir Walter (John) Morrison-, Bt. (1908).
 Lowe, *Hon.* Sir Charles John, Kt.
 Lowe, Sir Francis Gordon, Bt., (1918).
 Lowe, Sir Lionel Harold Harvey, Kt.
 Lowles, Sir John Geoffrey Nelson, Kt.
 Lowson, Sir Denys Colquhoun Flowerdew, Bt. (1951).
 Lowther, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (William) Guy, Bt., O.B.E. (1824).
 Loyd, *General* Sir Henry Charles, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C.
 Lucas, *Maj.* Sir Jocelyn Morton, Bt., M.C., M.P. (1887).
 Lucy, *Capt.* Sir (Henry) Montgomerie (Ramsay) Fairfax-, Bt., M.C. (1836).
 Ludlow, Sir Richard Robert, Kt., Luke, Sir Harry Charles, K.C.M.G.
 Luke, Sir Stephen Elliot Vyvyan, K.C.M.G.
 Lumley, Sir Dudley Owen, K.B.E., C.B.
 Lund, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Otto Marling, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Lunn, Sir Arnold Henry Moore, Kt.
 Lushington, Sir Herbert Castleman, Bt. (1791).
 Luxton, Sir Harold, Kt.
 Lyle, Sir Gavin Archibald, Bt., (1929).
 Lynch, Sir Henry Joseph, Kt.
 Lyne, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Thomas J. S., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
 Lynskey, *Hon.* Sir George Justin, Kt.
 Lyster, *Admiral* Sir (Arthur) Lumley (St. George), K.C.B., C.B.E., C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Lythgoe, Sir James, Kt., C.B.E.
 Maby, Sir Charles George, Kt., C.B.E.
 MacAlister, Sir Ian, Kt.
 MacAlpine, Sir (Alfred) Robert, Bt. (1918).
 MacAlpine, Sir T. Malcolm, K.B.E.
 MacAndrew, *Col. Rt. Hon.* Sir Charles Glen, Kt., T.D., M.P.
 Macara, Sir Charles Douglas, Bt., (1911).
 MacArthur, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Porter, K.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
 Macartney, Sir Alexander Miller, Bt. (1799).
 Macartney, Sir Edward Henry, Kt.
 Macassey, Sir Lynden Livingston, K.B.E., Q.C.
 McBride, *Hon.* Sir Philip Albert Martin, K.C.M.G.
 McBride, *Vice-Adm.* (S.) Sir William, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 McCall, Sir Alexander, Kt., M.D.
 McCall, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Henry William Urquhart, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 MacCallum, Sir Peter, Kt., M.C.
 MacCallum, *Maj.* Sir William Alexander, K.B.E.
 McCalmont, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Robert (Chaine Alexander), K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 McCance, Sir Andrew, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 McCarrison, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert, Kt., C.I.E., M.D.
 McCarthy, *Admiral* Sir (Edward) Desmond (Bewley), K.C.B., D.S.O.
 McCarthy, Sir Leslie Ernest Vivian, Kt.
 McCay, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Ross Cairns, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 McClean, Sir Francis Kennedy, Kt., A.F.C.
 McColli, Sir Alexander Lowe, Kt.
 McConnan, Sir Leslie James, Kt.
 McConnell, *Cmdr.* Sir Robert M. T., Bt., V.R.D. (1900).
 McCorkell, Sir Dudley Evelyn Bruce, Kt., M.B.E.
 McCowan, Sir David James Cargill, Bt. (1934).
 McCreery, *General* Sir Richard Loudon, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 McCullagh, Sir (Joseph) Crawford, Bt. (1935).
 McCulloch, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Andrew Jameson, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.C.M.
 McDavid, Sir Edwin Frank, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Macdonald of Sleat, Sir (Alexander) Somerled (Angus) Bosville, Bt., M.C. (1825).
 Macdonald, Sir Arthur, Kt.
 Macdonald, Sir John, Kt.
 Macdonald, Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, Kt., M.C.
 Macdonald, Sir Murdoch, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Macdonald, Sir Percy, Kt.
 Macdonald, *Capt.* Sir Peter Drummond, K.B.E., M.P.
 McDonald, Sir (Robert) Ross, Kt., Q.C.

- McDonnell, Sir Michael Francis Joseph, K.B.E.
 Macdougall, Sir George Donald Alastair, Kt., C.B.E.
 McElwain, Sir Percy Alexander, Kt.
 McEwen, *Capt.* Sir John Helias Finnie, Bt. (1953).
 McFadyean, Sir Andrew, Kt.
 Macfadyen, Sir Eric, Kt.
 Macfarlan, *Hon.* Sir James Ross, Kt., Q.C.
 McFarland, Sir Basil (Alexander Talbot), Bt. (1914).
 MacFarquhar, Sir Alexander, K.B.E., C.I.E.
 McGavin, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Donald Johnstone, Kt., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., M.D.
 MacGeagh, *Col.* Sir Henry Foster, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.B.E., T.D., Q.C.
 MacGillivray, Sir Donald Charles, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.
 McGilvray, Sir William, Kt., C.B.E.
 Macgregor, Sir Alexander Stuart Murray, Kt., O.B.E., M.D.
 Macgregor, Sir Cyril Patrick McConnell, Bt. (1828).
 MacGregor, *Capt.* Sir Malcolm, Bt., C.B., C.M.G., R.N. (1795).
 McGrigor, *Capt.* Sir Charles Edward, Bt. (1831).
 McGrigor, *Admiral of the Fleet*, Sir Roderick Robert, G.C.B., D.S.O.
 Macharg, Sir Andrew Simpson, Kt.
 Machtig, Sir Eric Gustav, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., O.B.E.
 McCluham, Sir Gilbert, Kt.
 McIlrath, Sir Martin, Kt.
 McIndoe, Sir Archibald, Kt., C.B.E.
 Mack, Sir (William) Henry (Bradshaw), G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
 McKaig, *Col.* Sir John Bickerton, K.C.B., D.S.O., T.D.
 Mackay, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Iven Giffard, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
 McKean, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Lionel Douglas Dalzell, K.B.E., C.B.
 McKell, *Rt. Hon.* Sir William John, G.C.M.G., Q.C.
 Mackenzie, Sir (Alexander George Anthony) Allan, Bt. (1890).
 Mackenzie, Sir Clutha Nantes, Kt.
 Mackenzie, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Colin (John), K.C.B.
 Mackenzie, Sir Duncan George, K.C.I.E.
 Mackenzie, Sir (Edward Montague) Compton, Kt., O.B.E.
 Mackenzie, Sir Hector David, Bt., M.C. (1703).
 Mackenzie, Sir Hugh, Kt., C.B.E.
 Mackenzie, Sir (James) Moir, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 McKenzie, Sir John Robert, K.B.E.
 Mackenzie, *Surg. Vice-Adm.* Sir Kenneth Alexander Ingleby, K.B.E., C.B., Q.H.P.
 Mackenzie, Sir (Lewis) Roderick Kenneth, Bt. (1703).
 Mackenzie, Sir Robert Evelyn, Bt. (1873).
 Mackenzie, *Capt.* Sir Robert Henry Muir, Bt. (1805).
 MacKereth, Sir Gilbert, K.C.M.G., M.C.
 McKerron, Sir Patrick Alexander Bruce, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 McKie, Sir William Neil, Kt., M.V.O., D.Mus.
 MacKinnon, Sir Percy Graham, Kt.
 Macklin, Sir Albert S. R., Kt.
 Mackworth, *Comdr.* Sir David Arthur Geoffrey, Bt. (1776).
 McLaren, Sir Charles Northrup, R.C.B.
 Maclaren, Sir Hamish Duncan, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
 McLaren, Sir John G., Kt., C.M.G.
 McLarty, *Hon.* Sir Duncan Ross, K.B.E., M.M.
 McLean, *Maj.* Sir Alan, Kt., M.B.E.
 Maclean, *Maj.* Sir Charles Hector Fitzroy, Bt. (1621).
 Maclean, Sir Ewen John, Kt., T.D., M.D.
 McLean, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Kenneth Graeme, K.B.E., C.B.
 McLean, Sir Robert, Kt.
 McLean, Sir William H., K.B.E.
 MacLennan, Sir Robert Laing, Kt., C.I.E.
 McLeod, Sir Charles Henry, Bt. (1925).
 McLeod, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (Donald) Kenneth, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 McLeod, *Rev.* Sir George F., Bt., M.C., D.D. (1924).
 McLintock, Sir Thomson, Bt. (1934).
 Maclure, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John W. S. Bt., O.B.E. (1898).
 McMahon, Sir (William) Patrick, Bt. (1817).
 McMaster, Sir Fergus, Kt.
 McMaster, Sir Frederick D., Kt.
 MacMichael, Sir Harold (Alfred), G.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Macmillan, Sir Ernest Campbell, Kt., Mus. Doc.
 Macmillan, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Gordon Holmes Alexander, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 McMullen, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Donald Jay, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Macnaughten, *Hon.* Sir Frederic Fergus, Bt. (1836).
 Macnaughten, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Malcolm (Martin), K.B.E.
 McNair, Sir Arnold Duncan, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C., LL.D., F.B.A.
 McNair, *Hon.* Sir (George) Douglas, Kt., M.B.E.
 Macnair, Sir Robert Hill, Kt.
 McNair, *Hon.* Sir William Lennox, Kt.
 MacNalty, Sir Arthur Salusbury, K.C.B., M.D.
 McNamara, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Patrick, K.B.E., C.B.
 Macneal, Sir Hector Murray, K.B.E.
 McNece, Sir John William, Kt., D.S.O., M.D., D.Sc.
 Maconachie, Sir Richard (Roy), K.B.E., C.I.E.
 McPherson, Sir Clive, Kt., C.B.E.
 McPherson, Sir Hugh, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Macpherson, Sir John Stuart, G.C.M.G.
 Macready, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Gordon Nevill, Bt., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C. (1923).
 McRobert, *Col.* Sir George Reid, Kt., C.I.E.
 MacTaggart, Sir Andrew McCormick, Kt.
 MacTaggart, Sir John Auld, Bt. (1938).
 McTiernan, *Hon.* Sir Edward Aloysius, K.B.E.
 McWatters, Sir Arthur Cecil, Kt., C.I.E.
 Midan, Sir Janardan Atmaram, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Madden *Admiral* Sir Alexander Cumming Gordon, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Madden, *Capt.* Sir Charles Edward Bt., R.N. (1919).
 Maddez, Sir George Henry, K.B.E.
 Madge, Sir Frank William, Bt. (1919).
 Madhorao Genesh Deshpande Rao Bahadur Sir, K.B.E.
 Madsen, *Prof.* Sir John Percival Vissing, Kt., D.Sc.
 Maginness, Sir Greville S., K.B.E.
 Magnay, *Maj.* Sir Christopher B. W., Bt., M.C. (1844).
 Mahadeva, Sir Arunachalam, Kt.
 Mahamahopadhyaya Ganganath Jha, Sir, Kt., LL.D.
 Maharaj Singh, Raja Sir, Kt., C.I.E.
 Mahon, Sir George Edward John, Bt. (1819).
 Maihar, The Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
 Maitland, Sir (Arthur) James D. Ramsay-Steel, Bt. (1917).
 Maitland, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (George) Ramsay, Bt., D.S.O. (1818).
 Makhdum Murid Hussain Quraishi, Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir, Kt.
 Makgill, *Maj.* Sir (John) Donald A. A., Bt. (1627).
 Makins, Sir (Alfred) John (Ware) Kt.
 Makins, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Ernest, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Makins, Sir Roger Mellor, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 Makins, *Lt.-Col.* Sir William Vivian, Bt. (1903).
 Malcolm, Sir Douglas O., K.C.M.G.
 Malcolm, Sir Michael Albert James, Bt. (1665).
 Malcolm, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Neill, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Malet, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward William St. Lo, Bt., O.B.E., (1791).
 Malik Allah Bakhsh Khan Tiwana, Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir, Kt., M.B.E.
 Malik Khizar Hayat Khan Tiwana, *Lt.-Col. Nawab* Sir, K.C.S.I., O.B.E.
 Mallet, Sir Victor Alexander Louis, G.C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Mallet, Sir William Ivo, K.C.M.G.

- Mallinson, Sir William Paul, Bt. (1935).
- Malone, Sir Clement, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.
- Maltby, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Paul Copeland, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.
- Maltby, *Hon.* Sir Thomas Karran, Kt.
- Mance, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir H. Osborne, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Manchester, Sir William Edwin, Kt.
- Mander, Sir Charles Marcus, Bt. (1912).
- Mander, Sir Frederick, Kt.
- Mander, Sir Geoffrey Le Mesurier, Kt.
- Mandi, Col. H.H. the Raja of, K.C.S.I.
- Manifold, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Courtenay Clarke, K.C.B., C.M.G.
- Manifold, *Hon.* Sir Thomas Chester, Kt.
- Manilal Balabhai Nanavati, Sir, Kt.
- Manisty, *Rear-Adm.* (S.) Sir H. W. Eldon, K.C.B., C.M.G.
- Mann, Sir (Edward) John, Bt. (1905).
- Mann, *Hon.* Sir Frederick Wolleston, K.C.M.G.
- Manna, Sir James Gow, Kt.
- Mann, Sir John, K.B.E.
- Manners, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Errol, K.B.E., F.R.S.
- Manning, *Hon.* Sir Henry Edward, K.B.E., Q.C.
- Mansel, Sir Philip, Bt. (1622).
- Mansergh, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (Cecil) Aubrey (Lawson), K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
- Mansergh, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (E. C.) Robert, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
- Mansergh, *Admiral* Sir Maurice James, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Mappin, Sir Frank C., Bt. (1886).
- Maratib Ali, Khan Bahadur Syed Sir, Kt., C.B.E.
- Marchant, Rev. Sir James, K.B.E.
- Margerison, Sir Lawrence, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
- Margetson, *Maj.* Sir Philip Reginald, K.C.V.O., M.C.
- Markar, Haji Sir Mohammed Macan, Kt.
- Markham, Sir Charles John, Bt. (1911).
- Markham, Sir Sydney Frank, Kt., M.P.
- Marks, Sir Simon, Kt., D.Sc.
- Marling, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John S. V., Bt., O.B.E. (1882).
- Marr, *Hon.* Sir Charles W. C., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C., V.D.
- Marr, Sir Leslie Lynn, Bt. (1910).
- Marriott, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Charles Oakes, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Marriott, Sir Ralph G. C. Smith, Bt. (1774).
- Marriott, Sir Robert Ecklin, Kt., V.D.
- Marsden, Sir John Denton, Bt. (1924).
- Marsh, Sir Percy William, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Marshall, Sir Arthur H., K.B.E.
- Marshall, Sir Geoffrey, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.D.
- Marshall, Sir Guy Anstruther Knox, K.C.M.G., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Marshall, Sir Hugo Frank, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Marshall, Sir James, Kt.
- Marshall, Sir John Hubert, Kt., C.I.E., D.Litt.
- Marshall, Sir Robt. Calder, K.B.E.
- Marshall, Sir Sidney Horatio, Kt., M.P.
- Marshall, Sir William Marchbank, Kt.
- Martel, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Giffard Le Quesne, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Martelli, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Horace de Courcy, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Marten, Sir Amberson Bk, Kt.
- Martin, Sir Alec, Kt.
- Martin, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Benjamin C. S., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Martin, Sir Charles James, Kt., C.M.G., D.Sc., D.C.I., F.R.S.
- Martin, Sir Ernest, Kt.
- Martin, Sir George Wm., K.B.E.
- Martin, Sir John Miller, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
- Martin, *Hon.* Sir Norman (Angus), Kt.
- Martin, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Robert Edmund, Kt., C.M.G., T.D.
- Martineau, Sir Wilfrid, Kt., M.C., T.D.
- Masani, Sir Rustom Pestonji, Kt.
- Mason, Sir Laurence, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C.
- Masson, Sir (James) Irvine Orme, Kt., M.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Masson, Sir John Robertson, Kt.
- Masterman, Sir Christopher Hughes, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Matheson, *General* Sir Torquhil George, Bt., K.C.B., C.M.G. (1882).
- Mathew, Sir Charles, Kt., C.M.G., Q.C.
- Mathew, Sir Theobald, K.B.E., M.C.
- Mathias, Sir Richard Hughes, Bt. (1917).
- Matthews, Sir (Alfred) Herbert (Henry), Kt.
- Matthews, Sir Arthur, Kt., O.B.E.
- Matthews, Sir Bryan Harold Cabot, Kt., C.B.E., S.C.D., F.R.S.
- Matthews, Sir Ronald W., Kt.
- Matthews, Sir Trevor J., Kt.
- Matthews, *Very Rev.* Walter Robert, K.C.V.O., D.D.
- Matthews, Sir William Thomas, K.C.M.G., C.B., O.B.E.
- Maud, Sir John Primatt Redcliffe, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Maude, Sir (Evelyn) John, K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Maughan, Sir David, Kt., Q.C.
- Mawson, Sir Douglas, Kt., O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Maxse, *General* Sir Ivor, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
- Maxwell, Sir Alexander, G.C.B., K.B.E.
- Maxwell, Sir Alexander Hyslop, K.C.M.G.
- Maxwell, Sir Aymer, Bt. (s. 1681).
- Maxwell, *Vice-Adm.* (E.) Hon. Sir Denis Crichton, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Maxwell, Sir John, Kt., C.B.E.
- Maxwell, Sir John M. Stirling, Bt., K.T. (s. 1682 and s. 1707).
- Maxwell, Sir Patrick Ivor Heron, Bt. (s. 1683).
- Maxwell, Sir Reginald Maitland, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
- Maxwell, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Wellwood George Courtenay, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.C.I.
- Maxwell, Sir (William) George, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- May, *General* Sir Reginald Seaburne, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Mayer, Sir Robert, Kt.
- Mayhew, Sir Basil Edgar, K.B.E.
- Mayhew, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John, Kt., T.D.
- Mayne, *General* Sir (Ashton Gerard Oswald) Mosley, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Mayo, *Hon.* Sir Herbert, Kt.
- Mayurbhanji, *Flight-Lt.* The Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.
- Maze, Sir Frederick William, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
- Meadon, Sir Percival Edward, Kt., C.B.E.
- Meagher, Sir Thomas, Kt.
- Mealing, Sir Kenneth William, Kt.
- Mears, Sir Grimwood, K.C.I.E.
- Measures, Sir Philip Herbert, Kt., C.B.E.
- Medhurst, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Charles Edward Hastings, K.C.B., O.B.E., M.C.
- Medley, Sir John D. G., Kt.
- Medlycott, Sir Hubert Mervyn, Bt. (1808).
- Meek, Sir David Barnett, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Megaw, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John (Wallace Dick), K.C.I.E.
- Mehta, Sir Chunilal Baichand, Kt.
- Mehta, Sir Chunilal Vijbhukhandas, K.C.S.I.
- Mehta, Khan Bahadur Sir Manekji Navroji, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E.
- Meiklejohn, Sir Roderick Sinclair, K.B.E., C.B.
- Mellanby, Sir Edward, G.B.E., K.C.B., F.R.S.
- Mellersh, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Francis John Williamson, K.B.E., A.F.C.
- Mellor, Sir John Serocold Paget, Bt., M.P. (1924).
- Mendl, Sir Charles, Kt.
- Menteth, Sir James Wallace Stuart, Bt. (1838).
- Menzies, Sir Robert, Kt., O.B.E., V.D.
- Menzies, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Stewart Graham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
- Mercieca, *Hon.* Sir Arturo, Kt., L.L.D.
- Meredith, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Charles Warburton, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
- Meredith, Sir Herbert R., Kt.

- Meredith, Sir Vincent Robert
 Sissons, Kt.
 Merrett, Sir Herbert Henry, Kt.
 Merriam, Sir Laurence Pierce
 Brooke, Kt., M.C.
 Merrick, Sir John Edward Siegfried, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Merton, Sir Thomas Ralph, Kt., F.R.S.
 Messent, Sir Philip Santo, Kt.
 Messer, Sir Frederick, Kt., C.B.E., M.P.
 Messervy, General Sir Frank Walter, K.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Metcalfe, Sir Frederic William, K.C.B.
 Metcalfe, Sir (Herbert) Aubrey (Francis), K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.V.O.
 Metcalfe, Sir Ralph Ismay, Kt.
 Metcalfe, Sir Theophilus John, Bt. (1802).
 Methven, Sir Harry Finlayson, Kt.
 Meyer, Sir Anthony John Charles, Bt. (1910).
 Meyneil, Sir Everard Charles, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
 Meynell, Sir Francis, Kt.
 Meyrick, Maj. Sir George Llewellyn Tapps-Gervis, Bt. (1791).
 Meyrick, Admiral Sir Sidney Julius, K.C.B.
 Meyrick, Maj. Sir Thomas Frederick, Bt. (1880).
 Michaelis, Brig. Hon. Sir Archie, Kt.
 Michell, Sir Robert Carminowe, K.C.M.G.
 Michelmore, Maj.-Gen. Sir (William) Godwin, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.
 Middlebrook, Sir Harold, Bt. (1930).
 Middlemore, Sir William Hawkslow, Bt. (1919).
 Middleton, Sir Arthur Edward, Kt.
 Middleton, Sir John, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
 Middleton, Sir Stephen Hugh, Bt. (1662).
 Miéville, Sir Eric Charles, G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.M.G.
 Mighell, Sir Norman Rupert, Kt., C.M.G.
 Milbank, Sir Frederick Richard Powlett, Bt. (1882).
 Milburn, Sir Leonard John, Bt. (1905).
 Mildmay, Rev. Sir (Aubrey) Neville St. John, Bt. (1772).
 Miles, Sir Charles Watt, Kt., O.B.E.
 Miles, Sir Charles William, Bt., O.B.E. (1859).
 Miles, Admiral Sir Geoffrey John Audley, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
 Miles, Sir John Charles, Kt.
 Millais, Sir Ralph R., Bt. (1885).
 Millar, Sir Frederick Robert Hoyer, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Miller, Sir Alastair George Lionel Joseph, Bt. (1888).
 Miller, Sir Ernest Henry John, Bt. (1705).
 Miller, Lt.-Gen. Sir Euan Alfred Bewes, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Miller, Col. Sir Geoffrey Christie, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Miller, Sir (Hans) Eric, Kt.
 Miller, Sir James, Kt.
 Miller, Sir (John Wilson) Edington, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Miller, Sir Stanley Norrie, Bt., M.C. (1936).
 Mills, Maj.-Gen. Sir Arthur Mordaunt, Kt., C.B., D.S.O.
 Mills, Sir Frederick, Bt. (1921).
 Mills, Sir Percy Herbert, Bt. (1953).
 Milman, Sir William Ernest, Bt., M.M. (1800).
 Milne, Sir David, K.C.B.
 Milne, Sir James, K.C.V.O., C.S.I.
 Milne, Sir John (Sydney) Wardlaw, K.B.E.
 Milner, Sir William Frederick V. M., Bt. (1717).
 Minter, Sir Fredk. Albert, K.C.V.O.
 Miraj (Junior), Chief of, K.C.I.E.
 Misra, Sir Lakshmpati, Kt.
 Missenden, Sir Eustace James, Kt., O.B.E.
 Mitchell, Sir David George, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., V.D.
 Mitchell, Sir Godfrey Way, Kt.
 Mitchell, Col. Sir Harold Paton, Bt. (1945).
 Mitchell, Sir Kenneth Grant, K.C.I.E.
 Mitchell, Sir Miles Ewart, K.B.E.
 Mitchell, Maj.-Gen. Sir Philip Euen, G.C.M.G., M.C.
 Mitchell, Sir Thomas, Kt.
 Mitchell, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
 Mitcheson, Sir George Gibson, Kt.
 Mitra, Sir Dharendra Nath, Kt., C.B.E.
 Mobbs, Sir (Arthur) Noel, K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
 Moberly, Lt.-Gen. Sir Bertrand R., K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Moberly, Sir Walter (Hamilton), G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., D.Litt.
 Mockett, Hon. Sir Vere, Kt., M.B.E.
 Mody, Sir Hormasji Peroshaw, K.B.E.
 Mohamed Akbar Khan, Lt.-Col. Nawab Sir, K.B.E., C.I.E.
 Moir, Capt. Sir Arrol, Bt. (1916).
 Mole, Sir Charles Johns, K.B.E., M.V.O.
 Molony, Sir Hugh Francis, Bt. (1925).
 Molyneux, Maj. Hon. Sir Richard F., K.C.V.O.
 Monck, Sir John Berkeley, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.
 Monckton, Rt. Hon. Sir Walter Turner, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., M.C., Q.C., M.P.
 Moncreiffe, Sir David Gerald, Bt., M.C. (1885).
 Monkhouse, Sir Edward Bertram, Kt., C.B.E.
 Monson, Sir Edmund St. J. D. J., Bt., K.C.M.G. (1905).
 Monteath, Sir David T., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.
 Montgomery, Sir Basil Purvis-Russell-Hamilton, Bt. (1801).
 Montgomery, Sir Frank Percival, Kt., M.C.
 Moody, Admiral Sir Clement, K.C.B.
 Mookerjee, Sir Birendra Nath, Kt.
 Moon, Sir (Arthur) Wilfred Graham, Bt. (1855).
 Moon, Sir Richard, Bt. (1887).
 Moore, Sir Aian H., Bt. (1919).
 Moore, Sir Edward Stanton, Bt. (1923).
 Moore, Sir Harold (John de Courcy), Kt.
 Moore, Sir Henry Monck-Mason, G.C.M.G.
 Moore, Admiral Sir Henry Ruthven, G.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Moore, Lt.-Col. Sir Thomas C. R., Kt., C.B.E., M.P.
 Moore, Hon. Sir Walter K., Kt., C.B.E.
 Moore, Sir William Samson, Bt. (1932).
 Mordaunt, Sir Nigel John, Bt., M.B.E. (1611).
 Morgan, Sir Arthur Croke, Kt.
 Morgan, Sir Arthur Evan, Kt.
 Morgan, Sir Edward James Rancembe, Kt.
 Morgan, Sir Frank William, Kt., M.C.
 Morgan, Lt.-Gen. Sir Frederick Edgworth, K.C.B.
 Morgan, Sir John Vernon Hughes, Bt. (1925).
 Morgan, Admiral Sir Vaughan, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O., D.S.C.
 Morgan, General Sir William Duthie, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Morison, Sir John, Kt.
 Morrell, Capt. Sir Arthur Routley Hutson, K.B.E.
 Morren, Sir William Booth Rennie, Kt., C.B.E., M.V.O.
 Morris, Air Vice-Marshal Sir (Alfred) Samuel, K.B.E., C.B.
 Morris, Sir Charles Richard, Kt.
 Morris, Sir Cedric Lockwood, Bt. (1806).
 Morris, General Sir Edwin Logie, K.C.B., O.B.E., M.C.
 Morris, Sir Harold, Kt., M.B.E., Q.C.
 Morris, Hon. Sir John Demetrius, K.C.M.G.
 Morris, Sir John Newman, Kt., C.M.G.
 Morris, Rt. Hon. Sir John William, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
 Morris, Sir Parker, Kt.
 Morris, Sir Philip Robert, Kt., C.B.E.
 Morse, Vice-Adm. Sir Anthony, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Morse, Sir Arthur, Kt., C.B.E.
 Morshead, Lt.-Gen. Sir Leslie James, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., E.D.
 Morshead, Sir Owen Frederick, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C.
 Mortimer, Rev. Sir Charles Edward, Kt., C.B.E.
 Mortimer, Sir Ralph, Kt., O.B.E.
 Morton, Maj. Sir Desmond John Falkiner, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C.

- Morton, Sir George Bond, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
 Morvi, H.H. the Maharaja of, G.B.E., K.C.S.I.
 Mosley, Sir Oswald Ernald, Bt. (1781).
 Moss, Sir Eric de Vere, Kt., C.I.E.
 Moss, Sir George Sinclair, K.B.E.
 Moss, Sir Thomas Edwards-, Bt. (1868).
 Mossop, Sir Allan George, Kt.
 Mostyn, Sir Piers Edward, Bt. (1670).
 Mott, Sir Adrian Spear, Bt. (1930).
 Mounsey, Sir George Augustus, K.C.M.G., C.B., O.B.E.
 Mount, Lt.-Col. Sir Alan Henry Lawrence, Kt. C.B., C.B.E.
 Mount, Sir William Malcolm, Bt. (1921).
 Mountain, Sir Brian Edward Stanley, Bt. (1922).
 Mountford, Sir James Frederick, Kt., D.Litt.
 Mowat, Col. Sir Alfred Law, Bt., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C. (1932).
 Mowbray, Sir George Robert, Bt. (1880).
 Moxham, Sir Harry C., Kt.
 Moylan, Sir John FitzGerald, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
 Mozaffar Ali Khan Qizilbash, Nawab Sir, Kt.
 Mudaliar, Diwan Bahadur Sir Arcot Ramaswami, K.C.S.I.
 Mudie, Sir (Robert) Francis, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., O.B.E.
 Muhamad Noor, Khan Bahadur Sir Khaja, Kt., C.B.E.
 Muhammad Ahmad Sa'id Khan Nawab Sir, G.B.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Muhammad Nawaz, Col. Sir, K.C.I.E.
 Muhammad Jamshed Ali Khan, Maj. Nawab Sir, M.B.E.
 Muir, Sir John Harling, Bt. (1892).
 Muir, Sir Robert, Kt., M.D., F.R.S.
 Muirhead, Sir John Spencer, Kt. D.S.O., M.C., T.D.
 Mukherjee, Rai Bahadur Sir Satya Charan, Kt., C.B.E.
 Mulholland, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry George Hill, Bt. (1945).
 Mullings, Sir Clement Tudway, Kt., C.S.I.
 Mundy, Sir Otto, K.B.E., C.B.
 Munir Bey, Sir Mehmed, Kt., C.B.E.
 Munnings, Sir Alfred James, K.C.V.O., R.A.
 Munro, Sir Arthur Talbot, Bt. (1634).
 Munro, Sir (Richard) Gordon, K.C.M.G., M.C.
 Munro, Sir Torquill (Thomas Alfonso), Bt. (1825).
 Murphy, Sir George Francis, Bt. (1912).
 Murphy, Sir William Lindsay, K.C.M.G.
 Murrant, Sir Ernest Henry, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.
 Murray, Sir Alexander Robertson, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
 Murray, Sir Andrew Hunter Arbuthnot, Kt., O.B.E.
 Murray, Lt.-Col. Sir Edward Robert, Bt., D.S.O. (1830).
 Murray, Sir John, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., T.D., F.S.A.
 Murray, Sir Kenelm Bold, Bt. (1828).
 Murray, Sir (Thomas) David King-, Kt., Q.C. (Lord Birnam).
 Murray, Sir William Keith, Bt. (1673).
 Murrie, Sir William Stuart, K.B.E., C.B.
 Murshidabad, The Nawab Bahadur of, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
 Musgrave, Sir Christopher Norman, Bt., O.B.E. (1782).
 Musgrave, Sir (Nigel) Courtenay, Bt. (1611).
 Musker, Sir John, Kt.
 Muspratt, General Sir Sydney F., K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O.
 Mussen, Sir Gerald, Kt.
 Musto, Sir Arnold A., Kt., C.I.E.
 Mutta Venkatasubba Rao, Sir, Kt.
 Mya Bu, Sir, Kt.
 Myers, Sir James Eckersley, Kt., O.B.E., D.Sc.
 Myres, Sir John Linton, Kt., O.B.E., D.Litt., D.Sc., F.S.A., F.B.A.
 Mysore, H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
 Nabha, Col. H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
 Naef, Sir Conrad James, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
 Nacsmith, Sir Andrew, Kt., C.B.E.
 Nair, Rt. Hon. Sir Chettur Madhavan, Kt.
 Nairac, Sir George Edouard, Kt., Q.C.
 Nairn, Sir (Michael) George, Bt. (1904).
 Nairn, Maj. Sir Robert Spencer-, Bt., T.D. (1933).
 Nail, Col.-Sir Joseph, Kt., D.S.O., T.D.
 Namier, Sir Lewis Bernstein, Kt., F.B.A.
 Napier, Hon. Sir Albert Edward Alexander, K.C.B., Q.C.
 Napier, Maj. Sir Alexander Lennox, Bt. (1827).
 Napier, Hon. Sir (John) Mellis, K.C.M.G.
 Napier, Sir Joseph William Lennox, Bt., O.B.E. (1867).
 Narang, Sir Gokul Chand, Kt., Ph.D.
 Narsingarh, H.H. the Raja of, K.C.I.E.
 Nasmith, Admiral Sir Martin Eric Dunbar-, V.C., K.C.B.
 Nawanagar, Lt.-Gen. H.H. Maharaja Jam Sahib of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
 Nayudu, Sri Diwan Bahadur Sir Madura Balasundram, Kt., C.I.E.
 Neale, Lt.-Col. Sir (Walter) Gordon, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.
 Neame, Lt.-Gen. Sir Philip, V.C., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Neave, Sir Arundell Thomas Clifton, Bt. (1795).
 Neill, Sir William Frederick, Kt.
 Nell, Sir Harry, Kt.
 Nelson, Sir Frank, K.C.M.G.
 Nelson, Sir George Horatio, Kt.
 Nelson, Sir James Hope, Bt. (1912).
 Nepean, Lt.-Col. Sir Evan Yorke, Bt. (1802).
 Netherlands, Sir Michael (Henry Braddon), K.B.E., C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O.
 Nettlefold, Sir Thomas Sydney, Kt., O.B.E.
 Neville, Sir Sydney O., Kt.
 Nevill, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Arthur de Terrotte, K.B.E., C.B.
 Neville, Lt.-Col. Sir (James) Edmund (Henderson), Bt., M.C. (1927).
 Neville, Maj.-Gen. Sir Robert Arthur Ross, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., R.M.
 Newbould, Sir Alexander Theodore, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C., E.D.
 Newland, Sir Henry Simpson, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Newman, Sir Cecil Gustavus Jacques, Bt. (1912).
 Newmann, Sir Ralph Alured, Bt. (1836).
 Newnes, Sir Frank Hillyard, Bt. (1895).
 Newsam, Sir Frank Aubrey, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.V.O., M.C.
 Newton, Sir Basil Cochrane, K.C.M.G.
 Newton, Sir Charles Henry, Kt.
 Newton, Sir Edgar Henry, Bt. (1924).
 Newton, Sir (Harry) Michael (Rex), Bt., (1900).
 Newton, Sir Wilberforce Stephen, Kt.
 Nicholl, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Hazelton Robson, K.B.E., C.B.
 Nicholls, Surgeon Vice-Adm. Sir Percival Thomas, K.C.B., Q.H.P.
 Nicholls, Hon. Sir Robert Dove, Kt.
 Nichols, Sir Philip Bouverie Bowyer, K.C.M.G., M.C.
 Nicholson, General Sir Cameron Gordon Graham, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Nicholson, Sir John, Kt.
 Nicholson, Sir John Charles, Bt. (1859).
 Nicholson, Sir John Norris, Bt., C.I.E. (1912).
 Nicholson, Admiral Sir Randolph Stewart Gresham, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.Sc.
 Nicol, Sir Thos. Drysdale, K.B.E.
 Nicoll, Sir John Fearn, K.C.M.G.
 Nicolls, Sir Basil Edward, Kt., C.V.O., C.B.E.
 Nicolson, Hon. Sir Harold George, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
 Nicolson, Sir Harold Stanley, Bt. (1829).
 Nicolson, Sir Kenneth, Kt., M.C.
 Niemeyer, Sir Otto (Ernst), G.B.E., K.C.B.
 Nightingale, Sir Edward Manners, Bt. (1628).
 Nihill, Hon. Sir (John Harry) Barclay, K.B.E., M.C., Q.C.
 Nimmo, Sir Robert, Kt.

- Nixon, Sir (Charles) Norman, Kt.
 Nixon, *Maj.* Sir Christopher J. L. J., Bt., M.C. (1906)
 Nixon, Sir Edwin Vandervord, Kt., C.M.G.
 Nixon, Sir Frank Horsfall, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Nixon, Sir John Carson, K.C.L.E., C.S.I.
 Niyogi, *Hon.* Sir Machraj Bhowani Shanker, Kt., C.I.E.
 Noble, Sir Andrew Napier, Bt., C.M.G. (1923).
 Noble, Sir Humphrey Brunel, Bt., M.B.E., M.C. (1902).
 Noble, *Admiral* Sir Percy L. H., G.B.E., K.C.B., C.V.O.
 Nock, Sir Norman Lindfield, Kt.
 Norman, Sir Mark A., Bt. (1915).
 Normand, Sir Charles William Blyth, Kt., C.I.E., D.Sc.
 Norrie, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (Charles) Willoughby (Moke), G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Norrirt, Sir James Henry, Kt.
 North, *Admiral* Sir Dudley B. N., G.C.V.O., C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G.
 North, Sir (William) Jonathan (Frederick), Bt. (1920).
 Northcott, *General* Sir John, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
 Northcroft, *Hon.* Sir Erima Harvey, Kt., D.S.O., V.D.
 Northey, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward, G.C.M.G., C.B.
 Northmore, *Hon.* Sir John Alfred K.C.M.G., Q.C.
 Norton, Sir Clifford John, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Norwood, Sir Charles J. B., Kt.
 Norwood, Sir Cyril, Kt., D.Litt.
 Nosworthy, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Francis P., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Nosworthy, Sir Richard Lysle, K.C.M.G.
 Nott, *Cmdr.* Sir James Grenville Pyke-Kt., C.M.G., R.N.
 Nottidge, Sir William Rolfe, Kt.
 Nugent, Sir (George) Guy (Bulwer), Bt. (1806).
 Nugent, Sir Hugh Charles, Bt. (1795).
 Nugent, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Roland Thomas, Kt.
 Nugent, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Terence Edmund Gascoigne, G.C.V.O., M.C.
 Nugent, Sir Walter (Richard), Bt. (1831).
 Nussey, Sir Thomas Moore, Bt. (1909).
 Nuttall, Sir James, Kt.
 Nuttall, Sir Nicholas Keith Lillington, Bt. (1922).
 Nutting, Sir Harold Stansmore, Bt. (1903).
 Nye, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Archibald Edward, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
 Oakeley, Sir Charles Richard Andrew, Bt. (1790).
 Oakes, Sir Cecil, Kt., C.B.E.
 Oakes, Sir Sydney, Bt. (1939).
 Obeyesekere, Sir James Peter, Kt.
 O'Brien, Sir (Frederick) Lucias, Kt.
 O'Brien, Sir John Edmond Noel, Bt., M.C. (1849).
 Ochterlony, Sir Charles Francis, Bt. (1823).
 O'Connell, Sir Morgan Donal Conail, Bt. (1869).
 O'Connor, Sir Kenneth Kennedy, Kt., M.C., Q.C.
 O'Connor, *General* Sir Richard Nugent, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Odgers, Sir Charles Edwin, Kt.
 O'Dowda, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir James Wilton, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G.
 Officer, Sir (Frank) Keith, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
 Ogden, Sir Alwyne George Neville, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Ogg, Sir William Gammie, Kt.
 Ogilvie, Sir Charles (MacIvor Grant), Kt., C.S.I., C.B.E.
 Ogilvie, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George Drummond, K.C.L.E., C.S.I.
 Ogilvie, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (William) Henage, K.B.E.
 Ogilvy, Sir Herbert Kinnaird, Bt. (1826).
 Ohlson, Sir Eric J., Bt. (1920).
 O'Leary, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Humphrey Francis, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
 Oliphant, Sir Lancelot, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Oliver, *Admiral* Sir Geoffrey Nigel, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Oliver, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Henry Francis, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
 Oliver, *Hon.* Sir Roland Giffard, Kt., M.C.
 Olivier, Sir Laurence Kerr, Kt.
 Olney, *Hon.* Sir Herbert Horace, Kt.
 O'Loghlen, Sir Coleman Michael, Bt. (1838).
 Olver, *Col.* Sir Arthur, Kt., C.B., C.M.G.
 O'Malley, Sir Owen St. Clair, K.C.M.G.
 Onslow, Sir Richard Wilmot, Bt., T.D. (1797).
 Oppenheimer, Sir Ernest, Kt.
 Oppenheimer, Sir Francis, K.C.M.G.
 Oppenheimer, Sir Michael Bernard Grenville, Bt. (1921).
 Oram, *Hon.* Sir Matthew Henry, Kt., M.B.E.
 Orange, Sir Hugh William, K.B.E., C.B., C.I.E.
 Orchha, H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
 Orde, Sir Charles Wm., K.C.M.G.
 Orde, Sir Percy Lancelot, Kt., C.I.E.
 Orde, *Maj.* Sir Simon Arthur Campbell, Bt. (1790).
 Ormerod, *Hon.* Sir Benjamin, Kt.
 Orr, Sir Samuel, Kt.
 Orton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ernest Frederick, K.C.I.E., C.B.
 O'born, Sir Danvers Lionel Rouse, Bt. (1662).
 Osborn, Sir N. Francis B., K.B.E., C.B.
 O'borne, Sir (Francis) D'Arcy Godolphin, K.C.M.G.
 Osborne, Sir George (Francis), Bt., M.C. (1629).
 Oudh Narain Bisarya, *Rai Bahadur* Sir, Kt.
 Oulsnam, Sir (Samuel) Harrison (Yardley), Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Outerbridge, *Col.* *Hon.* Sir Leonard Cecil, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Outram, Sir Alan James, Bt. (1859).
 Overbury, Sir Robert Leslie, K.C.B.
 Overton, Sir Arnold Edersheim, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.C.
 Ovey, Sir Esmond, G.C.M.G., M.V.O.
 Owen, Sir Dudley Herbert Cunliffe, Bt. (1920).
 Owen, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Goronwy, Kt., D.S.O.
 Owen, Sir John Arthur, Bt. (1873).
 Owen, Sir (William) Cecil, Kt.
 Owens, *Capt.* Sir Arthur Lewis Kt., R.D., R.N.R.
 Packer, *Admiral* Sir Herbert Annesley, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Paddon, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Stanley S. W., Kt., C.I.E.
 Padmore, Sir Thomas, K.C.B.
 Page, Sir Arthur, Kt., Q.C.
 Page, Sir (Charles) Max, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Page, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Earle Christmas Grafton, G.C.M.G., C.B.
 Page, Sir Frederick Handley, Kt., C.B.E.
 Paget, *General* Sir Bernard C. T., G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Paget, *Capt.* Sir James Francis, Bt., R.N. (1871).
 Paget, Sir Richard Arthur Surtees, Bt. (1886).
 Pain, Sir Charles John, Kt.
 Paine, Sir Herbert Kingsley, Kt., C.M.G.
 Paish, Sir George, Kt.
 Palairer, Sir Michael, K.C.M.G.
 Palaupur, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. the Nawab of, G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
 Palitana, Thakore Saheb of, K.C.S.I., K.C.L.E.
 Palliser, *Admiral* Sir Arthur Francis Eric, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Palmer, Sir Charles Mark, Bt. (1886).
 Palmer, Sir Geoffrey Christopher John, Bt. (1660).
 Palmer, Sir (Herbert) Richmond, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Palmer, Sir John Archdale, Bt. (1791).
 Palmer, Sir Sydney Bacon, Kt., C.B.E.
 Palmer, Sir William, K.B.E., C.B.
 Panabokke, Sir Tikiri Banda, Kt.
 Panna, *Maj.* H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Papworth, *Rev.* Sir Harold Charles, K.B.E.
 Park, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Keith Rodney, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., D.F.C.
 Parker, Sir Harold, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
 Parker, *Hon.* Sir Hubert Lister, Kt.

- Parker, Sir Richard (William) Hyde, Bt. (1681).
- Parker, *Capt.* Sir William Lorenzo, Bt., O.B.E. (1844).
- Parkes, Sir Sydney, Kt., C.B.E.
- Parkin, Sir Ian, Kt.
- Parkinson, Sir A. C. Cosmo, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., O.B.E.
- Parkinson, Sir Harold, Kt., O.B.E.
- Parkinson, Sir John, Kt., M.D.
- Parlakimedi, *Capt.* Raja of, K.C.I.E.
- Parr, Sir Robert, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Parry, *Prof.* Sir David Hughes, Kt.
- Parry, *Hon.* Sir Henry Wynn, Kt.
- Parry, *Admiral* Sir (William) Edward, K.C.B.
- Parsons, Sir (Alfred) Alan Lethbridge, K.C.I.E.
- Parsons, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur E. B., K.C.I.E., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Parsons, Sir John Herbert, Kt., C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Parsons, *Col.* Sir (Percy) John, Kt., C.B.E., E.D.
- Partabgarh, H.H. the Maharawab of, K.C.S.I.
- Pasley, Sir Rodney Marshall Sabine, Bt. (1794).
- Patch, Sir Edmund Leo Hall, G.C.M.G.
- Paterson, Sir (Alexander) Swinton, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Paterson, Sir William, Kt.
- Patiala, *Lt. - Gen.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., G.B.E.
- Patkar, Sir Sitaram Sunderrao, Kt.
- Patna, Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
- Paton, Sir Leonard Cecil, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Patrick, Sir Neil James Kennedy Cochran, K.B.E.
- Patrick, Sir Paul Joseph, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Patterson, Sir John Robert, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Patterson, *Admiral* Sir Wilfrid R., K.C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E.
- Pattinson, *Air Marshal* Sir Lawrence Arthur, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C.
- Pattinson, Sir Robert, Kt.
- Paul, Sir Aubrey Edward Henry Dean, Bt. (1821).
- Paul, Sir (Charles) Norman, Kt.
- Paul, Sir George Graham, Kt.
- Paul, Sir Robert Joshua, Bt. (1794).
- Pawsey, Sir Charles Ridley, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., M.C.
- Paxton, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Anthony Lauderdale, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
- Peacock, Sir Edw. Robt., G.C.V.O.
- Peacock, Sir Walter, K.C.V.O.
- Peake, Sir Charles Brinsley Pemberton, K.C.M.G., M.C.
- Peake, Sir Francis Harold, Kt.
- Pearce, Sir (Charles) Frederick (Byrde), Kt., C.B.E.
- Pearce, *Hon.* Sir (Edward) Holroyd, Kt.
- Pearce, Sir George Alfred, Kt., O.B.E.
- Pearson, *Hon.* Sir Colin Hargreaves, Kt., C.B.E.
- Pearson, Sir Herbert G., Kt.
- Pearson, Sir Neville, Bt. (1916).
- Pearson, Sir Ralph S., Kt., C.I.E.
- Pearson, Sir Robert Barclay, Kt.
- Pease, Sir Edward, Bt. (1882).
- Pease, Sir Richard Arthur, Bt. (1920).
- Peat, Sir Harry (William Henry), G.B.E., K.C.V.O.
- Pechell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Paul, Bt., M.C. (1797).
- Peck, Sir James Wallace, Kt., C.B.
- Pedder, Sir John, K.B.E., C.B.
- Peck, Sir Francis Henry Grenville, Bt. (1874).
- Peel, Sir Edward Townley, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Peirse, Sir Henry Campbell de la Poer Beresford, Bt. (1814).
- Peirse, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Richard Edmund Charles, K.C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.
- Pelly, Sir Harold Alwyne, Bt., M.C. (1840).
- Pengilly, Sir Alexander, Kt.
- Penn, Sir Arthur Horace, G.C.V.O., M.C.
- Pennant, *Admiral* Hon. Sir Cyril Eustace Douglas, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C.
- Penney, Sir William George, K.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.
- Penny, Sir James Downing, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Penson, Sir T. Henry, K.B.E.
- Penton, Sir Edward, K.B.E.
- Pepler, Sir George L., Kt., C.B.
- Peppiatt, Sir Kenneth Oswald, K.B.E., M.C.
- Perceval, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward Maxwell, K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Percival, Sir John Hope, K.B.E.
- Percira, Sir Horace Alvarez de Courcy, Kt.
- Perks, Sir (Robert) Malcolm Mewburn, Bt. (1908).
- Perrott, Sir Donald Cyril Vincent, K.B.E.
- Perry, *Hon.* Sir William, Kt.
- Peters, *Admiral* Sir Arthur Malcolm, K.C.B., D.S.C.
- Peters, *Prof.* Sir Rudolph Albert, Kt., M.C., F.R.S.
- Peters, Sir William, Kt., C.M.G.
- Petit, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee, Bt. (1890).
- Peto, Sir Geoffrey Kelsall, K.B.E.
- Peto, *Cdr.* Sir (Henry) Francis (Morton), Bt., R.N. (1855).
- Peto, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (James) Michael, Bt. (1927).
- Petrides, Sir Philip Bertie, Kt.
- Petrie, Sir Charles Alexander, Bt. (1918).
- Petrie, Sir David, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E.
- Petter, Sir Ernest W., Kt.
- Peyton, Sir Algernon, Bt. (1776).
- Phaltan, *Maj.* the Raja of, K.C.I.E.
- Phibbs, Sir Charles, Kt.
- Phillip, Sir (James) Randall, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.
- Phillips, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Grismond Picton, Kt., C.V.O.
- Phillips, Sir Richard Foley Foley-, Bt. (1887).
- Phillips, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Phillips, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Henry Clarmont, K.B.E., C.B.
- Phillips, Sir Herbert, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Phillips, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Leslie Gordon, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Phillips, Sir Robin Francis, Bt. (1912).
- Phillips, Sir Thomas Williams, G.B.E., K.C.B.
- Phillipson, Sir Sidney, Kt., C.M.G.
- Phin, Sir John, Kt.
- Pickering, Sir George Hunter, Kt.
- Pickford, Sir Anthony Frederick Ingham, Kt.
- Pickup, Sir Arthur, Kt.
- Pieris, Sir Paulus Edward, Kt., C.M.G.
- Piers, Sir Charles Robert Fitzmaurice, Bt. (1661).
- Pierssené, Sir Stephen Herbert, Kt., T.D.
- Pigot, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Robert, Bt., D.S.O., M.C. (1764).
- Pigott, *Maj.* Sir Berkeley, Bt. (1808).
- Pigott, Sir Stephen Joseph, Kt., D.Sc.
- Pilcher, *Hon.* Sir Gonne St. Clair, Kt., M.C.
- Pilditch, Sir Denys, Kt., C.I.E.
- Pilditch, Sir Philip John Frederick, Bt. (1929).
- Pile, *General* Sir Frederick Alfred, Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (1900).
- Pikington, Sir Thomas Henry Milborne - Swinerton-, Bt. (1635).
- Pikington, Sir William Henry, Kt.
- Pillai, Sir (Narayana) Raghavan, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
- Pim, Sir Alan William, K.C.I.E., K.B.E., C.S.I.
- Pim, *Capt.* Sir Richard Pike, Kt., V.R.D., R.N.V.R.
- Pinsent, Sir Roy, Bt. (1938)
- Pipon, *Vice-Adm.* Sir James M., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.
- Pirbhai, Sir Eboo, Kt., O.B.E.
- Pirie, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir George Clark, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., D.F.C.
- Placey, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Charles Thomas Mark, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Plant, *Prof.* Sir Arnold, Kt.
- Platt, Sir Frank, Kt.
- Platt, Sir Harry, Kt., M.D.
- Platt, Sir Thomas Comyn-, Kt.
- Platt, *General* Sir William, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Playfair, *Air Marshal* Sir Patrick Henry Lyon, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., M.C.
- Pleass, Sir Clement John, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Plowden, Sir Edwin Noel, K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Plowman, Sir Claude, Kt.
- Plummer, Sir Leslie Arthur, Kt., M.P.
- Poate, *Group-Capt.* Sir Hugh Raymond Guy, Kt., M.V.O.

- Poland, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Albert Lawrence, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
- Pole, Sir Felix John Clewett, Kt.
- Pole, Col. Sir John Gawen Carew, Bt., D.S.O. (1628).
- Pole, Sir Peter Van Notten-, Bt. (1791).
- Pollen, Sir John Launcelot Hungerford, Bt. (1795).
- Pollock, Sir George Seymour Montagu-, Bt. (1872).
- Pollock, Sir John, Bt. (1866).
- Pollock, Sir (John) Donald, Bt., O.B.E., M.D., LL.D. (1939).
- Pollock, Hon. Sir Ronald E., Kt.
- Polson, Hon. Sir William John, K.C.M.G.
- Ponnambala Tyaga Rajan, Sir, Kt.
- Ponsonby, Sir George Arthur, K.C.V.O.
- Poole, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Richard H. O. Lane-, K.B.E., C.B.
- Pooley, Sir Ernest Henry, Bt., K.C.V.O. (1953).
- Poore, Sir Herbert Edward, Bt. (1795).
- Popham, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir (Henry) Robert (Moore) Brooke-, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C.
- Porbandar, Lt.-Col. H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
- Porritt, Sir Arthur Espie, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Portal, *Admiral* Sir Reginald Henry, K.C.B., D.S.C.
- Portal, Sir Spencer John, Bt. (1901).
- Porter, Lt.-Col. Sir Andrew Marshall Horsburgh-, Bt., D.S.O. (1902).
- Porter, Sir George Swinburne, Bt. (1880).
- Pound, Sir Derek Allen, Bt. (1905).
- Powell, Maj. Sir Richard George Douglas, Bt., M.C. (1897).
- Power, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Arthur John, G.C.B., G.B.E., C.V.O.
- Power, Sir Ivan McLannahan Cecil, Bt. (1924).
- Powicke, Sir (Frederick) Maurice, Kt., D.Litt., LL.D.
- Powlett, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Peveril Barton Reibey Wallop William-, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Pownall, Lt.-Col. Sir Assheton, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.
- Pownall, Lt.-Gen. Sir Henry Royds, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Poynter, Sir Hugh Edward, Bt. (1902).
- Poynton, Sir (Arthur) Hilton, K.C.M.G.
- Poyser, Sir (Arthur Hampden) Ronald (Wastell), Kt., C.B.E.
- Pratt, Sir (Edward) Bernard, Kt.
- Pratt, Sir Henry Sheldon, Kt.
- Pratt, Sir John T., K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Premchand, Sir Kikabhai, Kt.
- Premph II., Otumfuo Sir Osei Agyeman, K.B.E.
- Prescott, Sir Charles William Beeston, Bt., O.B.E. (1794).
- Prescott, Sir Richard Stanley, Bt. (1938).
- Prestige, Maj. Sir John Theodore, Kt.
- Preston, Lt.-Col. Sir Edward Hulton, Bt., D.S.O., M.C. (1815).
- Preston, *Admiral* Sir Lionel George, K.C.B.
- Prevost, Capt. Sir George James Augustine, Bt. (1805).
- Preziosi, Sir Luigi, Kt., M.D.
- Price, Lt.-Col. Sir Charles James Napier Rugge-, Bt. (1804).
- Price, Sir (Charles) Roy, K.C.M.G.
- Price, Ma. Sir Charles William Mackay, Kt.
- Price, Sir Henry Philip, Bt. (1953).
- Price, Sir James F. G., K.B.E., C.B.
- Price, Sir Keith, Kt.
- Price, Maj. Sir Robert Henry Green-, Bt. (1874).
- Price, Sir Rose Francis, Bt. (1815).
- Prichard, Sir John, Kt., C.B.E.
- Prideaux, Sir (Joseph) Francis (Engledue), Kt., C.B.E.
- Pridham, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (Arthur) Francis, K.B.E., C.B.
- Pridie, Sir Eric Denholm, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.
- Priestley, Sir Gerald William, K.C.I.E.
- Priestley, Sir Raymond Edward, Kt., M.C.
- Primrose, Sir John Ure, Kt.
- Primrose, Sir William Louis, Bt. (1903).
- Pringle, Sir Norman Hamilton, Bt. (1883).
- Prior, Sir Charles Geoffrey, K.C.I.E.
- Prior, Sir Henry Carlos, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Pritchard, Hon. Sir Fred Eills, Kt., M.B.E.
- Pritchard, Sir Harry Goring, Kt.
- Pritchett, Sir Theodore Beal, Kt.
- Proby, Maj. Sir Richard George, Bt., M.C. (1952).
- Pryke, Sir (William Robert) Dudley, Bt. (1926).
- Pryor, Maj.-Gen. Sir Pomeroy Holland-, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.
- Pryse, Sir Pryse Loveden Saunders-, Bt. (1866).
- Puckle, Sir Frederick Hale, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Pugh, Sir Arthur, Kt., C.B.E.
- Pulicino, Sir Philip, Kt., LL.D.
- Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir, K.B.E., C.I.E.
- Puttick, Lt.-Gen. Sir Edward, K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Pye, Sir David Randall, Kt., C.B., S.C.D., F.R.S.
- Quilter, Sir (John) Raymond (Cuthbert), Bt. (1897).
- Quinan, General Sir Edward Pellew, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., D.S.O., O.B.E.
- Quist, Sir Emmanuel Charles, Kt., O.B.E.
- Radcliffe, Sir Clifford Walter, Kt., C.B.E.
- Radcliffe, Sir Everard Joseph, Bt., (1813).
- Radcliffe, Sir Frederick Morton, K.C.V.O.
- Radhakrishnan, Sir Sarvepalli, Kt.
- Rac, Sir James, K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Rac, Sir James Stanley, Kt.
- Raeburn, Sir Edward Alfred, Bt. (1923).
- Raffray, Sir Philippe, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C.
- Ragg, Sir Hugh Hall, Kt.
- Raghunandan Prashad Singh, Raja, Sir, Kt.
- Raghunath Purushottam Parani-pye, Sir, Kt.
- Rahimtoola, Sir Fazil Ibrahim, Kt., C.I.E.
- Raikes, Sir (Henry) Victor (Alpin MacKinnon), K.B.E., M.P.
- Railing, Sir Harry, Kt.
- Raisman, Sir (Abraham) Jeremy, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
- Rajagopalachari, Sir Shrinivas Prasonna, Kt.
- Rajapakse, Sir Lalita Abhaya, Kt., Q.C.
- Ralli, Sir Strati, Bt., M.C. (1912).
- Ram, Sir Shri, Kt.
- Ram Chandra Mardaraj Deo, Raja Bahadur, Sir, Kt.
- Raman, Sir (Chandrasekhara) Venkata, Kt., F.R.S.
- Ramaswami Aiyar, Sir Chetpat P. A., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
- Ramesam, Sir Vepa, Kt.
- Rampur, Maj.-Gen. H.H. the Nawab of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
- Ramsay, Sir Alexander, Kt., O.B.E.
- Ramsay, Sir Alexander Burnett, Bt. (1806).
- Ramsay, *Admiral* Hon. Sir Alexander R. M., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Ramsay, Sir (James) Douglas, Bt., M.V.O., T.D. (1866).
- Ramsay, Hon. Sir Patrick William Maule, K.C.M.G.
- Ramsden, Sir Geoffrey Charles Frescheville, Kt., C.I.E.
- Ramsden, Sir John Frecheville, Bt. (1889).
- Ramsey, *Admiral* Sir Charles Gordon, K.C.B.
- Rance, Maj.-Gen. Sir Hubert Elvin, G.C.M.G., G.B.E., C.B.
- Randall, Sir Alec Walter George, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Rankin, Sir Hugh (Charles Rhys), Bt. (1898).
- Rankin, Sir Robert, Bt. (1937).
- Rankine, Sir Richard Sims Donkin, K.C.M.G.
- Ransford, Col. Sir Alister John, Kt., C.I.E.
- Raper, Sir John Hugh Francis, Kt.
- Rapp, Sir Thomas Cecil, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.
- Rasch, Col. Sir (Frederic) Carne, Bt. (1903).
- Rashleigh, Sir Harry Evelyn Battie, Bt. (1831).
- Rattray, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Arthur Rullion, K.B.E., C.B., C.I.E.
- Rau, Sir Benegal Rama, Kt., C.I.E.

- Rau, Sir Narsing, Kt., C.I.E.
 Rawlings, *Admiral* Sir (Henry) Bernard (Hughes), G.B.E., K.C.B.
 Rawlinson, Sir (Alfred) Frederick, Bt. (1891).
 Raws, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (William), Lennon, Kt., C.B.E.
 Rawson, Sir Stanley Walter, Kt.
 Read, Sir Alfred Henry, Kt.
 Read, Sir Herbert, Kt., D.S.O., M.C.
 Reade, Sir John, Bt. (1661).
 Readhead, Sir James Templeman, Bt. (1922)
 Rebbeck, Sir Frederick Ernest, K.B.E.
 Reddie, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Murray, Kt., C.B.
 Redfern, Sir (Arthur) Shuldham, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
 Redman, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Harold, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Redmayne, Sir Richard Augustine Studdert, K.C.B.
 Redwood, Sir Thomas Boverton, Bt. (1911).
 Reece, Sir Gerald, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Reed, Sir (Albert) Ralph, Kt.
 Reed, Sir Arthur Conrad, Kt.
 Reed, Sir Carol, Kt.
 Reed, *Hon.* Sir Geoffrey Sandford, Kt.
 Reed, *Hon.* Sir John Ranken, Kt., C.B.E., V.D., Q.C.
 Reed, Sir John Seymour Blake-, Kt., O.B.E.
 Reed, Sir Stanley, K.B.E., LL.D.
 Rees, Sir Hugh Ellis-, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Rees, Sir (James) Frederick, Kt.
 Rees, Sir Richard L. E. M., Bt. (1919).
 Reid, Sir Charles Carlow, Kt.
 Reid, Sir Douglas Neilson, Bt. (1922).
 Reid, Sir Edward James, Bt., O.B.E. (1897).
 Reid, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir G. Ranald M., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Reid, Sir George T., K.B.E., C.B.
 Reid, Sir Robert Niel, K.C.S.I., K.C.L.E.
 Reilly, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Bernard Rawdon, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.
 Renals, Sir Herbert, Bt. (1895).
 Rendel, Sir George Wm., K.C.M.G.
 Rennie, Sir Gilbert (McCall), K.C.M.G., M.C.
 Renold, Sir Charles G., Kt.
 Renshaw, Sir (Charles) Stephen (Bine), Bt. (1903).
 Renwick, Sir Eustace Deuchar, Bt. (1921).
 Renwick, Sir Robert Burnham, Bt., K.B.E. (1927).
 Rey, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles Fernandez, Kt., C.M.G.
 Reyne, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Cecil Nugent, K.B.E.
 Reynolds, Sir Jeffery Fellows Crofts, Kt., C.I.E., M.C.
 Reynolds, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Francis Roskell, Bt., M.B.E. (1923).
 Reynolds, *Maj.* Sir Percival Reuben, K.B.E.
 Rhodes, Sir Edward, Kt.
 Rhodes, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Godfrey Dean, Kt., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Rhodes, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Phillips, Bt., D.S.O. (1919).
 Rhodes, *Col. Hon.* Sir (Robert) Heaton, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., V.D.
 Rhydderch, Sir William Edmund Hodges, K.B.E., C.B.
 Ricardo, Sir Harry Ralph, Kt., LL.D., F.R.S.
 Rich, Sir Almeric Frederic Conness, Bt. (1791).
 Rich, *Rt. Hon.* Sir George (Edward), K.C.M.G.
 Richards, Sir Edmund Charles, K.C.M.G.
 Richards, *Hon.* Sir Frederick William, Kt., LL.D.
 Richards, Sir Gordon, Kt.
 Richards, Sir Henry Maunsell, Kt., C.B.
 Richardson, *Air Marshal* Sir A. Victor J., K.B.E., C.B.
 Richardson, Sir Horace Frank, Kt.
 Richardson, Sir Ian Rory Hay Stewart-, Bt. (1930).
 Richardson, Sir (John) Henry (Swain), Kt.
 Richardson, Sir Leslie Lewis, Bt. (1924).
 Richardson, Sir Owen Willans, Kt., LL.D., F.R.S.
 Richardson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Philip Wigham, Bt., O.B.E., V.D. (1929).
 Richardson, Sir Ralph D., Kt.
 Richmond, Sir Bruce L., Kt.
 Richmond, Sir Frederick Henry, Bt. (1929).
 Richmond, Sir John Ritchie, K.B.E.
 Ricketts, Sir Robert C. G. St. Leger, Bt. (1828).
 Riddell, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Edward Pius Arthur, Kt., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Riddell, Sir John Charles Buchanan-, Bt. (1928).
 Rideal, Sir Eric Keightley, Kt., M.B.E., F.R.S., D.Sc.
 Ridley, Sir Sidney, Kt.
 Rieu, Sir (Jean) Louis, K.C.S.I.
 Rigby, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Hugh) John (Macbeth), Bt. (1920).
 Rigg, Sir Theodore, K.B.E.
 Riley, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Henry) Guy, K.B.E., C.B.
 Ripley, Sir Geoffrey Arnold, Bt. (1897).
 Ripley, Sir Henry William Alfred, Bt. (1880).
 Risley, Sir John Shuckburgh, K.C.M.G., C.B., Q.C.
 Ritchie, Sir Adam Beattie, Kt.
 Ritchie, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Archibald B., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
 Ritchie, Sir James Edward Thomson, Bt. (1918).
 Ritchie, Sir (John) Douglas, Kt., M.C.
 Ritchie, *Capt.* (S) Sir Lewis Anselm, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., R.N.
 Ritchie, *General* Sir Neil Methuen, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Ritchie, Sir Thomas Malcolm, Kt.
 Ritson, Sir Edward Herbert, K.B.E., C.B.
 Rivett, Sir (Albert) Cherbury David, K.C.M.G., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Road, Sir Alfred, Kt., C.B.E.
 Robb, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir James Milne, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.
 Roberts, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Alexander Fowler, K.B.E.
 Roberts, Sir Ernest Handforth Goodman, Kt., Q.C.
 Roberts, Sir Frank Kenyon, K.C.M.G.
 Roberts, *Col.* Sir George Fossett, Kt., C.B., O.B.E., T.D.
 Roberts, Sir Harold Charles West, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
 Roberts, Sir James Denby, Bt. (1909).
 Roberts, Sir (James) Reginald Howard, Kt., C.B.E.
 Roberts, Sir John, Kt.
 Roberts, Sir Leslie, Kt., C.B.E.
 Roberts, Sir Norman Stanley, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Roberts, *General* Sir Ouvry Lindfield, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., A.D.C.
 Roberts, Sir Richard Lloyd-, Kt., C.B.E.
 Roberts, Sir Samuel, Bt. (1919).
 Roberts, *Col.* Sir Thomas Langdon Howland, Bt. (1809).
 Roberts, Sir Walter St. Clair Howland, K.C.M.G., M.C.
 Roberts, Sir William, Kt., C.I.E.
 Robertshaw, Sir Charles, Kt.
 Robertson, *General* Sir Brian Hubert, Bt., G.C.B., G.B.E., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C. (1919).
 Robertson, Sir Carrick Hey, Kt.
 Robertson, Sir David, Kt., M.P.
 Robertson, *Prof.* Sir Dennis Holme, Kt., C.M.G., F.R.S.
 Robertson, Sir Frederick Wynne, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Robertson, Sir George Stuart, Kt., Q.C., F.S.A.
 Robertson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Horace Clement Hugh, K.B.E., D.S.O.
 Robertson, Sir James Wilson, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
 Robieson, Sir William Dunkeld, Kt., LL.D.
 Robins, Sir Reginald Edwin, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Robins, *Col.* Sir (Thomas) Ellis, Kt., D.S.O., E.D.
 Robinson, Sir Arnold P., Kt.
 Robinson, Sir Christopher Henry Lynch-, Bt. (1920).
 Robinson, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Cloudesley Varyl, K.C.B.
 Robinson, *Maj.* Sir Frederick Villiers Laud, Bt., M.C. (1860).
 Robinson, Sir Harold F. Cartmel-, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Robinson, Sir John Beverley, Bt. (1854).
 Robinson, Sir Joseph Benjamin, Bt. (1908).
 Robinson, Sir Robert, Kt., O.M., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Robinson, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
 Robinson, Sir William, Kt.
 Robinson, Sir William Henry, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.

- Roche, Sir Standish O'Grady, Bt., D.S.O. (1938).
- Rodrigo, Sir Senapathige Theobald Philip, Kt.
- Roe, Sir Elliott Verdon-, Kt., O.B.E.
- Roger, Sir Alexander, K.C.I.E.
- Rogers, Sir Arthur Stanley, Kt.
- Rogers, Maj.-Gen. Sir Leonard, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., F.R.S.
- Roll, Rev. Sir James William Cecil, Bt. (1921).
- Rolph, Sir Gordon Burns, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Romer, General Sir Cecil Francis, G.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Romer, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Robert Ritchie, O.B.E.
- Ronald, Sir Nigel Bruce, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Rook, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Alan Filmer, K.B.E., C.B.
- Rook, Sir William James, Kt.
- Roome, Maj.-Gen. Sir Horace Eckford, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
- Rootes, Sir Reginald C., Kt.
- Rootes, Sir William E., K.B.E.
- Roper, Sir Harold, Kt., C.B.E., M.C., M.P.
- Ropner, Sir (Emil Hugo Oscar) Robert, Bt. (1904).
- Ropner, Col. Sir Leonard, Bt., M.C., T.D. (1952).
- Ropner, Sir (William) Guy, Kt.
- Rose, Sir Alan Edward Percival, Kt., Q.C.
- Rose, Sir Charles Henry, Bt. (1909).
- Rose, Sir Francis Cyril, Bt. (1872).
- Rose, Vice-Adm. Sir (Frank) Forrester, K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Rose, Sir Hugh, Bt., T.D. (1935).
- Rose, Sir Philip (Humphrey Vivian), Bt. (1874).
- Rosenthal, Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
- Roseveare, Sir Martin Pearson, Kt.
- Roseway, Sir (George) David, K.B.E., C.B.
- Ross, Sir Frederick William Leith-, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
- Ross, Sir Henry James, Kt.
- Ross, Prof. Sir James Paterson, K.C.V.O.
- Ross, Sir James Stirling, K.B.E., C.B.
- Ross, Lt.-Col. Sir Ronald Deane, Bt., M.C. (1919)
- Ross, Sir (William) David, K.B.E., D.Litt.
- Rothenstein, Sir John Knewstub Maurice, Kt., C.B.E., Ph.D.
- Rous, Sir Stanley Ford, Kt., C.B.E.
- Rouse, Sir Alexander Macdonald, Kt., C.I.E.
- Rowan, Sir (Thomas) Leslie, K.C.B., C.V.O.
- Rowcroft, Maj.-Gen. Sir (Eric) Bertram, K.B.E., C.B.
- Rowell, Sir Andrew Herrick, Kt.
- Rowell, Sir (Herbert Babington) Robin, Kt., C.B.E., A.F.C.
- Rowell, Sir Reginald Kaye, Kt.
- Rowell, Lt.-Gen. Sir Sydney Fairbairn, K.B.E., C.B.
- Rowland, Sir Frederick, Bt. (1950).
- Rowland, Sir John Edward Maurice, Kt.
- Rowlands, Surg.-Rear-Adm. Sir (Richard) Alun, K.B.E., M.D.
- Rowlatt, Sir John, K.C.I.E., C.B., M.C.
- Rowley, Lt.-Col. Sir Charles Samuel, Bt., E.D. (1786).
- Rowley, Lt.-Col. Sir William, Joshua, Bt. (1836).
- Roxburgh, Hon. Sir Ronald Francis, Kt.
- Roy, Sir Asoka Kumar, Kt.
- Roy, Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh, K.C.I.E.
- Roy, Sir Satyendra Nath, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Royden, Sir Ernest Bland, Bt. (1905).
- Royds, Admiral Sir Percy Molyneux, Kt., C.B., C.M.G.
- Royle, Admiral Sir Guy Charles Cecil, K.C.B., C.M.G.
- Royle, Sir Lancelot Carrington, K.B.E.
- Rucker, Sir Arthur Nevil, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
- Rumbold, Sir (Horace) Anthony (Claude), Bt., C.M.G. (1779).
- Runganadhan, Sir Samuel Ebenezer, Kt.
- Rupendra Coomar Mitter, Sir, Kt.
- Russell, Col. Sir Alexander James Hutchison, Kt., C.B.E., M.D.
- Russell, Sir Alexander West, Kt.
- Russell, Maj.-Gen. Sir Andrew Hamilton, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
- Russell, Sir Arthur Edward Ian Montagu, Bt. (1812).
- Russell, Sir Charles Ian, Bt. (1916).
- Russell, Sir (Charles) Lennox (Somerville), Kt.
- Russell, Sir Claud Frederick William, K.C.M.G.
- Russell, Sir David, Kt., LL.D.
- Russell, Lt.-Gen. Sir Dudley, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Russell, Sir (Edward) John, Kt., O.B.E., F.R.S.
- Russell, Admiral Hon. Sir Guy Herbrand Edward, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Russell, Rear-Adm. (S.) Sir (Henshaw) Robert, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
- Russell, Sir Robert Edwin, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Russell, Sir (Thomas) Guthrie, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
- Russell, Sir Thomas Wentworth, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Rutherford, Sir John George, Kt.
- Rutherford, Sir Thomas George, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Ryan, Sir Derek Gerald, Bt., (1919).
- Rycroft, Sir Nelson Edward Oliver, Bt. (1784).
- Sa'adullah Maulvi Syed, Sir Muhammad, K.C.I.E.
- Sabnis, Rao Bahadur Sir Ragunath-rao Venkaji, Kt., C.I.E.
- Sachse, Sir Frederic Alexander, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Sadd, Sir Clarence Thomas Albert, Kt., C.B.E.
- Sailana, H.H. the Raja of, K.C.I.E.
- Saint, Sir (Sidney) John, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- St. Aubyn, Sir John Molesworth-, Bt. (1869).
- St. George, Sir Robert Alan, Bt. (1766).
- St. John, Lt.-Col. Sir (Henry) Beauchamp, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
- Saiyid Fazl Ali, Hon. Sir, Kt.
- Sallsbury, Sir Edward James, Kt., C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Salmond, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir John M., G.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
- Salt, Sir David Shirley, Bt. (1869).
- Salt, Sir Edward William, Kt.
- Salt, Lt.-Col. Sir Thomas Henry, Bt. (1809).
- Salter, Rt. Hon. Sir (James) Arthur, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.P.
- Samman, Sir Henry, Bt., M.C. (1921)
- Sams, Sir Hubert Arthur, Kt., C.I.E.
- Samuel, Sir Edward Louis, Bt. (1808).
- Samuelson, Sir Francis Henry Bernard, Bt. (1804).
- Sanders, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Penrose Martyn, K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Sanderson, Air Marshal Sir (Alfred) Clifford, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
- Sanderson, Sir Frank Bernard, Bt. (1920).
- Sanderson, Sir Harold Leslie, Kt., D.C.M.
- Sandford, Sir Polliott Herbert, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Sandford, Hon. Sir J. Wallace, Kt.
- Sanghi, Raja of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
- Sansom, Sir George Bailey, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
- Sarat Kumar Ghose, Hon. Sir, Kt.
- Sargent, Sir John Philip, Kt., C.I.E.
- Sargent, Sir Malcolm, Kt., Mus.D.
- Sargent, Sir Orme Garton, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
- Sarkar, Sir adu Nath, Kt., C.I.E.
- Sarma, Sir (Ramaswami) Srinivasa, Kt., C.I.E.
- Sassoon, Sir (Ellice) Victor, Bt., G.B.E. (1909).
- Sathe, Sir Jagannath Luxmon, Kt., C.I.E.
- Satow, Sir Harold Eustace, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Saundby, Air Marshal Sir Robert Henry Magnus Spencer, K.B.E., C.B., M.C., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Saunders, Sir Alan Arthur, Kt.
- Saunders, Sir Alexander Morris Carr-, Kt.
- Saunders, Sir Harold Leonard, Kt.
- Saunders, Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh William Lumsden, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., D.F.C., M.M.

- Savage, Sir Alfred William
Lungley, K.C.M.G.
- Savage, Sir E. Graham, Kt., C.B.
- Savage, Sir William George, Kt.
- Savice, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Stanley
George, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.,
E.D.
- Savory, Sir Douglas Lloyd, Kt.,
M.P.
- Savory, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Reginald A.,
K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Savory, Sir William Borradaile,
Bt. (1890).
- Sayad Muhammad Nawab Sir,
Kt.
- Sayers, Sir Frederick, Kt., C.I.E.
- Scarbrick, Sir Everard Talbot,
Bt. (1909).
- Schreiber, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edmond
Charles Acton, K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Schuster, Sir (Felix) Victor, Bt.,
(1906).
- Schuster, Sir George Ernest,
K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.
- Scobell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir S. John P.,
K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Scobie, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Ronald Mac-
kenzie, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Scoones, *General* Sir Geoffrey
Allen Percival, K.C.B., K.B.E.,
C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C.
- Scorgie, Sir Norman Gibb, Kt.,
C.V.O., C.B.E.
- Scott, Sir Angus Newton, Kt.
- Scott, Sir David John Montagu-
Douglas, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Scott, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Douglas
Winchester, Bt. (1913).
- Scott, Sir Edward Arthur Dol-
man, Bt. (1806).
- Scott, Hon. Sir Ernest Stowell,
K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
- Scott, Sir Giles Gilbert, Kt., O.M.,
R.A.
- Scott, Sir Harold Richard,
G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Scott, Sir (Henry) Harold,
K.C.M.G., M.D.
- Scott, *Brig.* Sir Henry (Lawrence),
Kt., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Scott, Sir Henry Milne, Kt., Q.C.
- Scott, Sir Oswald Arthur, K.C.M.G.
D.S.O.
- Scott, Sir Robert, Kt., C.M.G.
- Scott, Sir Robert Claude, Bt.
(1821).
- Scott, Sir (Robert) Russell, K.C.B.,
C.S.I., I.S.O.
- Scott, Sir Samuel Haslam, Bt.
(1909).
- Scott, Sir Walter, Bt. (1907).
- Scott, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Walter
Joseph Constable-Maxwell, Bt.
C.B., D.S.O. (1932).
- Scott, Sir William Dalglish, Kt.,
C.B.E.
- Scrivener, Sir Patrick Stratford,
K.C.M.G.
- Seaford, Sir Frederick Jacob, Kt.,
C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Seager, Sir (George) Leighton,
Bt., C.B.E. (1952).
- Seale, Sir John Carteret Hyde, Bt.
(1838).
- Sebright, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Giles
Edward, Bt. (1626).
- Seddon, Hon. Sir Harold, Kt.
- Seeds, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
- Seel, Sir George Frederick,
K.C.M.G.
- Selby, Sir Walford H. M.,
K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
- Self, Sir (Albert) Henry, K.C.B.,
K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
- Seligman, Sir Charles David, Kt.
- Sellers, Hon. Sir Frederic Aked,
Kt., M.C.
- Selley, Sir Harry Ralph, Kt.
- Sen, Sir Usha Nath, Kt., C.B.E.
- Seton, Sir Alexander Hay, Bt.
(1863).
- Seton, Sir Claud Ramsay Wilmot,
Kt., M.C.
- Seton, Sir John Hastings, Bt.
(1863).
- Seymour, Sir George Seymour,
Kt., O.B.E.
- Seymour, Sir Horace James,
G.C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Seymour, *Cdr.* Sir Michael
Culme, Bt., R.N. (1809).
- Shackleton, Sir Harry B., Kt.
- Shakerley, *Maj.* Sir Cyril Holland,
Bt. (1838).
- Shakespeare, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Geof-
frey Hithersay, Bt. (1942).
- Shanti Swarupa Bhatnagar, Sir,
Kt., O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Shantidas Askuran, Hon. Sir, Kt.
- Sharp, Sir Edward Harold
Wilfred, Bt. (1922).
- Sharp, Sir Henry, Kt., C.S.I.,
C.I.E.
- Sharp, Sir Milton Reginald, Bt.
(1920).
- Sharpe, Sir Reginald T., Kt., Q.C.
- Sharpe, Sir William Rutton
Searle, Kt.
- Shaw, Sir Archibald Douglas
MacInnes, Kt., D.S.O.
- Shaw, Sir (Archibald) Havergal
Downes, Kt., O.B.E.
- Shaw, Sir Evelyn Campbell,
K.C.V.O., LL.D.
- Shaw, Sir John Houldsworth, Kt.
- Shaw, *Cdr.* Sir John James
Kenward, Bt., R.N. (1665).
- Shaw, Sir John Valentine Wistar,
K.C.M.G.
- Shaw, Sir Robert de Vere, Bt.,
M.C. (1821).
- Shaw, Sir William Fletcher, Kt.,
M.D.
- Shawcross, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Hartley
William, Kt., Q.C., M.P.
- Shea, *General* Sir John S. M.,
G.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Shedden, Sir Frederick Geoffrey,
K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Sheepshanks, Sir Thomas Her-
bert, K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Sheffield, Sir Robert Arthur, Bt.
(1755).
- Sheldon, Sir Mark, K.B.E.
- Shelley, Sir James, K.B.E.
- Shelley, *Brig.* Sir John Frederick,
Bt. (1611).
- Shelley, Sir Percy Bysshe, Bt.
(1806).
- Shennan, Sir Alfred Ernest, Kt.
- Shenton, Sir William Edward
Leonard, Kt.
- Shepherd, Sir (Edward Henry)
Gerald, K.C.M.G.
- Shepherd, Sir Francis Michie,
K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Sheppard, Sir John Tresidder, Kt.
M.B.E.
- Sher Mohammad Khan, *Capt.*
Raja Sir, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E.
- Sheridan, Sir Joseph, Kt.
- Sherwill, Sir Ambrose James, Kt.,
C.B.E., M.C.
- Shiffner, Sir Henry David, Bt.
(1818).
- Shiner, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Herbert, Kt.,
D.S.O., M.C.
- Shipway, Sir Francis Edward
Shipway, K.C.V.O., M.D.
- Shires, Sir Frank, Kt.
- Shone, Sir Terence Allen, K.C.M.G.
- Shoobert, Sir (Wilfred) Harold,
Kt., C.I.E., E.D.
- Shoobridge, Hon. Sir Rupert
Oakley, Kt.
- Shou-Son Chow, Sir, Kt.
- Shuckburgh, Sir Charles Gerald
Stewkley, Bt. (1660).
- Sidappa Totappa Kambli, *Diwan*
Bahadur Sir, Kt.
- Sikim, H.H. the Maharaja of,
K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
- Sillitoe, Sir Percy Joseph, K.B.E.
- Sim, Sir Wilfrid Joseph, K.B.E.,
Q.C.
- Simeon, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Charles
Edward Barrington, K.B.E., C.B.
- Simeon, Sir John Walter Barring-
ton, Bt. (1815).
- Simmonds, Sir Oliver Edwin, Kt.
- Simmons, Sir Frederick James Kt.
- Simner, *Col.* Sir Percy R. O. A.,
K.C.B., D.S.O., T.D.
- Simon, Sir Leon, Kt., C.B.
- Simonsen, Sir John Lionel, Kt.,
F.R.S.
- Simpson, Sir Basil Robert James,
Bt. (1935).
- Simpson, *General* Sir Frank E. W.
G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C. Gen.
- Simpson, Sir George Clarke,
K.C.B., C.B.E., F.R.S.
- Simpson, Sir James Dyer, Kt.
- Simpson, Sir James Fletcher, Kt.
- Simpson, Sir John Hope, K.B.E.,
C.I.E.
- Simpson, Sir Maurice George,
Kt., C.S.I.
- Sims, Sir Arthur, Kt.
- Simson, *Capt.* Sir Donald Petrie,
K.B.E.
- Sinclair, Sir Colin Archibald,
K.B.E.
- Sinclair, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Alex-
ander, K.C.M.G., C.B., O.B.E.
- Sinclair, Sir John Rollo Norman
Blair, Bt. (1704).
- Sinclair, Sir Robert John, K.C.B.,
K.B.E.
- Sinderson, Sir Harry Chapman,
K.B.E., C.M.G., M.V.O., M.D.
- Singhania, Sir Padampat, Kt.
- Singleton, *Rt. Hon.* Sir John
Edward, Kt.
- Sirmur, *Lt.-Col.* H. H. the
Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
- Sitama, H.H. the Raja of, K.C.I.E.
- Sita Ram, *Rai Bahadur* Sir, Kt.
- Sitwell, *Capt.* Sir (Francis) Osbert
(Sacheverell), Bt. (1808).
- Sitwell, Sir Sidney A. H., Kt.

- Skelton, *Eng. Vice-Adm.* Sir Reginald William, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Skiffington, Sir Donald MacLean, Kt., C.B.E.
 Skinner, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Percy) Cyril (Burrell), K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Skinner, Sir (Thomas) Hewitt, Bt. (1912).
 Skipwith, Sir Patrick Alexander D'Estoteville, Bt. (1622).
 Skrine, Sir Clarmont Percival, Kt., O.B.E.
 Slade, Sir Alfred Fotheringham, Bt. (1831).
 Slade, *Hon.* Sir Gerald Osborne, Kt.
 Slater, Sir William Kershaw, K.B.E., D.Sc.
 Slatter, *Air Marshal* Sir Leonard H., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C., D.F.C.
 Slayter, *Vice-Adm.* Sir William Rudolph, K.C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
 Sleeman, *Col.* Sir James L., Kt., C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.V.O., T.D.
 Sleight, Sir John Frederick, Bt. (1920).
 Slessor, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Henry, Kt.
 Slessor, *Marshal of the Royal Air Force* Sir John Cotesworth, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Slim, *Field Marshal* Sir William Joseph, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Sloan, Sir Tennant, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Smart, *Cmdr.* Sir Morton, G.C.V.O. D.S.O., M.D., R.N.V.R.
 Smart, Sir Walter Alexander, K.C.M.G.
 Smiley, Sir Hugh Houston, Bt. (1903).
 Smith, Sir Alan Rae, K.B.E.
 Smith, Sir Allan Chalmers, Kt., M.C.
 Smith, Sir (Alexander) Rowland, Kt.
 Smith, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Arthur Francis, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Smith, *Admiral* Sir Aubrey Clare Hugh, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B.
 Smith, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Ben, K.B.E.
 Smith, Sir Bracewell, Bt., K.C.V.O. (1947).
 Smith, Sir Bryan Evers Sharwood, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Smith, Sir Cecil Furness, Kt., Q.C.
 Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cecil Miller, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Smith, Sir (Charles) Robert, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Smith, Sir Clifford Edward Heathcote, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Drummond Cospatrick Hamilton-Spencer, Bt., O.B.E. (1804).
 Smith, Sir Eric Conran Conran, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Smith, Sir Ernest Woodhouse, Kt., C.B.E., D.Sc.
 Smith, Sir Frank Edward, G.C.B., G.B.E., F.R.S.
 Smith, Sir Frank Edwin Newson, Bt. (1944).
 Smith, Sir (Frank) Ewart, Kt.
 Smith, *Col.* Sir Gilbertson, Kt., T.D.
 Smith, *Col.* Sir Harold Charles, K.B.E.
 Smith, Sir (Harold) Gengoult, Kt., V.D.
 Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harry R.W. Marriott, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Smith, *Col.* Sir Henry Abel, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Smith, Sir Henry Wilson, K.C.B., K.B.E.
 Smith, Sir Herbert, Bt. (1920).
 Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hugh Bateman Protheroe, Kt., O.B.E.
 Smith, Sir John Alfred Lucle, Kt., O.B.E., V.D.
 Smith, Sir John James, Kt.
 Smith, Sir Jonah Walker, Kt.
 Smith, Sir Keith Macpherson, K.B.E.
 Smith, Sir Laurence Barton Graffey, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
 Smith, Sir Lindsey, Kt.
 Smith, Sir Norman Percival Arthur, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
 Smith, *Col. Rt. Hon.* Sir Reginald Hugh Dorman, G.B.E.
 Smith, Sir Richard Rathborne Vassar, Bt. (1917).
 Smith, Sir Robert Workman, Bt. (1945).
 Smith, *Prof.* Sir Sydney Alfred, Kt., C.B.E., M.D.
 Smith, Sir Thomas, Kt., V.D.
 Smith, Sir Thomas Dalrymple Straker, Kt.
 Smith, *Maj.* Sir Thomas (Gabriel Lumley) Lumley, Kt., D.S.O.
 Smith, Sir (Thomas) Rudolph Hampden, Bt., C.B.E. (1897).
 Smith, Sir William George Verdon, Kt., C.B.E.
 Smith, Sir William Prince, Bt., O.B.E., M.C. (1911).
 Smith, Sir William Reardon Reardon, Bt. (1920).
 Smith, Sir (William) Reginald Verdon, Kt.
 Smith, *Capt.* Sir (William Robert) Dermot J. Cusack, Bt. (1799).
 Smith, Sir William Sydney Winwood, Bt. (1809).
 Smith, Sir William Wright, Kt., F.R.S.
 Smithers, Sir Waldron, Kt., M.P.
 Smout, Sir Arthur J. G., Kt.
 Smyth, *Capt.* Sir Philip Weyland Bowyer, Bt., R.N. (1661).
 Smyth, Sir Samuel Andrew, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Snagge, *His Hon.* Sir (Thomas) Mordaunt, Kt.
 Snedden, Sir Richard, Kt., C.B.E.
 Snow, Sir Gordon Keith, Kt.
 Snow, Sir Sydney, K.B.E.
 Soame, Sir Charles B. Buckworth-Herne, Bt. (1697).
 Sobha Singh, *Hon. Sardar Bahadur* Sir Sardar, Kt., O.B.E.
 Sokhey, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Sahib Singh, Kt., M.D.
 Solomon, *Hon.* Sir (Aubrey) Kenneth, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C.
 Somervell, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Donald Bradley, Kt., O.B.E.
 Sonti Venkata Ramamurty, Sir, K.C.I.E.
 Sopwith, Sir Thomas Octave Murdoch, Kt., C.B.E.
 Sorley, *Air Marshal* Sir Ralph Squire, K.C.B., O.B.E., D.S.C., D.F.C.
 Soskice, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Frank, Kt., Q.C., M.P.
 Souchoin, Sir (Hippolyte) Louis (Wiehe du Coudray), Kt., C.B.E.
 Soulsby, Sir Llewellyn T. G., Kt.
 Souter, Sir Charles Alexander, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Souter, Sir Edward Matheson, Kt., C.I.E.
 Souter, Sir William Alfred, Kt.
 Southby, *Cdr.* Sir Archibald Richard James, Bt., R.N. (1937).
 Southorn, Sir (Wilfrid) Thomas, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
 Southwell, Sir Richard Vynne, Kt., F.R.S.
 Souttar, Sir Henry Sessions, Kt., C.B.E.
 Sparks, Sir Ashley, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
 Spearman, Sir Alexander Young, Bt. (1840).
 Spears, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward (Louis), Bt., K.B.E., C.B., M.C. (1953).
 Speed, Sir Eric Bourne Bentinck, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
 Speelman, *Jonkheer* Sir Cornelis Jacob, Bt. (1686).
 Spence, *Maj.* Sir Basil Hamilton-Hebden Neven, Kt.
 Spence, Sir George Hemming, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Spence, *Prof.* Sir James Calvert, Kt., M.C., M.D.
 Spence, Sir Reginald, Kt.
 Spencer, Sir Thomas George, Kt.
 Spender, *Hon.* Sir Percy Claude, K.B.E., Q.C.
 Spender, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wilfrid Bliss, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Spens, Sir Will, Kt., C.B.E.
 Spens, *Rt. Hon.* Sir (William) Patrick, K.B.E., Q.C., M.P.
 Sperling, Sir Rowland Arthur Charles, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Spicer, Sir (Albert) Dykes, Bt. (1906).
 Spickernell, *Capt.* (S.) Sir Frank Todd, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., R.N.
 Spinks, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charlot Watson, K.B.E., D.S.O.
 Sprawson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cuthbert Allan, Kt., C.I.E., M.D.
 Spriggs, Sir Frank Spencer, K.B.E.
 Spurling, Sir Stanley, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E., V.D.
 Squire, Sir Giles Frederick, K.B.E., C.I.E.
 Squire, Sir John Collings, Kt.
 Sriniyasa Varadachariar, Sir, Kt., Srivastava, Sir Jwala Prasad, K.C.S.I., K.B.E.
 Stable, *Hon.* Sir Wintringham, Norton, Kt., M.C.
 Stainton, Sir John Armitage, K.C.B., K.B.E., Q.C.
 Stamer, Sir (Lovelace) Anthony, Bt. (1809).
 Stanham, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald George, K.C.B.

- Stanier, *Brig.* Sir Alexander Beville Gibbons, Bt., D.S.O., M.C. (1917).
- Stanier, Sir William Arthur, Kt., F.R.S.
- Stanley, Sir Herbert James, G.C.M.G.
- Stapledon, Sir (Reginald) George, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
- Staples, Sir Robert George Alexander, Bt. (18628).
- Stapleton, Sir Miles Talbot, Bt. (1679).
- Starke, *Hon.* Sir Hayden Erskine, K.C.M.G.
- Starkey, *Lt.-Col.* Sir William Randle, Bt. (1535).
- Stead, Sir Charles, Kt., C.B.E., M.V.O.
- Steel, Sir Christopher Eden, K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
- Steel, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir John Miles, G.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Steel, *Maj.* Sir Samuel Strang, Bt., T.D. (1938).
- Steele, *Air-Marshal* Sir Charles Ronald, K.C.B., D.F.C.
- Steele, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Clive Selwyn, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Steele, Sir Henry, Kt.
- Steele, *General* Sir James Stuart, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Steele, Sir Ernest Augustus Lee, Kt.
- Stenton, Sir Frank Merry, Kt., LL.D., D.Litt., F.B.A.
- Stephen, Sir Alexander Murray, Kt., M.C.
- Stephen, Sir James Alexander, Bt. (1891).
- Stephens, *General* Sir Reginald Byng, K.C.B., C.M.G.
- Stephenson, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Gilbert Owen, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
- Stephenson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Henry) Francis (Blake), Bt., O.B.E., T.D. (1936).
- Stephenson, Sir John Walker, Kt., C.B.E.
- Stephenson, Sir William Samuel, Kt., M.C., D.F.C.
- Sterling, Sir Louis Saul, Kt.
- Stern, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Albert, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Serry, Sir Wasey, Kt., C.B.E.
- Stevens, *Air Marshal* Sir Alick Charles, K.B.E., C.B.
- Stevens, *Hon.* Sir Bertram Sydney Barnsdale, K.C.M.G.
- Stevens, Sir Harold Samuel Eaton, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.C.
- Stevenson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward Daymonde, K.C.V.O., M.C.
- Stevenson, Sir Hubert Craddock, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
- Stevenson, Sir Ralph (Clarmont) Skrine, G.C.M.G.
- Steward, Sir Henry (Allan Holden), Kt., T.D.
- Stewart, Sir Alexander Anderson, Kt.
- Stewart, Sir Bruce Fraser, Bt. (1920).
- Stewart, *Hon.* Sir Frederick Harold, Kt.
- Stewart, Sir Herbert Ray, Kt., C.I.E.
- Stewart, Sir Hugh Charlie Godfray, Bt. (1803).
- Stewart, Sir James Watson, Bt. (1920).
- Stewart, Sir Jocelyn Harry, Bt. (18623).
- Stewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (John Henry) Keith, K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Stewart, Sir Kenneth Dugald, G.B.E.
- Stewart, Sir Ronald Compton, Bt. (1937).
- Stewart, Sir (Samuel) Findlater, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Stewart, Sir Thomas Alexander, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
- Stewart, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Walter) Guy Shaw, Bt., M.C. (1867).
- †Stirling, Sir Robert Wilson, Bt. (1866).
- Stockenström, Sir Anders Johan Booyen, Bt. (1840).
- Stocks, Sir (Andrew) Denys, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
- Stockwell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hugh Charles, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Stone, Sir Gilbert, Kt.
- Stone, Sir (John) Leonard, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.
- Stoneham, Sir Ralph Thompson, K.B.E.
- †Stonhouse, Sir Arthur Allan, Bt. (1828).
- Stooke, Sir George Beresford, K.C.M.G.
- Stopford, Sir John Sebastian Bach, Kt., M.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.
- Stopford, *General* Sir Montagu George North, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Storey, Sir John Stanley, Kt.
- Storror, Sir John, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Storrs, Sir Ronald, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Stott, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arnold Walmsley, K.B.E.
- Stott, Sir George Edward, Bt. (1920).
- Stow, Sir Elliot Philipson Philipson, Bt. (1907).
- Tracey, Sir Michael George Motley, Bt. (1818).
- Strachan, Sir Andrew Henry, Kt., C.B.E.
- Strang, Sir William, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.B.E.
- Strangman, Sir Thomas Joseph, Kt., Q.C.
- Straithlie, Sir (David) Norman, K.C.I.E.
- Streat, Sir (Edward) Raymond, Kt., C.B.E.
- Streatfield, *Hon.* Sir Geoffrey Hugh Benbow, Kt., M.C.
- Strettell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Chauncey Batho) Dashwood, K.C.I.E., C.B.
- Strickland, *Rear-Adm.* (S.) Sir Arthur Foster, K.C.B., O.B.E.
- Strohmenger, Sir Ernest John, G.B.E., C.B.
- Strong, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Kenneth William Dobson, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
- Stronge, *Capt. Rt. Hon.* Sir (Charles) Norman (Lockhart), Bt., M.C. (1803).
- Stronge, Sir Herbert Cecil, Kt., Q.C.
- Strutt, Sir (Henry) Austin, K.C.V.O., C.B.
- Stuart, Campbell, Sir G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
- †Stuart, Sir Houlton John, Bt. (1660).
- Stuart, *General* Sir John Theodosius Burnett, G.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Stucley, Sir Hugh Nicholas Granville, Bt. (1859).
- Studd, Sir Eric, Bt., O.B.E. (1929).
- Studdy, Sir Henry, Kt., C.B.E.
- Sturdee, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Lionel Arthur Doveton, Bt., C.B.E. (1916).
- Sturdee, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Vernon Ashton Hobart, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Sturges, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Robert Grice, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., R.M.
- Style, Sir William Montague, Bt.* (1627).
- Subbarayalu Kumaraswami Avaragal Reddiyar, Sir, Kt.
- Sueter, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Murray (Fraser), Kt., C.B.
- Sugden, Sir Bernard, Kt.
- Sugden, Sir Wilfrid Hart, Kt.
- Sukuna, *Maj. Ratu* Sir Joseva Lalabalavu Vanaaliali, K.B.E.
- Suleman Cassum Mitha, *Hon. Sardar Sahib* Sir, Kt., C.I.E.
- Sullivan, *Rev.* Sir Frederick, Bt. (1804).
- Summers, Sir Geoffrey, Bt., C.B.E. (1952).
- Surridge, Sir (Ernest) Rex (Edward), Kt., C.M.G.
- Sutcliffe, Sir Harold, Kt., M.P.
- Sutherland, Sir Benjamin Ivan, Bt. (1921).
- Suttie, Sir George Philip Grant, Bt. (18702).
- Sutton, Sir Robert Lexington, Bt. (1772).
- Sutton, Sir Stafford William Powell Foster, Kt., G.M.G., O.B.E., Q.C.
- Swan, Sir Kenneth Raydon, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.
- Swann, Sir (Charles) Duncan, Bt. (1906).
- Swat, The Wall of, K.B.E.
- Swayne, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John George Des Réaux, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Swinburne, Sir James, Bt., F.R.S. (1660).
- Syers, Sir Cecil George Lewis, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Syftret, *Admiral* Sir (Edward) Neville, G.C.B., K.B.E.
- Sykes, Sir (Benjamin) Hugh, Bt. (1921).
- Sykes, *Rev.* Sir Frederic John, Bt. (1781).
- Sykes, *Maj.-Gen. Rt. Hon.* Sir Frederick H., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G.
- Sykes, Sir (Mark Tatton) Richard Bt. (1783).
- Sylvester, Sir (Arthur) Edgar, K.B.E.

- Symes, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (George) Stewart, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Symonds, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Charles Putnam, K.B.E., C.B.
 Sygne, Sir Robert Carson, Bt. (1807).
 Tait, Sir John, Kt.
 Tait, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Victor Hubert, K.B.E., C.B.
 Talbot, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Cecil Ponsonby, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
 Tallents, Sir Stephen (George), K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
 Tancred, Sir Henry Lawson-, Bt. (1662).
 Tangye, *Capt.* Sir Basil Richard Gilzean, Bt. (1912).
 Tansley, Sir Arthur George, Kt., F.R.S.
 Tansley, Sir Eric Crawford, Kt., C.M.G.
 Tarbat, Sir John Allan, Kt.
 Targett, Sir Robert William, Kt., C.I.E.
 Tarn, Sir William Woodthorpe, Kt., Litt.D.
 Tasker, *Maj.* Sir Robert Inigo, Kt., T.D.
 Tasker, Sir Theodore James, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
 Tate, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry, Bt. (1898).
 Taunton, Sir Ivon Hope, K.C.I.E.
 Tayler, *Admiral* Sir Richard Victor Symonds-, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
 Taylor, Sir (Eric) Stuart, Bt., O.B.E., M.D. (1917).
 Taylor, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Ernest Augustus, Kt., C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Taylor, Sir Francis Edward Worsley-, Bt. (1917).
 Taylor, *Prof.* Sir Geoffrey Ingram, Kt., F.R.S.
 Taylor, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (George) Brian (Ogilvie), K.B.E., C.B.
 Taylor, *Surg.-Rear-Adm.* Sir Gordon Gordon-, K.B.E., C.B.
 Taylor, *Prof.* Sir Hugh Stott, K.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Taylor, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John, Kt., C.I.E., D.S.O., M.D.
 Taylor, Sir John, Kt.
 Taylor, Sir Joshua Ross-, Kt.
 Taylor, Sir Lionel Goodenough, Kt.
 Taylor, *General* Sir Maurice Grove, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Taylor, Sir Thomas Weston Johns, Kt., C.B.E., D.Sc.
 Taylor, Sir William Ling, Kt., C.B.E.
 Teale, Sir Edmund Oswald, Kt., D.Sc.
 Teale, Sir Francis Hugo, K.C.V.O., M.D.
 Teasdale, Sir John Smith, Kt., C.B.E.
 Tehri (Garhwal), *Lt.-Col.* H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
 Tek Chand, Sir, Kt.
 Tempny, Sir Harold Augustin, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.Sc.
 Temple, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Richard Durand, Bt., D.S.O. (1876).
 Templer, *General* Sir Gerald Walter Robert G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., A.D.C. (Gen.).
 Tennant, *Admiral* Sir William George, K.C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O.
 Tennant, Sir William Robert, Kt., C.I.E.
 Tennyson, Sir Charles Bruce Locker, Kt., C.M.G.
 Terry, Sir Francis William, Kt.
 Terry, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry Bouhier Imbert-, Bt., D.S.O., M.C. (1917).
 Tew, Sir Mervyn Lawrence, Kt.
 Tewson, Sir (Harold) Vincent, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
 Thatcher, Sir Reginald Sparshatt, Kt., O.B.E., M.C., Mus.Doc.
 Thesiger, *Admiral* Sir Bertram Sackville, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
 Thirkill, Sir Henry, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
 Thomas, Sir (Arwyn) Lynn Ungood-, Kt., Q.C., M.P.
 Thomas, Sir Ben Bowen, Kt.
 Thomas, Sir Clement Price-, K.C.V.O.
 Thomas, Sir George Alan, Bt. (1766).
 Thomas, Sir George Hector, Kt.
 Thomas, Sir Godfrey J. V., Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.S.I. (1694).
 Thomas, *General* Sir G. Ivor, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Thomas, Sir Ivor Broadbent, Kt.
 Thomas, Sir Percy Edward, Kt., O.B.E., LL.D.
 Thomas, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Reginald Aneurin, Kt., C.B.E.
 Thomas, Sir Roger, Kt., C.I.E.
 Thomas, Sir (Thomas) Shenton (Whitelegge), G.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Thomas, Sir (William) Beach, K.B.E.
 Thomas, Sir (William) Eustace (Rhyddiad), Bt., M.B.E. (1918).
 Thomas, Sir William James Cooper, Bt. (1919).
 Thomas, Sir (William) Miles (Webster), Kt., D.F.C.
 Thompson, *Capt.* Sir Algar de Clifford Charles Meysey-, Bt. (1874).
 Thompson, Sir Geoffrey Harington, K.C.M.G.
 Thompson, Sir (Joseph) Herbert, Kt., C.I.E.
 Thompson, Sir (Louis) Lionel (Harry), Kt., C.B.E.
 Thompson, Sir Matthew William, Bt. (1890).
 Thompson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas Raikes Lovett, Bt., M.C. (1806).
 Thompson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Treffry Owen, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.B.E.
 Thompson, Sir Eric Westbury, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.
 Thomson, Sir (Arthur) Landsborough, Kt., C.B., O.B.E., D.Sc.
 Thomson, Sir George Paget, Kt., F.R.S.
 Thomson, Sir Godfrey Hilton, Kt.
 Thomson, Sir Ivo Wilfrid Home, Bt. (1925).
 Thomson, Sir (James) Douglas (Wishart), Bt. (1929).
 Thomson, Sir John Mackay, Kt., C.B.
 Thomson, Sir Ronald (Jordan), Kt.
 Thomson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Montgomerie, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.C.
 Thorne, *General* Sir (Augustus Francis) Andrew (Nicol), K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Thorne, Sir John A., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Thornely, Sir Arnold, Kt.
 Thornton, Sir Hugh Cholmondeley, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Thornycroft, Sir John E., K.B.E.
 Thorold, Sir James (Ernest), Bt., (1642).
 Thorpe, Sir Fred Garner, Kt.
 Threlford, Sir (William) Lacon, Kt., M.B.E., R.D.
 Throckmorton, Sir Robert George Maxwell, Bt. (1642).
 Thumboo Chetty, Sir Bernard, Kt., O.B.E.
 Thwin, Sir U, Kt.
 Tibbits, Sir Cliff, Kt.
 Tichborne, Sir Anthony Joseph Henry Doughty-, Bt., (1621).
 Tickell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Eustace Francis, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Tidy, Sir Henry Letheby, K.B.E., M.D.
 Tillyard, Sir Frank, Kt., C.B.E.
 Tizard, Sir Henry Thomas, G.C.B., A.F.C., F.R.S.
 Tod, Sir Alan Cecil, Kt., T.D.
 Todd, Sir Geoffrey Sydney, K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
 Todd, Sir Herbert J., Kt., C.I.E.
 Tolerton, Sir Robert Hill, Kt., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Tollemache, Sir (Cecil) Lyonel (Newcomen), Bt. (1793).
 Tomlinson, Sir George (John Frederick), K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Tomlinson, Sir Thomas S., Kt.
 Tooth, Sir Hugh V. H. D. Lucas-, Bt., M.P. (1920).
 Tottenham, *Admiral* Sir Francis Loftus, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Tottenham, Sir (George) Richard (Frederick), Kt., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Totterdell, Sir Joseph, Kt.
 Touche, Sir Gordon Cosmo, Kt., M.P.
 Touche, Sir Norman George, Bt. (1920).
 Tower, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Francis Thomas Butler, K.B.E., C.B.
 Town, Sir (Hugh) Stuart, Kt.
 Townend, Sir Harry D., Kt.
 Townsend, Sir John Sealy Edward, Kt., F.R.S.
 Tozer, *Maj.* Sir James Clifford, Kt.
 Travancore, *Maj.-Gen.* H.H. the Maharajah of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
 Travis, *Comdr.* (S.), Sir Edward Wilfrid Harry, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., R.N.
 Tredgold, *Hon.* Sir Robert Clarkson, Kt., C.M.G., Q.C.
 Treherne, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis Harper, K.C.M.G.
 Trelawny, Sir John William Robin Maurice Salusbury-, Bt. (1628).

- Tremayne, *Air Marshal* Sir John Tremayne, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Trench, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Richard Henry Chenevix-, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Trevelyan, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Charles Phillips, Bt. (1874).
- Trevelyan, Sir Willoughby John, Bt. (1862).
- Trevor, Sir Cecil Russell, Kt., C.I.E.
- Trevor, Sir (Charles) Gerald, Kt., C.I.E.
- Tribe, Sir Frank Newton, K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Trimingham, Sir Eldon Harvey, Kt., C.B.E.
- Trimmer, Sir George (William Arthur), Kt.
- Tripp, Sir (Herbert) Alker, Kt., C.B.E.
- Tritton, *Maj.* Sir Geoffrey Ernest, Bt., M.B.E. (1905).
- Troilope, Sir Frederic Farrand, Bt. (1862).
- Trott, *Hon.* Sir William James Howard, Kt., C.B.E.
- Troubridge, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Thomas) St. Vincent (Wallace), Bt., M.B.E. (1799).
- Troup, *Vice-Adm.* Sir James Andrew Gardiner, K.B.E., C.B.
- Troutbeck, Sir John Monro, K.C.M.G.
- Troyte, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Gilbert John Acland-, Kt., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Trueman, Sir Arthur Elijah, K.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Truscott, Sir Denis Henry, Kt., T.D.
- Truscott, Sir Eric Homewood Stanham, Bt. (1909).
- Trusted, Sir Harry Herbert, Kt., Q.C.
- Tuck, *Maj.* Sir (William) Reginald, Bt. (1910).
- Tudor, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Henry) Hugh, K.C.B., C.M.G.
- Tuff, *Maj.* Sir Charles, Kt.
- Tulte, Sir Brain Hugh Morgan, Bt. (1862).
- Tuker, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Francis Ivan Simms, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
- Tupper, Sir Charles Stewart, Bt., Q.C. (1888).
- Turing, Sir Robert Andrew Henry, Bt. (1868).
- Turnbull, Sir Alfred Clarke, K.B.E.
- Turnbull, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hugh Stephenson, K.C.V.O., K.B.E.
- Turner, *Eng. Vice-Adm.* Sir Frederick Richard Gordon, K.C.B., O.B.E.
- Turner, Sir George Wilfred, K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Turner, Sir Henry Ernest, Kt., C.B.E.
- Turner, Sir Henry Samuel Edwin, Kt.
- Turner, Sir James, Kt.
- Turner, *Col.* Sir John Fisher, Kt., C.B., D.S.O.
- Turner, *Prof.* Sir Ralph Lilley, Kt., M.C., F.B.A.
- Turner, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richard Ernest William, *VC*, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. V.D.
- Turner, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Robert Ross, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Turner, Sir (Ronald) Mark (Cunliffe), Kt.
- Turner, Sir Samuel, Kt.
- Turner, Sir Sidney, Kt., C.B.E.
- Turner, Sir Victor (Alfred Charles), Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., M.B.E.
- Turner, Sir Walford Hollier, Kt.
- Twining, Sir Edward Francis, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.
- Twiss, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William Louis Oberkirch, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
- Twyford, Sir Harry Edward Augustus, K.B.E.
- Twynam, Sir Henry Joseph, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Twysden, *Lt.-Cmdr.* Sir William Adam Duncan, Bt., R.N. (1811).
- Tyler, Sir Henry Hewey Francis Macdonald-, Kt., C.I.E.
- Tymms, Sir Frederick, K.C.I.E., M.C.
- Tyrrell, Sir Francis Graeme, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Tyrrell, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir William, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Tyrwhitt, *Capt.* Sir St. John Reginald, Bt., D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N. (1919).
- Tyson, Sir John (Dawson), K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E.
- Tytle, *Lt.-Col.* Sir William Kerr Fraser-, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.
- Udaipur, H.H. the Maharana of, G.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
- Unwin, Sir Stanley, Kt., LL.D.
- Upcher, Sir Henry Edward Sparke, Kt.
- Upcott, Sir Gilbert Charles, K.C.B.
- Upjohn, *Hon.* Sir Gerald Ritchie, Kt., C.B.E.
- Urquhart, Sir Robert William, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Usher, Sir George Clemens, Kt.
- Usher, Sir Robert Stuart, Bt. (1899).
- Usman, *Hon. Khan Bahadur* Sir Mahomed, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
- Vaisey, *Hon.* Sir Harry Bevir, Kt.
- Vandepeer, Sir Donald (Edward), K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Vanderpant, Sir Harry Sheil Elster, Kt.
- Van Ryneveld, *General* Sir Pierre, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Van Straubenzee, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Casimir Cartwright, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
- Vavasour, *Capt.* Sir Leonard (Pius), Bt., R.N. (1828).
- Venner, Sir Edwin John, Kt.
- Venning, *General* Sir Walter King, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.
- Vereker, Sir (George) Gordon (Medlicott), K.C.M.G., M.C.
- Verity, Sir John, Kt.
- Verner, Sir Edward Derrick Wingfield, Bt. (1846).
- Verney, Sir Harry (Calvert Williams), Bt., D.S.O. (1818).
- Verney, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Ralph, Bt., C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O. (1946).
- Vernon, Sir (William) Norman, Bt. (1914).
- Vesey, *General* Sir Ivo Lucius Beresford, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Vestey, Sir Edmund Hoyle, Bt. (1921).
- Vian, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Philip, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Vick, Sir Godfrey Russell, Kt., Q.C.
- Vickers, Sir (Charles) Geoffrey, Kt., *VC*.
- Vickery, Sir Philip Crawford, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Victoria, Sir (Joseph Aloysius) Donatus, Kt., C.B.E.
- Villiers, Sir (Francis) Edward (Earle), Kt.
- Villiers, Sir Thomas Lister, Kt.
- Vincent, Sir Alfred, Kt.
- Vincent, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Berkeley, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
- Vincent, Sir Harold Graham, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
- Vincent, Sir Lacey Eric, Bt. (1936).
- Visvesvaraya, Sir Mokshagundam, K.C.I.E., D.Sc.
- Vithal Narayan Chandavarkar, Sir, Kt.
- Vivian, Sir Sylvanus Percival, Kt., C.B.
- Vizianagram, Rajkumar of, Kt.
- Von Bibra, *Maj.* *Hon.* Sir Eric Ernest, Kt., O.B.E.
- Vyse, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard Granville - Hylton Howard-, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Vyvyan, Sir Richard Philip, Bt. (1845).
- Wace, Sir (Ferdinand) Blyth, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Waddell, *Hon.* Sir (Charles) Graham, K.B.E.
- Waddington, Sir (Eubule) John, C.B.E., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
- Wade, Sir Armgel de Vins, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Wade, Sir Henry, Kt., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D.
- Wade, Sir Robert Blakeway, Kt., M.D.
- Wadsworth, *Hon.* Sir Sidney, Kt.
- Waechter, Sir Harry Leonard D'Arcy, Bt. (1911).
- Wainwright, Sir Gilbert Cochran-, Kt., O.B.E.
- Waistell, *Admiral* Sir Arthur Kipling, K.C.B.
- Waitalingam, Sir Duraiswamy, Kt.
- Wake, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hereward, Bt., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (1821).
- Wakefield, Sir (William) Wavell, Kt., M.P.
- Wakeley, Sir Cecil Pembrey Grey, Bt., K.B.E., C.B., D.Sc. (1952).
- Wakely, Sir Clifford Holland, K.B.E.
- Wakely, Sir Leonard Day, K.C.I.E., C.B.
- Wakeman, *Capt.* Sir Offley, Bt. (1828).

- Waldron, Col. Sir William James, Kt.
- Wales, Sir (Alexander) George, Kt.
- Waley, Sir (Sigismund) David, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.C.
- Walker, Sir Baldwin Patrick, Bt. (1856).
- Walker, Maj. Sir Cecil Edward, Bt., D.S.O., M.C. (1906).
- Walker, Sir (George) Bernard Lomas-, K.B.E.
- Walker, Maj. Sir George Ferdinand Forestier-, Bt. (1835).
- Walker, Sir Gilbert Thomas, Kt., C.S.I., F.R.S.
- Walker, Admiral Sir Harold Thomas Coulthard, K.C.B.
- Walker, Sir Henry, Kt. C.B.E.
- Walker, Sir Hubert Edmund, Kt., C.B.E.
- Walker, Lt.-Col. Sir Ian Peter Andrew Monro, Bt., D.S.O., T.D. (1886).
- Walker, Sir James Heron, Bt. (1868).
- Walker, Sir Robert Bryce, Kt., C.B.E.
- Walker, Sir Ronald FitzJohn, Kt.
- Walker, Sir William, Kt.
- Wall, Sir (George) Rolande (Percival), Kt., M.C.
- Wallace, Sir John Stewart Stewart-, Kt., C.B.
- Wallace, Sir Robert Strachan, Kt., LL.D.
- Wallace, Sir William, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.E.
- Waller, Sir Edmund, Bt. (1815).
- Waller, Sir Roland Edgar, Bt. (1780).
- Wallinger, Sir Geoffrey Arnold, K.C.M.G.
- Wallington, Hon. Sir Hubert Joseph, Kt.
- Walmsley, Air Marshal Sir Hugh Sydney Porter, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.B.E., M.C., D.F.C.
- Walsh, Hon. Sir Albert Joseph, Kt., Q.C.
- Walsh, Sir Hunt Henry Allen Johnson-, Bt. (1775).
- Walsham, Cmdr. (E.) Sir John Scarlett Warren, Bt., O.B.E., R.N. (1831).
- Walshe, Sir Francis Martin Rouse, Kt., O.B.E., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Walton, Col. Sir Cusack, Kt., D.S.O.
- Walton, Sir James, K.C.V.O.
- Walton, Sir John Charles, K.C.I.E., C.B., M.C.
- Walton, Sir Richmond, K.B.E., C.B.
- Walton, Sir William Turner, Kt., Mus., Doc.
- Walwyn, Vice-Adm. Sir Humphrey Thomas, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
- Wankaner, Capt. H.H. Maharana Rai Saheb of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
- Ward, Col. Sir (Albert) Lambert, Bt., C.V.O., D.S.O., T.D. (1929).
- Ward, Lt.-Gen. Sir (Alfred) Dudley, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Ward, Sir Joseph George Davidson, Bt. (1911).
- Ward, Sir Lancelot Edward Barrington-, K.C.V.O.
- Ward, Cmdr. Sir Melvill Willis, Bt., D.S.C., R.N. (1914).
- Ward, Sir (Victor) Michael Barrington-, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Wardlaw, Sir Henry, Bt. (1631).
- Wardrop, General Sir Alexander, G.C.B., C.M.G.
- Ware, Sir Frank, Kt., C.I.E.
- Waring, Sir Alfred Harold, Bt. (1935).
- Warmington, Lt.-Cmdr. Sir Marshall George Clitheroe, Bt., R.N. (1908).
- Warner, Sir Christopher Frederick Ashton, K.C.M.G.
- Warner, Col. Sir Edward Courtenay Thomas, Bt., D.S.O., M.C. (1910).
- Warner, Sir George Redston, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
- Warner, Sir Lionel Ashton Piers, Kt., C.B.E.
- Warner, Sir Pelham Francis, Kt., M.B.E.
- Warr, Very Rev. Charles Laing, K.C.V.O., D.D.
- Warren, Sir Augustus George Digby, Bt., M.B.E. (1784).
- Warren, Sir (Henry William) Hugh, Kt., D.Sc.
- Warter, Sir Philip, Kt.
- Warwick, Sir Norman Richard Combe, K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
- Waterfall, Sir Charles Francis, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Waterfield, Sir (Alexander) Percival, K.B.E., C.B.
- Waterhouse, Sir Nicholas Edwin, K.B.E.
- Waterlow, Sir Edgar Lutwyche, Bt. (1873).
- Waterlow, Col. Sir (William) James, Bt., M.B.E., E.D. (1930).
- Waters, Sir George Alexander, Kt., LL.D.
- Watkinson, Sir (George) Laurence, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Watney, Col. Sir Frank Dormay, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., T.D.
- Watson, Sir Alfred Henry, Kt.
- Watson, Sir Angus, Kt.
- Watson, Sir Arthur, Kt., C.B.E.
- Watson, Sir Arthur Egerton, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
- Watson, General Sir Darl Gerard, G.C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
- Watson, Sir (David) Ronald Milne-, Bt. (1937).
- Watson, Capt. Sir Derrick William Ingfield Ingfield-, Bt., T.D. (1895).
- Watson, Sir Duncan, Kt.
- Watson, Sir Geoffrey Lewin, Bt. (1918).
- Watson, Admiral Sir Hugh Dudley Richards, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E.
- Watson, Sir James Anderson Scott, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Watson, Sir James Andrew, Bt. (1866).
- Watson, Sir Malcolm, Kt., M.D.
- Watson, Sir Norman James, Bt. (1912).
- Watt, Brig. Sir George Steven Harvie-, Bt., T.D., Q.C., M.P. (1945).
- Watt, Sir Robert Alexander Watson-, Kt., C.B.
- Watt, Sir Thomas, Kt.
- Wauchope, Sir Patrick George Don-, Bt. (1667).
- Waugh, Sir Arthur Allen, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Wayman, Lt.-Col. Sir Myers, K.B.E.
- Wazir Hazan, Hon. Saiyid Sir, Kt.
- Weatherby, Sir Francis, Kt., M.C.
- Webb, Sir (Ambrose) Henry, Kt.
- Webb, Sir Charles Morgan, Kt., C.I.E.
- Webb, Hon. Sir William Flood, Kt.
- Webbe, Sir Harold, Kt., C.B.E., M.P.
- Webber, Sir Robert John, Kt.
- Webster, Sir Charles Kingsley, K.C.M.G., Litt.D.
- Webster, General Sir Thomas Sheridan Riddell-, G.C.B., D.S.O.
- Wedderburn, Sir Ernest MacLagan, Kt., O.B.E., D.Sc.
- Wedderburn, Maj. Sir John Andrew Ogilvy-, Bt. (1803).
- Wedgwood, Brig.-Gen. Sir Ralph Lewis, Bt., C.B., C.M.G., T.D. (1942).
- Weedon, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Colin Winterbotham, K.B.E., C.B.
- Weeks, Lt.-Gen. Sir Ronald Morce, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.
- Weir, Sir Cecil McAlpine, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., M.C.
- Weir, Sir John, G.C.V.O., Royal Victorian Chain.
- Weir, Maj.-Gen. Sir Norman (William McDonald), K.B.E., C.B.
- Welby, Sir Oliver Charles Earle, Bt. (1801).
- Welch, Lt.-Col. Sir (George James) Cullum, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
- Weldon, Sir Anthony Edward Woiseley, Bt. (1723).
- Welensky, Sir Roland, Kt., C.M.G.
- Wellesley, Sir Victor (Alexander Augustus Henry), K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Wells, Sir Frederick Michael, Bt. (1948).
- Wells, Admiral Sir Lionel Victor, K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Wells, Sir (Sydney) Richard, Bt., (1944).
- Welsh, Hon. Sir Allan Ross, Kt., C.M.G.
- Welsh, Air Marshal Sir William Laurie, K.C.B., D.S.C., A.F.C.
- Wemyss, Capt. Sir Francis Colchester-, K.B.E.
- Wemyss, General Sir (Henry) Colville (Barclay), K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Wernher, Maj.-Gen. Sir Harold Augustus, Bt., G.C.V.O., T.D. (1905).
- West, Sir Fredk. Joseph, G.B.E.
- West, Sir Harold Ernest Georges, Kt.

- Wetherall, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (Harry) Edward de Robillard, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Wheatley, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Mervyn James, K.B.E.
- Wheeler, Sir Arthur (Frederick Pullman Derek), Bt. (1920).
- Wheeler, *Brig.* Sir (Edward) Oliver, Kt., M.C.
- Wheeler, Sir (Robert Eric) Mortimer, Kt., C.I.E., M.C., F.B.A., F.S.A.
- Wheldon, Sir Wynn Powell, K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Wheler, *Capt.* Sir Trevor Wood, Bt. (1860).
- Whiskard, Sir Geoffrey Granville, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., J.L.D.
- Whistler, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Lashmer Gordon, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Whitaker, Sir (Frederick) Arthur, K.C.B.
- Whitaker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Albert Charles, Bt., C.B., C.B.E. (1936).
- Whitby, Sir Bernard James, Kt.
- Whitby, Sir Lionel Ernest Howard, Kt., C.V.O., M.C., M.D.
- White, Sir Bernard Kerr, K.B.E.
- White, *Brig.* Sir Bruce Gordon, K.B.E.
- White, Sir (Eric) Richard Meadows, Bt. (1937).
- White, Sir (George) Stanley, Bt. (1904).
- White, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Godfrey Dalrymple, Bt. (1926).
- White, *Surgeon Rear-Adm.* Sir Henry Ellis Yeo, K.C.V.O., O.B.E., M.D.
- White, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Maurice Fitzgibbon Grove, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- White, *Maj.* Sir (Rudolph) Dymoke, Bt. (1922).
- White, Sir Sydney Arthur, K.C.V.O.
- White, Sir Thomas Astley Woolleston, Bt. (1802).
- White, *Group Capt.* Hon. Sir Thomas Walter, K.B.E., D.F.C., V.D.
- White, *Rt. Hon.* Sir (William) Thomas, G.C.M.G.
- Whitehead, *Maj.* Sir Philip Henry Rathbone, Bt. (1889).
- Whiteley, Sir Gerald Charles, Kt., C.M.G.
- Whiteley, *Capt.* Sir (Herbert) Maurice Huntington, Bt., R.N. (1918).
- Whiteley, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Francis Martin, K.C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
- Whiteside, Sir Cuthbert William, Kt.
- Whitford, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir John, K.B.E., C.B.
- Whitley, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Edward Nathan, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D.
- Whitley, Sir Michael Henry, Kt.
- Whitley, Sir Norman Henry Pownall, Kt., M.C.
- Whitmore, Col. Sir Francis Henry Douglas Charlton, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D.
- Whitney, Sir Cecil Arthur, Kt.
- Whittaker, Sir Edmund Taylor, Kt., F.R.S.
- Whittingham, *Air Marshal* Sir Harold Edward, K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Whittle, *Air Commodore* Sir Frank, K.B.E., C.B.
- Whitty, Sir Reginald (Ramson), K.B.E.
- Whitworth, *Admiral* Sir William Jock, K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Whyte, Sir (Alexander) Frederick, K.C.S.I.
- Wickham, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles George, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Wigan, Sir Roderick Grey, Bt. (1898).
- Wiggin, Sir Charles Richard Henry, Bt., T.D. (1892).
- Wigglesworth, *Air Marshal* Sir (Horace Ernest) Philip, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
- Wight, Sir Gerald Robert, Kt.
- Wigley, Sir Wilfrid Murray, Kt., O.B.E.
- Wigram, *Rev.* Sir Clifford Woolmore, Bt. (1805).
- Wijeyaratne, Sir Edwin Aloysius Perera, K.B.E.
- Wijewardene, *Hon.* Sir (Edwin) Arthur (Lewis), Kt.
- Wilbraham, Sir Philip Wilbraham Baker, Bt. (1776).
- Wildish, *Eng.-Rear-Adm.* Sir Henry William, K.B.E., C.B.
- Wiles, Sir Gilbert, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Wiles, Sir Harold Herbert, K.B.E., C.B.
- Wilkins, *Capt.* Sir (George) Hubert, Kt., M.C.
- Wilkinson, Sir George Henry, Bt. (1941).
- Wilkinson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Percival Spearman, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Wilkinson, Sir Robert Pelham, Kt.
- Wilkinson, Sir Russell Facey, K.C.V.O.
- Willan, Sir Harold Curwen, Kt., C.M.G., M.C.
- Willcox, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Henry Beresford Dennitts, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Willert, Sir Arthur, K.B.E.
- Williams, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Edward John, K.C.M.G.
- Williams, Sir Evan, Bt. (1935).
- Williams, Sir (Evan) Owen, K.B.E.
- Williams, Sir Griffith Goodland, K.B.E., C.B.
- Williams, *General* Sir Guy Charles, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Williams, Sir Harold Herbert, Kt., F.B.A.
- Williams, Sir Herbert (Geraint), Bt., M.P. (1953).
- Williams, Sir Hugh Grenville, Bt., M.C. (1798).
- Williams, Sir Ifor, Kt., D.Litt.
- Williams, Sir John Coldbrook Hanbury, Kt.
- Williams, Sir John Lias Cecil Cecil, Kt.
- Williams, Sir John Rolleston Lort, Kt., Q.C.
- Williams, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Leslie Hamlyn, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Williams, *Maj.* Sir Osmond, Bt., M.C. (1909).
- Williams, Sir Philip Francis Cunningham, Bt. (1915).
- Williams, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Rhys Rhys, Bt., D.S.O., Q.C. (1918).
- Williams, Sir Roy Ellis Hume, Bt. (1922).
- Williams, Sir (Sydney) Charles Stuart, Kt.
- Williams, *Air Marshal* Sir Thomas Mellings, K.C.B., O.B.E., M.C., D.F.C.
- Williams, Sir William Law, Bt. (1866).
- Williams, Sir William Richard, Kt.
- Williamson, Sir Alexander, Kt., C.B.E.
- Williamson, Sir George Alexander, Kt.
- Williamson, Sir Horace, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E.
- Williamson, Sir James, Kt., V.D.
- Williamson, Sir (Nicholas Frederick) Hedworth, Bt. (1842).
- Williamson, Sir Walter James Franklin, Kt., C.M.G.
- Willis, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Algernon Osborne, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Willis, Sir (Zwinglius) Frank, Kt., C.B.E.
- Willmer, *Hon.* Sir (Henry) Gordon, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.
- Wills, Sir Ernest Salter, Bt. (1904).
- Wills, Sir John Vernon, Bt. (1923).
- Wilmot, *Capt.* Sir John Eardley, Bt. (1821).
- Wilmot, Sir Robert Arthur, Bt. (1759).
- Wilshaw, Sir Edward, K.C.M.G.
- Wilson, Sir Arton, K.B.E., C.B.
- Wilson, Sir Bertram, Kt.
- Wilson, *Capt.* Sir Frank O'Brien, Kt., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Wilson, Sir Garnet Douglas, Kt.
- Wilson, Sir George, Kt.
- Wilson, *Rev.* Sir (George) Percy (Maryon) Maryon, Bt. (1661).
- Wilson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Gordon, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
- Wilson, Sir Horace John, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Wilson, Sir James Robertson, Bt. (1906).
- Wilson, Sir (James) Stuart, Kt.
- Wilson, Sir John Mitchell Harvey, Bt., C.V.O. (1920).
- Wilson, Sir Leonard, K.C.I.E.
- Wilson, *Col. Rt. Hon.* Sir Leslie Orme, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., D.S.O.
- Wilson, Sir Mark, Kt.
- Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Mathew Richard Henry, Bt., C.S.I., D.S.O. (1874).
- Wilson, *Maj.* Sir Maurice Bromley, Bt. (1757).
- Wilson, Sir Reginald Holmes, Kt.

- Wilson, *Hon. Sir* (Reginald) Victor, K.B.E.
 Wilson, *General Sir* Roger Cochran, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Wilson, *Sir* Thomas George, Kt., C.M.G., M.D.
 Winder, *Sir* Arthur Benedict, Kt.
 Windham, *Sir* William, Kt., C.B.E.
 Wingate, *Col. Sir* Ronald Evelyn Leslie, Bt., C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E. (1920).
 Wingfield, *Sir* Charles John Fitzroy Rhys, K.C.M.G.
 Winnington, *Sir* Francis Salwey William, Bt. (1755).
 Winstedt, *Sir* Richard (Olaf), K.B.E., C.M.G., F.B.A.
 Winter, *Brig.-Gen. Sir* Ormonde de l'Epée, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G. D.S.O.
 Winterbotham, *Sir* Geoffrey Leonard, Kt.
 Winterton, *Maj.-Gen. Sir* (Thomas) John (Willoughby), K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
 Wise, *Sir* John Humphrey, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Wiseman, *Sir* William George Eden, Bt., C.B., C.M.G., (1628).
 Wollaston, *Sir* Gerald Woods, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
 Wolseley, *Sir* Edric Charles Joseph, Bt. (1628).
 Wolseley, *Sir* Garnet, Bt. (1745).
 Wombwell, *Sir* (Frederick) Philip (Alfred William), Bt., M.B.E. (1778).
 Womersley, *Rt. Hon. Sir* Walter James, Bt. (1945).
 Wood, *Sir* Alfred, Kt.
 Wood, *Sir* Basil Samuel Hill Hill, Bt. (1921).
 Wood, *Lt.-Gen. Sir* Ernest, K.B.E., C.B., C.I.E., M.C.
 Wood, *Sir* John Arthur Haigh, Bt., M.C., D.S.C. (1918).
 Wood, *Cmdr. Sir* John Stuart Page, Bt., R.N. (1837).
 Wood, *Sir* Robert Stanford, K.B.E., C.B.
 Wood, *Sir* William Valentine, K.B.E.
 Woodall, *Lieut.-Gen. Sir* John Dane, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Woodhead, *Sir* John Ackroyd, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
 Woodhouse, *Admiral Sir* Charles Henry Lawrence, K.C.B.
 Woodley, *Sir* (Frederick George) Richard, Kt.
 Woods, *Sir* John Harold Edmunds, G.C.B., M.V.O.
 Woods, *Sir* Robert Stanton, Kt., M.D.
 Woodward, *Sir* (Alfred) Chad (Turner), Kt.
 Woodward, *Sir* (Ernest) Llewellyn, Kt.
 Woodward, *Rear-Adm. (S.) Sir* Henry William, K.C.B.
 Woolford, *Sir* Eustace Gordon, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.
 Woolley, *Sir* Charles Campbell, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., M.C.
 Woolley, *Sir* (Charles) Leonard, Kt., D.Litt.
 Wordsworth, *Capt. Sir* William Henry Laycock, Kt.
 Worley, *Sir* Newnham Arthur, Kt., Q.C.
 Worledge, *Sir* John Leonard, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Worsley, *Col. Sir* William Arthington, Bt. (1938).
 Wort, *Sir* Alfred William Ewart, Kt.
 Worthington, *Sir* (John) Hubert, Kt., O.B.E., A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A.
 Wragg, *Sir* Herbert, Kt.
 Wraxall, *Sir* Morville William Lascelles, Bt. (1813).
 Wray, *Sir* Kenneth Owen Roberts, K.C.M.G.
 Wrench, *Sir* (John) Evelyn (Leslie), Kt., C.M.G.
 Wrey, *Sir* (Castel) Richard Bourchier, Bt. (1628).
 Wright, *Sir* Andrew Barkworth, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.
 Wright, *Sir* Geoffrey Cory-, Bt. (1903).
 Wright, *Sir* Bernard Swanwick, Kt.
 Wright, *Sir* Charles Seymour, K.C.B., O.B.E., M.C.
 Wright, *Sir* Michael Robert, K.C.M.G.
 Wrightson, *Sir* John Garmonds-way, Bt. (1900).
 Wrigley, *Sir* John Crompton, K.B.E., C.B.
 Wrisberg, *Lt.-Gen. Sir* Frederick George, K.B.E., C.B.
 Wyatt, *Vice-Adm. Sir* (Arthur) Guy (Norris), K.B.E., C.B.
 Wyatt, *Sir* Stanley, Kt.
 Wycherley, *Sir* Robert Bruce, Kt.
 Wylie, *Sir* Francis Verner, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
 Wynn, *Lt.-Col. Sir* Owen Watkin Williams-, Bt. (1688).
 Yamin Khan, *Sir* Muhammad, Kt., C.I.E.
 Yapp, *Sir* Frederick Charles, Kt.
 Yarrow, *Sir* Harold Edgar, Bt., C.B.E. (1916).
 Yeabsley, *Sir* Richard Ernest, Kt., C.B.E.
 Young, *Sir* Alastair Spencer Templeton, Bt. (1945).
 Young, *Sir* Cyril Roe Muston, Bt. (1821).
 Young, *Sir* George Peregrine, Bt., C.M.G. (1813).
 Young, *Hon. Sir* (James) Alexander, K.C.V.O.
 Young, *Sir* James Reid, Kt.
 Young, *Sir* (John) Douglas, Kt.
 Young, *Brig.-Gen. Sir* Julian Mayne, Kt., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Young, *Sir* Mark Aitchison, G.C.M.G.
 Young, *Sir* Robert, Kt., O.B.E.
 Young, *Sir* Robert Arthur, Kt., C.B.E., M.D.
 Young, *Sir* (Thomas) Eric (Boswell), Kt.
 Young, *Sir* William, K.B.E., C.B.
 Young, *Sir* William Neil, Bt. (1769).
 Younger, *Sir* William Robert, Bt. (1911).
 Yusuf, *Sir* Mohamad, Kt.
 Yusuf, *Nawab Sir* Muhammad, Kt.
 Zimmern, *Sir* Alfred, Kt.

BARONETAGES EXTINCT (Since last issue)

Duff of Hatton (U.K. 1952); Gregory (U.K. 1931); Jaffrey (U.K. 1931); Thomson of Monken Hadley (U.K. 1938).

BARONETAGES CREATED

Bossom; Boyce; Harris of Chepping Wycombe; McEwen; Mills of Alcester; Pooley; Price of Ardingly; Spears; Williams of Cilgerrant.

Dames Grand Cross and Dames Commanders of the Royal Victorian Order and of the Order of the British Empire

NOTE.—Dames Grand Cross (G.C.V.O. or G.B.E.) and Dames Commanders (D.C.V.O. or D.B.E.) are addressed in a manner similar to that of Knights Grand Cross or Knights Commanders, e.g. "Miss Florence Smith," after receiving the honour would be addressed as "Dame Florence," and in writing, as "Dame Florence Smith, G/ (or D.) C.V.O., or G. (or D.) B.E." Where such award is made to a lady already in enjoyment of a higher title the appropriate letters are appended to her name, e.g. "The Countess of —, G.C.V.O." Dames Grand Cross rank after wives of Baronets and before wives of Knights Grand Cross. Dames Commanders rank after the wives of Knights Grand Cross and before the wives of Knights Commanders.

DAMES GRAND CROSS AND DAMES COMMANDERS

- H.M. Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, K.G., K.T., C.I., G.M.V.O.
H.R.H. The Princess Margaret, C.I., G.C.V.O.
H.R.H. The Princess Royal, C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.
H.R.H. The Duchess of Gloucester, C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.
H.R.H. The Duchess of Kent, C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.
H.R.H. The Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, V.A., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.
H.H. The Princess Marie Louise Augusta, V.A., C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.
Abercorn, The Duchess of, D.B.E.
Acton, Dame (Ellen) Marian, D.B.E.
Airlie, Mabel, Countess of, G.C.V.O., G.B.E.
Amptill, Margaret, Baroness, C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.
Anderson, (Edith) Muriel, Lady, D.B.E.
Atholl, Duchess of, D.B.E.
Baden-Powell, Olive St. Clair, Baroness, G.B.E.
Bailey, Hon. Dame Mary (Lady Bailey), D.B.E.
Barker, Dame Lilian Charlotte, D.B.E.
Beale, Dame Doris Winifred, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Bevin, Dame Florence Anne, D.B.E.
Blair, *Matron in Chief* Dame Emily Mathieson, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Bridgeman, Caroline Beatrix, Viscountess, D.B.E.
Brock, Dame (Madeline) Dorothy, D.B.E., LITT.D.
Brown, Dame Edith Mary, D.B.E., M.D.
Buxton, The Countess, G.B.E.
Campbell, Dame Janet Mary, D.B.E., M.D.
Cargill, *Air Commandant* Dame Helen Wilson, D.B.E.
Carisbrooke, The Marchioness of, G.B.E.
Carter, Lady (Helen) Violet Bonham, D.B.E.
Cavan, Joan, Countess of, D.B.E.
Chelmsford, Frances Charlotte, Viscountess, C.I., G.B.E.
Chick, Dame Harriette, D.B.E., D.Sc.
Chisholm, Dame Alice, D.B.E.
Churchill, Clementine, Lady, G.B.E.
Colville, Lady (Helen) Cynthia, D.C.V.O., D.B.E.
Connor, Dame (Annie) Jean, D.B.E., M.D.
Cook, Mary, Lady, D.B.E.
Cosgrove, Dame Gertrude Ann, D.B.E.
Coulshed, *Brig.* Dame (Mary) Frances, D.B.E., T.D.
Courtney, Dame Kathleen D'Olier, D.B.E.
Cox, Belle, Lady, D.B.E.
Cox, Dame Marjorie Sophie, D.B.E.
Craigavon, Cecil Mary Nowell, Viscountess, D.B.E.
Cripps, Hon. Isobel, Lady, G.B.E.
Crowdy, Dame Rachael Eleanor (Mrs. Thornhill), D.B.E.
Cruikshank, Dame Joanna Margaret, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Curtis, Dame Myra, D.B.E.
Curwen, Dame (Anne) May, D.B.E.
Curzon of Kedleston, The Marchioness, G.B.E.
Daly, Dame Mary Dora, D.B.E.
Davidson, The Viscountess, D.B.E., M.P.
Davidson, Margaret Agnes, Lady, D.B.E.
Denman, The Baroness, G.B.E.
de Valois, Dame Ninette, D.B.E.
Devonshire, Evelyn, Duchess of, G.C.V.O.
Elgin & Kincardine, The Countess of, D.B.E.
Elphinstone, The Baroness, D.C.V.O.
Evans, Dame Edith Mary (Mrs. Booth), D.B.E.
Evans, Dame Regina Margaret, D.B.E.
Farrer, Hon. Dame Frances Margaret, D.B.E.
Findlay, Harriet Jane, Lady, D.B.E.
Forbes, *Air Chief Commandant* Dame Katherine Trefusis, D.B.E.
Forster, The Baroness, G.B.E.
Fox, Dame Evelyn Emily Marion, D.B.E.
Freyberg, The Baroness, G.B.E.
Fulford, Dame Catherine, D.B.E.
Genée, Dame Adeline (Mrs. Genée-Isitt), D.B.E., Mus. Doc.
Gilmer, Dame Elizabeth May Knox, D.B.E.
Gilmore, Dame Mary, D.B.E.
Gilmour, Lady Susan, D.B.E.
Goodrich, Dame Matilda, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Granville, The Countess, G.C.V.O.
Greenwood, The Viscountess, D.B.E.
Halifax, The Countess of, D.C.V.O.
Hambleden, Patricia, Viscountess, D.C.V.O.
Hanbury, *Air Commandant* Dame Felicity Hyde, D.B.E., A.D.C.
Hancock, Dame Florence May, D.B.E.
Harcourt, Mary Ethel, Viscountess, G.B.E.
Hardy, Lady Isobel Constance Mary Gathorne-, D.C.V.O.
Harlech, The Baroness, D.C.V.O.
Harrowby, The Countess of, D.B.E.
Haslett, Dame Caroline, D.B.E.
Hess, Dame Myra, D.B.E., Mus.D.
Hillingdon, Edith Mary, Lady, D.B.E.
Hudson, Mary Elizabeth, Lady, G.B.E., R.R.C.
Hughes, Dame Mary Ethel, G.B.E.
Humphrys, Gertrude Mary, Lady, D.B.E.
Jones, Dame Katharine Henrietta, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Kelly, Dame Elisabeth Harriott, D.B.E.
Kilroy, Dame Alix Hester Marie (Lady Meynell), D.B.E.
Kimmings, Dame Grace Thyrsa, D.B.E.
King, Dame Ethel Locke-, D.B.E.
Knight, Dame Laura, D.B.E., R.A.
Lambert, Dame Florence Barrie, D.B.E.
Limerick, The Countess of, D.B.E.
Livingstone, Dame Adelaide Lord, D.B.E.
Lloyd, Dame Hilda Nora D.B.E.
Lloyd, *Commandant* Dame Mary Kathleen, D.B.E.
Londonderry, Edith Helen, Marchioness of, D.B.E.
Loughlin, Dame Anne, D.B.E.
Lyons, Dame Enid Muriel, G.B.E.
McIlroy, Dame Louise, D.B.E., M.D.
Macleod of Macleod, Dame Flora, D.B.E.
Marsham, Dame Joan (Hon. Mrs. Sydney Marsham), D.B.E.
Mathews, Dame Vera Loughton, D.B.E.
Maxse, Dame Marjorie, D.B.E.
Monro, Hon. Mary Caroline, Lady, D.B.E.
Mountbatten of Burma, The Countess, C.I., G.B.E., D.C.V.O.
Musson, Dame Ellen Mary, D.B.E., R.R.C., LL.D.
Northumberland, Helen, Duchess of, G.C.V.O., C.B.E.
O'Dwyer, Una, Lady, D.B.E.
Oliver, Beryl, Lady, G.B.E., R.R.C.

Oliver, Hon. Dame Anne Florence Gillies Cardell-, D.B.E.	Simon, The Viscountess, D.B.E.	Tyrwhitt, Brigadier Dame Mary Joan Caroline, D.B.E.
Paget, Leila, Lady, G.B.E.	Simpson, Dame Florence Edith Victoria, D.B.E.	Vaughan, Dame Helen Charlotte Isabella Gwynne-, G.B.E., D.Sc.
Pankhurst, Dame Christabel, D.B.E.	Smieton, Dame Mary Guillan, D.B.E.	Walwyn, Eileen Mary, Lady, D.B.E.
Parker, Rt. Hon. Dame Dehra, D.B.E.	Smith, Dame Anne Beadsmore, D.B.E., R.R.C.	Watt, Dame Katherine Christie, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Pearson, Ethel, Lady, D.B.E.	Smith, Dame Enid Mary Russell Russell-, D.B.E.	Welsh, Air Chief Commandant Ruth Mary, Lady, D.B.E.
Peel, Lady Adelaide Margaret, D.C.V.O.	Spencer, The Countess, D.C.V.O.	Whateley, Chief Controller Dame Leslie Violet, D.B.E.
Penson, Dame Lillian Margery, D.B.E., LL.D., D.Litt, Ph.D.	Strickland, Barbara, Lady, D.B.E.	Wheeler, Dame Olive Annie, D.B.E.
Pentland, Marjorie Adeline, Baroness, D.B.E.	Talbot, Dame Meriel, D.B.E.	Wilkinson, Maïron-in-Chief Dame Louisa Jane, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Portland, Winifred, Duchess of, D.B.E.	Tanner, Dame Emmeline Mary, D.B.E.	Williams, Juliet Evangeline, Lady Rhys-, D.B.E.
Reading, Stella, Marchioness of, G.B.E.	Templewood, The Viscountess, D.B.E.	Willingdon, Marie, Marchioness of, C.I., G.B.E.
Richmond and Gordon, Hilda Madeleine, Duchess of, D.B.E.	Thomson, Brigadier Dame Anne, D.B.E.	Wills, Dame Violet Edith, D.B.E.
Sharp, Dame Evelyn Adelaide, D.B.E.	Thorndike, Dame Sybil, D.B.E. (Lady Casson).	Woolcombe, Dame Jocelyn May, D.B.E.
	Trubshaw, Dame Gwendoline Joyce, D.B.E.	

THE GRAND PRIORY IN THE BRITISH REALM OF THE VENERABLE ORDER OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM

(INCORPORATED MAY 14, 1888, WITH ADDENDA 1888, 1890, 1907 and 1926)

St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.1.

Sovereign Head H.M. Queen Elizabeth II.

Grand Prior H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester,
K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., G.M.B., G.C.M.G.
G.C.V.O.

Lord Prior The Lord Wakehurst, K.C.M.G.



The Order had its origin in Jerusalem and Acre as an international lay confraternity for the relief of crusaders, and was later sovereign in Rhodes and in Malta, where its Knights kept galleys and galleons, to attack the Barbary Corsairs and to prevent the spread of Turkish rule in the Mediterranean, from 1530 till 1798. Like other ancient Orders of Chivalry, the Order of St. John had also Priories and Commanderies in the different countries of Europe, those in England and Scotland being dissolved at the same time as the monasteries. The Order was expelled from Malta by Napoleon in 1798, after which the Grand Magistrature eventually settled in Rome, with various Priories and associations elsewhere in Europe.

In 1827 the Knights of France, with the authority of the Grand Magistrature, assisted in the reconstruction of what is now the Grand Priory in the British Realm of the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, whose Chancery is at the Gatehouse which still remains in Clerkenwell as part of the ancient Priory of England. A Royal Charter was granted to this British Order in 1888 by Queen Victoria, and the first Grand Prior was King Edward VII, while Prince of Wales. The Badge is a Maltese Cross of white enamel, with a lion and unicorn in alternate angles, of gold or silver according to grade, with a black watered ribbon; a medal is conferred for acts of gallantry involving risk of life. By a Royal Charter of June 12, 1926, members are divided into five classes:—(1) Bailiffs and Dames Grand Cross; (2) Knights and Dames of Justice and of Grace; (3) Commanders; (4) Officers; and (5) Serving Brothers and Sisters. The Chaplains of the Order form a special class, taking precedence between the Knights and Commanders. A notification of these distinctions having been conferred appears in the London Gazette, but they do not confer any rank, style, title or precedence.

Separate Priories have been formed for Scotland and Wales, and overseas for South Africa, New Zealand, Canada and Australia, and also Commanderies for Western Australia, Northern Ireland and Central Africa (Southern and Northern Rhodesia).

The work of the Order consists of the maintenance of its three Foundations—The Ophthalmic Hospital in Jerusalem (founded 1882); The St. John Ambulance Association, which is responsible for the education of the public in First Aid and kindred subjects and which since its inception in 1877 has issued over six million First Aid Certificates, with more than 226,000 during the year 1951; and the St. John Ambulance Brigade, which consists of a quarter of a million active volunteer members who carry out practical first aid duties both at home and in territories overseas.

Prelate—His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.
Chancellor—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Pownall, K.C.B.,
K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Secretary-General—Charles Tunstall Evans, C.M.G.
Director-General of the St. John Ambulance Association, Horace F. Parshall, T.D.

Receiver-General—Sir Ernest Burdon, K.C.L.E.,
C.S.I., LL.D., F.S.A.

Hospitaller—Col. The Lord Webb-Johnson, K.C.V.O.,
C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D.

Almoner—Major Robert Lindsay Loyd, O.B.E., M.C.
Genealogist—The Hon. Sir George Bellew, K.C.V.O.

Director of Ceremonies—C. H. C. Pirie-Gordon,
O.B.E., D.S.C., F.S.A.

Commissioner-in-Chief, St. John Ambulance Brigade—
Lieut.-General Sir Otto Marling Lund, K.C.B.,
D.S.O.

Librarian—Major Richard Williams, F.S.A.

Registrar—Sir Harry Luke, K.C.M.G.

THE VICTORIA CROSS, *VC*

The ribbon is *Crimson* for all Services (until 1928 it was *Blue* for Royal Navy).

FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY. INSTITUTED *January 29th, 1856.*

The *VC* is worn before all other decorations, on the left breast, and consists in a cross-pattee of bronze, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with the Royal Crown surmounted by a lion in the centre, and beneath there is the inscription "For Valour." From the institution of the decoration in January 1856 until March 1942 Victoria Crosses were, by Queen Victoria's decree, struck from the metal of guns captured by the British at Sevastopol during the Crimean war; the supply of Sevastopol metal having run out the crosses are now made from gunmetal supplied by the Royal Mint. In all three fighting Services, holders of the *VC* below commissioned rank (or below warrant rank in the Royal Navy) receive an annuity of £10 a year concurrently with the award, plus an addition of 6d. a day (£9 2s. 6d. a year) to the recipient's pension. In the case of a posthumous award, £50 is credited to the estate of a recipient, or the balance of £50 if that amount has not been paid during his lifetime; an additional annuity of £5 is paid for each bar, such bar being added for additional acts of bravery which would have entitled the recipient to the Victoria Cross if he or she had not already received it. In the event of an annuitant being unable to obtain a livelihood on leaving the Service, the amount of the annuity may be increased to £75. In 1911, the right to receive the Cross was extended to Indian soldiers, and in 1920 a Royal Warrant extended the right to Matrons, Sisters and Nurses, and the Staff of the Nursing Services and other services pertaining to Hospitals and Nursing, and to Civilians of either sex regularly or temporarily under the orders, direction or supervision of the Naval, Military or Air Forces of the Crown.

SURVIVING RECIPIENTS OF THE VICTORIA CROSS

Addison, Rev. W. R. F. (C.F.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1926	Brown, <i>Corpl. W. E., D.C.M. (A.I.F.), Gt. War</i>	1918
Adlam, <i>Lt.-Col. T. E. (Bedf. R.), Gt. War</i> ...	1918	Burman, <i>Sergt. W. F. (Rif. Bgde.), Gt. War</i> ...	1917
Agansing Raj, <i>Rifleman (5th R. Gurkha Rifles), World War</i> ...	1944	Burt, <i>Corpl. A. A. (Herts. R.), Gt. War</i> ...	1915
Agar, <i>Commodore Augustine W. S., D.S.O. (R.N.), Gt. War</i> ...	1919	Burton, <i>Pte. R. H. (Duke of Wellington's R.), World War</i> ...	1944
Ali Haidar, <i>Sepoy (13th Frontier F. Rifles), World War</i> ...	1945	Butler, <i>Pte. Wm. B. (W. Yorks. R.), Gt. War</i>	1917
Amey, <i>Corpl. W. (R. War. R.), Gt. War</i> ...	1918	Bye, <i>Sergt. Robert (Welsh Gds.), Gt. War</i> ...	1917
Anderson, <i>Lt.-Col. C. G. W. (Australian M.F.), World War</i> ...	1942	Cain, <i>Maj. R. H. (R. Northumberland Fus.), World War</i> ...	1944
Andrew, <i>Brig. Leslie W., D.S.O. (N. Z. Inf.), Gt. War</i> ...	1917	Caldwell, <i>Sergt. Thomas (Lanark Yeo. & R. Scots Fus.), Gt. War</i> ...	1918
Angus, <i>L.-Corpl. W. (H.L.L.), Gt. War</i> ...	1915	Calvert, <i>Sergt. L. M.M. (K.O.Y.L.L.), Gt. War</i>	1918
Annam, <i>Lt. R. W. (Durham L.I.), Wild. War</i>	1940	Cameron, <i>Lt. D. (R.N.R.), World War</i> ...	1943
Archibald, <i>Sapper Adam (R.E.), Gt. War</i> ...	1918	Campbell, <i>Vice-Adm. Gordon, D.S.O. (R.N.), Gt. War</i> ...	1917
Auten, <i>Capt. H., D.S.C. (R.N.R.), Gt. War</i>	1918	Campbell, <i>Brigadier L. M., D.S.O., T.D. (A. & S. Highrs.), World War</i> ...	1943
Axford, <i>L.-Corpl. T. L., M.M. (A.I.F.), Gt. War</i> ...	1918	Carmichael, <i>Sergt. J. (N. Staff. R.), Gt. War</i>	1917
Barrett, <i>Lt.-Col. John C. (R. Leic. R.), Gt. War</i> ...	1918	Carpenter, <i>Vice-Adm. A. F. B., Gt. War</i> ...	1918
Barron, <i>Corpl. C. (Canad. Infy.), Gt. War</i> ...	1918	Carroll, <i>Pte. John (Aus. Inf.), Gt. War</i> ...	1917
Barter, <i>Capt. F. M.C. (Ind. Army), Gt. War</i> ...	1915	Carton de Wiat, <i>Lt.-Gen. Sir Adrian, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (4th Ind. Gds.), Gt. War</i>	1916
Bassett, <i>Lt. Cyril R. G. (N.Z.), Gt. War</i> ...	1915	Cartwright, <i>Pte. George (Aust.), Gt. War</i> ...	1918
Beak, <i>Maj.-Gen. Daniel M. William, D.S.O., M.C. (R. Scots. Fus.), Gt. War</i> ...	1918	Cator, <i>Sergt. Harry (E. Surr. R.), Gt. War</i>	1917
Beattie, <i>Capt. S. H. (R.N.), World War</i> ...	1942	Chaffer, <i>Pte. G. W. (E. York. R.), Gt. War</i>	1916
Beesley, <i>Pte. W. (Rif. Bgde.), Gt. War</i> ...	1918	Chapman, <i>Corpl. E. T. (Monmouthshire R.), World War</i> ...	1945
Bell, <i>Lt.-Col. F. W. (W. Australia), S. Africa</i>	1900	Chatta Singh, <i>Sepoy (Bhopal Inf.), Gt. War</i>	1916
Bellew, <i>Capt. E. D. (Brit. Col. R.), Gt. War</i>	1915	Cheshire, <i>Group Capt. G. L., D.S.O., D.F.C. (R.A.F.), World War</i> ...	1944
Bennett, <i>Capt. E. P., M.C. (Wor. R.), Gt. War</i>	1917	Christian, <i>Pte. H. (K. O. Royal R.), Gt. War</i>	1916
Bent, <i>C.-S.-M. S. J. (East Lancs. R.), Gt. War</i>	1911	Christie, <i>Lt.-Cpl. J. A. (Lond. R.), Gt. War</i>	1918
Bhanbhagta Gurung, <i>Rifleman (2nd Gurkha Rifles), World War</i> ...	1945	Clarke, <i>Sergt.-Maj. J. (Lanc. Fus.), Gt. War</i>	1918
Bhandari Ram, <i>Sepoy (10th Baluch R.), World War</i> ...	1944	Clements, <i>Corpl. J. J. (Rimington's Guides), S. Africa</i> ...	1900
Bishop, <i>Air Marshal W. A., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C. (Can. C. & R.F.C.), Gt. War</i> ...	1917	Cloutman, <i>His Honour B. M., M.C., Q.C. (R.E.), Gt. War</i> ...	1913
Bisset, <i>Lt. W. D. (A. & S. H.), Gt. War</i> ...	1918	Coffin, <i>Maj.-Gen. Clifford, C.B., D.S.O. (R.E.), Gt. War</i> ...	1917
Blackburn, <i>Brig. A. S., C.B.E. (Australia), Gt. War</i> ...	1916	Coltman, <i>L.-Cpl. William H., D.C.M., M.M. (N. Staff. R.), Gt. War</i> ...	1918
Bloomfield, <i>Maj. W. A. (S. Africa), Gt. War</i>	1917	Colvin, <i>Maj. Hugh (Chesh. R.), Gt. War</i> ...	1918
Booth, <i>Capt. F. C., D.C.M. (S. Africa), Gt. War</i>	1917	Cooper, <i>2nd Lt. E. (K.R.R.C.), Gt. War</i> ...	1917
Borella, <i>Lt. A. C., M.M. (Australia), Gt. War</i>	1918	Coppins, <i>Corpl. F. G. (Manitoba R.), Gt. War</i>	1918
Boulter, <i>Lt. W. E. (N'hants R.), Gt. War</i> ...	1916	Counter, <i>Corpl. Jack T. (King's R.), Gt. War</i>	1918
Bourke, <i>Lt.-Cem. Roland, D.S.O. (R.N.V.R.), Gt. War</i> ...	1918	Coury, <i>Capt. Gabriel G. (R.A.F.), Gt. War</i>	1916
Boyle, <i>Rear-Adm. E. C. (R.N.), Gt. War</i> ...	1915	Coverdale, <i>Lt. C. Harry, M.M. (Manchr. R.), Gt. War</i> ...	1917
Brereton, <i>Pte. A. (Manitoba R.), Gt. War</i> ...	1918	Cox, <i>Pte. Christopher (Bedf. R.), Gt. War</i> ...	1917
Brooks, <i>C.-Sgt.-M. E. (O.B.L.I.), Gt. War</i> ...	1917	Craig, <i>Lt. J. M. (R.A.F.), Gt. War</i> ...	1917

Crichton, Pte. J. (Auckland R., N.Z.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1918
Cross, <i>Corpl. Arthur H. (M.G.C.), Gt. War</i>	1918
Crowe, <i>Capt. John (Worc. R.), Gt. War</i>	1918
Cruickshank, <i>Lt. Lt. J. A. (R.A.F.V.R.), World War</i>	1944
Cruickshank, <i>Pte. R. E. (Lond. R.), Gt. War</i>	1918
Crutchley, <i>Admiral Sir Victor Alexander, K.C.B., D.S.C. (R.N.), Gt. War</i>	1918
Cumming, <i>Brig. A. E., O.B.E., M.C. (Indian Army), World War</i>	1942
Currie, <i>Maj. D. V. (S. Alberta R., Canada), World War</i>	1944
Curtis, <i>Sergt. A. E. (E. Surrey R.), S. Africa</i>	1900
Curtis, <i>Sergt. H. A. (R. Dub. Fus.), Gt. War</i>	1918
Cutler, <i>Lt. A. R. (Australia), World War</i>	1941
Dalziel, <i>Driver Henry (Aust. I. F.), Gt. War</i>	1918
Daniels, <i>Lt.-Col. H., M.C. (Rif. Bgde.), Gt. War</i>	1915
Darwan Sing Negi, <i>Naik (Garnwal R.), Gt. War</i>	1914
Davey, <i>Corpl. P., M.M. (Aust. I. F.), Gt. War</i>	1918
Davies, <i>Corp. J. T. (S. Lancs. R.), Gt. War</i>	1918
Davies, <i>Sergt. J. (R. Welch Fus.), Gt. War</i>	1916
Davies, <i>Maj.-Gen. L. A. E. Price, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (K.R.R.C.), S. Africa</i>	1901
Davies, <i>Vice-Adm. Richard B., C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C., Gt. War</i>	1915
Dawson, <i>Maj. James Lennox (R.E.), Gt. War</i>	1915
Day, <i>Corpl. Sidney J. (Suff. R.), Gt. War</i>	1917
Dean, <i>Col. D. J. (R. W. Kent R.), Gt. War</i>	1918
De L'Isle and Dudley, <i>Maj. Lord, P.C., (Hon. W. P. Sidney) (Gren. Gds.), World War</i>	1944
Dinesen, <i>Lt. T. (Roy. Highlanders of Canada), Gt. War</i>	1918
Dobson, <i>Lt.-Corpl. F. W. (Coldstr Gds.) Gt. War</i>	1914
Dorrell, <i>Lt.-Col. G. T., M.B.E. (R.H.A.), Gt. War</i>	1914
Downie, <i>Sergt. R. (R. Dub. F.), Gt. War</i>	1916
Drain, <i>Sergt. J. H. C. (R.H.A.), Gt. War</i>	1914
Dresser, <i>Pte. T. (Green Howards), Gt. War</i>	1914
Duffy, <i>Pte. James (R. Innis. Fus.), Gt. War</i>	1918
Dunmore, <i>Maj. Earl of, D.S.O., M.V.O. (16th Lrs.), Upper Swat</i>	1897
Dunstan, <i>Lt. W. (Australia), Gt. War</i>	1915
Dwyer, <i>Lt. John J. (Aust. M.G.C.), Gt. War</i>	1917
Eardley, <i>Sergt. G. H., M.M. (K.S.L.I.), World War</i>	1944
Edwards, <i>Corpl. F. J. (Middx. R.), Gt. War</i>	1916
Edwards, <i>Wing. Cmdr. H. L., D.S.O., O.B.E., D.F.C. (R.A.F.), World War</i>	1941
Edwards, <i>Pte. Thos. (Black Watch), Sudan</i>	1884
Edwards, <i>and Lt. W. (K.O.Y.L.I.), Gt. War</i>	1917
Egerton, <i>Sergt. E. A. (Sherwood F.), Gt. War</i>	1917
Elliott, <i>Lt. K. (N.Z.M.F.), World War</i>	1942
Ervine-Andrews, <i>Maj. H. M. (E. Lancs. R.), World War</i>	1940
Evans, <i>C.-S.-M. G. (Man. Regt.), Gt. War</i>	1916
Evans, <i>Brig.-Gen. Lewis Pugh, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (bar) (Black Watch), Gt. War</i>	1917
Farmer, <i>Lt.-Col. D. D. (Kine's R.), S. Africa</i>	1900
Faulds, <i>Capt. W., M.C. (S. Africa), Gt. War</i>	1916
Finch, <i>Sergt. N. A. (R.M.A.), Gt. War</i>	1918
Findlay, <i>Col. George de C. E., M.C. (R.E.), Gt. War</i>	1918
Foot, <i>Maj.-Gen. H. R. B., C.B., D.S.O. (R. Tank R.), World War</i>	1942
Foot, <i>Rev. J. W. (Canada), World War</i>	1942
Foster, <i>Corpl. E. (E. Surr. R.), Gt. War</i>	1917
Fraser, <i>Lt. I. E., D.S.C. (R.N.R.), World War</i>	1945
Freyberg, <i>Lt.-Gen. Lord, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O. (Gren. Gds.), Gt. War</i>	1916
Frickleton, <i>Capt. Samuel (N.Z.), Gt. War</i>	1917
Frisby, <i>Maj. Cyril H. (Cold. Gds.), Gt. War</i>	1918
Ganju Lama, <i>M.M., Rifleman (7th Gurkha Rifles), World War</i>	1944
Gardner, <i>Capt. P. J., M.C. (R.T.R.), World War</i>	1941
Gartorth, <i>Sergt. C. E. (15th Hrs.), Gt. War</i>	1914
Geary, <i>Rev. B. H., C.F. (E. Surr. R.), Gt. War</i>	1915
Ghale, <i>Jemadar, Gaje (Gurkha Rif.), Wld. War</i>	1943
Gee, <i>Capt. R., M.C. (Royal Fus.), Gt. War</i>	1918
Cian Singh, <i>Naik (15 Punjab R.), Wld. War</i>	1945
Gobind Singh, <i>Dafadar (Ind. Cav.), Gt. War</i>	1918
Godley, <i>Pte. S. F. (Roy. Fus.), Gt. War</i>	1914
Good, <i>Corpl. H. J. (Quebec R.), Gt. War</i>	1918
Gordon, <i>L.-Cpl. B. S., M.M. (Aust.), Gt. War</i>	1917
Gordon, <i>Pte. J. H. (Australia), World War</i>	1941
Gould, <i>P.O. T. W. (R.N.), World War</i>	1942
Gourley, <i>and Lt. C. E., M.M. (R.F.A.), Gt. War</i>	1918
Gowrie, <i>Brig.-Gen. the Earl of, P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (Welsh Gds.), Sudan</i>	1898
Graham, <i>Lt.-Col. Sir John R. N., Bt., O.B.E. (M.G.C.), Gt. War</i>	1917
Grant, <i>Col. John D., C.B., D.S.O. (I.A.), Thibet</i>	1904
Grant, <i>Lt. J. G. (Well. R., N.Z.), Gt. War</i>	1918
Greaves, <i>Sergt. Fred. (Sherwood F.), Gt. War</i>	1917
Gregg, <i>Brig. Hon. Milton F., C.B.E., M.C. (Nova Scotia R.), Gt. War</i>	1918
Gregg, <i>Sergt. W., D.C.M., M.M. (R.B.), Gt. War</i>	1918
Grieve, <i>Capt. R. C. (Aust. Inf.), Gt. War</i>	1917
Grimbaldeston, <i>C.Q.M.S. W. H. (K.O.S.B.), Gt. War</i>	1917
Grimshaw, <i>Lt. John (Lanc. Fus.), Gt. War</i>	1917
Grogan, <i>Brig.-Gen. G. W. St. G., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Worc. Regt.), Gt. War</i>	1918
Guy, <i>Com. B. J. D., D.S.O. (R.N.), China</i>	1900
Haine, <i>Capt. R. L., M.C. (H.A.C.), Gt. War</i>	1917
Hall, <i>Sergt. Arthur (Australia), Gt. War</i>	1918
Halliday, <i>Gen. Sir Lewis S. T., K.C.B. (R.M.L.I.), China</i>	1900
Halliwell, <i>Lt.-Corpl. J. (Lanc. Fus.), Gt. War</i>	1918
Halton, <i>Pte. A. (K. O. Royal R.), Gt. War</i>	1917
Hamilton, <i>and Lt. I. (Australia), Gt. War</i>	1915
Hamilton, <i>Sergt. J. B. (H.L.I.), Gt. War</i>	1917
Hanna, <i>Lt. Robert (Can. Inf.), Gt. War</i>	1914
Harvey, <i>Capt. F. M. W. (Can. Inf.), Gt. War</i>	1917
Harvey, <i>Pte. Jack (Lond. R.), Gt. War</i>	1918
Harvey, <i>Pte. Norman (R. Innis.), Gt. War</i>	1918
Harvey, <i>Pte. S. (Y. & L. Regt.), Gt. War</i>	1915
Hayward, <i>Lt.-Col. Reginald F. Johnson, M.C. (Wilts. R.), Gt. War</i>	1918
Heaton, <i>Corpl. W. (King's R.), S. Africa</i>	1900
Heaviside, <i>Pte. M. (Durh. L. I.), Gt. War</i>	1917
Hedges, <i>Lt. F. W. (Beds. R.), Gt. War</i>	1918
Herring, <i>Maj. A. C. (N'thants R.), Gt. War</i>	1918
Hewitson, <i>Corpl. J. (K. O. Roy. R.), Gt. War</i>	1913
Hewitt, <i>and Lieut. William Henry (S. Afr. Inf.), Gt. War</i>	1917
Hill, <i>Pte. Albert (R. Welch Fus.), Gt. War</i>	1916
Hinton, <i>Sergt. J. D. (N.Z.M.F.), World War</i>	1942
Hogan, <i>Sergt. J. (Manchester R.), Gt. War</i>	1914
Holbrook, <i>Com. N. D. (R.N.), Gt. War</i>	1914
Holland, <i>Capt. John V. (Leinster R.), Gt. War</i>	1916
Hollis, <i>C.S.M. S. E. (Green Howards), World War</i>	1941
Holmes, <i>Lt. F. W. (K.O.Y.L.I.), Gt. War</i>	1914
Howell, <i>Corpl. G. J., M.M. (Aust. Inf.), Gt. War</i>	1917
Hudson, <i>Brig. Charles Edward, C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (Sherwood F.), Gt. War</i>	1918
Huffman, <i>Maj. J. P. (Duke of Wellington's R.), Gt. War</i>	1918
Hull, <i>Shoeing-Smith C. (21st Lrs.), Gt. War</i>	1916
Hulme, <i>Sergt. A. C. (N.Z.M.F.), World War</i>	1941
Hunter, <i>Corpl. D. F. (H.L.I.), Gt. War</i>	1918
Hutchinson, <i>Lt.-Corpl. J. (Lanc. Fus.), Gt. War</i>	1916
Hutt, <i>Corpl. A. (R. Warwick R.), Gt. War</i>	1917
Ingram, <i>Lt. G. M., M.M. (Australia), Gt. War</i>	1913

Insaill, Group Capt. Gilbert S. M., M.C. (R.A.F.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1915	Mahony, Lt.-Col. J. K. (Westminster R., Canada), <i>World War.</i>	1944
Inwood, Pte. R. R. (Aust. Imp. Fcc.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1917	Malleson, Com. W. St. A. (R.N.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1915
Ishar Singh, Lt. (28th Punjabis), <i>Waziristan.</i>	1921	Martin, Brig. C. G., C.B.E., D.S.O. (R.E.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1915
Jackson, W.O.N.C. (R.A.F.V.R.), <i>Wild. War.</i>	1945	Masters, Pte. R. G. (R.A.S.C.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1913
Jackson, Pte. W. (Australia), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1916	Maxwell, Lt. J., M.C., D.C.M. (Aust.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1913
James, Maj. H., M.C. (Worc. R.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1915	Mayson, Sergt. T. F. (K.O. Royal R.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1917
James, Brig. Manley Angell, D.S.O., M.C. (Glouc. R.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1918	Meekosha, Capt. S. (W. Yorks. R.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1915
Jamieson, Maj. D. A. (R. Norfolk R.), <i>World War.</i>	1944	Mellish, Rev. E. N., M.C. (C.F.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1915
Jefferson, Fusilier F. A. (Lancs. Fus.), <i>Wild. War.</i>	1944	Melvin, Pte. Charles (R. Highrs.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1917
Jerrard, Flg.-Offr. Alan (R.A.F.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1918	Merritt, Lt.-Col. C. C. I. (S. Saskatchewan R.), <i>World War.</i>	1942
Johnson, Maj.-Gen. Dudley G., C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (S. Wales B.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1918	Metcalf, Lt.-Corpl. William Henry, M.M. (Manitoba R.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1918
Jones, Pte. T. A., D.C.M. (Chesh. R.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1916	Miers, Capt. A. C. C., D.S.O. (R. N.), <i>World War.</i>	1942
Joynt, Maj. W. D. (Aust. I. F.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1918	Miles, Pte. Francis G. (Glouc. R.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1918
Judson, Capt. Reginald Stanley, D.C.M., M.M. (Auckland R., N.Z.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1918	Mitchell, Lt.-Col. Coulson N., M.C. (Canad. Engrs.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1918
Kamal Ram, Sepoy (8th Punjab R.), <i>Wild. War.</i>	1944	Molyneux, Sergt. John (R. Fus.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1917
Karanbahadur Rana, Naik (Gurkha Rifles), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1918	Moon, Lt. Rupert V. (Aust. Inf.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1917
Kelliher, Pte. R. (Australia), <i>World War.</i>	1943	Moore, Capt. M. S. S. (R. Hants. R.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1917
Kelly, Capt. Henry, M.C. (Duke of Wellington's R.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1916	Mott, Sergt. E. J., D.C.M. (Border R.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1917
Kenna, Pte. E. (Australian M.F.), <i>Wild. War.</i>	1945	Mountain, Sergt. A. (W. Yorks. R.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1918
Kenneally, Lt.-Cpl. J. P. (Irish Gds.), <i>Wild. War.</i>	1943	Moyney, Sergt. John (Irish Gds.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1917
Kennedy, Lt.-Col. W. H. Clark, C.M.G., D.S.O. (Quebec R.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1918	Mugford, Pte. Harold (M.G.C.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1917
Kenny, Pte. Henry (Loyal R.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1916	Mullin, Capt. G. H., M.M. (Can. Inf.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1918
Kenny, Pte. T. (Durham L. L.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1916	Murray, Lt.-Col. Henry Wm., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.M. (Aust. Inf.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1917
Kenny, Pte. T. J. B. (Aust. Inf.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1917	Myles, Capt. E. K., D.S.O. (Worc. R.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1916
Ker, Maj. A. E. (Gord. High.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1918	Namdeo Jadhao, Sepoy (5th Mahratta L. I.), <i>World War.</i>	1945
Kerr, Pte. J. Chipman (Can. Inf.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1916	Nand Singh, Naik (11th Sikh R.), <i>World War.</i>	1941
Khudadad Khan Naik (120th Bal.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1914	Nansmith, Adm. Sir M. E. Dunbar, K.C.B. (R.N.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1915
Kinross, Pte. Cecil J. (Can. Inf.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1918	Neame, Lt.-Gen. Sir Philip, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O. (R.E.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1915
Kirby, Group Capt. Frank H., C.B.E., D.C.M. (R.A.F.), <i>S. Africa.</i>	1900	Nesbitt, Maj. R. C. (Mashonaland), <i>Rhodesia.</i>	1896
Knight, 2nd Lt. A. J., M.B.E. (Sher. F.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1917	Newland, Maj. James E. (Aust. Inf.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1917
Knight, Capt. H. J. (King's R.), <i>S. Africa.</i>	1900	Newman, Lt.-Col. A. C., T.D. (Essex R.), <i>World War.</i>	1942
Konowal, Corpl. P. (Can. Inf.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1917	Nicholls, Lt.-Cpl. H. (G. Gds.), <i>World War.</i>	1940
Kulbir Thapa, Rifmn. (Gurkha R.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1915	Nickerson, Maj.-Gen. William Henry S., C.B., C.M.G. (R.A.M.C.), <i>S. Africa.</i>	1900
Lachman Gurung, Rifleman (8th Gurkha Rifles), <i>World War.</i>	1945	Norton, Capt. G. R., M.M. (S.A.M.F.), <i>World War.</i>	1944
Lalbahadur Thapa, Subadar (Gurkha Rifles), <i>World War.</i>	1943	Ockenden, Sergt. J. (R. Dub. Fus.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1917
Lauder, Pte. D. R. (R. Scots Fus.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1916	O'Leary, Capt. M. J. (Connaught Rangers), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1915
Laurent, Sergt. H. J. (N.Z. Rif. Bgde.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1918	O'Meara, Pte. Martin (Australia), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1916
Lawson, Pte. E. (Gord. High.), <i>Tirah.</i>	1897	O'Rourke, Pte. M. J., M.M. (Can. Inf.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1917
Leach, Lt. J. (M'chester R.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1914	Palmer, 2nd Lt. F. W., M.M. (R.F.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1917
Leak, Pte. John (Australia), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1915	Parkash Singh, Havildar (8th Punjab R.), <i>World War.</i>	1943
Learoyd, Wing-Comdr. R. A. B. (R.A.F.), <i>World War.</i>	1940	Parridge, Pte. F. J. (Australia), <i>World War.</i>	1945
Le Patourel, Maj. H. W. (R. Hampshire R.), <i>World War.</i>	1942	Pearkes, Maj.-Gen. George Randolph, C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (Can. Ind.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1918
Lewis, Pte. H. W. (Welch R.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1916	Peck, Col. Cyrus Wesley, D.S.O. (Manitoba R.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1918
Lister, Sergt. J. (Lanc. Fus.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1917	Peeler, Sergt. Walter (Aust. I. F.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1917
Lowerson, Sergt. A. D. (Aust.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1918	Phillips, Capt. R. E. (R. War. R.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1917
Luke, Driver F. (R.H.A.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1924	Pitcher, Petty Off. E., D.S.M. (R.M.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1917
McAulay, Sergt. John, D.C.M. (Scots Gds.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1918	Pitts, Pte. J. (Manch. Regt.), <i>S. Africa.</i>	1900
McCarthy, Lt. L. D. (Aust.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1918	Place, Lt.-Cdr. B. C. G., D.S.C. (R.N.), <i>Wild. War.</i>	1943
McDougall, Sergt. S. R. (A.I.F.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1916	Pollard, Capt. Alfred O., M.C., D.C.M. (H.A.C.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1917
MacDowell, Lt.-Col. Thain W., D.S.O. (Can. Inf.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1917	Pollock, Lt. James D. (Cam. High.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1915
McIntyre, Pte. G. (Gord. Highrs.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1917	Pooll, Capt. A. H. Batton, M.C. (R. Muns. F.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1916
MacIntosh, Lt. David Lowe, C.B. (Arg. & Suth. High.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1918	Porteous, Maj. P. A. (R. A.), <i>World War.</i>	1942
McNally, Sergt. William, M.M. (Green Howards), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1918	Poulter, Pte. Arthur (W. Rid. R.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1918
McNamara, Air Vice-Marshal Frank H., C.B., C.B.E., (Aust. R.F.C.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1917		
McNamara, Corpl. John E. (Surrey R.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1918		
McNess, Lt.-Sergt. Fred (Scots G.), <i>Gl. War.</i>	1916		
Magennis, L/S J. J. (R.N.), <i>World War.</i>	1945		

- Premindra Singh Bhagat, and Lt. (Corps. of Ind. Engineers), *World War* 1941
 Procter, Rev. A. H. (King's R.), *Gl. War*... 1915
 Quigge, Pte. R. (R. Ulster Rif.), *Gl. War*... 1916
 Ramsden, Lt. H. E. (Protect. Regt.), *S. Africa* 1899
 Ratcliffe, Pte. W., M.M. (S. Lanc. R.), *Gl. War* 1917
 Rattey, Sergt. R. R. (Australia), *Wld. War*... 1945
 Rayfield, Lt. W. (Brit. Col. R.), *Gl. War*... 1915
 Readitt, Sergt. John (S. Lanc. R.), *Gl. War*... 1917
 Rees, Sergt. Ivor (S. Wales Bord.), *Gl. War*... 1917
 Rees, Group-Capt. Lionel W. B., O.B.E., M.C., A.F.C. (R.A.F.), *Gl. War*... 1916
 Reid, Fl.-Lt. W. (R.A.F.V.R.), *World War* 1941
 Ricketts, Sgt. T. (R. Newf'land R.), *Gl. War* 1918
 Ritchie, Capt. H. P. (R.N.), *Gl. War*... 1914
 Ritchie, Corpl. W. (Seaforth H.), *Gl. War*... 1916
 Roberts, Maj.-Gen. P. C., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. (Worc. R.), *Gl. War*... 1918
 Roberts, Lt.-Com. P. S. W., D.S.C. (R.N.), *World War*... 1942
 Robertson, L.-Cpl. C. G., M.M. (R.F.), *Gl. War*... 1918
 Robertson, Col. James Forbes, D.S.O., M.C. (Border R.), *Gl. War*... 1918
 Robinson, Rear-Adm. E. G., O.B.E. (R.N.), *Gl. War*... 1915
 Robson, Pte. H. H. (Royal Scots), *Gl. War*... 1914
 Rogers, Lt. J. (S. A. Constab.), *S. Africa*... 1901
 Roupell, Brig. G. R. P. (E. Surrey R.), *Gl. War*... 1915
 Rutherford, Capt. C. B., M.C., M.M. (Quebec R.), *Gl. War*... 1918
 Ruthven, Lt. William (Aust. I. F.), *Gl. War* 1913
 Ryder, Sergt. Robert (Middx. R.), *Gl. War* 1915
 Ryder, Capt. R. E. D., M.P. (R.N.), *World War*... 1942
 Sadlier, Lt. C. W. K. (Aust. I. F.), *Gl. War*... 1918
 Sage, Pte. T. H. (Som. L. I.), *Gl. War*... 1917
 Sandes, Lt. Arthur J. T. Fleming- (E. Surrey R.), *Gl. War*... 1915
 Scott, Q.-M.-Sergt. R. (Man. R.), *S. Africa* 1900
 Shahamad Khan, Naik (Punjabis), *Gl. War*... 1916
 Shankland, Lt.-Col. Robert, D.C.M. (Can. Inf.), *Gl. War*... 1917
 Sharpe, Sergt. C. (Lines R.), *Gl. War*... 1915
 Shaul, Sergt. I. (High. L. I.), *S. Africa*... 1899
 Shepherd, Rftm. A. E. (K.R.R.C.), *Gl. War*... 1914
 Sherbrooke, Rear-Adm. R. St. V., C.B., D.S.O. (R.N.), *World War*... 1942
 Sinton, Brig. A., O.B.E. (I.M.S.), *Gl. War*... 1916
 Smith, Gunner Albert (R.A.), Sudan... 1885
 Smith, Pte. E. A. (Seaforth Highrs. of Canada), *World War*... 1944
 Smith, Pte. James (Border R.), *Gl. War*... 1914
 Smyth, Brig.-Gen. J. G., M.C., M.P. (Ludhiana Sikhs), *Gl. War*... 1915
 Smythe, Lt. G. Q. M. (S.A.M.F.), *Wld. War* 1942
 Spackman, Sergt. Charles Edward (Border R.), *Gl. War*... 1918
 Speakman, Pte. W. (Black Watch), Korea... 1951
 Stannard, Capt. R. B. (D.S.O., R.D. (R.N.R.), *World War*... 1940
 Starcewich, Pte. L. T. (Australia), *World War* 1945
 Steele, Com. G. C. (R.N.), *Gl. War*... 1918
 Steele, Sergt. T. (Seaforth H.), *Gl. War*... 1917
 Stone, Gunner C. E., M.M. (R.F.A.), *Gl. War* 1918
 Storkey, Capt. P. V. (Aust. I. F.), *Gl. War*... 1918
 Strachan, Maj. H., M.C. (Can. Cav.), *Gl. War* 1917
 Stratton, Sergt. P. C., M.M. (Aust. I.F.), *Gl. War*... 1918
 Stringer, Pte. G. (Manch. R.), *Gl. War*... 1916
 Stuart, Capt. R. N., D.S.O. (R.N.R.), *Gl. War* 1917
 Sykes, Pte. Ernest (Northd. Fus.), *Gl. War*... 1917
 Tandy, Pte. H., D.C.M., M.M. (W. Riding R.), *Gl. War*... 1915
 Thomas, Sergt. J. (N. Staffs. R.), *Gl. War*... 1916
 Tilston, Maj. F. A. (Essex Scottish, Canada), *World War*... 1945
 Tombs, L.-Corpl. J. (King's R.), *Gl. War*... 1915
 Topham, Corpl. F. G. (1st Canadian Parachute Bn.), *World War*... 1945
 Towers, Pte. James (Cameronians), *Gl. War*... 1918
 Towner, Maj. Edgar Thomas, M.C. (Aust. M.C.C.), *Gl. War*... 1918
 Toye, Brig. Alfred M., M.C. (Middx. R.), *Gl. War*... 1918
 Train, Corpl. C. W. (Lond. R.), *Gl. War*... 1918
 Traynor, Sgt. W. B. (W. Yks. R.), *S. Africa* 1901
 Trent, Wing Cmdr. L. H., D.F.C. (R.N.Z.A.F.), *World War*... 1943
 Triquet, Lt.-Col. P. (R. 22R. of Canada), *World War*... 1913
 Tulbahadar Pun, Havildar (6th Gurkha Rifles), *World War*... 1944
 Turner, Lt.-Gen. Sir R. E. W., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (R. Can. Inf.), *S. Africa*... 1901
 Turner, Lt.-Col. V. B. (R.B.), *World War*... 1942
 Turrall, Pte. Thos. G. (Worc. R.), *Gl. War*... 1916
 Umraro Singh, Havildar (I.A.), *World War*... 1944
 Upham, Capt. C. H. (and Bar, 1942), (N.Z.M.F.) *World War*... 1941
 Upton, Pte. J. (Sherwood F.), *Gl. War*... 1915
 Veale, Corpl. T. W. H. (Devon R.), *Gl. War* 1919
 Vickers, Capt. Sir C. Geoffrey (Sherwood For.), *Gl. War*... 1915
 Vickery, Sergt. S. (Dorset R.), *Tirah*... 1897
 Wakeford, Maj. R. (R. Hampshire R.), *World War*... 1944
 Wallace, Capt. S. T. D. (R.F.A.), *Gl. War*... 1917
 Waters, Maj. Arnold Horace S., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. (R.E.), *Gl. War*... 1918
 Watkins, Maj. T. (Welch R.), *World War*... 1944
 Watt, Sgt. Skipper J. (R.N.R.), *Gl. War*... 1917
 Weale, Sen. H. (Welch Fus.), *Gl. War*... 1918
 Welch, Sgt. J. (R. Berk. R.), *Gl. War*... 1917
 West, Air Commodore Ferdinand M. F., C.B.E., M.C. (R.A.F.), *Gl. War*... 1918
 White, Col. Archie Cecil T., M.C. (Green Howards), *Gl. War*... 1916
 White, Pte. J. (K. O. Royal R.), *Gl. War*... 1917
 White, Lt. Wm. A. (M. G. Corps), *Gl. War* 1918
 Whitfield, Sergt. H. (Y. Shrop. I. I.), *Gl. War* 1918
 Whittle, Sergt. John W., D.C.M. (Aust. Inf.), *Gl. War*... 1917
 Wilcox, L.-Corpl. A. (O.B.L.I.), *Gl. War*... 1918
 Williams, C.-Sergt.-Maj. W. H., D.C.M., M.M. (S. Wales Bord.), *Gl. War*... 1918
 Williams, Seaman W. (R.N.P.), *Gl. War*... 1917
 Willis, Maj. R. R. (Lanc. Fus.), *Gl. War*... 1915
 Wilson, Lt.-Col. E. C. T. (E. Surrey R.), *World War*... 1940
 Wood, Pte. W. (R. Northd. Fus.), *Gl. War*... 1918
 Woodall, and Lt. J. E. (Rif. Brig.), *Gl. War*... 1918
 Woods, Pte. James P. (Aust. Inf.), *Gl. War*... 1918
 Woolley, Rev. Geoffrey H., O.B.E., M.C., O.B.C. (Qn. Vic. Rif.), *Gl. War*... 1915
 Wright, C.S.M. P. H. (Coldstream Gds.), *World War*... 1941
 Wyatt, L.-Sergt. G. H. (Cold. Gds.), *Gl. War* 1915
 Wyllie, Col. Guy G. E., C.B., D.S.O. (Tasmania), *S. Africa*... 1900
 Young, Pte. T. (Durh. L.I.), *Gl. War*... 1918
 Zengeli, Sergt. Raphael L., M.M. (Saskatchewan R.), *Gl. War*... 1918



THE GEORGE CROSS, &C



The ribbon is *dark blue* threaded through a bar adorned with laurel leaves

FOR GALLANTRY

INSTITUTED *September 24th, 1940* (with amendments, *November 3rd, 1942*).

The &C is worn before all other decorations (except the VC) on the left breast & consists of a plain silver cross with four equal limbs, the cross having in the centre a circular medallion bearing a design showing St. George and the Dragon. The inscription "For Gallantry" appears round the medallion and in the angle of each limb of the cross is the Royal cypher "G VI" forming a circle concentric with the medallion. The reverse is plain and bears the name of the recipient and the date of the award. The cross is suspended by a ring from a bar adorned with laurel leaves on dark blue ribbon $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide.

The cross is intended primarily for civilians and awards to the fighting services are confined to actions for which purely military honours are not normally granted. It is awarded only for acts of the greatest heroism or of the most conspicuous courage in circumstances of extreme danger.

§ When worn by a woman it may be worn on the left shoulder from a ribbon of the same width and colour fashioned into a bow.

NOTE ON EMPIRE GALLANTRY MEDAL

The Royal Warrant which ordained that the grant of the Empire Gallantry Medal should cease, authorized holders of that medal to return it to the Central Chancery of the Order of Knighthood and to receive in exchange the George Cross. A similar provision applied to posthumous awards of the medal of the Order of the British Empire for Gallantry made after the outbreak of war in 1939. In the list below the date of award of the Empire Gallantry Medal and of its exchange for the George Cross is noted.

SURVIVING RECIPIENTS OF THE GEORGE CROSS

THE ISLAND OF MALTA, 1942

- Abdul Rehman, *Havildar* (I.A.), 1946.
 Abdus Samid Abdul Wahid Gollandaz (E.G.M. 1934), 1941.
 Adamson, G. J. (E. G. M. 1937), 1941.
 Ahmad Yar, *Havildar-Major* (R.A.) (E.G.M. 1937), 1941.
 Alder, *L/Sgt.* T. E. (Green Howards) (E.G.M. 1931), 1941.
 Alderson, T. H. (Detachment Leader, Rescue Parties), 1940.
 Ali Bey, *Kaimmakam* Yousef Hussein (E.G.M. 1939), 1941.
 Anderson, *Ch. Eng. Room Art. F.* (R.N.), 1941.
 Anderson, *FL Off.* W. (R.A.F.) (E.G.M. 1929), 1942.
 Archer, *Lt.* B. S. T. (R.E.), 1941.
 Armitage, *Lieut.-Com.* R. S., G.M., (R.N.V.R.), 1940.
 Arnold, W. (E.G.M. 1928), 1941.
 Ashraf-un-Nisa Begum (E.G.M. 1937), 1941.
 Atkinson, T. (E.G.M. 1939), 1942.
 Babington, *Lieut.* J. H., O.B.E. (R.N.V.R.), 1940.
 Bailey, *Tpr.* C. C. A. (Surima Valley Lt. Horse) (E.G.M. 1931), 1941.
 Baldev Singh (E.G.M. 1932), 1941.
 Bamford, J. 1952.
 Barefoot, *Mat.* L. (R.E.), 1941.
 Barnett, *Company-Sergl.-Maj.-Instructor* W. (R. Scots Fus.) (E.G.M. 1936), 1941.
 Barraciough, *Sgt.* A. (E.G.M. 1930), 1943.
 Bell, J. (E.G.M. 1930), 1941.
 Biggs, *Maj.* K. A. (R.A.O.C.), 1946.
 Blackburn, *Pte.* R. (Cheshire Regt.) (E.G.M. 1936), 1941.
 Blogg, H. (E.G.M. 1924), 1941.
 Bogdanovitch, *Kaid* T. (E.G.M. 1939), 1942.
 Bonar, *Pilot Off.* E. (R.A.F.) (E.G.M. 1932), 1941.
 Brett, *Col.* D. A. (9 Jat Regt.) (E.G.M. 1934), 1941.
 Bridge, *Lieut.* J., G.M. (and Bar) (R.N.V.R.), 1944.
 Brooks, *Pte.* A. (Queens Royal Regt.) (E.G.M. 1935), 1947.
 Burke, J. (E.G.M. 1925), 1941.
 Button, *Sergl.* W. (R.E.) (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
 Bywater, R. A. S. (Factory Development Officer), 1944.
 Chalmers, P. O. R. (R.N.) (E.G.M. 1926), 1942.
 Chant, *Pte.* F. (Dorset Regt.) (E.G.M., 1923), 1941.
 Charrington, H., C.B. (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
 Chaudri Bhim Singh Yadava (E.G.M. 1932), 1941.
 Child, F. (E.G.M. 1939), 1941.
 Churchill, Mrs. O., O.B.E. (F.A.N.Y.), 1946.
 Clark, J. (E.G.M. 1927), 1941.
 Cobham, *Lt.-Com.* A. (R.N.) (E.G.M. 1930), 1942.
 Copperwheat, *Lieut.* D. A. (R.N.), 1942.
 Crossley, E. (E.G.M. 1936), 1942.
 Danckwerts, *Sub-Lt.* P. V. (R.N.V.R.), 1940.
 Davies, *Lt.* R. (R.E.), 1940.
 Deedes, *Major* R. (K.S.L.I.) (E.G.M. 1934), 1942.
 Din, *L Naik* Mata (19th Hyderabad Regt.) (E.G.M. 1935), 1941.
 Dinwoodie, *Sq. Ldr.* H., O.F.E., M.C. (R.A.F.V.R.), 1946.
 Douglas, *Fl.-Off.* R. (R.A.F.) (E.G.M. 1931), 1941.
 D'Souza, B. J. (E.G.M., 1931), 1941.
 Duffin, *Chief Diver* C. (E.G.M. 1937), 1941.
 Errington, H. (N.F.S.), 1941.

- Eastman, Lt. W. M. (R.A.O.C.), 1940.
 Easton, *Sub-Lt.* J. M. C. (R.N.V.R.), 1941.
 Elston, *Pte.* E. M. (West Yorks Regt.) (E.G.M. 1935), 1941.
 Fairfax, *Det.-Sergt.* F. W., 1953.
 Farr, J. (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
 Fattah, Rais Rashid Abdul (E.G.M. 1938), 1942.
 Fleming, W. G. (E.G.M. 1924), 1941.
 Fox, L. O. (Rescue Squad), 1945.
 Frost, *Corpl.* E. (R.A.F.) (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
 Gidden, Lt. E. O., G.M. (R.N.V.R.), 1942.
 Gilbert, *Driver* B. (L.N.E.R.), 1944.
 Goldsworthy, *Lieut.* L. V., G.M., D.S.C. (R.A.N.V.R.), 1944.
 Gosse, Lt. G. (R.A.N.V.R.), 1946.
 Graveley, *Flight-Lt.* R. (R.A.F.) (E.G.M. 1939), 1941.
 Green, Lt.-Col. C. W. Tandy (E.G.M., 1934), 1941.
 Hand, W. (E.G.M. 1923), 1942.
 Harris, K. (A.R.P., Croydon), 1940.
 Harrison, *Able-Seaman* G. W. (R.N.) (E.G.M. 1931), 1947.
 Harrison, *Pilot Officer* L. (R.A.F.), 1941.
 Heming, A. E. (C.D. Rescue Service), 1945.
 Hemeida, *Capt.* El Amin (Sudan Defence) (E.G.M. 1936), 1947.
 Henderson, H. (E.G.M. 1927), 1942.
 Henshaw, *L/Cpl.* G. (Queen's Royal Regt.) (E.G.M. 1935), 1942.
 Hodge, Lt. A. (R.N.V.R.) (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
 Hollowday, *Corpl.* V. (R.A.F.), 1941.
 Jamieson, W. (E.G.M. 1936), 1942.
 Jones, *Capt.* R. L. J. (R.A.O.C.), 1940.
 Kelly, C. F. (E.G.M. 1937), 1942.
 Lungle, B.S.M. A. (R.A.) (E.G.M. 1935), 1941.
 McClymont, *Leading Aircraftman* J. (A.A.F.) (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
 McTeague, *Warrant Offr.* T. (R.A.F.) (E.G.M. 1929), 1941.
 Mahmoud Khan Durrani, *Capt.* (1st Bahawalpur Inf.), 1946.
 March, F. H. (E.G.M. 1924), 1942.
 Martin, *Maj.* C. A. G., M.C., B.A., 1943.
 Mason, *Capt.* D. W. (Merc. Marine), 1942.
 Merriman, Lt.-Col. (R.E.), 1940.
 Miller, Lt. J. B. P. (R.N.V.R.), 1941.
 Miller, *Pte.* T. (Dorset Regt.) (E.G.M. 1923), 1941.
 Modi-ud-Din, Ghulam (E.G.M. 1931), 1941.
 Morteshead, *Sergt.* F. (R.A.F.) (E.G.M. 1924), 1942.
 Mott, *Pte.* J. (Essex R.) (E.G.M. 1938), 1945.
 Moore, *Sub-Lt.* R. V. (R.N.V.R.), 1940.
 Mosedale, *Station Offr.* W., 1941.
 Moss, *Sp. Const.* B., 1940.
 Mould, *Lieut.* J. S., G.M. (R.A.N.V.R.), 1942.
 Naughton, *Tpr.* F. (R.A.C.) (E.G.M. 1937), 1947.
 Newgass, Lt. H. R. (R.N.V.R.), 1941.
 Niven, A.B. G. (R.N.) (E.G.M. 1930), 1942.
 O'Hagan, L. F. (E.G.M., 1940), 1941.
 O'Leary, Lt.-Comdr. P. A., D.S.O. (R.N.), Belgium, 1941.
 O'Mara, E. (E.G.M. 1934), 1942.
 Orr, *Harbour Constable* S. (E.G.M. 1924), 1941.
 Patton, Lt. J. (R. Can. Eng.), 1940.
 Pearson, *Corpl.* D. M. (W.A.A.F.) (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
 Pir Khan, *Jemadar* Badragga (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
 Rawang, Awan Anak (1951).
 Rennie, *Sergt.* J. (Argyll and Suth. Highldrs. of Canada, 1944.)
 Reynolds, *Maj.* E. W. (R.E.) (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
 Rimmer, *Sergt.* R. (Royal Welch Fus.) (E.G.M. 1931), 1941.
 Rodrigues, *Asst.-Surgeon*, G. D. (E.G.M., 1923), 1942.
 Rogerson, *Staff Sergt.* S. G. (R.A.O.C.), 1946.
 Ross, *Air Commodore* A. D., O.B.E. (R.C.A.F.), 1944.
 Rowlands, *Wing Comr.* J. S., M.B.E. (R.A.F.V.R.), 1943.
 Scully, *Corpl.* J. P. (Pioneer Corps), 1941.
 Sewell, S. W. (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
 Sinclair, *Air Vice-Marshal* L. F., C.B.E., D.S.O. (R.A.F.), 1941.
 Singh, Babu Bhupendra Narayan (E.G.M. 1934), 1941.
 Singh, Babu Ranjit (E.G.M. 1935), 1941.
 Singh, *Naik*, Barkat (E.G.M. 1938), 1941.
 Smith, A. (Chelsea Civil Defence), 1944.
 Stoves, J. (E.G.M. 1928), 1941.
 Stronach, G. P. (M.N.), 1943.
 Sylvester, W. G. (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
 Syme, *Lieut.* H. R., G.M. (R.A.N.V.R.), 1943.
 Taylor, G. A. (1952).
 Taylor, *Capt.* P. G. (late R.A.F.), (E.G.M. 1937), 1942.
 Taylor, Lt. W. H. (R.N.V.R.), 1941.
 Thapa, *Naik* Nandlal (2/8 Gurkha Rifles) (E.G.M. 1935), 1941.
 Thomas, *Sister* Dorothy (E.G.M. 1934), 1942.
 Thomas, *Wing-Cdr.* F. F. E. Yeo- (R.A.F.V.R.), 1946.
 Tollemach, *Sgt.-Ldr.* A. (R.A.F.) (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
 Townsends, Miss E. J. (E.G.M. 1932), 1941.
 Troake, *Pte.* F. (Dorset R.) (E.G.M. 1923), 1947.
 Tuckwell, *Able Seaman* S. J. (R.N.), 1941.
 Tunna, *Shunter* N. (G.W.R.), 1941.
 Turner, Lt. G. G., G.M. (R.N.V.R.), 1941.
 Turner, G. M. (E.G.M., 1939), 1943.
 Tutton, C. (E.G.M. 1927), 1941.
 Waterfield, A. (E.G.M. 1922), 1942.
 Wild, R. (E.G.M. 1926), 1941.
 Wiltshire, *Flt.-Lieut.* S. N. (R.A.F.) (E.G.M. 1930), 1941.
 Winter, G. (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
 Wylie, *Sapper* G. C. (R.E.), 1940.
 Young, Lt. St. J. G., 1945.

Her Majesty's Ministers

(Appointed, October and November, 1951)

- Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury*, THE RT. HON. SIR WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL, K.G., O.M., C.H., M.P., born Nov. 30, 1874
- Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Deputy Prime Minister*, The Rt. Hon. Anthony Eden, M.C., M.P., born June 12, 1897.
- Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Lords*, The Most Hon. the Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., P.C., born Aug. 27, 1893.
- Chancellor of the Exchequer*, The Rt. Hon. Richard Austen Butler, M.P., born Dec. 9, 1902.
- Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations*, The Rt. Hon. Viscount Swinton, G.B.E., C.H., M.C., born May 1, 1884.
- Lord High Chancellor*, The Rt. Hon. Lord Simonds, born Nov. 28, 1881.
- Secretary of State for the Home Department and Minister for Welsh Affairs*, The Rt. Hon. Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, G.C.V.O., Q.C., M.P., born May 29, 1900.
- Secretary of State for the Colonies*, Capt. The Rt. Hon. Oliver Lyttelton, D.S.O., M.C., M.P., born March 15, 1893.
- Secretary of State for Scotland*, The Rt. Hon. James Gray Stuart, M.V.O., M.C., M.P., born Feb. 9, 1897.
- Minister of Labour and National Service*, The Rt. Hon. Sir Walter Turner Monckton, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., M.C., Q.C., M.P., born Jan. 17, 1891.
- President of the Board of Trade*, The Rt. Hon. George Edward Peter Thorneycroft, M.P., born July 26, 1909.
- Minister of Housing and Local Government*, The Rt. Hon. Harold Macmillan, M.P., born Feb. 10, 1894.
- Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Commons*, Capt. The Rt. Hon. Harry Frederick Comfort Crookshank, M.P., born May 27, 1893.
- Paymaster-General*, The Rt. Hon. Lord Cherwell, F.R.S., born 1886.
- Minister of Defence*, Field Marshal the Rt. Hon. the Earl Alexander of Tunis, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C., born Dec. 10, 1891.
- Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Minister of Materials*, The Rt. Hon. Viscount Woolton, C.H., born Aug. 24, 1883.
- Minister of Food*, Major The Rt. Hon. Gwilym Lloyd George, M.P., born Dec. 4, 1894.
- Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries*, Major The Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Lionel Dugdale, Bt., T.D., M.P., born July 20, 1897.
- Minister of Education*, The Rt. Hon. Florence Horsbrugh, C.B.E., M.P.

The above form the Cabinet

MINISTERS OF CABINET RANK

- First Lord of the Admiralty*, The Rt. Hon. James Purdon Lewes Thomas, M.P., born Oct. 13, 1903.
- Secretary of State for War*, The Rt. Hon. Antony Henry Head, C.B.E., M.C., M.P., born 1906.
- Secretary of State for Air*, The Rt. Hon. Lord De L'Isle and Dudley, *VC*, born May 23, 1909.
- Minister of Supply*, The Rt. Hon. Duncan Sandys, M.P., born Jan. 24, 1908.
- Minister of Transport and of Civil Aviation*, The Rt. Hon. Alan Tindal Lennox-Boyd, M.P., born 1904.
- Minister of State (Foreign Affairs)*, The Rt. Hon. John Selwyn Brooke Lloyd, Q.C., M.P., born July 28, 1904.
- Minister of State (Colonial Affairs)*, The Rt. Hon. Henry Lennox D'Aubigné Hopkinson, C.M.G., M.P., born Jan. 3, 1902.
- Minister of State (Scottish Office)*, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Home, born July 2, 1903.
- Minister of State (Board of Trade)*, The Rt. Hon. Derick Heathcoat-Amory, born Dec. 22, 1899.
- Minister of Works*, The Rt. Hon. Sir David McAdam Eccles, K.C.V.O., M.P., born Sept. 18, 1904.
- Minister of Pensions and National Insurance*, The Rt. Hon. Osbert Peake, M.P., born Dec. 30, 1897.
- Minister of Fuel and Power*, The Rt. Hon. Geoffrey William Lloyd, M.P., born Jan. 17, 1902.
- Postmaster-General*, The Rt. Hon. Earl De La Warr, born June 20, 1900.
- Minister of Health*, The Rt. Hon. Iain Norman Macleod, M.P., born Nov. 11, 1913.

PARLIAMENTARY UNDER SECRETARIES AND OTHER MINISTERS

- Attorney-General*, Sir Lionel Frederick Heald, Q.C., M.P.
- Solicitor-General*, Sir Reginald Manningham-Buller, Q.C., M.P.
- Lord Advocate*, Rt. Hon. J. L. M. Clyde, Q.C., M.P.
- Solicitor-General for Scotland*, W. R. Milligan, Q.C.
- Admiralty (Parliamentary and Financial Sec.)*, Cmdr. A. H. P. Noble, D.S.O., D.S.C., M.P.; (Civil Lord) K. S. D. W. Digby, M.P.
- Agriculture and Fisheries (Joint)*, Lord Carrington M.C.; G. R. H. Nugent, M.P.
- Air*, Hon. G. R. Ward, M.P.
- Civil Aviation*, J. D. Profumo, O.B.E., M.P.
- Colonies*, The Earl of Munster.
- Commonwealth Relations*, J. G. Foster, Q.C., M.P.
- Defence*, E. N. C. Birch, O.B.E., M.P.
- Education*, K. W. M. Pickthorn, LITT.D., M.P.
- Food*, Dr. C. Hill, M.P.
- Foreign*, The Marquess of Reading, C.B.E., M.C., T.D., Q.C.; H. A. Nutting, M.P.
- Fuel and Power*, Hon. L. W. Joynson-Hicks, M.P.
- Health*, Miss M. P. Hornsby-Smith, M.P.
- Housing and Local Govt.*, A. E. Marples, M.P.
- Home (Joint)*, The Lord Lloyd, M.B.E.; Sir Hugh Lucas-Tooth, Bt., M.P.
- Labour and Nat. Service*, H. A. Watkinson, M.P.
- Pensions and National Insurance*, R. H. Turton, M.C., M.P.; Brig. J. G. Smyth, *VC*, M.C., M.P.
- Post Office (Asst. P.M. G.)*, L. D. Gammons, M.P.
- Scottish Office (Joint)*, Cmdr. Rt. Hon. T. D. Galbraith, M.P.; W. McNair Snadden, M.P.; J. Henderson Stewart, M.P.
- Supply*, A. R. W. Low, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.P.
- Trade*, H. G. Strauss, Q.C., M.P.
- Transport*, Lt.-Cdr. J. G. Braithwaite, M.P.
- Treasury*, Rt. Hon. P. G. T. Buchan-Hepburn, M.P. [M.P.]
- (do.) *Financial Secretary*, J. A. Boyd-Carpenter.
- (do.) *Economic Secretary*, R. Maudling, M.P.
- Junior Lords*, E. R. G. Heath, M.B.E., M.P.; T. G. D. Galbraith, M.P.; D. F. Vosper, T.D., M.P.; H. D. Oakshott, M.B.E., M.P.; M. Redmayne, D.S.O., M.P.
- War Office*, J. R. H. Hutchison, D.S.O., T.D., M.P.
- Works*, A. H. E. Molson, M.P.

Leader of the Opposition, The Rt. Hon. Clement Richard Attlee, O.M., C.H., M.P., born Jan. 3, 1883.

MINISTRIES SINCE 1922

Date	Prime Minister (1921)	Exchequer	Lord President	Foreign (1921)	Home (1921)	Commonwealth*	Board of Trade (1926)
1922 Oct. 23	A. Bonar Law	S. Baldwin	Salisbury	Curzon	W. C. Bridgeman	Devonshire, C	Sir P. Lloyd-Greame
1923 May 22	S. Baldwin	S. Baldwin N. Chamberlain	Salisbury	Curzon	W. C. Bridgeman	Devonshire, C	Sir P. Lloyd-Greame
1924 Jan. 22	J. R. MacDonald	P. Snowden	Parmoor	J. R. MacDonald	J. R. Clynes	J. H. Thomas, C	S. Webb
1924 Nov. 4	S. Baldwin	W. S. Churchill	Esfour	Sir A. Chamberlain	Sir W. Joynson-Hicks	L. C. M. S. Amery, C	Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister
1929 June 8	J. R. MacDonald	P. Snowden	Parmoor	A. Henderson	J. R. Clynes	J. H. Thomas, D Passfield, C	W. Graham
1931 Aug. 25	J. R. MacDonald	P. Snowden N. Chamberlain	S. Baldwin	Reading Sir J. Simon	Sir H. Samuel Sir J. Glimour	J. H. Thomas, D	Sir P. C. Lister
1935 June 7	S. Baldwin	N. Chamberlain	J. R. MacDonald	Sir S. Hoare	Sir J. Simon	J. H. Thomas, D M. MacDonald, C	W. Runciman
1935 Nov. 22	S. Baldwin	N. Chamberlain	J. R. MacDonald	Sir S. Hoare R. A. Eden	Sir J. Simon	M. MacDonald, D J. H. Thomas, C W. Ormsby-Gore, C	W. Runciman
1937, May 23	N. Chamberlain	Sir J. Simon	Halifax Halifax Runciman	R. A. Eden Halifax	Sir S. Hoare	W. O. Gore, C Stanley, D M. MacDonald, C Sir T. Inskip, D	O. Stanley
1939 Sept. 3	N. Chamberlain	Sir J. Simon	Stanhope	Halifax	Sir J. Anderson	A. Eden, D M. MacDonald, C	O. Stanley
1940 May 11	W. S. Churchill	Sir K. Wood Sir J. Anderson	N. Chamberlain Sir J. Anderson C. R. Attlee	Halifax A. Eden	Sir J. Anderson H. Morrison	Caldecote, D Cranborne, D Lloyd, C Moynie, C C. R. Attlee, D Cranborne, D O. Stanley, C	Sir A. Duncan O. Lyttelton Sir A. Duncan H. Dalton J. J. Llewellyn
1945 May 23	W. S. Churchill	Sir J. Anderson	Woolton	A. Eden	Sir D. Somervell	Cranborne, D O. Stanley, C	O. Lyttelton
1945 July 26	C. R. Attlee	H. Dalton Sir S. Cripps	H. Morrison	E. Bevin	J. Chuter Ede	Addison, D G. H. Hall, C A. C. Jones, C P. Noel Baker, C-R	Sir S. Cripps J. H. Wilson
1950 March 1	C. R. Attlee	Sir S. Cripps H. T. N. Gaiskell	H. Morrison Addison	E. Bevin H. Morrison	J. Chuter Ede	J. Griffiths, C P. C. Gordon-Walker, C-R	J. H. Wilson Sir H. Shawcross
1951 Oct. 26	Sir W. S. Churchill	R. A. Butler	Woolton Salisbury	A. Eden	Sir D. Maxwell Fyfe	O. Lyttelton, C Ismay, C-R Salisbury, C-R Swinton, C-R	G. E. P. Thorneycroft

* C = Secretary of State for the Colonies (1854); D = for the Dominions (1925-1947); C-R = for Commonwealth Relations (1947).

Date	Ld. Chancellor	Admiralty (1873)	War (1794)	Air (1922)	Health (1854)	Agriculture (1890)	Education (1857)
1922 Oct. 23	Cave	L. C. M. S. Amery	Derby	Sir S. Hoare	Sir A. Griffith-Boscawen	Sir R. A. Sanders	E. F. L. Wood
1923 May 22	Cave	L. C. M. S. Amery	Derby	Sir S. Hoare	Sir W. Joynson-Hicks	Sir R. A. Sanders	E. F. L. Wood
1924 Jan. 22	Haldane	Chelmsford	S. Walsh	Thomson	J. Wheatley	N. Buxton	C. P. Trevelyan,
1924 Nov. 4	Cave	W. C. Bridgeman	Sir L. Worthington-Evans	Sir S. Hoare	N. Chamberlain	E. F. L. Wood	Lord E. Percy
1929 June 8	Sankey	A. V. Alexander	T. Shaw	Thomson Amulree	A. Greenwood	N. Buxton	Sir C. P. Trevelyan
1931 Aug. 25	Sankey	Sir A. Chamberlain Sir B. Eyres-Monsell	Crewe Hailsham	Amulree Londonderry	N. Chamberlain Sir E. Hilton-Young	C. Addison Sir I. Gilmour W. E. Elliot	Sir D. Maclean Irwin
1935 June 7	Hailsham	Sir B. E. Monsell	Halifax	Sir P. C.-Lister	Sir K. Wood	W. E. Elliot	O. Stanley
1935 Nov. 22	Hailsham	Monsell Sir S. Hoare	A. Duff-Cooper	Swinton	Sir K. Wood	W. S. Morrison	O. Stanley
1937 May 28	Hailsham Maugham	A. Duff-Cooper Stanhope	L. Hore-Belisha	Swinton Sir K. Wood	Sir K. Wood W. E. Elliot	W. S. Morrison Sir R. Dorman-Smith	Stanhope De la Warr
1939 Sept. 3	Caldecote	W. S. Churchill	L. Hore-Belisha O. Stanley	Sir K. Wood Sir S. Hoare	W. E. Elliot	Sir R. Dorman-Smith	De La Warr
1940 May 11	Simon	A. V. Alexander	A. Eden D. Margesson Sir J. Grigg	Sir A. Sinclair	M. MacDonald E. Brown H. U. Willink	R. S. Hudson	H. Ramsbotham R. A. Butler
1945 May 23	Simon	B. Bracken	Sir J. Grigg	H. Macmillan	H. U. Willink	R. S. Hudson	R. Law
1945 July 26	Jowitt	A. V. Alexander Hall	J. J. Lawson F. J. Bellenger E. Shinwell	Stansgate P. Noel Baker A. Henderson	A. Bevan	T. Williams	Ellen Wilkinson G. Tomlinson
1950 March 1	Jowitt	Hall Pakenham	E. J. Sit. L. Strachey	A. Henderson	A. Bevan	T. Williams	G. Tomlinson
1951 October 26 ..	Simonds	J. P. L. Thomas	A. H. Head	De L'Isle and Dudley	H. A. Marquand H. F. C. Crookshank I. N. Macleod	Sir T. L. Dugdale	Florence Horsbrugh

PRIME MINISTERS.—Sir Robert Walpole, First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer from 1721 to 1742, rose to a power no Minister had ever before attained and was the subject of a protest entered in the Journal of the House of Lords, the grievance being that the Sovereign should repose confidence in any one Minister to the exclusion of the remainder. He is usually regarded as the first Prime Minister and the eminence he achieved was repeated in the reign of George III, when the illness of the Sovereign necessitated the appearance of a leading and presiding minister, the Prince Regent not taking the Sovereign's place in this respect. After the Regency the Sovereign ceased to preside at Cabinet Meetings and the leading Minister became, in fact, Prime Minister.

The British Constitution

THE EXECUTIVE

The Crown (the Queen in Council) "makes peace and war, issues charters, increases the peerage, is the fountain of honour, of office, and of justice." The Sovereign entrusts the executive power to Ministers of the Crown, appointed on the advice of the accredited leader of the party in Parliament which enjoys, or can secure, a majority of votes in the House of Commons.

The Cabinet

The Cabinet has no corporate existence, but under the *Ministers of the Crown Act* (1937), provision is made for 17 Ministers of the first rank (Cabinet Ministers) of whom not more than 15 may be members of the House of Commons, and for 23 *Parliamentary Secretaries* of whom not more than 21 may be members of the House of Commons and not fewer than 2 of the Lords.

The Prime Minister

The Prime Minister is appointed by the Sovereign. When a party is in opposition and its leadership becomes vacant it makes its free choice among the various personalities available; but if the party is in office, the Sovereign's choice may anticipate, and in a certain sense forestall, the decision of the party. In 1905 the office of Prime Minister, which had been in existence for nearly 200 years, was officially recognized and its holder was granted a place in the Table of Precedence.

The Leader of the Opposition

In 1937 the office of Leader of the Opposition was similarly recognized and a salary of £2,000 per annum was assigned to the post, thus following a practice which had prevailed in the Dominion of Canada since 1906.

THE PRINCIPAL PARTIES IN PARLIAMENT (1900-1951)

General Election	Conservative and Unionist	Liberal	Labour
1900.....	402	185	11
1906.....	158	387	41
1910 (Jan.)....	273	275	40
1910 (Dec.)....	272	272	42
1918.....	382 (a)	161 (b)	74 (c)
1922.....	347	118 (d)	142
1923.....	258	157	191
1924.....	414	39	150
1929.....	260	59	287
1931.....	471	72 (e)	65 (f)
1935.....	387	54 (g)	166 (h)
1945.....	189	25 (i)	396 (j)
1950.....	298 (k)	9	315 (l)
1951.....	320 (m)	6	296 (l)

Liberal 12. (j) Labour 393; I.L.P. 3. (k) Incl. Nat. Liberal. (l) Irish Nationalists (2) and Speaker make total of 625. (m) Including associates.

LEGISLATION

Legislation is initiated in the Houses of Parliament in the form of Bills. Public Bills are of two kinds, those introduced by the Government of the day, and those introduced by a private member. A Bill (except a Money Bill, which must originate in the House of Commons) can be introduced in either House and when presented receives its *First Reading*, after which it is printed and circulated to members. The next stage is the *Second Reading*, in the debate on which the broad issues raised are discussed. If passed it reaches the *Committee Stage* and is referred to a Committee (of the whole House, Select, or Standing—see "Committees," p. 336). Bills of major importance are usually, and Money Bills are always, sent to a Committee of the whole House. In committee, a Bill is discussed clause by clause, and is returned to the House with or without amendment. A Private Bill, which is introduced to enable an individual or a body corporate to acquire or vary certain powers, is referred to a *Select Committee*, and if opposed, witnesses may be called and counsel heard by the Committee. The next step is the *Report Stage*, when the Bill is accepted by the House, or sent back to the same, or sent back to another, Committee for further consideration. Finally the Bill receives its *Third Reading* (during which, in the House of Commons, only verbal amendments are permissible) and is sent to the other House. When a Bill has been passed by both Houses it becomes an *Act of Parliament*, on receiving the *Royal Assent*, which is signified by the Sovereign on the Throne, or by Commissioners (normally three Peers), in the Chamber of the House of Lords. The power to withhold assent (colloquially known as the *Royal Veto*) resides in the Sovereign, but has not been exercised in the United Kingdom since 1707, in the reign of Queen Anne.

COUNCILLORS OF STATE

On every occasion that the Sovereign leaves the realm for distant parts of the Commonwealth or a foreign country, it is necessary to appoint Counsellors of State under Letters Patent to carry out the chief functions of the monarch, including the holding of Privy Councils and the signature of Acts passed by Parliament. The normal procedure is to appoint as Counsellors three or four members of the Royal Family who are next in succession to the Throne among those remaining in the United Kingdom. For instance when King George VI toured South Africa with the Queen, Princess Elizabeth (now Queen Elizabeth II) and Princess Margaret, in 1947, the Counsellors of State were the Duke of Gloucester (who flew home specially from Australia to be available), the Princess Royal, and her son, Viscount Lascelles (now Earl of Harewood).

The procedure for carrying out the essential duties of the monarch while he or she is out of the country or incapacitated by serious illness were laid down in the Regency Act. During the serious illness of King George V in 1928 under the provisions of this Act, the Queen, the Prince of Wales (afterwards Edward VIII), the Duke of York (afterwards George VI), the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor (Viscount Hailsham), and the Prime Minister (Mr. Baldwin) were appointed Counsellors of State.

NOTES.—(a) Including 48 Non-Coalition Unionists. (b) Including 28 Non-Coalition Liberals. (c) Including 63 Non-Coalition Labour. (d) Liberal National 59; Liberal 59. (e) Liberal National 35 (Simon); Liberal 33 (Samuel); 4 (Lloyd George). (f) National Labour 13 (MacDonald); Labour 52 (Henderson). (g) Liberal National 33; Liberal 21. (h) National Labour 8; Labour 154; I.L.P. 4. (i) Liberal National 13;

GOVERNMENT BY PARTY

Towards the close of Charles II's reign the Exclusion Bill debates in Parliament (1679-80) were marked by the rise of two parties in the political life of the nation and they became known as *Whigs* and *Tories*, names given by the opponents to each other but afterwards mutually accepted, to continue as political labels until Whig was changed to *Liberal* and Tory to *Conservative*.

The Oxford English Dictionary explains the terms as follows:—

Whig [origin obscure; probably shortening of *Whiggamore*].—An adherent of the Presbyterian cause in Scotland in the seventeenth century. Applied to the Exclusionists who opposed the succession of James, Duke of York, to the crown, on the ground of his being a Roman Catholic.

Tory [Anglicized spelling of Irish *toiraidhe* "pursuer"] . . . applied to any Irish Papist or Royalist in arms. A nickname given 1679-80 by the Exclusionists to those who opposed the exclusion of James, Duke of York (a Roman Catholic), from the succession to the crown.

Before the reign of William and Mary (1688-1702) the principal Officers of State were chosen by and were responsible to the Sovereign alone and not to Parliament or the nation at large. Such officers acted sometimes in concert with one another, but more often independently, and the fall of one did not, of necessity, involve that of others, although all were liable to be dismissed at any moment.

In 1693 the Earl of Sunderland recommended to William III the advisability of selecting a Ministry from the political party which enjoyed a majority in the House of Commons and the first united Ministry was drawn in 1696 from the Whigs, to which party the King owed his throne, the principal members being Russell (the Admiral), Somers (the Advocate), Lord Wharton and Charles Montague (afterwards Chancellor of the Exchequer). This group became known as the *Junto* and was regarded with suspicion as a novelty in the political life of the nation, being a small section meeting in secret apart from the main body of Ministers. It may be regarded as the forerunner of the *Cabinet* and in course of time it led to the establishment of the principle of joint responsibility of Ministers, so that internal disagreement caused a change of personnel or resignation of the whole body of Ministers.

The *Act of Settlement* (1701) secured the Protestant succession to the throne and with the accession of George I (1714) the main cause of the political division was removed, leaving the Whigs as the dominant party for many years, the Tories being regarded as Jacobites in permanent opposition to the Hanoverians; but before the close of George II's reign (1760) they had become reconciled to the dynasty and during the French wars they secured an ascendancy in Parliament.

The accession of a King unfamiliar with the English language led to a disinclination on the part of the Sovereign to preside at meetings of his Ministers and caused the appearance of a *Prime Minister*, a position first acquired by Robert Walpole in 1721 and retained without interruption for 20 years and 326 days, a period which has been surpassed only by the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada, 1921-30 and from 1935 to 1948.

In 1828 the old party of the Whigs became known as *Liberals*, a name originally given to it by its opponents to imply laxity of principles, but gradually accepted by the party to indicate its claim to be pioneers and champions of political

reform and progressive legislation. In 1861 a Liberal Registration Association was founded and Liberal Associations became widespread. As the outcome of a conference at Birmingham in 1877 a National Liberal Federation was formed, with headquarters in London. The Liberal Party was in power for long periods during the second half of the nineteenth century in spite of the set-back during the Home Rule crisis of 1886, which resulted in the secession of the Liberal Unionists, and for several years during the first quarter of the twentieth century, but after a further split into National and Independent Liberals it numbered only 59 in all after the General Election of 1929, with a further fall to 12 (excluding National Liberals) after the 1945 Election, 9 after the 1950 Election and 6 after the 1951 Election.

Soon after the change from Whig to Liberal the Tory Party became known as *Conservative*, a name traditionally believed to have been invented by John Wilson Croker in 1830 and to have been generally adopted about the time of the passing of the Reform Act of 1832 to indicate that the preservation of national institutions was the leading principle of the party. After the Home Rule crisis of 1886 the dissentient Liberals entered into a compact with the Conservatives, under which the latter undertook not to contest their seats, but a separate *Liberal Unionist* organization was maintained until 1912, when it was united with the Conservatives under the title of National Unionist Association of Conservative and Liberal Unionist Organizations, the members of which became known as *Unionists*.

The Labour Party.—Labour Candidates for Parliament made their first appearance at the General Election of 1892, when there were 27 standing as "Labour" or "Liberal-Labour." Of this number John Burns (Battersea) and J. Keir Hardie (West Ham) were elected "Labour" Members of Parliament and 13 others as "Liberal-Labour" members. At the General Election of 1895 the number of successful candidates fell to 12, with a further fall to 11 at the election of 1900.

On Feb. 27, 1900, as a result of a resolution passed by the Trades Union Congress in the previous September, a Conference of Trade Union and Socialist bodies was held in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, and an organization called the *Labour Representative Committee* was set up in order to establish a distinct Labour Group in Parliament, with its own whips, its own policy, and a readiness to co-operate with any party which may be engaged in promoting legislation in the direct interest of labour. In 1906 the L.R.C. became known as *The Labour Party*.

Irish Parties.—After the legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland (Jan. 1, 1801) 107 Irish members were added to the House of Commons, a number reduced to 105 in 1870 when the boroughs of Cashel and Sligo were disfranchised. In 1870 a *Home Rule Party* was formed under the leadership of Isaac Butt and the Irish members were divided into Roman Catholic Home Rulers, mainly in the South of Ireland, and Protestant Unionists, mainly in the Province of Ulster, the Home Rulers being in the majority and supporting the Liberal Party on account of their hostility to the veto power of the House of Lords, which appeared to prevent the passage of a Home Rule Bill. The General Election of 1885 returned 82 Nationalists and that figure was maintained with little variation until the establishment of the Irish Free State in 1921, the party having split in 1890 into *Parnellites* and *Anti-Parnellites*. From 1900 to 1921 the Nationalist Party advocated not only Home Rule but political

independence of Great Britain, and under the leadership of Arthur Griffith, a *Sinn Féin* (Our-selves Alone) Movement was eventually successful in negotiating the Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1921.

Parliamentary Whips

In order to secure the attendance of Members of a particular party in Parliament on all occasions, and particularly on the occasion of an important division, *Whips* (originally known as "Whippers-in") are appointed for the purpose. The written appeal or circular letter issued by them is also known as a "whip," its urgency being denoted by the number of times it is underlined. Neglect to respond to a five-lined whip, headed "Most Important," is tantamount to secession (at any rate temporarily) from the party.

Whips are officially recognized by Parliament and are provided with office accommodation in both Houses. Government Whips receive salaries from public funds, the Parliamentary (Patronage) Secretary to the Treasury (*Chief Whip in the Commons*) receiving £3,000; the Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms (*Chief Whip in the Lords*), the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard (*Assistant do.*) and the first of the Junior Lords of the Treasury (*Deputy Chief Whip in the Commons*), each £1,200; the (Political) Lords in Waiting and the remaining Junior Lords of the Treasury, each £1,000.

The House of Lords

The *Government Whips* are: The Captain of the Honourable Corps of the Gentlemen at Arms (The Earl Fortescue), the Captain of the King's Bodyguard of the Yeoman of the Guard (The Earl of Onslow) and the (Political) Lords in Waiting (The Earls of Birkenhead and Selkirk and Lord Muncroft).

The *Labour Whips* are: The Lord Shepherd (*Chief Whip*); The Earl of Lucan; The Lords Burden, Kersnaw and Haden-Guest.

The *Liberal Whip* is: The Lord Rea.

The House of Commons

The *Government Whips* are: The Parliamentary (Patronage) Secretary to the Treasury (*Chief Whip*) and the Junior Lords of the Treasury. *Assistant Whips* (who are unpaid) are also usually appointed.

The *Labour Whips* are: Rt. Hon. W. Whiteley (*Chief Whip*); H. W. Bowden; I. Taylor; A. Pearson; C. Royle; H. E. Holmes; E. Popplewell; K. Robinson; W. A. Wilkins; A. C. Allen; G. E. C. Wigg.

The *Liberal National Whip* is Sir Herbert Walter Butcher.

The *Liberal Whip* is Major J. Grimond.

PARLIAMENTS SINCE 1801		Duration		
Assembled	Dissolved	Yrs.	m.	d.
<i>George III</i>				
1796 Sept. 27	1802 June 29	5	9	2
1802 Oct. 29	1806 Oct. 25	3	11	23
1806 Dec. 15	1807 April 29	0	4	14
1807 June 22	1812 Sept. 29	5	3	7
1812 Nov. 24	1818 June 10	5	6	16
1819 Jan. 14	1820 Feb. 29	1	1	15
<i>George IV</i>				
1820 April 23	1826 June 2	6	1	10
1826 Nov. 14	1830 July 21	3	8	10
<i>William IV</i>				
1830 Oct. 25	1831 April 22	0	5	27
1831 June 14	1832 Dec. 3	1	5	19
1832 Jan. 29	1834 Dec. 30	1	11	1
1835 Feb. 19	1837 July 17	2	4	28
<i>Victoria</i>				
1837 Nov. 15	1841 June 23	3	7	8
1841 Aug. 19	1847 July 23	5	11	4
1847 Nov. 18	1852 July 1	4	7	13
1852 Nov. 4	1857 March 21	4	4	17
1857 April 30	1859 April 23	1	11	23
1859 May 31	1865 July 6	6	1	6
1866 Feb. 1	1868 Nov. 11	2	9	10
1868 Dec. 10	1874 Jan. 25	5	1	16
1874 March 5	1880 March 23	6	0	20
1880 April 29	1885 Nov. 18	5	6	20
1886 Jan. 12	1886 June 25	0	5	14
1886 Aug. 5	1892 June 28	5	10	24
1892 Aug. 4	1895 July 9	2	11	5
1895 Aug. 12	1900 Sept. 25	5	1	14
<i>Victoria and Edward VII</i>				
1900 Dec. 3	1906 Jan. 8	5	1	6
<i>Edward VII</i>				
1906 Feb. 13	1910 Jan. 15	3	11	2
<i>Edward VII and George V</i>				
1910 Feb. 15	1910 Nov. 23	0	9	13
<i>George V</i>				
1911 Jan. 31	1918 Nov. 25	7	9	25
1919 Feb. 4	1922 Oct. 26	3	8	22
1922 Nov. 20	1923 Nov. 16	0	11	27
1924 Jan. 8	1924 Oct. 9	0	9	1
1924 Dec. 2	1929 May 10	4	5	7
1929 June 25	1931 Oct. 6	2	3	11
1931 Nov. 3	1935 Oct. 25	3	11	22
<i>George V, Edward VIII and George VI</i>				
1935 Nov. 16	1945 June 15	9	6	25
<i>George VI</i>				
1945 Aug. 1	1950 Feb. 3	4	6	3
1950 March 1	1951 Oct. 5	1	7	4
<i>George VI and Elizabeth II</i>				
1951 Oct. 31	..	..	..	..

MAJORITIES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

(Since the Reform Bill, 1832).

Year	Party	Majority	Year	Party	Majority
1833	Whig	397	1895	Unionist	152
1835	Whig	107	1900	Unionist	134
1837	Whig	51	1906	Liberal	356
1841	Conservative	81	1910 (Jan.)	Liberal	124
1847	Whig	1	1910 (Dec.)	Liberal	126
1852	Liberal	13	1918	Coalition	263
1857	Liberal	79	1922	Conservative	79
1859	Liberal	43	1923	No Majority	
1865	Liberal	67	1924	Conservative	225
1868	Liberal	128	1929	No Majority	
1874	Conservative	46	1931	National Government	425
1880	Liberal	62	1935	National Government	247
1885	Liberal (84) and Irish Nationalist (82)	156	1945	Labour	186
1886	Unionist	114	1950	Labour	8
1892	Liberal	40	1951	Conservative	16

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

Parliament originated in the demand of the King's Great Council, consisting of prelates, earls and barons, that there should be discussion about the affairs of state, and in 1242 the word "parliament" was first used in an official document to describe such an assembly. In 1265 Simon de Montfort in the king's name summoned to a parliament not only the great men but also for the first time two representatives elected by each county, city and town, and by the end of the reign of Edward I it had become usual to summon the Commons.

The House of Lords is the ultimate Court of Appeal for all Courts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The Lords surrendered the ancient right of peers to be tried for treason or felony by their peers in 1948. Each House has the right to control its own internal proceedings and to commit for contempt.

The Commons claim exclusive control in respect of national taxation and expenditure and in respect of local rates and charges upon them. The Finance Bill, which imposes taxation, and Consolidated Fund Bills, which authorise expenditure, must begin in the Commons and may not be amended by the Lords in any respect whatever. A bill of which the financial provisions are subsidiary may begin in the Lords; and the Commons may waive their rights in regards to Lords amendments affecting finance.

Normally a bill must be agreed to by both Houses before it receives the Royal Assent, but under the Parliament Acts, 1911 and 1948—(a) a bill which the Speaker has certified as a Money Bill, i.e. as concerned solely with national taxation, expenditure or borrowing, if not agreed to by the Lords within one month of its being sent to them, receives the Royal Assent and becomes law without their concurrence; (b) any other public bill (except one to extend the life of a Parliament), which has been passed by the Commons in two successive sessions and twice rejected by the Lords, receives the Royal Assent and becomes law, provided that one year has elapsed between its Second Reading in the first session and its Third Reading in the second session in the Commons.

The Parliament Act of 1911 also limited the duration of Parliament, if not previously dissolved, to 5 years. The term is reckoned from the date given on the writs for the new Parliament. During the War of 1914-18 the duration of Parliament was extended by successive Acts from 5 to 8 years, but a General Election was held before the end of the term finally prescribed and the Parliament which first met on Jan. 31, 1911, was dissolved on Nov. 25, 1918, fourteen days after the Armistice. At the outbreak of war in 1939 a similar course was followed and Parliament which first met on Nov. 26, 1935, was not dissolved until June 15, 1945.

Parliament is dissolved (as it is summoned) by the Sovereign, and until the passing of the Representation of the People Act (1867), Parliament was dissolved by the Demise of the Crown, but in that Act provision was made for its continuance to the normal duration, unless previously dissolved.

The longest recorded sitting of the House of Commons is 41 hours 30 minutes (from 4 p.m., Jan. 31 to 9.30 a.m. Feb. 2, 1881), that of the House of Lords is 11 hrs. 57 minutes (from 4.15 p.m. to 4.12 a.m. Nov. 1934).

Since 1803 reports of the proceedings of Parliament in open session have been published. From 1803-1888 these were known as *Hansard's Parliamentary Debates*, and in 1943 the word "Hansard" was restored to the title page. Copies are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office and periodical issues are on sale throughout the country.

Payment of Members.—Members of the House of Lords are unpaid but (since 1946) are entitled, if they attend regularly, to travelling expenses from home address to the Palace of Westminster.

Since 1911 members of the House of Commons have received salaries and travelling facilities over the railways, the payment of £400 being increased in 1937 to £600, and in 1946 to £1,000 per annum. Members of Parliament contribute at the rate of £12 per annum towards a Fund to provide pensions or grants to ex-members, their widows and orphans whose incomes are below certain limits: income from investments in 1951/52 was £2,050 and expenditure in grants £6,580. The Capital Account (1952) stood at £73,603.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS

The House of Lords consists of some 850 Lords Spiritual and Temporal. The Lords Spiritual are the two Archbishops, the Bishops of London, Durham and Winchester, and the 21 senior English Bishops. The Lords Temporal are either peers by descent of England, Great Britain or the United Kingdom, or peers of new creation, or "Law Lords" (who are life peers), or Irish Representative Peers (28 elected for life until 1922; now 23 vacancies), or Scottish Representative Peers (16 elected for duration of Parliament). About half the peerages of the Lords Temporal have been created since 1920. An Irish Peer not in the House of Lords is eligible for election as a Member of the House of Commons for an English, Welsh or Scottish Constituency.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

The House of Commons.—By the Representation of the People Act (1885) membership was increased from 658 (at which it had stood since 1801 through the Act of Union with Ireland) to 670, and by a similar Act (1918) it was increased to 707. By the Government of Ireland Act (1920) and the Irish Free

State Agreement Act (1922) membership was decreased to 615, Irish representation being reduced from 105 to 13 members. By the Representation of the People Act of 1945 25 new Constituencies were created, making the total 640; and by a similar Act of 1948 the total membership is now 625.

Elected by	General Election 1945	General Election 1950 and 1951
London Boroughs.....	62	43
English Boroughs.....	215	248
English Counties.....	232	215
Welsh Boroughs.....	11	10
Welsh Counties.....	24	26
Scottish Burghs.....	33	32
Scottish Counties.....	38	39
N. Irish Boroughs.....	4	4
N. Irish Counties.....	8	8
Universities.....	12	—
Total.....	640	625

THE PALACE OF WESTMINSTER

An ordinance issued in the reign of Richard II stated that "Parliament shall be holden or kept wheresoever it pleaseth the King" and at the present day the Sovereign summons parliament to meet and prescribes the time and place of meeting. The royal palace at Westminster, built according to legend by Edward the Confessor, and enlarged by William the Conqueror (Westminster Hall being added by William Rufus) was the normal place of Parliament from about 1340. St. Stephen's chapel (originally built for King Stephen) was used from 1547 for the meetings of the House of Commons, which had previously been held in the Chapter House or Refectory of Westminster Abbey. The House of Lords met in an apartment of the royal palace.

The disastrous fire of 1834 destroyed the whole palace, except Westminster Hall, and the present Houses of Parliament were erected on the site from the designs of Sir Charles Barry and Augustus Pugin, between the years 1840 and 1867, at a cost of £2,198,000.

The Victoria Tower of the House of Lords is 336 feet high and when Parliament is sitting the Union Jack flies from sunrise to sunset from its flag-staff. The clock tower of the House of Commons is 320 feet high and contains "Big Ben," the 15½-ton bell named after Sir Benjamin Hall, First Commissioner of Works when it was hung in 1856. The dials of the clock are 2½ feet in diameter, the hands being 11 feet (hour) and 14 feet (minute) in length. The chimes and strike of "Big Ben" have achieved world-wide fame from broadcasting.

A light is displayed in the clock tower from sundown to sunrise during the hours the House is in session.

The Chamber of the House of Commons was destroyed by enemy action in 1941 and the foundation stone of a new building, from the designs of Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, was laid by the Speaker on May 26, 1948. The new Chamber was used for the first time on Oct. 26, 1950.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR

The Lord High Chancellor of England is (although not addressed as such) the Speaker of the House of Lords. Unlike the Speaker of the House of Commons, he takes part in debates and votes in divisions. He sits on one of the *Woolsacks*, couches covered with red cloth and stuffed with wool. If the Lord Chancellor wishes to address the House in any way except formally as Speaker, he leaves the *Woolsack* and steps towards his proper place as a peer, below the Royal Dukes.

PRIME MINISTER'S RESIDENCE

Number 10, Downing Street, S.W.1, is the official town residence of the Prime Minister. No. 11 of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and No. 12 is the office of the Government Whips. The street was named after Sir George Downing, Bt., soldier and diplomatist, who was M.P. for Morpeth from 1660 to 1684.

Chequers, a Tudor mansion in the Chilterns, about 3 miles from Princes Risborough, was presented together with a maintenance endowment by Lord and Lady Lee of Fareham in 1917 to serve, from Jan. 1, 1921, as a country residence for the Prime Minister of the day, the *Chequers* estate of 700 acres being added to the gift by Lord Lee in 1921. The mansion contains a famous collection of Cromwellian portraits and relics.

PRIME MINISTERS

Sir Robert Walpole, *Whig*, April 3, 1721.
Earl of Wilmington, *Whig*, Feb. 26, 1743.

Henry Pelham, *Whig*, Aug. 25, 1743.
Duke of Newcastle, *Whig*, May 18, 1754.
Duke of Devonshire, *Whig*, Nov. 16, 1756.—
Duke of Newcastle, *Whig*, July 2, 1757.
Earl of Bute, *Tory*, May 28, 1762.
George Grenville, *Whig*, April 15, 1763.
Marquess of Rockingham, *Whig*, July 10, 1765.
Duke of Grafton, *Whig*, Aug. 2, 1766.
Lord North, *Tory*, Feb. 6, 1770.
Marquess of Rockingham, *Whig*, March 27, 1782.
Earl of Shelburne, *Whig*, July 13, 1782.
Duke of Portland, *Coalition*, April 4, 1783.
William Pitt, *Tory*, Dec. 7, 1783.
Henry Addington, *Tory*, March 21, 1801.
William Pitt, *Tory*, May 16, 1804.
Lord Grenville, *Whig*, Feb. 10, 1806.
Duke of Portland, *Tory*, March 31, 1807.
Spencer Perceval, *Tory*, Dec. 6, 1809.
Earl of Liverpool, *Tory*, June 16, 1812.
George Canning, *Tory*, April 30, 1827.
Viscount Goderich, *Tory*, Sept. 8, 1827.
Duke of Wellington, *Tory*, Jan. 26, 1828.
Earl Grey, *Whig*, Nov. 24, 1830.
Viscount Melbourne, *Whig*, July 18, 1834.
Sir Robert Peel, *Tory*, Dec. 26, 1834.
Viscount Melbourne, *Whig*, March 14, 1835.
Sir Robert Peel, *Tory*, Sept. 6, 1841.
Lord John Russell, *Whig*, July 6, 1846.
Earl of Derby, *Tory*, Feb. 28, 1852.
Earl of Aberdeen, *Peelite*, Dec. 28, 1852.
Viscount Palmerston, *Liberal*, Feb. 10, 1855.
Earl of Derby, *Conservative*, Feb. 25, 1858.
Viscount Palmerston, *Liberal*, June 18, 1859.
Earl Russell, *Liberal*, Nov. 6, 1865.
Earl of Derby, *Conservative*, July 6, 1866.
Benjamin Disraeli, *Conservative*, Feb. 27, 1868.
W. E. Gladstone, *Liberal*, Dec. 9, 1868.
Benjamin Disraeli, *Conservative*, Feb. 21, 1874.
W. E. Gladstone, *Liberal*, April 28, 1880.
Marquess of Salisbury, *Conservative*, June 24, 1885.
W. E. Gladstone, *Liberal*, Feb. 6, 1886.
Marquess of Salisbury, *Conservative*, Aug. 3, 1886.
W. E. Gladstone, *Liberal*, Aug. 28, 1892.
Earl of Rosebery, *Liberal*, March 3, 1894.
Marquess of Salisbury, *Conservative*, July 2, 1895.
A. J. Balfour, *Conservative*, July 12, 1902.
Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, *Liberal*, Dec. 5, 1905.
H. H. Asquith, *Liberal*, April 8, 1908.
H. H. Asquith, *Coalition*, May 26, 1915.
D. Lloyd George, *Coalition*, Dec. 7, 1916.
A. Bonar Law, *Conservative*, Oct. 23, 1921.
S. Baldwin, *Conservative*, May 22, 1923.
J. R. MacDonald, *Labour*, Jan. 22, 1924.
S. Baldwin, *Conservative*, Nov. 4, 1924.
J. R. MacDonald, *Labour*, June 8, 1929.
J. R. MacDonald, *Coalition*, Aug. 25, 1931.
S. Baldwin, *Coalition*, June 7, 1935.
S. Baldwin, *Coalition*, Nov. 22, 1935.
N. Chamberlain, *Coalition*, May 28, 1937.
N. Chamberlain, *Coalition*, Sept. 3, 1939.
W. S. Churchill, *Coalition*, May 11, 1940.
W. S. Churchill, *Coalition*, May 23, 1945.
C. R. Attlee, *Labour*, July 26, 1945.
C. R. Attlee, *Labour*, March 1, 1950.
Sir W. S. Churchill, *Conservative*, Oct. 26, 1951.

Of the 41 Prime Ministers 18 sat in the House of Lords and 22 in the House of Commons during their term of office. One, Lord John Russell (afterwards Earl Russell) sat, in his first Ministry in the House of Commons, and in his second in the House of Lords. Benjamin Disraeli was raised to the peerage as Earl of Beaconsfield during his second term of office.

Lord Palmerston, as an Irish peer, and Lord North, as the holder of a courtesy title, both sat in the House of Commons.

NOTES ON PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

WRITS FOR A NEW PARLIAMENT, ETC.—Writs for a new Parliament are issued, on the Sovereign's warrant, by the Lord Chancellor to Peers individually, but in the case of the Commons to the returning officers of the various constituencies. A Writ of Summons to the House of Lords, before the time when baronies were created by Letters Patent, is held (should the writ be good and the Parliament legally summoned) to create a barony for the recipient and his heirs. The oldest English peerages, the baronies of De Ros and Mowbray, are founded on writs of summons issued in 1264 and 1283 respectively. The right to sit in the House of Lords is determined by the House. Recent decisions of the House refused a writ to Viscountess Rhonda (on the ground of her sex) in 1922 and granted one to the second Lord Sinha in 1939, eleven years after his father's death in 1928. A newly-created Peer may not sit or speak in the House of Lords until he has been introduced by two sponsors of his own degree in the Peerage.

VACANT SEATS.—When a vacancy occurs in the House of Commons the Writ for a New Election is generally moved, during a session of Parliament, by the Chief Whip of the party to whom the member whose seat has been vacated belonged. If the House is in recess, the Speaker can issue a writ, should two members certify to him that a seat is vacant. He cannot, however, issue such a writ if the seat has been vacated through the former member's lunacy or his acceptance of the office of Bailiff of the Chiltern Hundreds, or Steward of the Manor of Northstead, a legal fiction which enables a member to retire from the House, for it has long been established that a member cannot, by his own volition, relieve himself of the responsibilities to his constituents which his membership involves. Until 1926, however, it was necessary for a member to retire from the House on accepting an office of profit under the Crown, which, it may be noted, subjected a private member who accepted ministerial office to the trouble and expense of seeking re-election in his constituency. The Act of 1926, which removed this necessity, retained the Chiltern Hundreds and the Manor of Northstead as offices of profit and thus perpetuated the fiction.

HOURS OF MEETING, ETC.—The House of Lords normally meets during the Session at 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday and Wednesday, and at 3 p.m. on Thursday. The House of Commons meets on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 2.30, and on Friday at 11. *Strangers* are present during the debates of both Houses on suffrage, and may be excluded at any time; this applies equally to the *Press Gallery*. Time has modified what was once a rigid exclusion and strangers have in recent years generally been admitted except during the secret sessions of war time. The proceedings are opened by Prayers in both Houses. The *Quorum* of the House of Commons is forty members, including the Speaker, and should a member point out to the Speaker at any time that fewer than forty members are present, the division bells are rung, and if forty members have not appeared within two minutes, the House is said to be *Counted Out*, and the sitting is adjourned. The *Quorum* of the Lords is three.

PROROGATION AND DISSOLUTION.—A session of Parliament is brought to an end by its Prorogation to a certain date, while Parliament itself comes to an end either by Dissolution by the Sovereign or the expiration of the term of 5 years for which it was elected (see p. 333).

ELECTION PETITIONS.—The right of a member of the House of Commons to sit in Parliament can be challenged by petition on several grounds, e.g. ineligibility to sit or owing to his bribery or corruption of the electors. Such petitions were originally decided by the House itself, but as party feeling was too much inclined to dictate the decision, their trial was in 1868 referred to the High Court of Justice.

STANDING ORDERS.—These are rules, which have from time to time been established by both Houses of Parliament, to regulate the conduct of business. These orders are not irrevocable, and like the Statutory Laws of England they can be easily revised, amended or repealed. The custom and precedents of Parliament, which dictate the bulk of Parliamentary procedure, have acquired, in seven centuries, prescriptive rights of obedience as firmly seated as the Common Law. *Sessional Orders* are applicable only to the session in which they are passed.

GENERAL PROCEDURE.—There are differences in the rules which govern the conduct of debates in the House of Lords and in the House of Commons. The Speaker in the Commons is responsible for the preservation of order and discipline in the House, but the only duty of the Lord Chancellor or the presiding Peer is to put the question. A Peer prefaces his remarks with "My Lords," whereas a member of the House of Commons addresses himself to Mr. Speaker.

A member of the House of Commons wishing to speak "rises in his place uncovered." When several members rise together the one whom the Speaker calls to continue the debate is described as *having caught the Speaker's eye*. In the House of Lords in similar circumstances, the House itself decides who shall speak.

Broadly speaking, a member may not, except in Committee, speak more than once to a question except in explanation or reply, and this privilege is granted only to the mover of a motion, or to the Minister or Member in charge of a bill.

A member may address the House from notes but must not read his speech, a distinction sometimes without a difference. In the Commons members must not be mentioned by name; the proceedings of the other House and matters *sub judice* must not be discussed; offensive words or epithets must not be used; a member may not speak after a question has been put, except on a point of order, and then he must address the Speaker "*seated and covered*." He must bow to the Speaker on entering and leaving the House.

QUESTION TIME.—After Prayers the first business of importance in the House of Commons is Question Time, which lasts from 2.45 until 3.30. Two days' notice of questions must be given to the Clerk of the House of Commons, the senior official of the House, who presides over it in the brief interval between the first assembly of a new Parliament and the election of a Speaker, and whose counterpart in the House of Lords is the Clerk of the Parliaments. Members of the House may put an unlimited number of questions to Ministers, but forty-eight hours' notice must be given, and not more than three demanding an oral answer may be made in any one day. Supplementary questions may be put either by the member asking the original question, or by other members, to obtain clarification of a Minister's answer.

COMMITTEES.—On the Assembly of a new Parliament, after the election of the Speaker, the House of Commons deals with the subject of Committees, which are of three kinds:—*Committees of the Whole House*, *Select Committees* (appointed for a specific purpose) and the *Standing Committees* which consider public bills and whose composition, though laid down by Standing Orders, is frequently modified by Sessional Orders. When a bill dealing exclusively with Scotland or with Wales and Monmouthshire is referred to a Standing Committee, in the first place all Scottish, and in the second, all Welsh, members are automatically members thereof. Two of the most important Committees of the whole House of Commons are the *Committee of Supply* and that of *Ways and Means*. The former votes the money to provide for the service of the State, the amount being based on the estimates presented by the Government for the Services. Twenty days are allotted for debates on Supply before August 5, and there may be three other days before or after that date. The other Committee decides the methods to be adopted to raise the money voted by the Committee of Supply. These methods are foreshadowed by the *Budget* and put into effect by the *Finance Act*, while the *Appropriation Act* ensures that money voted for a certain purpose is applied to that purpose only.

CLOSURE AND THE GUILLOTINE.—To prevent deliberate waste of Parliamentary time, a procedure known as the *Closure* (colloquially known as "The Gag") was brought into effect on Nov. 30, 1882. A motion may be made that the question be now put. If the Speaker decides that the rights of a minority are not being prejudiced and 200 members support the motion, it is put to the vote, and, if carried, the original motion is put to the House, without further debate. The *Guillotine* represents a more rigorous and systematic application of the *Closure*. Under this system, a bill proceeds in accordance with a rigid time table and discussion is limited to the time allotted to each group of clauses. If the number of amendments put down appears likely to require more time than has been allotted for their discussion, the Speaker selects those which he considers are most important. The guillotine was first put into use on June 17, 1887, after prolonged debates on the Crimes Bill.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.—When the House is disinclined to give a decision on a particular question it is possible to avoid the issue by moving the Previous Question, which is done by one of several motions, e.g. "That the Question be not now put" or "That the House do now proceed to the Orders of the Day."

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT.—Adjournment ends the sitting of either House and takes place either under the provisions of a Standing Order or through an *ad hoc* resolution. In the Commons a method of obtaining immediate discussion of a matter of urgency is by moving *The adjournment on a matter of urgent public importance*. A member may ask leave to make this motion by giving written notice to the Speaker after Question Time and if it obtains the support of 40 members and the Speaker considers the matter of sufficient importance, it is discussed at 7 p.m. on that day. A Committee of the Whole House cannot adjourn but its proceedings may be interrupted by a motion *That the Chairman report Progress*. This brings the Speaker back to the House and the Committee seeks permission to sit on a future date.

PRIVILEGES OF PARLIAMENT.—There are certain rights and jurisdictions peculiar to each House of

Parliament, but privileges in their accepted meaning are common to both Houses. The right of imprisoning persons who commit what are in the opinion of the House breaches of privilege is beyond question, and such persons cannot be admitted to bail nor is any Court competent to investigate the causes of commitment. Each House is the sole and absolute judge of its own privileges and where law and privilege have seemed to clash a conflict of jurisdiction has arisen between Parliament and the Courts. Breaches of privilege may be described briefly as disobedience to the orders of either House; assaults or insults to Members or libels on them; and interference with the officers of the House in the carrying out of their duties. The House of Lords may imprison for a period, or may inflict a fine, but the House of Commons only commits generally and the commitment ceases on the prorogation of Parliament. The Bill of Rights established the principle that "freedom of speech and debates and proceedings in Parliament should not be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of parliament." Consequently the House itself is the only authority which can punish a member for intemperance in debate. Freedom from arrest was a much prized privilege, but it applied only to civil arrest for debt (now abolished) and arbitrary arrest by the Government; members are amenable to all other processes of the Law. Freedom from arrest, in the case of members of the House of Commons, applies to the forty days after the prorogation and the forty days before the next meeting of Parliament.

THE SPEAKER.—The *Speaker of the House of Commons* is the spokesman and president of the Chamber. He is elected by the House at the beginning of each Parliament. He was originally a partisan but throughout a century of development between Speaker Onslow (1728) and Speaker Shaw-Lefevre (1839), the theory of the non-partisan Speaker was perfected, and he now neither speaks in debates, nor votes in divisions, except when the voting is equal. His order in the precedence of the Kingdom is high, only the Prime Minister and the Lord President of the Council going before him. He takes precedence of all Peers, except the two Archbishops, and Speakers are almost invariably raised to the Peerage on vacating their office, though Speaker Whitley is believed to have declined the offer of a Viscountcy. The Speaker's most severe disciplinary measure against a member is to *Name him*. When a member has been named, i.e. contrary to the practice of the House called by surname and not addressed as the "Hon. Member for . . ." (his constituency), the Leader of the House moves that he "be suspended from the service of the House" for (in the case of a first offence) a period of a week. The period of suspension is increased, should the member offend again. Speaker Denison has left it on record that "The House is always kind and indulgent, but it expects its Speakers to be right. If he should be found tripping, his authority must soon be at an end." The Speaker's Deputy is the *Chairman of Committees*, officially the *Chairman of Ways and Means*, who presides in the absence of the Speaker and when the House has resolved itself into Committee by the passage of the motion *that the Speaker do now leave the Chair*. He, like the Speaker, is elected at the beginning of each Parliament, and when he is presiding as chairman of a committee neither speaks in debate nor votes. A *Deputy Chairman of Ways and Means* is also appointed, and several temporary chairmen, who frequently preside either over a Committee of the Whole House or over Standing Committees.

SPEAKERS OF THE COMMONS SINCE 1660

PARLIAMENT OF ENGLAND.

1660. Sir H. Grimston.	1680. W. Williams.
1661. Sir E. Turner.	1685. Sir John Trevor.
1673. Sir J. Charlton.	1688. H. Powle.
1673. Edwd. Seymour.	1694. Paul Foley.
1678. Sir Robt. Sawyer.	1698. Sir T. Lyttleton.
1679. Serjeant William Gregory.	1700. Robert Harley.
	1702. John Smith.

PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

1708. Sir Rchd. Onslow.	1761. Sir John Cust.
1710. Wm. Bromley.	1770. Sir F. Norton.
1713. Sir Th. Hanmer.	1780. C. W. Cornwall.
1715. Spencer Compton.	1788. Hn. W. Grenville.
1727. Arthur Onslow.	1789. Hy. Addington.

PARLIAMENT OF UNITED KINGDOM.

1801. Sir John Mitford (<i>Lord Redesdale</i>).
1802. Charles Abbot (<i>Lord Colchester</i>).
1817. Charles M. Sutton (<i>Viscount Canterbury</i>).
1835. James Abercomby (<i>Lord Dunfermline</i>).
1839. Charles Shaw-Lefevre (<i>Viscount Eversley</i>).
1857. J. Evelyn Denison (<i>Viscount Ossington</i>).
1872. Sir H. W. B. Brand (<i>Viscount Hampden</i>).
1884. Arthur Wellesley Peel (<i>Viscount Peel</i>).
1895. William Court Gully (<i>Viscount Selby</i>).
1905. James W. Lowther (<i>Viscount Ullswater</i>).
1922. John Henry Whitley.
1928. Hon. Edward Algernon FitzRoy.
1943. Col. D. Clifton Brown (<i>Viscount Ruffside</i>).
1951. William Shepherd Morrison.

WOMEN MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

A movement to grant parliamentary franchise to women was supported in the mid-nineteenth century by Richard Cobden, Benjamin Disraeli and John Stuart Mill, but the vote was not accorded to women until 1918, although they had been included in the County Councils electorate by the Local Government Act of 1888. After a *Speaker's Conference* of all parties, which reported in favour of a limited form of women's suffrage, a clause enfranchising women was carried in both Houses and the *Parliament (Qualification of Women) Act* containing the clause which removed the sex disqualification for membership of the House of Commons, and conferred the franchise on women at the age of 30, received the Royal Assent in 1928. A further Act of 1928 granted them the vote on the same terms as men at the age of 21. Seventeen women were elected at the 1931 Election (11 Labour and 6 Conservative) and 3 have since been elected at by-elections. At the Dissolution there had been 21 women members.

FORFEITED DEPOSITS

Candidates at parliamentary elections who fail to obtain one-eighth of the total votes cast in their constituencies forfeit the deposit of £150 which all candidates must lodge. This law has been in force since the 1918 election.

Ninety-seven deposits were forfeited at the 1951 Election. Deposits were lost by 67 Liberal candidates, 10 Communists, 6 Independents, 4 Independent Labour, 4 Welsh Nationalists, 3 Conservatives, 1 Labour, 1 Irish Anti-Partition and 1 Scottish Nationalist. All 10 Communist candidates forfeited their deposits. In 1950 the record number of 443 deposits had been lost.

THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION

6 Rue Constantin, Geneva, Switzerland.

The Inter-Parliamentary Union has been in existence since 1889; originally started to popularize the idea of International Arbitration, it achieved its object very substantially in helping to create the Permanent Court of Arbitration by the First Hague Conference and to bring about the convocation of the Second Conference of The Hague. It was preparing proposals for the Third Congress when the 1914-18 War broke out. During both World Wars the Union endeavoured to preserve the Inter-Parliamentary organization in neutral and belligerent countries. In 1945, the Union resumed work on all questions connected with peace and reconstruction, and took up all the appropriate subjects for study. Some of them are as follows:—

1. The development of international law.
2. Economic reconstruction.
3. Displaced persons.
4. National sovereignty.
5. Principles of international morality.
6. Social problems.
7. Colonial questions.
8. Intellectual relations.

BRITISH GROUP.

Hon. Presidents, The Lord Chancellor; Mr. Speaker. President, The Viscount Ruffside, P.C.

Vice-Presidents, The Rt. Hon. Anthony Eden, M.C., M.P.; The Rt. Hon. W. Whiteley, C.B., M.P.; The Viscount Stansgate, D.S.O., D.F.C.; The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G.; The Earl of Clarendon, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

Chairman, Col. M. Stoddart-Scott, O.B.E., T.D., M.D., M.P.

Secretary, A. G. Michelsen, O.B.E.

COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION

The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association was formed under the title "Empire Parliamentary Association" at the Coronation of His late Majesty King George V. in 1911, between representatives of the Dominion Parliaments and Members of the Lords and Commons, for the purpose of exchanging information and visits between Members of Parliament of the Commonwealth. The Association has a branch in the Parliaments of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Southern Rhodesia and Malta, in the State Parliaments of Australia, the Provincial Parliaments of Canada, the Parliaments of Bombay, West Bengal, East Bengal, Bermuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Jamaica, Gold Coast, Mauritius, Northern Ireland, Jersey, and the Isle of Man, and in the Legislatures of British Guiana, Trinidad and Tobago, the Windward Islands, the Leeward Islands, British Honduras, Northern Rhodesia, Kenya, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Singapore and the Federation of Malaya, making a total of over 50 branches. The name of the Association was changed to its present form in 1948. Commonwealth Parliamentary Conferences and General Meetings are held in alternate years and meetings of the General Council every year, in different countries of the Commonwealth. There are associated groups in the Congress of the United States and the Parliament of the Republic of Ireland.

Secretary-General and Editor of Publications, Sir Howard d'Egville, K.B.E., LL.D., Houses of Parliament, S.W.1.

Secretary, United Kingdom Branch, Major J. G. Lockhart, C.B.E., Westminster Hall, Houses of Parliament, S.W.1.

REDISTRIBUTION OF CONSTITUENCIES

The Constituencies in the 1951 General Election remained as redistributed before the 1950 General Election. The boundaries of the great majority were then altered and only 80 of the 625 constituencies remained entirely unchanged. The recommendations of the boundary commissions, set up by the Representation of the People Act in 1944, were amended in Parliament (the Government adding 17 additional seats to the 608 proposed by the Commissioners), and the present provisions are embodied in the *Representation of the People Act, 1948*. This Act, in addition, abolished the 12 University seats and the business vote. It further abolished the 12 former double-member constituencies, and redistributed them into single seats. The boundary commissions are permanent bodies and are entrusted with the task of maintaining a review of the present constituencies, and recommending any further changes which may become necessary.

VOTES CAST AT THE GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1945, 1950 AND 1951
AND AT BY-ELECTIONS SINCE 1945

General Election, 1945	
Labour.....	11,985,733
Conservative.....	8,693,858
Liberal.....	2,253,197
Liberal National.....	759,884
Ulster Unionist.....	441,109
Independent.....	287,345
Irish Nationalist.....	148,078
National.....	125,299
Communist.....	102,780
Common Wealth.....	96,247
Independent Conservative.....	40,948
Independent Labour Party.....	30,753
Scottish Nationalist.....	30,594
Welsh Nationalist.....	14,887
Democratic.....	1,809
Independent Socialist.....	472
Total.....	25,018,393

By-elections, 1945-50
At 50 by-elections between the General Elections of 1945 and 1950, the following votes were cast:—

Labour.....	740,914
Conservative and National Liberal.....	641,540
Ulster Unionist.....	87,435
Liberal.....	49,730
Independent.....	35,647
Irish Nationalist.....	24,422
Scottish Nationalist.....	13,040
Welsh Nationalist.....	12,775
Independent Labour Party.....	8,367
Communist.....	5,087

The Labour Government held all the seats which it had won at the 1945 Election, as did the Conservatives and the parties allied to them. The Conservatives in addition gained one seat from I.L.P. and two University seats from Independents. The I.L.P. seat at Bridgeton, Glasgow, was retained at a by-election by Mr. J. Carmichael, who, however, later joined the Labour Party.

General Election, 1950	
Labour.....	13,265,610
Conservative.....	11,166,026
National Liberal and Conservative.....	983,623
Ulster Unionist.....	352,334
Liberal.....	2,621,489
Independent.....	112,318
Communist.....	91,815
Irish Nationalist.....	65,211
Irish Labour.....	52,715
Labour Independent.....	26,014
Welsh Nationalist.....	17,680
Scottish Nationalist.....	10,630
Independent Labour Party.....	4,112
Total.....	28,769,477

By-elections, 1950-51
At 15 by-elections between the General Elections of 1950 and 1951 the following votes were cast:—

Conservative and Associate.....	265,535
Labour.....	264,977
Irish Labour.....	30,883
Liberal.....	2,752
Independent Labour Party.....	1,366
Communist.....	729
Independent.....	453

One Ulster Unionist was returned unopposed. There were no changes in party representation. At the Dissolution, three seats, Droysden, Lanark and Grantham, were vacant.

General Election, 1951	
Labour.....	13,949,105
Conservative and Associate.....	*13,718,069
Liberal.....	739,552
Irish Nationalist.....	94,587
Communist.....	19,640
Welsh Nationalist.....	10,920
Scottish Nationalist.....	7,299
Independent Labour Party.....	4,388
Others.....	62,135
Total.....	28,596,695

* Four Ulster Unionists were returned unopposed.

Votes cast totalled 82.81 per cent of the electorate as against 84 per cent in 1950. Labour candidates received 48.72 per cent of votes cast, Conservatives and Associates 48.05 per cent, Liberals 2.53 per cent, and others 0.7 per cent.

By-elections since October, 1951
At 17 contested by-elections since the General Election in October, 1951, the following votes have been cast:—

Conservative and Associate.....	303,830
Labour.....	298,156
Liberal.....	13,033
Scottish Nationalist.....	2,931
Independent.....	1,983

UNOPPOSED RETURNS

Four members, all Ulster Unionists, were returned unopposed in October, 1951. They were: Rt. Hon. Sir Hugh O'Neill, Bt. (N. Antrim); Major J. R. E. Harden (Armagh); W. Wellwood (Londonderry) and Professor D. L. Savory (S. Antrim). The first two were also unopposed at the 1950 Election, and Mr. Wellwood was returned unopposed at a by-election in May, 1951.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS

<i>Speaker</i> , The Rt. Hon. Gavin Turnbull, Lord Simonds.....	(+ £6,000 as Lord Chancellor) £4,000
<i>Private Secretary to the Lord Chancellor</i> , C. Rankin, M.B.E.	
<i>Lord Chairman of Committees</i> , The Earl of Drogheda, P.C., K.C.M.G.....	£2,500
<i>Clerk of the Parliaments</i> , Sir Robert Leslie Overbury, K.C.B.....	£4,500
<i>Clerk Assistant</i> , Francis William Lascelles, C.B., M.C.....	£2,850
<i>Reading Clerk, Clerk of Outdoor Committees and Principal Clerk of the Judicial Office</i> , V. M. R. Goodman, C.B., O.B.E., M.C.....	£2,300
<i>Counsel to Lord Chairman of Committees</i> , T. G. Talbot.....	£2,500
<i>Principal Clerk, Public Bills</i> , H. M. Burrows.....	£1,500 to £2,000
<i>Chief Clerks</i> , C. F. L. St. George, C.B.E. (Journals Office); A. H. Jeffreys (Committee and Private Bill Office); G. H. Eastwood, C.B.E. (Special Procedure Orders Office); A. F. R. Dudley Ryder, M.C. (Office of Chairman of Committees).....	£1,500 to £1,750
<i>Senior Clerks</i> , R. W. Perceval; R. P. Cave; P. Stuart-Heaton; A. P. D. Smyth.....	£1,000 to £1,375
<i>Clerk, Judicial Office</i> , E. D. Graham.....	£400 to £750
<i>Clerk of the Records</i> , M. F. Bond.....	£730 to £1,000
<i>Assistant Clerk of the Records</i> , Miss E. R. Poyser.....	£400 to £500
<i>Accounting Department</i> , P. Johnson, O.B.E. (Receiver of Fees and Accountant), £900 to £1,075; R. W. Hill (Assistant Accountant)	
<i>£620 to £865</i> ; Miss R. J. Griffith, M.B.E. (Examiner, Local Acts), £450 to £700; Miss J. P. Culverwell; Miss R. C. Evernden; Miss L. K. Hammond.	
<i>Librarian</i> , C. T. Clay, C.B.....	£1,500 to £1,750
<i>Asst. Librarian</i> , C. S. A. Dobson.....	£675 to £930
<i>Personal Assistant to the Lords of Appeal</i> , E. C. Botting, M.B.E.....	£545 to £700
<i>Registry Clerk</i> , J. E. Symonds, M.B.E.....	£570 to £700
<i>Examiners of Standing Orders</i> , A. H. Jeffreys; B. St. G. Drennan.	
<i>Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod</i> , Lieut.-Gen. Sir Brian Horrocks, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.....	£1,500
<i>Yeoman-Usher</i> , Admiral Sir Guy Royle, K.C.B., C.M.G.....	£550
<i>Secretary to the Lord Great Chamberlain</i> , Admiral Sir Guy Royle, K.C.B., C.M.G.....	£775
<i>Staff Superintendent</i> , Lt.-Cdr. S. E. Glover, M.B.E., D.S.C.	
<i>Serjeant-at-Arms</i> , Air Vice-Marshal Sir Paul Copeland Maltby, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.....	£1,500
<i>Shorthand Writer</i> , A. R. Kennedy.....	fees
<i>Editor of the Official Reports</i> , S. C. Ireland.....	£965
<i>Asst. do.</i> , W. M. Stuart.....	£745 to £865

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

<i>Speaker</i> (First elected October 31, 1951), Rt. Hon. William Shepherd Morrison, M.C., Q.C., M.P. for Cirencester and Tewkesbury.....	£5,000
<i>Chairman of Ways and Means</i> , Colonel Rt. Hon. Sir Charles MacAndrew, T.D., M.P. for Bute and North Ayrshire.....	£2,500
<i>Deputy Chairman of Ways and Means</i> , R. Hopkin Morris, Q.C., M.P. for Carmarthen.....	£1,500

DEPT. OF THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

<i>Clerk of the House of Commons</i> , Sir Frederick Metcalfe, K.C.B.....	£4,500
<i>Clerk Asst.</i> , E. A. Fellowes, C.B., C.M.G., M.C.....	£3,000
<i>Second do.</i> , D. J. Gordon.....	£2,000
<i>Principal Clerks</i> —	
<i>Public Bills</i> , R. A. W. Dent, C.B.....	£2,000
<i>Journals</i> , A. W. M. Bull, C.B.....	£2,000
<i>Financial and Miscellaneous Committees</i> , L. A. Abraham, C.B.E.....	£1,750
<i>Fourth Clerk at the Table</i> , D. W. S. Lidderdale.....	£1,750 to £2,000
<i>Private Bills</i> , B. St. G. Drennan.....	£1,750
<i>Standing Committees</i> , K. R. Mackenzie.....	£1,750
<i>Senior Clerks</i> , Sir. Bernard Cooche, C.B.; E. J. H. Edenborough, O.B.E.; S. C. Hawtrey; T. G. B. Cocks, O.B.E.; J. S. Crawford; H. R. M. Farmer; A. C. Marples; T. G. Odling; R. D. Barlas, O.B.E.; D. Scott; C. A. S. Gordon; E. S. Taylor, Ph.D.; M. H. Lawrence; F. G. Allen; A. A. Birley; R. S. Lankester; K. A. Bradshaw; D. A. M. Pring, M.C.; J. H. Willcox; J. P. S. Taylor; C. A. James, each.....	£1,000 to £1,375
<i>Assistant Clerks</i> , H. M. Barclay; D. H. L. Hopkinson; M. T. Ryle.	
<i>Examiners of Private Bills</i> , B. St. G. Drennan; A. H. Jeffreys.	
<i>Taxing Officer</i> , B. St. G. Drennan.	

DEPT. OF THE SPEAKER

<i>Speaker's Secretary</i> , Lt.-Col. Sir Ralph Verney, Bt., C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O.....	£1,200 to £1,475
<i>Counsel to the Speaker</i> , Sir Cecil Thomas Carr, K.C.B., Q.C., LL.D.....	£2,500
<i>Chaplain to the Speaker</i> , Rev. Prebendary Christopher Cheshire, M.A.....	£450
<i>Librarian</i> , Strathearn Gordon, O.B.E.....	£1,500 to £1,900
<i>Senior Library Clerks</i> , R. F. C. Butcher; D. C. L. Holland; E. C. Thompson.....	£725 to £1,025
<i>Accountant</i> , A. J. Moyes, O.B.E.....	£975 to £1,275
<i>Assistant Accountant</i> , B. J. Shute.....	£620 to £865
<i>Editor, Official Report (Hansard)</i> , V. E. Hamson.....	£1,100 to £1,325
<i>Shorthand Writer</i> , A. R. Kennedy.....	fees
<i>Vote Office, Principal Clerk</i> , Capt. J. G. Mounsey.....	£975 to £1,200
<i>Assistant Deliverer of Votes</i> , P. K. Marsden.....	£560 to £865

DEPT. OF THE SERJEANT OF ARMS

<i>Serjeant at Arms</i> , Brigadier Sir Charles Howard, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.....	£2,000
<i>Deputy do.</i> , Maj.-Gen. I. T. P. Hughes, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.....	£1,375
<i>Assistant do.</i> , Lt.-Col. P. F. Thorne.....	£1,100 to £1,275

HEIRS TO PEERAGES WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Hon. Anthony Benn (*Stansgate*), S.E. Bristol (*Labour*); Viscount Cranbourne (*Salisbury*), West Bournemouth (*Conservative*); Lord Malcolm Douglas-Hamilton (*Selkirk*), Inverness (*Conservative*) Hon. W. D. Ormsby-Gore (*Harlech*), Oswestry (*Conservative*); Hon. John Grimston (*Verulam*), St. Albans (*Conservative*); Hon. L. W. Joynson-Hicks (*Brentford*), Chichester (*Conservative*); Viscount Hinchinbrooke (*Sandwich*), South Dorset (*Conservative*); Hon. George Lambert (*Lambert*), Torrington (*National Liberal*); Viscount Lambton (*Durham*), Berwick-upon-Tweed (*Conservative*) Hon. Peter Legh (*Newton*), Petersfield (*Conservative*); P. F. Maitland (*Lauderdale*), Lanark (*Conservative*); Hon. P. R. H. O'Neill (*Rathcavan*), N. Antrim (*Conservative*); Hon. Richard Stanley (*Derby*), North Fylde (*Conservative*).

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

(Elected October 25, 1951.)

For abbreviations, see page 347. The number before the name of each constituency is for easy reference and corresponds to the number of that constituency given on pp. 347-365.

	Maj.		Maj.
*Acland, Sir R. T. D., Bt. (b. 1906), Lab., 381Gravesend.....	5,755	*Benson, G. (b. 1889), Lab., 101Chesterfield.....	14,977
*Adams, H. R. (b. 1912), Lab., 38Wandsworth Central.....	1,183	*Beswick, F., Lab., 415Uxbridge.....	1,548
*Aitken, W. T. (b. 1905), C., 455Bury St. Edmunds.....	3,989	*Bevan, Rt. Hon. A. (b. 1897), Lab., 145Hornchurch.....	21,529
*Albu, A. H. (b. 1903), Lab., 123Edmonton.....	10,392	*Bevins, J. R. (b. 1908), C., 178Toxteth.....	3,634
Allan, R. A. (b. 1914), C., 30Paddington, S.....	6,809	*Bing, G. H. C. (b. 1909), Lab., 145Hornchurch.....	1,034
*Allen, A. C. (b. 1887), Lab., 403Bosworth.....	7,645	*Birch, E. N. C. (b. 1906), C., 527Flinn, W.....	8,315
*Allen, S. S. (b. 1898), Lab., 306Crewe.....	2,443	*Bishop, F. P. (b. 1901), C., 136Harrow Central.....	8,024
*Alport, C. J. M. (b. 1912), C., 349Colchester.....	3,846	*Black, C. W. (b. 1902), C., 284Wimbledon Blackburn, F. (b. 1902), Lab., 311Stalybridge and Hyde.....	20,794
*Amery, J. (b. 1919), C., 220Preston, N.....	1,108	*Blenkinsop, A. (b. 1911), Lab., 199Newcastle, E.....	2,771
*Amory, D. H. (b. 1890), C., 331Tiverton.....	10,448	*Blyton, W. R. (b. 1899), Lab., 343Houghton-le-Spring.....	25,676
*Anderson, A. (b. 1888), Lab., 600Motherwell.....	5,991	*Boardman, H. (b. 1907), Lab., 170Leigh.....	14,296
*Anderson, F. (b. 1888), Lab., 319Whitehaven.....	7,200	*Boothby, Sir R. J. G. (b. 1900), C., 575Aberdeenshire, E.....	13,255
*Arbuthnot, J. S. W. (b. 1912), C., 378Dover.....	3,516	*Bossom, Sir A. C., Bt. (b. 1881), C., 383Maidstone.....	6,447
*Ashton, H. (b. 1898), C., 348Chelmsford.....	5,294	*Bottomley, Rt. Hon. A. G. (b. 1907), Lab., 207Rochester and Chatham.....	847
*Assheton, Rt. Hon. R. (b. 1901), C., 72Blackburn, W.....	2,695	*Bourke, Maj. E. A. H. Legge- (b. 1914), C., 373Isle of Ely.....	6,404
Astor, Hon. J. J. (b. 1918), C., 214Plymouth, Sutton.....	710	*Bowden, H. W. (b. 1905), Lab., 169Leicester, S.W.....	6,993
*Attlee, Rt. Hon. C. R. (b. 1883), Lab., 272Walthamstow, W.....	11,574	*Bowen, E. R. (b. 1913), L., 521Cardigan.....	10,262
*Awbery, S. S. (b. 1888), Lab., 89Bristol Central.....	10,366	*Bowles, F. G. (b. 1902), Lab., 473Nuneaton.....	18,295
*Bacon, Miss A. M., Lab., 161Leeds, N.E.....	6,411	*Boyd, A. T. Lennox- (b. 1904), C., 293Mid Beds.....	1,863
*Baird, J. (b. 1906), Lab., 285Wolverhampton, N.E.....	12,080	*Boyle, Sir E. C. G., Bt. (b. 1923), C., 62Handsworth.....	8,707
*Baker, P. A. D. (b. 1921), C., 419Norfolk, S.....	3,239	*Braddock, Mrs. E. M. (b. 1899), Lab., 174Liverpool, Exchange.....	6,835
*Baker, Rt. Hon. P. J. Noel- (b. 1889), Lab., 113Derby, S.....	10,989	*Braine, B. R. (b. 1914), C., 347Billericay.....	6,323
*Baldock, J. M. (b. 1915), C., 404Harrowborough.....	7,747	*Braithwaite, Sir A. N. (b. 1893), C., 138Harrow, W.....	13,747
*Baldwin, A. E. (b. 1884), C., 365Leominster.....	10,013	*Braithwaite, Lt.-Cmdr. J. G. (b. 1895), C., 91Bristol, N.W.....	3,841
*Balfour, A. (b. 1885), Lab., 612Stirling, W.....	4,497	*Brockway, A. F. (b. 1888), Lab., 126Elton and Slough.....	4,084
*Banks, Col. C. (b. 1901), C., 222Pudsey.....	3,356	*Brook, D. (b. 1884), Lab., 135Halifax.....	763
Barber, A. P. L. (b. 1920), C., 115Doncaster.....	384	*Brooke, H. (b. 1903), C., 16Hampstead.....	12,106
Barlow, Sir J. D., Bt. (b. 1898), C., 395Middleton and Prestwich.....	9,750	*Broughton, A. D. (b. 1902), Lab., 52Batley and Morley.....	9,515
*Barnes, Rt. Hon. A. J. (b. 1887), Lab., 121East Ham, S.....	10,891	*Brown, Rt. Hon. G. A. (b. 1914), Lab., 321Belper.....	8,197
*Bartley, P. (b. 1909), Lab., 339Chester-le-Street.....	24,879	*Brown, T. J. (b. 1880), Lab., 393Ince.....	19,843
*Baxter, A. B. (b. 1891), C., 249Southgate.....	19,155	*Brown, W. Robson- (b. 1900), C., 462Esher.....	18,421
*Beach, Maj. W. W. Hicks (b. 1906), C., 100Cheltenham.....	5,897	*Brownne, J. N. (b. 1904), C., 561Gov'n.....	241
*Beamish, Maj. T. V. H. (b. 1917), C., 469Lewes.....	17,263	Bullard, D. G. (b. 1912), C., 420Norfolk, S.W.....	442
Beattie, J. (b. 1886), Irish Lab., 617Belfast, W.....	25	*Buller, Sir R. E. Manningham- (b. 1905), C., 424Northants, S.....	2,848
Bell, P. I. (b. 1900), C., 76Bolton, E.....	355	*Bullock, Capt. M. (b. 1890), C., 105Crosby.....	14,783
*Bell, R. M. (b. 1914), C., 301Bucks, S.....	16,806	*Bullus, Wing-Cdr. E. E. (b. 1906), C., 276Wembley, N.....	8,718
*Bellenger, Rt. Hon. F. J. (b. 1894), Lab., 429Bassetlaw.....	11,593	*Burden, F. F. A. (b. 1905), C., 131Gillingham.....	2,964
Bence, C. R. (b. 1902), Lab., 589Dunbarton, E.....	3,426	*Burke, W. A. (b. 1885), Lab., 96Burnley.....	7,227
*Benn, Hon. A. N. W. (b. 1925), Lab., 93Bristol, S.E.....	14,256	*Burton, Miss E. F. (b. 1904), Lab., 104Coventry, S.....	5,468
Bennett, F. M. (b. 1918), C., 223Reading, N.....	302	*Butcher, Sir H. W. (b. 1901), Nat. L., and C., 470Holland with Boston.....	8,689
*Bennett, R. F. B. (b. 1911), C., 133Gosport and Fareham.....	10,424		
*Bennett, W. G., C., 570Glasgow, Woodside.....	2,343		

	Maj.		Maj.
*Butler, H. W. (b. 1897), Lab., 13Hackney, S.	21,268	*Davenport, Lt.-Col. W. H. Bromley- (b. 1903), C., 307Knutsford	19,474
*Butler, Rt. Hon. R. A. (b. 1902), C., 353 Saffron Walden	5,319	*Davidson, Viscountess (b. 1894), C., 367 Hemel Hempstead	7,400
*Callaghan, L. J. (b. 1912), Lab., 509Cardiff, S.E.	4,499	*Davies, E. A. J. (b. 1902), Lab., 124Enfield, E.	10,704
Campbell, Sir D. C. (b. 1891), U.U., 616 Belfast, S.	15,412	*Davies, Rt. Hon. E. Clement (b. 1884), L., 541Montgomery	9,221
*Carmichael, J. (b. 1894), Lab., 556Bridge- ton	10,925	*Davies, H. (b. 1904), Lab., 450Leek	1,910
*Carpenter, J. A. Boyd- (b. 1908), C., 158 Kingston-on-Thames	16,399	*Davies, S. O. (b. 1886), Lab., 511Merthyr Tydfil	21,436
*Carr, L. R. (b. 1916), C., 195Mitcham	5,869	Davies, W. R. Rees- (b. 1916), C., 382 Isle of Thanet	9,326
Cary, Sir R. A. (b. 1898), C., 190Withing- ton	12,200	*Deedes, W. F. (b. 1913), C., 375Ashford	7,448
*Castle, Mrs. B. A. (b. 1911), Lab., 71 Blackburn, E.	2,632	*Deer, G. (b. 1890), Lab., 433Newark	7,659
*Champion, A. J. (b. 1897), Lab., 326 Derbyshire, S.E.	3,357	*De Freitas, G. S. (b. 1913), Lab., 172Lincoln	3,560
*Channon, H. (b. 1897), C., 248Southend, W.	21,755	*De La Bère, Sir R. (b. 1893), C., 486 Worcs., S.	12,795
Chapman, W. D. (b. 1923), Lab., 65Bir- mingham, Northfield	2,850	*Delargy, H. J. (b. 1908), Lab., 354Thurrock	13,685
*Chetwynd, G. R. (b. 1916), Lab., 254 Stockton-on-Tees	5,047	*Digby, K. S. D. W. (b. 1910), C., 336 Dorset, W.	7,431
*Churchill, Rt. Hon. Sir W. S. (b. 1874), C., 287Woodford	18,579	*Dodds, N. N. (b. 1903), Lab., 111Dartford	12,334
*Clarke, Col. R. S. (b. 1892), C., 468E. Grinstead	18,532	Donaldson, Cdr. C. E. M. (b. 1903), C., 610Roxburgh and Selkirk	829
*Clarke, Brig. T. H. (b. 1904), C., 219 Portsmouth, W.	1,248	*Donnelly, D. L. (b. 1920), Lab., 542Pembroke	9,026
*Clunie, I. (b. 1889), Lab., 548Dunfermline	8,890	*Donner, Sir P. W. (b. 1904), C., 360 Basingstoke	5,465
*Clyde, Rt. Hon. J. L. McD. (b. 1898), C., 552Edinburgh, N.	6,232	Doughty, C. J. A. (b. 1902), C., 460 Surrey, E.	23,910
*Coldrick, W. (b. 1896), Lab., 90Bristol, N.E.	2,500	*Drayson, G. B. (b. 1913), C., 505Skipton	7,960
Cole, N. J. (b. 1909), L. and C., 294Beds, S.	849	*Drewe, Sir C. (b. 1896), C., 328Horniton	17,157
*Colegate, A., C., 448Burton	733	*Driberg, T. E. N. (b. 1905), Lab., 352 Maldon	704
*Collick, P. H. (b. 1897), Lab., 57Birken- head	5,249	*Dugdale, Rt. Hon. J. (b. 1905), Lab., 278 West Bromwich	13,659
*Conant, R. J. E. (b. 1899), C., 413 Rut- land and Stamford	2,723	*Dugdale, Rt. Hon. Sir T. L., Bt. (b. 1897), C., 490Richmond, Yorks.	15,316
Cooke, C. Fletcher- (b. 1914), C., 389 Darwin	3,180	*Duncan, Col. A. Gomme- (b. 1893), C., 607Perth and E. Perthshire	14,631
*Cooper, A. E. (b. 1910), C., 155Ilford, S.	5,239	*Duncan, Capt. J. A. L. (b. 1899), C., 578 S. Angus	14,450
*Corbet, Mrs. F. K. (b. 1900), Lab., 7Peck- ham	19,146	*Duthie, W. S. (b. 1892), C., 585Banff	9,756
*Cove, W. G. (b. 1885), Lab., 528 Aberavon	18,620	*Eccles, Rt. Hon. Sir D. M. (b. 1904), C., 480Clippitiam	4,878
*Craddock, G. (b. 1897), Lab., 84Bradford, S.	3,501	*Ede, Rt. Hon. J. C. (b. 1882), Lab., 251 South Shields	13,425
*Craddock, G. B. (b. 1898), C., 414Spel- thorne	1,123	*Edelman, M. (b. 1911), Lab., 103Coventry, N.	9,588
*Cranborne, Visc. (b. 1916), C., 80 Bournemouth, W.	15,737	*Eden, Rt. Hon. A. (b. 1897), C., 478 Warwick and Leamington	9,803
*Crookshank, Capt. Rt. Hon. H. F. C. (b. 1893), C., 408Gainsborough	3,841	*Edwards, Rt. Hon. L. J. (b. 1904), Lab., 86 Brighouse and Spensborough	2,277
*Crosland, C. A. R. (b. 1919), Lab., 356 Glos, S.	5,338	*Edwards, Rt. Hon. N. (b. 1897), Lab., 530 Caerphilly	21,482
*Crossman, R. H. S. (b. 1907), Lab., 102 Coventry, E.	12,671	*Edwards, W. J. (b. 1900), Lab., 36Stepney	28,263
*Crouch, R. F. (b. 1904), C., 334Dorset, N.	747	*Elliot, Rt. Hon. W. E. (b. 1888), C., 563 Kelvingrove	1,431
*Crowder, F. P. (b. 1919), C., 232Ruislip- Northwood	10,804	*Erroll, F. J. (b. 1914), C., 46Ayrincham and Sale	16,522
*Crowder, Sir J. F. E. (b. 1890), C., 128 Finchley	12,788	*Evans, A. (b. 1903), Lab., 201Slington, S.W.	16,887
*Cullen, Mrs. A. (b. 1892), Lab., 560Gorbals	12,219	*Evans, E. (b. 1883), Lab., 455Lowestoft	847
*Cuthbert, W. N. (b. 1890), C., 470 Arundel and Shoreham	18,023	*Evans, H. E. G. (b. 1911), Nat. L., 524 Denbigh	7,915
*Daines, P. (b. 1902), Lab., 120E. Ham, N.	7,359	*Evans, S. N. (b. 1898), Lab., 275Wednes- bury	12,225
*Dalton, Rt. Hon. H. (b. 1887), Lab., 337 Bishop Auckland	8,986	*Ewing, C. I. Orr- (b. 1912), C., 142 Hendon, N.	2,591
*Darling, G. (b. 1906), Lab., 240Hills- borough	8,657	*Ewing, Sir I. L. Orr- (b. 1893), C., 445 Weston-super-Mare	14,543
*Darling, Sir W. Y. (b. 1885), C., 554 Edinburgh, S.	16,515	*Eyre, Col. O. E. Crosthwaite- (b. 1913), C., 361New Forest	14,037
		Fell, A. (b. 1914), C., 421Yarmouth	1,025
		*Ferryhough, E. (b. 1908), Lab., 344Jarrow	16,746
		*Field, W. J. (b. 1909), Lab., 29Paddington, N.	4,089

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Fienburgh, W. (b. 1919), Lab., 191	Islington, N., 8,865	Hall J. (b. 1911), C., 302	Wycombe, 2,100
*Finch, H. J. (b. 1898), Lab., 537	Bedwelley, 25,243	*Hall, J. T. (b. 1896), Lab., 130	Gateshead, W., 8,979
Finlay, G. B. (b. 1917), C., 350	Epping, 4,794	*Hall, Rt. Hon. W. G. (b. 1887), Lab., 494	Cole Valley, 2,189
*Fisher, N. T. L. (b. 1913), C., 369	Hitchin, 2,778	*Hamilton, Lord M. Douglas- (b. 1909), C., 594	Inverness, 10,136
*Fletcher, E. G. M. (b. 1903), Lab., 181	Islington, E., 7,896	*Hamilton, W. W. (b. 1917), Lab., 592	Fife, W., 18,157
*Fletcher, Sir W. (b. 1892), C., 97	Bury and Radcliffe, 1,891	*Hannan, W. (b. 1906), Lab., 564	Maryhill, 9,836
*Follick, M. (b. 1887), Lab., 405	Loughborough, 6,323	*Harden, Maj. J. R. E. (b. 1916), U.U., 620	Armagh, Unopp.
*Foot, M. M. (b. 1913), Lab., 213	Devonport, 2,390	*Hardy, E. A. (b. 1889), Lab., 234	Salford, E., 6,778
Ford, Mrs. P., U. U., 621	Down, N., Unopp.	*Hare, Hon. J. H. M. (b. 1911), C., 456	Sudbury and Woodbridge, 5,952
*Forman, J. C. (b. 1884), Lab., 568	Springburn, 11,001	*Hargreaves, A. (b. 1899), Lab., 99	Carlisle, 3,192
*Fort, R. (b. 1908), C., 388	Clitheroe, 4,425	*Harris, F. W. (b. 1915), C., 107	Croydon, N., 10,246
*Foster, H. B. H. Hylton- (b. 1906), C., 291	York, 921	*Harris, R. Reader- (b. 1913), C., 144	Heston and Isleworth, 5,524
*Foster, J. G. (b. 1906), C., 309	Northwich, 7,075	*Harrison, J. (b. 1899), Lab., 206	Nottingham, E., 264
*Fraser, Hon. H. C. P. (b. 1918), C., 452	Stafford and Stone, 6,046	Harrison, Lt.-Col. J. H. (b. 1907), C., 454	Eye, 2,189
*Fraser, Sir I. (b. 1897), C., 396	Morecambe and Lonsdale, 17,479	*Harvey, Air Cdre. A. V. (b. 1906), C., 308	Macclesfield, 9,006
*Fraser, T. (b. 1911), Lab., 598	Hamilton, 15,576	*Harvey, I. D. (b. 1915), C., 137	Harrow, E., 3,171
*Freeman, J. (b. 1915), Lab., 274	Watford, 508	*Hastings, S. (b. 1878), Lab., 48	Barking, 19,146
*Freeman, P. (b. 1888), Lab., 512	Newport, 8,717	*Hay, J. A. (b. 1919), C., 436	Henley, 6,531
*Fyfe, Rt. Hon. Sir D. P. Maxwell (b. 1900), C., 181	Liverpool, West Derby, 1,707	*Hayman, F. H. (b. 1894), Lab., 314	Falmouth and Camborne, 1,003
*Gaitskill, Rt. Hon. H. T. N. (b. 1906), Lab., 163	Leeds, S., 14,219	*Head, Rt. Hon. A. H. (b. 1906), C., 457	Carshalton, 9,706
*Galbraith, Cdr. Rt. Hon. T. D. (b. 1891), C., 565	Pollok, 5,651	*Heald, Sir L. F. (b. 1897), C., 458	Chertsey, 5,690
*Galbraith, T. G. D. (b. 1917), C., 562	Hillhead, 11,295	Healey, D. W. (b. 1917), Lab., 164	Leeds, S.E., 7,199
*Gammans, L. D. (b. 1895), C., 146	Hornsey, 10,774	*Healy, C. (b. 1877), Irish Nat., 623	Fermanagh and S. Tyrone, 2,635
George, Maj. Rt. Hon. G. Lloyd (b. 1894), L. and C., 200	Newcastle, N., 6,925	*Heath, E. R. G. (b. 1915), C., 55	Bexley, 1,639
*Gibson, C. W. (b. 1889), Lab., 39	Clapham, 1,308	*Henderson, Rt. Hon. A. (b. 1893), Lab., 231	Rowley Regis and Tipton, 16,316
*Glanville, J. E. (b. 1891), Lab., 340	Consett, 19,844	*Henderson, J. (b. 1888), C., 558	Cathcart, 15,213
*Goode, E. G. (b. 1914), C., 409	Graham, 2,172	*Hepburn, Rt. Hon. P. G. T. Buchan- (b. 1901), C., 54	Beckenham, 21,300
*Goodrich, J. B. (b. 1889), Lab., 418	Norfolk N., 279	*Herbison, Miss M. (b. 1907), Lab., 601	Laarak, 6,304
*Gore, Hon. W. D. Ormsby- (b. 1918), C., 438	Oswestry, 9,372	Hesketh, R. Fleetwood- (b. 1902), C., 250	Southport, 13,279
Gough, Lt.-Col. C. F. H. (b. 1901), C., 472	Horsham, 12,401	*Hewitson, M. (b. 1897), Lab., 150	Hull, Central, 11,261
Gower, H. R. (b. 1916), C., 529	Barry, 1,649	*Hicks, Hon. L. W. Joynson- (b. 1902), C., 471	Chichester, 18,195
Graham, Sir F. F., Bt. (b. 1893), C., 110	Darlington, 813	*Higgs, J. M. C. (b. 1912), C., 484	Broms-grove, 2,653
Gray, Maj. W. J. Anstruther- (b. 1905), C., 586	Berwick and East Lothian, 2,358	*Hill, Dr. C. (b. 1904), L. and C., 182	Luton, 2,712
*Greenwood, Rt. Hon. A. (b. 1880), Lab., 267	Wakefield, 7,702	*Hill, Mrs. E. (b. 1897), C., 191	Wythenshawe, 6,566
*Greenwood, A. W. J. (b. 1911), Lab., 229	Rossendale, 1,670	*Hinchingsbrooke, Visct. (b. 1906), C., 335	Dorset, S., 3,435
*Grenfell, Rt. Hon. D. R. (b. 1881), Lab., 531	Gower, 22,310	*Hirst, G. A. N. (b. 1904), C., 504	Shipley, 1,503
*Grey, C. F. (b. 1903), Lab., 341	Durham, 18,150	*Hobson, C. R. (b. 1904), Lab., 157	Keighley, 2,448
*Gridley, Sir A. B. (b. 1878), C., 253	Stockport, S., 3,400	*Hollis, M. C. (b. 1902), C., 481	Devizes, 1,577
*Griffiths, D. (b. 1895), Lab., 503	Rother Valley, 28,520	*Holman, P. (b. 1891), Lab., 5	Bethnal Green, 15,595
*Griffiths, Rt. Hon. J. (b. 1890), Lab., 523	Llanelli, 28,416	*Holmes, H. E. (b. 1888), Lab., 499	Hems-worth, 37,491
*Griffiths, W. D. (b. 1912), Lab., 187	Manchester, Exchange, 3,594	*Holmes, Sir J. S. (b. 1878), Nat. L. and C., 351	Harwich, 7,925
*Grimond, J. (b. 1913), L., 605	Orkney and Zetland, 6,391	Holt, A. F. (b. 1914), L., 77	Bolton, W., 2,748
*Grimston, Hon. J. (b. 1912), C., 370	St. Albans, 4,691	*Holt, J. A. Langford- (b. 1916), C., 439	Shrewsbury, 6,768
*Grimston, Sir R. V., Bt. (b. 1897), C., 483	Westbury, 2,031	*Hope, Lord John (b. 1912), C., 553	Pentlands, 7,399
*Hale, C. L. (b. 1902), Lab., 211	Oldham, W., 4,195	*Hopkinson, Rt. Hon. H. L. d'A. (b. 1902), C., 443	Taunton, 3,981

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Horobin, I. M. (b. 1899), C., 210	Oldham.	*Lambert, Hon. G. (b. 1909), Nat. L. and C., 332	Torrington.
*Horsburgh, Rt. Hon. Miss F. (b. 1889), C., 189	Moss Side.	Lambton, Visct. (b. 1922), C., 426	Berwick-on-Tweed.
*Houghton, A. L. N. D. (b. 1898), Lab., 506	Sowerby.	*Lancaster, Col. C. G. (b. 1899), C., 400	S. Fylde.
*Howard, G. R. (b. 1909), C., 316	St. Ives.	*Law, Rt. Hon. R. K. (b. 1901), C., 152	Haltempric.
*Howard, S. G. (b. 1896), C., 303	Cambes.	*Leather, E. H. C. (b. 1919), C., 442	Somerset, N.
*Hoy, J. H. (b. 1909), Lab., 551	Leith.	*Lee, F. (b. 1906), Lab., 397	Newton.
*Hubbard, T. F. (b. 1898), Lab., 572	Kirkcaldy.	*Lee, Miss I. (b. 1904), Lab., 449	Cannock.
*Hudson, Sir A. U. M., Bt. (b. 1897), C., 261	Lewisham, N.	Legh, Hon. P. R. (b. 1915), C., 362	Petersfield.
*Hudson, J. H. (b. 1881), Lab., 118	Ealing, N.	*Lever, L. M. (b. 1905), Lab., 183	Ardwick.
*Hudson, W. R. A. (b. 1894), C., 153	Hull, N.	*Lever, N. H. (b. 1914), Lab., 185	Cheetham.
Hughes, C. (b. 1916), Lab., 517	Anglesey.	*Lewis, A. W. J. (b. 1917), Lab., 279	West Ham, N.
*Hughes, E. (b. 1894), Lab., 584	Ayrshire, S.	*Lindgren, G. S. (b. 1900), Lab., 425	Wellingtonborough.
*Hughes, H. S. J. (b. 1887), Lab., 543	Aberdeen, N.	*Lindsay, M. A. (b. 1905), C., 475	Solihull.
*Hulbert, Wing-Cdr. N. J. (b. 1903), C., 252	Stockport, N.	*Linstead, Sir H. N. (b. 1901), C., 40	Putney.
*Hurd, A. R. (b. 1901), C., 296	Newbury.	*Lipton, Lt.-Col. M. (b. 1900), Lab., 23	Brixton.
*Hutchinson, Sir G. C. (b. 1893), C., 154	Ilford, N.	*Llewellyn, D. T. (b. 1915), C., 508	Cardiff, N.
*Hutchison, Lt.-Cdr. G. I. C. (b. 1903), C., 555	Edinburgh, W.	*Lloyd, Maj. Sir E. G. R. (b. 1890), C., 608	Renfrew, E.
*Hutchison, Col. J. R. H. (b. 1893), C., 566	Scotstoun.	*Lloyd, Rt. Hon. G. W. (b. 1902), C., 63	King's Norton.
*Hyde, H. M. (b. 1907), U.U., 615	Belfast, N.	*Lloyd, Rt. Hon. J. S. B. (b. 1904), C., 312	Wirral.
*Hynd, H. (b. 1900), Lab., 44	Accrington.	*Lockwood, Lt.-Col. J. C. (b. 1890), C., 228	Romford.
*Hynd, J. B. (b. 1902), Lab., 236	Attercliffe.	*Logan, D. G. (b. 1872), Lab., 177	Liverpool, Scotland.
*Irvine, A. J. (b. 1909), Lab., 173	Edge Hill.	*Longden, G. J. M. (b. 1901), C., 371	Herts, S.W.
*Irving, W. J. (b. 1892), Lab., 288	Wood Green.	*Low, A. R. W. (b. 1914), C., 73	Blackpool, N.
*Isaacs, Rt. Hon. G. A. (b. 1883), Lab., 35	Southwark.	*Lucas, Sir J. M., Bt. (b. 1889), C., 218	Portsmouth, S.
*Janner, B. (b. 1892), Lab., 167	Leicester, N.W.	*Lucas, P. B. (b. 1915), C., 85	Brentford and Chiswick.
*Jay, Rt. Hon. D. P. T. (b. 1907), Lab., 2	Battersea, N.	*Lyttelton, Rt. Hon. O. (b. 1893), C., 359	Aldershot.
*Jeger, G. (b. 1903), Lab., 497	Goole.	*McAdden, S. J. (b. 1907), C., 247	South-end, E.
*Jeger, S. W. (b. 1898), Lab., 139	Holborn and St. Pancras.	*MacAndrew, Rt. Hon. Sir C. G. (b. 1888), C., 581	Bute and N. Ayrshire.
Jenkins, R. C. D. (b. 1900), C., 60	Dulwich.	*MacCallum, Maj. D. (b. 1888), C., 579	Argyll.
*Jenkins, R. H. (b. 1921), Lab., 69	Stechford.	*MacColl, J. E. (b. 1908), Lab., 402	Widnes.
*Jennings, R. E. (b. 1894), C., 238	Hallam.	*McCorquodale, Rt. Hon. M. S. (b. 1901), C., 461	Epsom.
Johnson, E. S. T. (b. 1897), C., 184	Blackley.	*Macdonald, Sir P. D. (b. 1895), C., 374	Isle of Wight.
*Johnson, H. S. (b. 1911), C. 87	Brighton, Kemptown.	*McGhee, H. G. (b. 1898), Lab., 501	Pentstone.
*Johnson, J. (b. 1908), Lab., 474	Rugby.	*McGovern, J. (b. 1887), Lab., 567	Shettleston.
*Johnston, D. H. (b. 1907), Lab., 573	Paisley.	*McInnes, I. (b. 1901), Lab., 559	Glasgow, Central.
*Jones, A. (b. 1911), C., 61	Hall Green.	*McKay, J. (b. 1885), Lab., 269	Wallsend.
*Jones, D. T. (b. 1899), Lab., 139	Hartlepool.	*Mackeson, Brig. H. R. (b. 1905), C., 380	Folkestone and Hythe.
*Jones, F. E. (b. 1909), Lab., 280	West Ham, S.	*McKibbin, A. J. (b. 1892), U.U., 614	Bel ast, E.
*Jones, J. H. (b. 1894), Lab., 230	Rotherham.	*McKie, J. H. (b. 1898), C., 593	Galloway.
Jones, T. W. (b. 1898), Lab., 535	Merioneth.	*Maclay, Rt. Hon. J. S. (b. 1905), Nat. L. and C., 609	Renfrew, W.
*Kaberry, D. (b. 1907), C., 162	Leeds, N.W.	*Maclean, F. H. R. (b. 1911), C., 394	Lancaster.
*Keeling, Sir E. H., C., 265	Twickenham.	*McLeavy, F. (b. 1899), Lab., 82	Bradford, E.
*Keenan, W. (b. 1889), Lab., 176	Kirkdale.		
*Kemsley, C. N. Thornton- (b. 1903), L. and C., 577	North Angus and Mearns.		
*Kenyon, C. (b. 1896), Lab., 387	Chorley.		
*Kerr, H. W. (b. 1903), C., 98	Cambridge.		
*Key, Rt. Hon. C. W. (b. 1883), Lab., 31	Poplar.		
*Key, E. McN. Cooper- (b. 1907), C., 140	Hasings.		
*King, H. M. (b. 1901), Lab., 246	Southampton, Test.		
*Kinley, J., Lab., 78	Bootle.		

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*Macleod, Rt. Hon. I. N. (b. 1913), C., 125 Enfield, W.	10,225	*Morrison, Rt. Hon. W. S. (The Speaker) (b. 1893), C., 355Cirencester and Tewkesbury.	8,625
*Macleod, J. (b. 1913), L. and C., 595Ross and Cromarty.	4,865	*Mort, D. L. (b. 1888), Lab., 515Swansea, E.	21,022
*Macmillan, Rt. Hon. H. (b. 1894), C., 95 Bromley.	12,125	*Moyle, A. (b. 1894), Lab., 209Oldbury and Halesowen.	6,272
*Macmillan, M. K. (b. 1913), Lab., 596 Western Isles.	1,330	*Mulley, F. W. (b. 1918), Lab., 242Sheffield, Park.	17,099
*McNeil, Rt. Hon. H. (b. 1910), Lab., 571 Greenock.	5,837	*Murray, J. D. (b. 1887), Lab., 345Durham, N.W.	16,532
*MacPherson, M. (b. 1904), Lab., 574 Stirling and Falkirk.	2,108	*Nabarro, G. D. N. (b. 1913), C., 485 Kidderminster.	5,158
*Macpherson, Maj. N. M. S. (b. 1908), L. and C., 588Dumfries.	9,717	*Nally, W. (b. 1914), Lab., 56Bilston.	12,029
*Mainwaring, W. H. (b. 1885), Lab., 513 Rhonda, E.	24,436	*Neal, H. (b. 1897), Lab., 322Bolsover.	25,189
*Maitland, Cdr. J. F. W. (b. 1903), C., 411 Horncastle.	10,900	*Neave, A. M. S. (b. 1916), C., 295Abing- don.	5,860
*Maitland, P. F. (b. 1911), C., 599Lanark.	1,793	*Nicholls, H. (b. 1912), C., 423Peter- borough.	373
*Mallalieu, E. L. (b. 1905), Lab., 407Brigg.	8,089	*Nicholson, G. (b. 1901), C., 463Farnham.	10,198
*Mallalieu, J. P. W. (b. 1908), Lab., 148 Huddersfield, E.	4,569	*Nicolson, N. (b. 1917), C., 795Bournemouth, E., and Christchurch.	13,982
*Mann, Mrs. J. (b. 1889), Lab., 545Coat- bridge and Airdrie.	6,207	*Nield, B. E. (b. 1903), C., 305Chester.	7,785
*Manuel, A. C. (b. 1901), Lab., 582Ayr- shire, Central.	1,693	*Noble, Cmdr. A. H. P. (b. 1908), C., 8 Chelsea.	14,250
*Markham, Sir S. F. (b. 1897), C., 300 Buckingham.	54	*Nugent, G. R. H. (b. 1907), C., 464 Guildford.	11,536
*Marlowe, A. A. H. (b. 1904), C., 147Hove.	24,296	*Nutting, H. A. (b. 1920), C., 406Melton.	6,381
*Marples, A. E. (b. 1907), C., 268Wallasey.	15,705	*Oakshott, H. D. (b. 1904), C., 53Bebington.	8,421
*Marquand, Rt. Hon. H. A. (b. 1901), Lab., 193Middlesbrough, E.	15,528	*O'Brien, T. (b. 1900), Lab., 207Notting- ham, N.W.	15,044
*Marshall, D. (b. 1906), C., 313Boadamin.	9,998	*Odey, G. W. (b. 1900), C., 487Beverley.	15,159
*Marshall, Sir S. H. (b. 1882), C., 261 Sutton and Cheam.	12,482	*Oldfield, W. H. (b. 1881), Lab., 188 Gorton.	7,948
Martin, C. J. Holland- (b. 1910), C., 437 Ludlow.	7,477	*Oliver, G. H. (b. 1888), Lab., 324Ilkeston.	30,398
Mason, R. (b. 1925), Lab., 499Barnsley.	18,378	O'Neill, M. (b. 1910), Irish Nat., 625Mid- Ulster.	3,396
*Maude, A. E. U. (b. 1912), C., 119Ealing, S.	12,057	O'Neill, Hon. P. R. H. (b. 1909), U. U., 618Antrim, N.	Unopp.
*Maudling, R. (b. 1917), C., 366Barnet.	13,152	*Orbach, M. (b. 1902), Lab., 282Willesden, E.	1,868
*Maydon, Lt.-Cdr. S. L. C. (b. 1913), C., 444Wells.	5,043	*Orr, Capt. L. P. S. (b. 1918), U.U., 622 Down, S.	10,813
*Mayhew, C. P. (b. 1915), Lab., 42Wool- wich, E.	11,562	*Osborne, C. (b. 1898), C., 412Louth.	5,768
*Medlicott, Brig. F. (b. 1903), Nat. L. & C., 416Norfolk, Central.	4,639	Oswald, T. (b. 1904), Lab., 549Edinburgh, Central.	1,582
*Mellish, R. J. (b. 1913), Lab., 4Barnonsey.	21,002	*Padley, W. E. (b. 1916), Lab., 533Ogmore.	27,518
*Mellor, Sir J. S. P., Bt. (b. 1893), C., 477 Sutton Coldfield.	15,735	*Paget, R. T. (b. 1908), Lab., 202North- ampton.	4,794
*Messer, Sir F. (b. 1886), Lab., 264Tottenham.	13,251	*Paling, Rt. Hon. W. (b. 1883), Lab., 495 Deane Valley.	29,585
*Mikardo, I. (b. 1908), Lab., 224Reading, S.	1,009	*Paling, W. T. (b. 1892), Lab., 114Dewsbury.	9,088
*Miller, Cmdr. R. A. Scott- (b. 1904), C., 417King's Lynn.	937	Palmer, A. M. F. (b. 1912), Lab., 489 Cleveland.	3,921
*Mitchison, G. R. (b. 1890), Lab., 422 Kettering.	6,827	*Palmer, Brig. O. L. Prior- (b. 1897), C., 290Worthing.	21,324
*Molson, A. H. E. (b. 1903), C., 323High Peak.	3,178	*Pannell, T. C. (b. 1902), Lab., 165Leeds, W.	3,400
*Monckton, Rt. Hon. Sir W. T. (b. 1891), C., 94Bristol, W.	14,142	*Pargiter, G. A. (b. 1897), Lab., 244 Southall.	7,954
*Monslow, W. (b. 1895), Lab., 50Barrow- in-Furness.	6,484	*Parker, A. D. Dodds- (b. 1909), C., 435 Banbury.	3,574
*Moody, A. S. (b. 1891), Lab., 129Gates- head, E.	5,181	*Parker, J. (b. 1906), Lab., 109Dagenham.	30,796
*Moore, Lt.-Col. Sir T. C. R. (b. 1886), C., 580Ayr.	6,283	Partridge, E. (b. 1895), C., 32Battersea, S.	494
*Morgan, Dr. H. B. W. (b. 1885), Lab., 273 Warrington.	8,602	*Paton, J. (b. 1886), Lab., 203Norwich, N.	9,293
*Morgan, J. K. Vaughan- (b. 1905), C., 465 Reigate.	9,850	*Peake, Rt. Hon. O. (b. 1897), C., 160 Leeds, N.	13,041
*Morley, R. (b. 1882), Lab., 245South- ampton, Itchen.	4,622	*Pearson, A. (b. 1898), Lab., 534Pontyprryd.	20,075
*Morris, P. (b. 1893), Lab., 516Swansea, W.	2,160	*Pear, T. F. (b. 1914), Lab., 320Wokington.	8,644
*Morris, R. Hopkin (b. 1888), L., 522 Carmarthen.	467	*Perkins, W. R. D. (b. 1903), C., 357 Stroud and Thornbury.	1,582
*Morrison, Rt. Hon. H. S. (b. 1888), Lab., 27Lewisham, S.	7,011	*Peto, Brig. C. H. M. (b. 1897), C., 329 Devon, N.	9,148
*Morrison, J. G. (b. 1906), C., 482Salisbury.	5,412	Peyton, J. W. W. (b. 1919), C., 446 Yeovil.	2,921
		*Pickthorn, K. W. M. (b. 1892), C., 431 Carlton.	3,744
		Pilkington, Capt. R. A. (b. 1908), C., 216 Poole.	8,652

	<i>Maj.</i>		<i>Maj.</i>
*Pitman, I. J. (b. 1901), C., 51Bath.....	5,296	*Scott, R. D. (b. 1901), C., 318Penrith and the Border.....	12,515
Pitt, Miss E. M., C., 59Edgbaston.....	10,507	*Shackleton, E. A. A. (b. 1911), Lab., 221 Preston, S.....	16
Plummer, Sir L. A. (b. 1901), Lab., 9 Deptford.....	13,447	*Shawcross, Rt. Hon. Sir H. W. (b. 1902), Lab., 233St. Helens.....	15,858
*Poole, C. C. (b. 1902), Lab., 66Perry Bar..	6,467	*Shepherd, W. S. (b. 1912), C., 304Cheadle.....	19,459
*Poplewell, E. (b. 1899), Lab., 201Newcastle, W.....	8,684	*Shinwell, Rt. Hon. E. (b. 1884), Lab., 342 Easington.....	28,874
*Porter, G. (b. 1884), Lab., 159Leeds, Cent..	9,492	Short, E. W. (b. 1913), Lab., 198Newcastle, Central.....	12,312
*Powell, J. E. (b. 1912), C., 286Wolverhampton, S.W.....	3,196	*Shurmer, P. L. E. (b. 1888), Lab., 68Sparkbrook.....	8,936
*Price, H. A. (b. 1910), C., 28Lewisham, W.....	2,636	*Silverman, J. (b. 1905), Lab., 60Erdington.....	3,408
*Price, J. T. (b. 1902), Lab., 401Westhoughton.....	10,675	*Silverman, S. S. (b. 1895), Lab., 196Nelson and Colne.....	4,400
*Price, M. P. (b. 1885), Lab., 358Glos. W....	6,679	*Simmons, C. J. (b. 1893), Lab., 447 Brierley Hill.....	2,298
*Proctor, W. T. (b. 1896), Lab., 122Eccles..	2,611	Simon, J. E. S. (b. 1911), C., 194Middlesbrough, W.....	2,097
*Profumo, J. D. (b. 1915), C., 476Stratford-upon-Avon.....	10,795	Skeffington, A. M. (b. 1909), Lab., 141 Hayes and Harlington.....	5,576
*Pryde, D. J. (b. 1890), Lab., 603Midlothian and Peebles.....	5,590	Slater, Mrs. H. (b. 1903), Lab., 256Stoke, N.....	15,601
*Pursey, Cmdr. H. (b. 1891), Lab., 151 Hull, E.....	11,524	*Slater, J. (b. 1903), Lab., 346Sedgefield.....	11,124
*Radcliffe, C. E. Mott- (b. 1911), C., 297 Windsor.....	9,635	*Smith, D. C. Walker- (b. 1910), C., 368 Hertford.....	6,811
*Raikes, Sir H. V. A. (b. 1901), C., 175 Garston.....	16,625	*Smith, E. (b. 1896), Lab., 257Stoke, S.....	16,906
*Rankin, J. (b. 1890), Lab., 569Tradeston....	11,195	*Smith, H. N. (b. 1890), Lab., 208Nottingham, S.....	482
*Rayner, Brig. R. (b. 1897), C., 333Totnes.....	11,596	*Smith, Miss M. P. Hornsby- (b. 1914), C., 377Chislehurst.....	980
*Redmayne, M. (b. 1910), C., 434Rushcliffe.....	8,466	*Smithers, P. H. B. (b. 1912), C., 363Winchester.....	7,282
*Reeves, J. (b. 1888), Lab., 12Greenwich....	10,428	*Smithers, Sir W. (b. 1880), C., 384 Orpington.....	11,003
*Reid, T. (b. 1881), Lab., 262Swindon.....	5,908	*Smyth, Brig. J. G. (b. 1893), C., 24Norwood.....	2,949
*Reid, W. (b. 1880), Lab., 557Camlachie....	1,025	*Snadden, W. McN. (b. 1896), C., 606 Kinross and W. Perth.....	13,501
*Remnant, Hon. P. F. (b. 1897), C., 298 Wokingham.....	11,046	*Snow, J. W. (b. 1910), Lab., 451Lichfield and Tamworth.....	2,885
*Renton, D. L. M. (b. 1908), Nat. L. and C., 372Hunts.....	5,358	*Soames, Capt. A. C. J. (b. 1920), C., 292 Bedford.....	2,786
*Rhodes, H. (b. 1895), Lab., 474 Ashton-under-Lyne.....	1,684	*Sorensen, R. W. (b. 1891), Lab., 171 Leyton.....	10,165
*Richards, R. (b. 1884), Lab., 525Wrexham.....	14,635	*Soskice, Rt. Hon. Sir F. (b. 1902), Lab., 241 Neepsend.....	18,225
*Robens, Rt. Hon. A. (b. 1910), Lab., 75 Blyth.....	25,639	*Sparks, J. A. (b. 1901), Lab., 45Acton.....	1,991
Roberts, A. (b. 1908), Lab., 500Normanton.....	19,853	*Spearman, A. C. M. (b. 1901), C., 491 Scarborough and Whitby.....	16,367
*Roberts, G. O. (b. 1913), Lab., 519Caernarvon.....	8,896	Speir, R. M. (b. 1910), C., 427Hexham....	7,499
*Roberts, Maj. P. G. (b. 1912), C., 239 Heeley.....	10,047	*Spence, H. R. (b. 1897), C., 576Aberdeenshire, W.....	10,483
*Robertson, Sir D. (b. 1890), C., 587Calthness and Sutherland.....	3,015	*Spens, Rt. Hon. Sir P. (b. 1885), C., 22 Kensington, S.....	25,698
*Robinson, J. R. (b. 1907), C., 74Blackpool, S.....	14,421	*Stanley, Capt. Hon. R. O. (b. 1920), C., 398N. Fylde.....	14,135
*Robinson, K. (b. 1911), Lab., 33St. Pancras, N.....	10,829	*Steele, T. (b. 1905), Lab., 590Dumbartonshire, W.....	2,507
*Rodgers, J. C. (b. 1906), C., 385Sevenoaks.....	9,845	*Stevens, G. P. (b. 1902), C., 217Langstone.....	13,105
*Rogers, G. H. R. (b. 1906), Lab., 21 Kensington, N.....	4,143	*Steward, W. A. (b. 1901), C., 43Woolwich, W.....	1,344
*Roper, Sir H. (b. 1891), C., 315Cornwall, N.....	5,140	*Stewart, J. Henderson (b. 1897), L. and C., 591Fife, E.....	16,602
*Roper, Col. Sir L., Bt. (b. 1895), C., 493 Barkston Ash.....	6,618	*Stewart, R. M. M. (b. 1906), Lab., 10 Fulham, E.....	2,473
*Ross, W. (b. 1911), Lab., 583Kilmarnock....	8,709	*Stokes, Rt. Hon. R. R. (b. 1897), Lab., 156Ipswich.....	4,236
*Royle, C. (b. 1896), Lab., 235Salford, W.....	3,487	*Storey, S. (b. 1896), C., 258Stretford.....	9,725
*Russell, R. S. (b. 1903), C., 277Wembley, S.....	4,834	*Strachey, Rt. Hon. E. J. St. L. (b. 1901), Lab., 547Dundee, W.....	3,306
*Ryder, Capt. R. E. D. (b. 1908), C., 192 Merton and Morden.....	4,402	*Strauss, Rt. Hon. G. R. (b. 1901), Lab., 25Vauxhall.....	11,653
*Salter, Rt. Hon. Sir A. (b. 1881), C., 399 Ormskirk.....	13,821	*Strauss, H. G. (b. 1892), C., 204Norwich, S.....	1,848
*Samuels, M. Turner- (b. 1890), Lab., 132 Gloucester.....	2,261		
*Sandys, Rt. Hon. D. (b. 1908), C., 41 Streatham.....	12,280		
*Savory, Prof. Sir D. L. (b. 1878), U.U., 619Aurim, S.....	Unopp.		
Schofield, Lt.-Col. W. (b. 1891), C., 226 Rochdale.....	454		
*Scott, Col. M. Stoddart- (b. 1901), C. 502 Ripon.....	12,420		

	Maj.		Maj.
*Stross, B. (b. 1899), Lab., 255Stoke, Central.	15,490	*Wakefield, Sir W. W. (b. 1898), C., 32 St. Marylebone.	14,819
*Stuart, Rt. Hon. J. G. (b. 1897), C., 604 Moray and Nairn.	5,394	*Walker, Rt. Hon. P. C. Gordon- (b. 1907), Lab., 243Smethwick.	9,727
*Studholme, H. G. (b. 1899), C., 330 Tavistock.	9,850	*Wallace, H. W. (b. 1885), Lab., 271 Walthamstow, E.	1,020
*Summers, G. S. (b. 1902), C., 299Aylesbury	4,850	*Ward, Hon. G. R. (b. 1907), C., 289 Worcester.	5,151
*Summerskill, Rt. Hon. Edith (b. 1901), Lab., 11Fulham, W.	2,583	*Ward, Miss I. M. B., C., 266Tynemouth.	7,656
*Sutcliffe, Sir H. (b. 1897), C., 391Heywood and Royton.	4,003	*Waterhouse, Capt. Rt. Hon. C. (b. 1893), C., 168Leicester, S.E.	7,628
Swingler, S. T. (b. 1915), Lab., 197Newcastle-under-Lyme.	8,536	*Watkins, T. E. (b. 1903), Lab., 518Brecon and Radnor.	2,083
*Sylvester, G. O. (b. 1898), Lab., 215 Pontefract.	24,237	*Watkinson, H. A. (b. 1909), C., 466 Woking.	12,209
*Taylor, C. S. (b. 1910), C., 467Eastbourne.	20,061	*Watt, Sir G. S. Harvie, Bt. (b. 1903), C., 225Richmond, Surrey.	14,036
*Taylor, H. B. (b. 1895), Lab., 432Mansfield	21,136	*Webb, Rt. Hon. M. (b. 1904), Lab., 81 Bradford, Central.	8,872
Taylor, J. (b. 1901), Lab., 613West Lothian	10,052	*Webbe, Sir H. (b. 1885), C., 1Cities of London and Westminster.	17,738
*Taylor, Rt. Hon. R. J. (b. 1881), Lab., 428 Morpeth.	16,875	*Weitzman, D. (b. 1898), Lab., 37Stoke Newington and Hackney, N.	16,037
*Taylor, W. J. (b. 1902), C. and Nat. L., 83Bradford, N.	3,877	*Wells, P. L. (b. 1891), Lab., 379Faversham	526
*Teeling, L. W. B. (b. 1903), C., 88 Brighton, Pavilion.	15,757	*Wells, W. T. (b. 1908), Lab., 270Walsall.	10,473
*Thomas, Sir A. L. Ungood- (b. 1904), Lab., 166Leicester, N.E.	8,731	*Wellwood, W. (b. 1889), U.U., 524 Londonderry.	Unopp.
*Thomas, D. E. (b. 1899), Lab., 507 Aberdare.	27,973	*West, D. G. (b. 1904), Lab., 540Pontypool.	23,089
*Thomas, I. O. (b. 1898), Lab., 440 The Wrekin.	1,804	*Wheatley, Rt. Hon. J. (b. 1908), Lab., 550 Edinburgh, E.	3,801
*Thomas, I. R. (b. 1895), Lab., 514 Rhondda, W.	22,488	Wheelodon, W. E. (b. 1898), Lab., 67 Small Heath.	9,877
*Thomas, Rt. Hon. J. P. L. (b. 1903), C., 364 Hereford.	7,808	*White, Mrs. E. L. (b. 1909), Lab., 526 Flint, E.	3,379
Thomas, L. M. (b. 1906), C., 376Canterbury	9,930	*White, H. (b. 1890), Lab., 325Derbyshire, N.E.	16,721
Thomas, P. J. M. (b. 1920), C., 520Conway	583	White, R. C. Brooman- (b. 1912), C., 602Rutherglen.	352
*Thomas, T. G. (b. 1909), Lab., 510 Cardiff, W.	5,400	*Whiteley, Rt. Hon. W. (b. 1882), Lab., 338Blaydon.	15,114
*Thompson, K. P. (b. 1909), C., 179Liverpool, Walton.	3,752	*Wigg, G. E. C. (b. 1900), Lab., 117Dudley	9,851
*Thompson, R. H. M. (b. 1912), C., 108 Croydon, W.	1,950	*Wilcock, Gp.-Capt. C. A. B. (b. 1898), Lab., 112Derby, N.	5,562
Thomson, G. M. (b. 1921), Lab., 546 Dundee, E.	8,126	*Wilkins, W. A. (b. 1899), Lab., 92Bristol, S.	10,283
*Thorneycroft, Rt. Hon. G. E. P. (b. 1909), C., 539Monmouth.	4,523	*Willey, F. T. (b. 1910), Lab., 259Sunderland, N.	3,490
*Thorneycroft, H. (b. 1892), Lab., 186 Manchester, Clayton.	11,863	*Williams, Rt. Hon. C. (b. 1886), C., 263 Torquay.	16,640
Thornton, E. (b. 1905), Lab., 390Farnworth.	7,219	*Williams, D. J. (b. 1897), Lab., 532Neath.	24,129
*Thurtle, E. (b. 1884), Lab., 34Shoreditch and Finsbury.	18,763	*Williams, G. W. W. (b. 1903), C., 386 Tonbridge.	10,263
*Tilney, J. D. (b. 1907), C., 180Wavertree.	8,477	*Williams, Sir H. G., Bt. (b. 1883), C., 106 Croydon, E.	9,667
*Timmons, J. (b. 1891), Lab., 597Bothwell.	5,938	*Williams, Rev. L. (b. 1911), Lab., 536 Abertillery.	24,917
*Tomney, F. (b. 1910), Lab., 14Hammer-smith, N.	11,080	Williams, P. G. (b. 1922), C., 260Sunderland, S.	1,175
*Tooth, Sir H. Lucas-, Bt. (b. 1903), C., 143Hendon, S.	10,056	Williams, R. D. (b. 1908), C., 127Exeter.	4,622
*Touche, Sir G. C. (b. 1895), C., 459Dorking	11,752	*Williams, R. W. (b. 1907), Lab., 281 Wigan.	17,452
*Turner, H. F. L. (b. 1908), C., 212Oxford.	6,940	*Williams, Rt. Hon. T. (b. 1888), Lab., 496 Don Valley.	25,825
*Turton, R. H. (b. 1903), C., 492Thirsk and Malton.	17,162	Williams, W. R. (b. 1895), Lab., 116 Droydsden.	1,870
*Tweedsmuir, Lady (b. 1915), C., 544 Aberdeen, S.	8,622	*Williams, W. T. (b. 1916), Lab., 15 Hammersmith, S.	3,235
*Usborne, H. C. (b. 1909), Lab., 70 Yardley.	2,701	*Wills, G. (b. 1905), C., 441Bridgwater.	5,709
*Vane, W. M. F. (b. 1909), C., 479Westmorland.	14,108	*Wilson, H. G. B. (b. 1903), C., 317Truro.	5,131
*Viant, S. P. (b. 1881), Lab., 283Willesden, W.	15,664	*Wilson, Rt. Hon. J. H. (b. 1916), Lab., 392Huyton.	1,193
*Vosper, D. F. (b. 1916), C., 310Runcorn.	9,841	*Winterbottom, I. (b. 1913), Lab., 205 Nottingham, Central.	139
*Wade, D. W. (b. 1904), L., 149Huddersfield, W.	6,988	*Winterbottom, R. E. (b. 1899), Lab., 237 Brightside.	19,086
*Wakefield, E. B. (b. 1903), C., 327Derbyshire, W.	6,645	*Wood, Hon. R. F. (b. 1920), C., 488 Bridlington.	17,645

*Woodburn, Rt. Hon. A. (b. 1890), Lab., 611 Clackmannan and E. Stirling.....	7,594
*Wyatt, W. L. (b. 1918), Lab., 58 Aston....	11,763
*Yates, V. F. (b. 1900), Lab., 64 Ladywood..	7,677

*York, C. (b. 1909), C., 498 Harrogate.....	16,785
*Younger, Rt. Hon. K. G. (b. 1908), Lab., 134 Grimsby	6,851

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS BY CONSTITUENCIES

The figures following the name of the Constituency denote the total number of Electors in the Parliamentary Division at the General Election of 1951.

ABBREVIATIONS.—C. = Conservative; Comm. = Communist; I.L.P. = Independent Labour Party; Ind. = Independent; Irish A-P. = Irish Anti-Partitionist; Irish Nat. = Irish Nationalist; L. = Liberal; Lab. = Labour; Nat. L. = National Liberal; Scott. Nat. = Scottish Nationalist; U.U. = Ulster Unionist; Welsh Nat. = Welsh Nationalist. An asterisk * denotes membership of the last House.

England

LONDON BOROUGHES

CITIES OF LONDON AND

WESTMINSTER

E. 78,628

1* Sir H. Webb, C.B.E., C., 35,275	
H. F. Sutherland, Lab., 17,537	
C. maj., 17,738	
(1950 C. maj. 17,823)	

BATTERSEA (2)

North E. 44,478

2* Rt. Hon. D. P. T. Jay, Lab., 25,882	
W. I. Percival, C., 9,805	
Lab. maj., 16,077	
(1950 Lab. maj. 15,678)	

South E. 40,848

3 E. Partridge, C., 17,731	
Mrs. C. S. Ganley, C.B.E.,	
Lab., 17,237	
C. maj., 494	
(1950 Lab. maj. 368)	

BERMONDSEY

E. 42,587

4* R. J. Mellish, Lab., 26,267	
R. J. D. Manders, C., 5,265	
H. Ball-Wilson, L., 1,779	
Lab. maj., 21,002	
(1950 Lab. maj. 20,054)	

BETHNAL GREEN

E. 41,830

5* P. Holman, Lab., 22,162	
R. I. Douglas, L., 6,567	
L. Goodman, C., 3,046	
Lab. maj., 15,595	
(1950 Lab. maj. 10,804)	

CAMBERWELL (2)

Dulwich E. 66,473

6 R. C. D. Jenkins, C., 26,579	
* Maj. W. F. Vernon, Lab., 25,888	
P. Baker, L., 3,302	
C. maj., 691	
(1950 Lab. maj. 1,325)	

Peckham E. 63,815

7* Mrs. P. K. Corbet, Lab., 33,703	
C. V. Ford, C., 14,557	
Lab. maj., 19,146	
(1950 Lab. maj. 19,300)	

CHELSEA

E. 51,433

8* Cmdr. A. H. P. Noble,	
D.S.O., D.S.C., C., 25,034	
F. L. Tonge, Lab., 10,784	
C. maj., 14,250	
(1950 C. maj. 13,484)	

DEPTFORD

E. 55,200

9 Sir L. A. Plummer, Lab., 28,878	
Miss I. Dowling, O.B.E.,	
C., 15,431	
Lab. maj., 13,447	
(1950 Lab. maj. 14,900)	

FULHAM (2)

East E. 45,068

10* R. M. M. Stewart, Lab., 20,279	
J. Hall, C., 17,806	
Lab. maj., 2,473	
(1950 Lab. maj. 2,765)	

West E. 45,327

11* Rt. Hon. Edith Summer-	
skill, Lab., 20,290	
W. J. Brown, Ind., 17,707	
E. Walcot-Bather, L., 1,247	
Lab. maj., 2,583	
(1950 Lab. maj. 2,849)	

GREENWICH

E. 62,042

12* J. Reeves, Lab., 30,326	
W. H. Bishop, C., 19,898	
Lab. maj., 10,428	
(1950 Lab. maj. 11,124)	

HACKNEY, SOUTH

E. 76,552

13* H. W. Butler, Lab., 39,271	
P. A. G. Rawlinson, C., 18,003	
J. R. Betteridge, Comm., 1,744	
Lab. maj., 21,268	
(1950 Lab. maj. 20,716)	

HAMMERSMITH (2)

North E. 42,302

14* F. Tomney, Lab., 22,709	
J. M. Howard, C., 11,629	
Lab. maj., 11,080	
(1950 Lab. maj. 2,940)	

South E. 44,030

15* W. T. Williams, Lab., 19,273	
R. N. E. Hinton, C., 16,038	
Lab. maj., 3,235	
(1950 Lab. maj. 2,664)	

HAMPSTEAD

E. 72,946

16* H. Brooke, C., 31,346	
A. Richardson, Lab., 19,240	
W. S. Watson, L., 6,302	
C. maj., 12,106	
(1950 C. maj. 12,576)	

HOLBORN AND ST. PANCRA8,

SOUTH

E. 54,978

17* S. W. Jeger, Lab., 20,332	
Col. L. H. Gluckstein,	
Q.C., C., 18,573	
I. J. Hyam, L., 1,616	
Lab. maj., 1,759	
(1950 Lab. maj. 1,230)	

ISLINGTON (3)

East E. 50,997

18* E. G. M. Fletcher, Lab., 23,896	
Mrs. A. K. B. Wilmot,	
C., 16,000	
Lab. maj., 7,896	
(1950 Lab. maj. 8,092)	

North E. 59,039

19 W. Flenburgh, M.B.E., Lab., 27,406	
R. G. Page, C., 18,541	
Lab. maj., 8,865	
(1950 Lab. maj. 9,419)	

South West E. 61,707

20* A. Evans, Lab., 31,637	
T. F. Howard, D.C.M., C., 14,750	
Lab. maj., 16,887	
(1950 Lab. maj. 17,189)	

KENSINGTON (2)

North E. 54,083

21* G. H. R. Rogers, Lab., 22,686	
L. Caplan, C., 18,543	
A. G. Gamble, L., 1,583	
Lab. maj., 4,143	
(1950 Lab. maj. 3,624)	

South E. 63,419

22* Rt. Hon. Sir P. Spens,	
K.B.E., Q.C., C., 34,592	
M. C. Parker, Lab., 8,894	
C. maj., 25,698	
(1950 C. maj. 24,868)	

LAMBETH (3)

Brixton E. 55,362

23* Lt.-Col. M. Lipton,	
O.B.E., Lab., 24,776	
Mrs. P. M. Marlowe, C., 19,423	
Lab. maj., 5,353	
(1950 Lab. maj. 5,058)	

Norwood E. 62,231

24* Brig. J. G. Smyth, V.C.,	
M.C., C., 27,200	
R. Chamberlain, Lab., 24,251	
C. maj., 2,949	
(1950 C. maj. 2,075)	

Vauxhall E. 49,939

25* Rt. Hon. G. R. Strauss,	
Lab., 24,217	
E. H. Lee, C., 12,564	
Lab. maj., 11,653	
(1950 Lab. maj. 13,370)	

LEWISHAM (3)

North E. 54,331

26* Sir A. U. M. Hudson,	
Bl., C., 24,406	
S. T. Williams, Lab., 21,243	
C. maj., 3,163	
(1950 C. maj. 2,491)	

South E. 57,032

27* Rt. Hon. H. S. Morrison,	
C.H., Lab., 27,559	
C. R. Hutchinson, C., 20,548	
J. Mahon, Comm., 578	
Lab. maj., 7,011	
(1950 Lab. maj. 7,774)	

West E. 56,214

28* H. A. Price, C., 25,449	
A. M. Skeffington, Lab., 22,813	
C. maj., 2,636	
(1950 C. maj. 2,195)	

PADDINGTON (2)

North E. 44,215	
29*W. J. Field, Lab.....	19,923
J. E. Ridsdale, C.....	15,834
Lab. maj.....	4,089
(1950 Lab. maj. 3,790)	
South E. 48,356	
30 Cmdr. R. A. Allan,	
D.S.O., O.B.E., C.....	20,741
C. F. H. Wegg-Prosser,	
Lab.....	13,932
C. maj.....	6,809
(1950 C. maj. 6,823)	

POPLAR

E. 50,509	
31*Rt. Hon. C. W. Key,	
Lab.....	31,377
P. F. H. Emery, C.....	6,875
Lab. maj.....	24,502
(1950 Lab. maj. 24,668)	

ST. MARYLEBONE

E. 60,811	
32*Sir W. W. Wakefield, C.	28,783
W. C. Balfour, Lab.....	13,904
C. maj.....	14,819
(1950 C. maj. 13,420)	

ST. PANCRAS, NORTH

E. 65,840	
33*K. Robinson, Lab.....	31,191
C. A. B. Borrett, C.....	20,362
Lab. maj.....	10,829
(1950 Lab. maj. 10,135)	

SHOREDITCH AND FINSBURY

E. 56,780	
34*E. Thurtle, Lab.....	30,162
A. G. F. Rippon, C.....	11,399
Lab. maj.....	18,763
(1950 Lab. maj. 14,631)	

SOUTHWARK

E. 69,992	
35*Rt. Hon. G. A. Isaacs,	
Lab.....	36,586
J. M. Greenwood, C.....	14,032
Lab. maj.....	22,554
(1950 Lab. maj. 22,378)	

STEPNEY

E. 66,115	
36*W. J. Edwards, Lab.....	35,849
Lt.-Cmdr. M. H. B.	
Solomon, D.S.C., C.....	7,586
E. Bramley, Comm.....	3,436
Lab. maj.....	28,263
(1950 Lab. maj. 27,237)	

STOKE NEWINGTON AND

HACKNEY, NORTH	
E. 80,221	
37*D. Weitzman, Q.C., Lab.	37,406
T. H. H. Skeet, C.....	21,369
Miss J. Allison, L.....	4,524
Lab. maj.....	16,037
(1950 Lab. maj. 14,314)	

WANDSWORTH (4)

E. 67,476	
Central E. 67,476	
38*H. R. Adams, Lab.....	28,844
Wing-Cdr. R. G. Grant-	
Ferris, C.....	27,661
Lab. maj.....	1,183
(1950 Lab. maj. 2,049)	
Clapham E. 59,610	
39*C. W. Gibson, Lab.....	25,053
R. L. Lowndes, C.....	23,745
Lab. maj.....	1,308
(1950 Lab. maj. 1,206)	

Putney E. 64,933

40*Sir H. N. Linstead, O.B.E.,	
C.....	29,686
E. C. Hutchison, Lab.....	23,489
C. maj.....	6,197
(1950 C. maj. 5,692)	

Streatham E. 55,451

41*Rt. Hon. D. Sandys, C.....	27,084
N. J. Smart, Lab.....	14,804
A. W. Wilson, L.....	3,319
C. maj.....	12,280
(1950 C. maj. 11,336)	

WOOLWICH (2)

East E. 51,679	
42*C. P. Mayhew, Lab.....	26,982
R. J. S. Harvey, C.....	15,420
Lab. maj.....	11,562
(June 1951, by-election. Lab.	
maj. 7,352)	

West E. 54,226

43*W. A. Steward, C.....	23,385
Hon. J. E. Silkin, Lab.....	22,041
D. Phillips, L.....	2,040
C. maj.....	1,344
(1950 C. maj. 139)	

ENGLISH BOROUGHES

ACCRINGTON

E. 52,705	
44*H. Hynd, Lab.....	24,802
F. H. H. G. Goodhart,	
C.....	22,611
Lab. maj.....	2,191
(1950 Lab. maj. 4,273)	

ACTON

E. 51,292	
45*J. A. Sparks, Lab.....	23,287
Lt.-Cdr. L. F. Ramseyer,	
C.....	21,296
Lab. maj.....	1,991
(1950 Lab. maj. 2,635)	

ALTRINCHAM AND SALE

E. 61,285	
46*F. J. Erroll, C.....	33,987
J. B. O'Hara, Lab.....	17,465
C. maj.....	16,522
(1950 C. maj. 14,299)	

ASHTON UNDER LYNE

E. 48,490	
47*H. Rhodes, D.F.C., Lab.....	21,424
K. Lewis, C.....	19,740
Lab. maj.....	1,684
(1950 Lab. maj. 924)	

BARKING

E. 55,219	
48*S. Hastings, Lab.....	30,486
M. T. B. Underhill, C.....	11,340
N. H. Cork, L.....	3,387
Lab. maj.....	19,146
(1950 Lab. maj. 20,030)	

BARNSELY

E. 69,694	
49 S. Schofield, Lab.....	37,523
G. Whitaker, C. & Nat.	
L.....	9,296
G. H. Walker, L.....	7,002
Lab. maj.....	28,227
(By-election, March 31, 1953)	
R. Mason, Lab.....	29,283
G. Whitaker, C.....	10,905
Lab. maj.....	18,378
(1950 Lab. maj. 31,209)	

BARROW IN FURNESS

E. 54,459	
50*W. Monslow, Lab.....	26,709
K. K. F. Lawton, C.....	20,225
Lab. maj.....	6,484
(1950 Lab. maj. 9,549)	

BATH

E. 58,799	
51*J. J. Pitman, C.....	27,826
C. J. V. Mishcon, Lab.....	22,530
C. maj.....	5,296
(1950 C. maj. 3,730)	

BATLEY AND MORLEY

E. 57,453	
52*A. D. D. Broughton, Lab.	29,326
R. Northam, C.....	19,811
Lab. maj.....	9,515
(1950 Lab. maj. 9,885)	

BEBINGTON

E. 66,742	
53*H. D. Oakshot, M.B.E.,	
C.....	30,611
E. W. Harby, Lab.....	22,190
T. M. Banks, L.....	4,477
C. maj.....	8,421
(1950 C. maj. 3,219)	

BECKENHAM

E. 74,370	
54*Rt. Hon. P. G. T.	
Buchan-Hepburn, C.....	41,282
Dr. A. P. Magonet, Lab.	19,982
C. maj.....	21,300
(1950 C. maj. 19,379)	

BEXLEY

E. 64,349	
55*E. R. G. Heath, M.B.E.,	
C.....	29,069
E. A. Bramall, Lab.....	27,430
C. maj.....	1,639
(1950 C. maj. 133)	

BILSTON

E. 61,299	
56*W. Nally, Lab.....	31,381
C. Gordon-Spencer, C.....	19,352
Lab. maj.....	12,029
(1950 Lab. maj. 12,061)	

BIRKENHEAD

E. 63,762	
57*P. H. Collick, Lab.....	29,014
M. Reney-Smith, C.....	23,765
Lab. maj.....	5,249
(1950 Lab. maj. 6,129)	

BIRMINGHAM (13)

Aston E. 59,777	
58*W. L. Wyatt, Lab.....	27,899
C. Sweet, C.....	16,136
S. W. Keatley, Ind.....	545
Lab. maj.....	11,763
(1950 Lab. maj. 12,041)	
Edgbaston E. 60,278	
59*Sir P. F. B. Bennett,	
O.B.E., C.....	29,477
W. J. S. Pringle, Lab.....	26,373
C. maj.....	13,104
(By-election, July 2, 1953)	
Miss E. M. Pitt, O.B.E.,	
C.....	20,142
F. B. Watson, Lab.....	9,635
C. maj.....	10,507
(1950 C. maj. 11,892)	

Erdington E. 67,425
60*J. Silverman, Lab. 29,561
D. H. Broome, C. 26,153
Lab. maj. 3,408
(1950 Lab. maj. 5,410)

Hall Green E. 58,077
61*A. Jones, C. 27,289
T. Crehan, Lab. 20,874
C. maj. 6,415
(1950 C. maj. 3,853)

Handsworth E. 57,830
62*Sir E. C. G. Boyle, Bt.,
C. 27,201
R. W. Evelyn, Lab. 18,494
C. maj. 8,707
(Nov. 1950, by-election.
C. maj. 8,231)

King's Norton E. 64,661
63*Rt. Hon. G. W. Lloyd,
C. 30,456
D. H. Howell, Lab. 22,325
C. maj. 8,131
(1950 C. maj. 5,593)

Ladywood E. 52,223
64*V. F. Yates, Lab. 24,008
L. G. Seymour, C. 16,331
Lab. maj. 7,677
(1950 Lab. maj. 9,532)

Northfield E. 60,363
65 W. D. Chapman, Lab. 26,580
M. Chandler, C. 23,730
Lab. maj. 2,850
(1950 Lab. maj. 6,740)

Perry Barr E. 49,548
66*C. C. Poole, Lab. 23,322
Mrs. S. A. Ward, C. 16,855
Lab. maj. 6,467
(1950 Lab. maj. 8,006)

Small Heath E. 63,504
67*F. Longden, Lab. 31,079
F. Irwin, C. 15,156
F. G. Smith, L. 2,779
Lab. maj. 15,923

(By-election, Nov. 27, 1952)
W. E. Wheelton, Lab. 19,491
Miss E. M. Pitt, O.B.E.,
C. 9,614
Lab. maj. 9,877
(1950 Lab. maj. 16,429)

Sparkbrook E. 51,607
68*P. L. E. Shurmer, Lab. 24,184
Lt.-Col. R. T. H. Lonsdale, D.S.O., M.C., C. 15,248
Lab. maj. 8,936
(1950 Lab. maj. 9,675)

Stechford E. 70,951
69*R. H. Jenkins, Lab. 34,355
Miss E. M. Pitt, O.B.E.,
C. 23,384
Lab. maj. 10,971
(1950 Lab. maj. 12,378)

Yardley E. 51,994
70*H. C. Usborne, Lab. 22,800
A. E. Shaw, C. 20,099
Lab. maj. 2,701
(1950 Lab. maj. 3,911)

BLACKBURN (2)

East E. 41,310
71*Mrs. B. A. Castle, Lab. 19,661
J. A. Leavey, C. 17,029
Lab. maj. 2,632
(1950 Lab. maj. 4,818)

West E. 41,285
72*Rt. Hon. R. Ascheton, C. 19,695
R. W. Casasola, Lab. 16,996
C. maj. 2,699
(1950 C. maj. 1,879)

BLACKPOOL (2)

North E. 58,271
73*A. R. W. Low, C.B.E.,
D.S.O., C. 29,956
S. V. Hyde-Price, Lab. 12,727
C. maj. 17,229
(1950 C. maj. 16,347)

South E. 55,910
74*J. R. Robinson, C. 28,171
K. Lomas, Lab. 13,750
C. maj. 14,421
(1950 C. maj. 12,610)

BLYTH

E. 62,615
75*Rt. Hon. A. Robens, Lab. 39,823
G. Peters, C. 14,184
Lab. maj. 25,639
(1950 Lab. maj. 26,580)

BOLTON (2)

East E. 63,546
76 P. I. Bell, Q.C., C. 27,106
*A. Booth, Lab. 26,751
C. maj. 355
(1950 Lab. maj. 3,709)

West E. 58,725
77 A. F. Holt, L. 26,271
*J. Lewis, Lab. 23,523
L. maj. 2,748
(1950 Lab. maj. 5,048)

BOOTLE

E. 62,151
78*J. Kinley, Lab. 26,597
A. O. Hughes, C. 22,535
H. McHugh, Irish A.P. 1,340
Lab. maj. 4,062
(1950 Lab. maj. 3,799)

BOURNEMOUTH (2)

East and Christchurch E. 56,936
79*Rt. Hon. B. Bracken, C. 29,138
H. J. Barnes, Lab. 11,550
J. C. Holland, L. 5,338
C. maj. 17,588
(1950 C. maj. 14,887)

(By-election, Feb. 6, 1952)

N. Nicolson, M.B.E., C. 22,480
R. D. Rees, Lab. 8,498
J. C. Holland, L. 3,673
S. Kermode, Ind. 1,693
C. maj. 13,982

West E. 65,369
80*Viscount Cranborne, C. 33,269
Mrs. C. M. J. Hart, Lab. 17,532
C. maj. 15,737
(1950 C. maj. 13,072)

BRADFORD (4)

Central E. 49,625
81*Rt. Hon. M. Webb, Lab. 25,215
A. Tiley, C. & Nat. L. 16,343
Lab. maj. 8,872
(1950 Lab. maj. 11,447)

East E. 54,335
82*F. McLeavy, Lab. 28,796
F. W. Howard-Cook,
C. & Nat. L. 16,999
Lab. maj. 11,797
(1950 Lab. maj. 15,167)

North E. 51,836
83*W. J. Taylor, O.B.E., C.
& Nat. L. 24,524
E. J. Parris, Lab. 20,647
C. & Nat. L. maj. 3,877
(1950 C. & Nat. L. maj.
2,111)

South E. 52,544
84*G. Craddock, Lab. 21,364
C. F. Greenbank, C. &
Nat. L. 17,863
E. Rushworth, L. 6,072
Lab. maj. 3,501
(1950 Lab. maj. 5,346)

BRENTFORD AND CHISWICK

E. 43,755
85*P. B. Lucas, C. 19,612
L. Lewis, Lab. 18,102
C. maj. 1,510
(1950 C. maj. 857)

BRIGHOUSE AND SPENBOROUGH

E. 56,300
86*Rt. Hon. L. J. Edwards,
O.B.E., Lab. 26,105
Maj. W. E. Woolley,
C. & Nat. L. 23,828
Lab. maj. 2,277
(May, 1950, by-election.
Lab. maj. 437)

BRIGHTON (2)

Kemptown E. 60,483
87*H. S. Johnson, C. 25,923
L. C. Cohen, Lab. 20,726
C. maj. 5,197
(1950 C. maj. 3,001)

Pavilion E. 56,361
88*L. W. B. Teeling, C. 29,167
Miss E. R. Littlejohn,
Lab. 13,410
C. maj. 15,757
(1950 C. maj. 14,653)

BRISTOL (6)

Central E. 50,341
89*S. S. Aubery, Lab. 26,091
Col. K. A. P. Dalby,
D.S.O., C. 15,725
Lab. maj. 10,366
(1950 Lab. maj. 12,428)

North East E. 49,911
90*W. Coldrick, Lab. 21,910
G. M. Nixon-Eckersall,
Nat. L. & C. 19,410
Lab. maj. 2,500
(1950 Lab. maj. 4,374)

North West E. 61,506
91*Lt. Cmdr. J. G. Braithwaite, C. 28,394
C. Morris, Lab. 24,553
C. maj. 3,841
(1950 C. maj. 2,490)

South E. 47,576
92*W. A. Wilkins, Lab. 24,444
H. E. P. Buckle, C. 14,161
Lab. maj. 10,283
(1950 Lab. maj. 10,983)

South East E. 57,481
93*Hon. A. N. W. Benn,
Lab. 30,811
Hon. J. L. Lindsay, C. 16,555
Lab. maj. 14,256
(Dec., 1950, by-election.
Lab. maj. 7,349)

West E. 50,517		CROSBY		DROYLSDEN	
94* <i>Rt. Hon. Sir W. T. Monckton, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., M.C., Q.C., C.25,858</i>		E. 44,232		E. 59,773	
H. Lawrence, Lab..... 11,716		105* <i>Capt. M. Bullock, M.B.E., C..... 25,034</i>		116 <i>W. R. Williams, Lab.... 26,829</i>	
D. Goldblatt, L..... 3,115		Mrs. E. M. E. Edwards, Lab..... 10,251		W. Howard, C..... 24,959	
C. maj..... 14,142		C. maj..... 14,783		Lab. maj..... 1,870	
(Feb., 1951, by-election.		(1950 C. maj. 12,944)		(1950 Lab. maj. 4,136)	
C. maj. 17,144)		CROYDON (3)		DUDLEY	
BROMLEY		East E. 65,204		E. 70,413	
E. 48,486		106* <i>Sir H. G. Williams, Bt., C..... 32,282</i>		117* <i>G. E. C. Wigg, Lab.... 34,376</i>	
95* <i>Rt. Hon. H. Macmillan, C..... 25,710</i>		A. Bain, Lab..... 22,615		H. B. Sorel, C..... 24,525	
T. E. M. McKitterick, Lab..... 13,585		C. maj..... 9,667		Lab. maj..... 9,851	
C. maj..... 12,125		(1950 C. maj. 8,581)		(1950 Lab. maj. 13,031)	
(1950 C. maj. 10,688)		North E. 64,522		EALING (2)	
BURNLEY		107* <i>F. W. Harris, C..... 29,984</i>		North E. 58,401	
E. 62,364		R. E. Prentice, Lab.... 19,738		118* <i>J. H. Hudson, Lab.... 25,698</i>	
96* <i>W. A. Burke, Lab.... 31,261</i>		B. D. Collins, L..... 4,272		A. M. S. Neave, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., C..... 25,578	
Lt. Col. D. P. Dunkley, C..... 24,034		C. maj..... 10,246		Lab. maj..... 120	
Lab. maj..... 7,227		(1950 C. maj. 9,304)		(1950 Lab. maj. 2,404)	
(1950 Lab. maj. 7,049)		West E. 54,496		South E. 58,952	
BURY AND RADCLIFFE		108* <i>R. H. M. Thompson, C. 23,484</i>		119* <i>A. E. U. Maude, C.... 30,261</i>	
E. 67,090		G. A. Gardiner, Q.C., Lab..... 21,534		D. G. Allen, Lab.... 18,204	
97* <i>Sir W. Fletcher, C.B.E., C..... 29,949</i>		C. maj..... 1,950		C. maj..... 12,057	
L. E. T. Wright, Lab.... 28,058		(1950 C. maj. 987)		(1950 C. maj. 11,202)	
C. maj..... 1,891		DAGENHAM		EAST HAM (2)	
(1950 C. maj. 780)		E. 75,939		North E. 42,662	
CAMBRIDGE		109* <i>J. Parker, Lab.... 44,098</i>		120* <i>P. Daines, Lab.... 21,444</i>	
E. 60,064		N. A. F. St. John-Stevas, C..... 14,112		J. D. Hamilton, C..... 14,085	
98* <i>H. W. Kerr, C..... 26,570</i>		Lab. maj..... 30,796		Lab. maj..... 7,359	
A. L. Symonds, Lab.... 20,893		(1950 Lab. maj. 31,735)		(1950 Lab. maj. 8,641)	
Miss F. L. Josephy, L.... 3,257		DARLINGTON		South E. 44,274	
C. maj..... 5,677		E. 60,728		121* <i>Rt. Hon. A. J. Barnes, Lab..... 23,704</i>	
(1950 C. maj. 4,854)		110 <i>Sir F. F. Graham, Bt., T.D., C..... 26,858</i>		J. W. Barter, C..... 12,813	
CARLISLE		* <i>D. R. Hardman, Lab.... 26,045</i>		Lab. maj..... 10,891	
E. 48,026		C. maj..... 813		(1950 Lab. maj. 12,046)	
99* <i>A. Hargreaves, Lab.... 19,648</i>		(1950 Lab. maj. 6,107)		ECCLES	
N. T. O'Reilly, C..... 16,456		DARTFORD		E. 61,385	
Mrs. D. M. Gorsky, L.... 5,886		E. 79,620		122* <i>W. T. Proctor, Lab.... 27,941</i>	
Lab. maj..... 3,192		111* <i>N. N. Dodds, Lab.... 40,094</i>		J. Whiteley, C..... 25,330	
(1950 Lab. maj. 5,181)		Miss M. H. Roberts, C..... 27,760		Lab. maj..... 2,611	
CHELTENHAM		Lab. maj..... 12,334		(1950 Lab. maj. 5,223)	
E. 49,844		(1950 Lab. maj. 13,638)		EDMONTON	
100* <i>Maj. W. W. Hicks Beach, C..... 23,674</i>		DERBY (2)		E. 74,707	
J. Finnigan, Lab.... 17,777		North E. 47,541		123* <i>A. H. Albu, Lab.... 36,023</i>	
C. maj..... 5,897		112* <i>Group-Capt. C. A. B. Wilcock, O.B.E., A.R.C., Lab.... 22,390</i>		Mrs. E. M. Olsen, C.... 25,631	
(1950 C. maj. 4,982)		V. E. Waldron, C..... 16,828		Lab. maj..... 10,392	
CHESTERFIELD		Lab. maj..... 5,562		(1950 Lab. maj. 11,572)	
E. 64,762		(1950 Lab. maj. 7,430)		ENFIELD (2)	
101* <i>G. Benson, Lab.... 34,753</i>		South E. 51,681		East E. 48,309	
J. F. Nash, C. & Nat. L. 19,776		113* <i>Rt. Hon. P. J. Noel-Baker, Lab.... 27,333</i>		124* <i>E. A. J. Davies, Lab.... 25,298</i>	
Lab. maj..... 14,977		Cmdr. R. C. D. Grimes, C..... 16,344		C. W. C. Turner, D.F.C., C..... 14,594	
(1950 Lab. maj. 16,683)		Lab. maj..... 10,939		Lab. maj..... 10,704	
COVENTRY (3)		(1950 Lab. maj. 12,960)		(1950 Lab. maj. 10,903)	
East E. 60,115		DEWSBURY		West E. 41,770	
102* <i>R. H. S. Crossman, O.B.E., Lab.... 32,103</i>		E. 62,680		125* <i>Rt. Hon. I. N. MacLeod, C..... 22,351</i>	
G. B. Welby, C..... 19,437		114* <i>W. T. Paling, Lab.... 28,650</i>		Lady Hendy, Lab.... 12,126	
Lab. maj..... 12,671		J. E. Ramsden, C. & Nat. L..... 19,562		C. maj..... 10,225	
(1950 Lab. maj. 13,453)		J. S. Snowden, L..... 5,584		(1950 C. maj. 9,193)	
North E. 57,957		Lab. maj..... 9,083		ETON AND SLOUGH	
103* <i>M. Edelman, Lab.... 29,826</i>		(1950 Lab. maj. 11,265)		E. 49,071	
H. S. Clippingdale, C.. 20,238		DONCASTER		126* <i>A. F. Brockway, Lab.... 22,732</i>	
Lab. maj..... 9,588		E. 57,581		V. R. Rees, C..... 18,648	
(1950 Lab. maj. 11,117)		115 <i>A. P. L. Barber, C.... 25,005</i>		Lab. maj..... 4,084	
South E. 61,590		* <i>R. J. Gunter, Lab.... 24,621</i>		(1950 Lab. maj. 4,393)	
104* <i>Miss E. F. Burton, Lab. 29,271</i>		C. maj..... 384		EXETER	
J. A. Biggs-Davison, C. 23,803		(1950 Lab. maj. 8,98)		E. 54,325	
Lab. maj..... 5,468				127 <i>R. D. Williams, C.... 23,218</i>	
(1950 Lab. maj. 6,092)				E. S. D. Bishop, Lab.... 18,576	
				Mrs. E. E. Tinkham, L. 3,908	
				C. maj..... 4,642	
				(1950 C. maj. 3,204)	

FINCHLEY
E. 72,249
128* Sir J. F. E. Crowder, C. 33,308
J. Ashley, Lab. 20,520
W. J. Done, L. 6,853
C. maj. 12,788
(1950 C. maj. 12,579)

GATESHEAD (2)
East E. 39,536
129* A. S. Moody, Lab. 19,525
D. Clift, L. & C. 14,344
Lab. maj. 5,181
(1950 Lab. maj. 1,719)

West E. 38,899
130* J. T. Hall, Lab. 20,790
J. S. Magnay, L. & C. 11,811
Lab. maj. 8,979
(1950 Lab. maj. 9,212)

GILLINGHAM
E. 46,731
131* F. F. A. Burden, C. 21,453
E. C. Redhead, Lab. 18,489
C. maj. 2,964
(1950 C. maj. 2,080)

GLOUCESTER
E. 50,554
132* M. Turner-Samuels, Q.C.,
Lab. 21,097
J. A. Kershaw, C. &
Nat. L. 18,836
G. E. Payne, L. 3,292
Lab. maj. 2,261
(1950 Lab. maj. 4,494)

GOSPORT AND FAREHAM
E. 63,088
133* R. F. B. Bennett, C. 30,727
N. F. Stogdon, Lab. 20,303
C. maj. 10,424
(1950 C. maj. 10,584)

GRIMSBY
E. 63,498
134* Rt. Hon. K. G. Younger,
Lab. 20,462
C. W. Hewson, L. &
C. 22,611
Lab. maj. 6,851
(1950 Lab. maj. 6,412)

HALIFAX
E. 71,343
135* D. Brook, Lab. 30,433
C. H. Lucas, C. 29,670
Lab. maj. 763
(1950 Lab. maj. 8,344)

HARROW (3)
Central E. 50,688
136* F. P. Bishop, C. 25,564
Mrs. B. J. K. Thompson, Lab. 17,540
C. maj. 8,024
(1950 C. maj. 6,536)

East E. 61,408
137* I. D. Harvey, C. 26,896
R. D. Rees, Lab. 23,725
G. Rhodes, L. 3,329
C. maj. 3,171
(1950 C. maj. 1,464)

West E. 46,979
138* Sir A. N. Brathwaite,
D.S.O., M.C., C. 26,549
T. L. Littlewood, Lab. 12,802
C. maj. 13,747
(April 1951, by-election.
C. maj. 13,949)

THE HARTLEPOOLS
E. 59,592
139* D. T. Jones, Lab. 27,147
P. T. Carter, C. 24,437
Lab. maj. 2,710
(1950 Lab. maj. 5,236)

HASTINGS
E. 69,956
140* E. McN. Cooper-Key,
C. 34,495
Mrs. C. E. Williamson,
Lab. 19,621
C. maj. 14,874
(1950 C. maj. 12,432)

HAYES AND HARLINGTON
E. 44,737
141* W. H. Ayles, Lab. 23,823
Lt.-Cmdr. M. J. Rantzen, C. 12,949
Lab. maj. 10,874
(By-election, April 1, 1953)
A. M. Skeffington, Lab. 12,797
A. Sumption, C. 7,221
Lab. maj. 5,576
(1950 Lab. maj. 11,272)

HENDON (2)
North E. 54,921
142* C. I. Orr-Ewing, C. 23,329
F. R. Rea, Lab. 20,738
K. G. Jupp, L. 3,319
C. maj. 2,591
(1950 C. maj. 2,255)

South E. 57,732
143* Sir H. Lucas-Tooth, Bt.,
C. 26,180
Dr. B. Homa, Lab. 16,124
I. Maclaren, L. 4,952
C. maj. 10,056
(1950 C. maj. 9,528)

HESTON AND ISLEWORTH
E. 78,048
144* R. Reader-Harris, C. 35,468
P. A. W. Merriton,
Lab. 29,944
C. maj. 5,524
(1950 C. maj. 4,279)

HORNCHURCH
E. 73,680
145* G. H. C. Bing, Q.C.,
Lab. 30,010
J. Wentworth Day, C. 28,976
Miss B. N. Secar, L. 4,471
Lab. maj. 1,034
(1950 Lab. maj. 1,767)

HORNSEY
E. 75,231
146* L. D. Gammans, C. 36,417
R. A. Pestell, Lab. 25,643
C. maj. 10,774
(1950 C. maj. 11,095)

HOVE
E. 64,813
147* A. A. H. Marlowe, Q.C.,
C. 37,230
A. D. Bermel, Lab. 12,934
C. maj. 24,296
(1950 C. maj. 21,957)

HUDDERSFIELD (2)
East E. 46,384
148* J. P. W. Mallalieu,
Lab. 22,368
J. W. Smith, C. 17,799
Lab. maj. 4,569
(1950 Lab. maj. 5,233)

West E. 47,851
149* D. W. Wade, L. 24,054
H. W. Bolt, Lab. 17,066
L. maj. 6,988
(1950 L. maj. 6,914)

HULL (4)
Central E. 62,996
150* M. Hewitson, Lab. 29,674
Cmdr. W. R. Bull, C. 18,413
Lab. maj. 11,261
(1950 Lab. maj. 11,400)

East E. 58,028
151* Cmdr. H. Pursey, Lab. 27,892
Capt. H. Richman,
O.B.E., C. 16,368
R. W. Sykes, L. 4,611
Lab. maj. 11,524
(1950 Lab. maj. 12,915)

Haltemprice E. 56,485
152* Rt. Hon. R. K. Law, C. 27,167
C. W. Bridges, Lab. 19,584
C. maj. 7,583
(1950 C. maj. 5,326)

North E. 50,262
153* W. R. A. Hudson, C. 22,545
J. Foord, Lab. 20,025
C. maj. 2,520
(1950 C. maj. 770)

ILFORD (2)
North E. 67,796
154* Sir G. C. Hutchinson,
M.C., T.D., Q.C., C. 31,995
Mrs. M. Ridealgh,
Lab. 21,865
H. E. Pollard, L. 3,709
C. maj. 10,040
(1950 C. maj. 8,565)

South E. 66,678
155* A. E. Cooper, M.B.E.,
C. 30,177
J. Ranger, Lab. 24,938
C. maj. 5,239
(1950 C. maj. 4,529)

IPSWICH
E. 73,622
156* Rt. Hon. R. R. Stokes,
M.C., Lab. 33,463
A. E. Holdsworth, C. 29,227
Lab. maj. 4,236
(1950 Lab. maj. 4,393)

KEIGHLEY
E. 51,468
157* C. R. Hobson, Lab. 23,743
Brig. K. Hargreaves,
C. 21,295
Lab. maj. 2,443
(1950 Lab. maj. 5,581)

KINGSTON UPON THAMES
E. 74,729
158* J. A. Boyd-Carpenter,
C. 38,516
R. Hesketh, Lab. 22,117
C. maj. 16,399
(1950 C. maj. 15,657)

LEEDS (7)
Central E. 49,858
159* G. Porter, Lab. 23,967
W. Barford, C. 14,475
Lab. maj. 9,492
(1950 Lab. maj. 10,679)

North E. 58,219
160* Rt. Hon. O. Peake, C. 30,290
P. Taylor, Lab. 17,249
C. maj. 13,041
(1950 C. maj. 12,748)

North East E. 47,461

161*Miss A. M. Bacon,
C.B.E., Lab..... 22,402
J. C. Bldgood, C..... 15,991
Lab. maj..... 6,411
(1950 Lab. maj. 6,819)

North West E. 50,184

162**D. Kaberry, C..... 25,873*
Miss M. Veitch, Lab... 15,490
C. maj..... 10,383
(1950 C. maj. 9,599)

South E. 57,436

163**Rt. Hon. H. T. N.*
Gaitskell, C.B.E., Lab. 30,712
Miss W. D. Brown, C. 16,493
Lab. maj..... 14,219
(1950 Lab. maj. 15,359)

South East E. 48,826

164**Maj. Rt. Hon. J. Milner,*
M.C., T.D., Lab... 24,929
C. E. Kirwin, C..... 16,277
Lab. maj..... 8,652
(1950 Lab. maj. 8,732)

(By-election, Feb. 7, 1952)

D. W. Healey, Lab... 17,194
C. E. Kirwin, C..... 9,995
Lab. maj..... 7,199

West E. 48,082

165**T. C. Pannell, Lab... 22,357*
B. Mather, C..... 18,957
Lab. maj..... 3,400
(1950 Lab. maj. 4,515)

LEICESTER (4)

North East E. 51,771
166**Sir A. L. Ungood-*
Thomas, Q.C., Lab... 26,209
W. Browne, C..... 17,478
Lab. maj..... 8,731
(Sept. 1950, by-election.
Lab. maj. 5,135)

North West E. 52,532

167**B. Janner, Lab..... 25,184*
W. J. C. Heyting, C... 19,125
Lab. maj..... 6,059
(1950 Lab. maj. 7,593)

South East E. 47,841

168**Capt. Rt. Hon. C.*
Waterhouse, C..... 23,853
E. Taylor, Lab..... 16,225
C. maj..... 7,628
(1950 C. maj. 6,141)

South West E. 50,507

169**H. W. Bowden, C.B.E.,*
Lab..... 24,340
E. H. Wall, C..... 17,347
Lab. maj..... 6,693
(1950 Lab. maj. 8,672)

LEIGH

E. 62,182

170**H. Boardman, Lab.... 33,831*
H. D. Moore, C..... 19,585
Lab. maj..... 14,296
(1950 Lab. maj. 14,600)

LEYTON

E. 79,445

171**R. W. Sorensen, Lab... 37,728*
P. J. Williams, C..... 27,563
Lab. maj..... 10,165
(1950 Lab. maj. 11,650)

LINCOLN

E. 49,279

172**G. S. de Freitas, Lab... 23,400*
M. V. Macmillan, C... 19,840
Lab. maj..... 3,560
(1950 Lab. maj. 3,751)

LIVERPOOL (9)

Edge Hill E. 55,570
173**A. J. Irvine, Lab.... 22,906*
H. M. Steward, C.... 19,569
Lab. maj..... 3,337
(1950 Lab. maj. 3,004)

Exchange E. 47,612

174**Mrs. E. M. Braddock,*
Lab..... 19,887
J. O. Tiernan, C..... 13,052
Lab. maj..... 6,835
(1950 Lab. maj. 5,342)

Garston E. 68,336

175**Sir H. V. A. Raikes,*
K.B.E., C..... 35,650
A. Morris, Lab..... 19,025
C. maj..... 16,625
(1950 C. maj. 14,303)

Kirkdale E. 49,466

176**W. Keenan, O.B.E., Lab. 19,637*
D. J. Lewis, C..... 18,879
Lab. maj..... 758
(1950 Lab. maj. 628)

Scotland E. 58,929

177**D. G. Logan, C.B.E.,*
Lab..... 28,558
N. A. Pannell, C..... 13,344
Lab. maj..... 15,214
(1950 Lab. maj. 13,847)

Toxteth E. 55,336

178**J. R. Bevins, C..... 23,254*
W. E. Lawn, Lab.... 19,620
C. maj..... 3,634
(1950 C. maj. 2,620)

Walton E. 64,502

179**K. P. Thompson, C.... 28,014*
I. J. Levin, Lab..... 24,262
C. maj..... 3,752
(1950 C. maj. 4,267)

Wavertree E. 61,133

180**J. D. Tilney, C..... 28,179*
W. Hamling, Lab.... 19,702
C. maj..... 8,477
(1950 C. maj. 7,605)

West Derby E. 66,208

181**Rt. Hon. Sir D. P.*
Maxwell Fyfe, G.C.V.O.,
Q.C., C..... 27,441
L. C. Edwards, Lab... 25,734
C. maj..... 1,707
(1950 C. maj. 2,032)

LUTON

E. 57,535

182**C. Hill, M.D., L. & C. 26,554*
W. N. Warbey, Lab... 23,842
L. & C. maj..... 2,712
(1950 L. & C. maj. 1,086)

MANCHESTER (9)

Ardwick E. 50,431
183**L. M. Lever, Lab.... 22,150*
E. Hodson, C..... 17,732
Lab. maj..... 4,418
(1950 Lab. maj. 4,733)

Blackley E. 59,769

184 *E. S. T. Johnson, M.C.,*
C..... 25,076
*J. Diamond, Lab.... 22,804
F. Smith, L..... 3,287
C. maj..... 2,272
(1950 Lab. maj. 42)

Cheetham E. 48,241

185**N. H. Lever, Lab.... 22,810*
G. W. Singleton, C... 13,802
Lab. maj..... 9,008
(1950 Lab. maj. 9,831)

Clayton E. 55,727

186**H. Thorneycroft, Lab... 27,985*
Miss M. S. Grant, C... 16,122
Lab. maj..... 11,863
(1950 Lab. maj. 14,328)

Exchange E. 46,064

187**W. D. Griffiths, Lab... 18,475*
I. W. Owen, C..... 14,881
Lab. maj..... 3,594
(1950 Lab. maj. 4,619)

Gorton E. 60,233

188**W. H. Oldfield, Lab... 28,763*
S. H. Garlick, C.... 20,815
Lab. maj..... 7,948
(1950 Lab. maj. 9,524)

Moss Side E. 57,396

189**Rt. Hon. Florence Hors-*
brugh, C.B.E., C.... 27,697
F. Allaun, Lab..... 16,819
C. maj..... 10,878
(1950 C. maj. 8,528)

Withington E. 51,575

190 *Sir R. A. Cary, C..... 26,804*
J. Clough, Lab..... 14,604
C. maj..... 12,200
(1950 C. maj. 8,611)

Wythenshawe E. 62,471

191**Mrs. E. Hill, C..... 28,611*
L. L. Hanbridge, Lab... 22,055
C. maj..... 6,566
(1950 C. maj. 5,584)

MERTON AND MORDEN

E. 56,049

192**Capt. R. E. D. Ryder,*
*J. C..... 26,488
A. M. F. Palmer, Lab... 22,086
C. maj..... 4,402
(1950 C. maj. 2,793)

MIDDLESBROUGH (2)

East E. 58,110
193**Rt. Hon. H. A. Mar-*
quand, Lab..... 31,277
R. M. Turton, C.... 15,749
Lab. maj..... 15,528
(1950 Lab. maj. 16,783)

West E. 54,640

194 *J. E. S. Simon, Q.C., C. 24,622*
D. Dunwoodie, Lab... 22,255
C. maj..... 2,097
(1950 Lab. maj. 3,833)

MITCHAM

E. 73,575

195**L. R. Carr, C..... 34,056*
H. E. Randall, Lab... 28,187
C. maj..... 5,869
(1950 C. maj. 4,826)

NELSON AND COLNE

E. 52,614

196**S. S. Silverman, Lab... 25,611*
A. Green, C..... 21,211
Lab. maj..... 4,400
(1950 Lab. maj. 4,242)

NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME

E. 60,649

197 *S. T. Swingle, Lab... 30,814*
Maj. J. A. Friend, C.... 22,278
Lab. maj..... 8,536
(1950 Lab. maj. 8,177)

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (4)

Central E. 49,505
198 *E. W. Shori, Lab.... 25,637*
F. T. Webster, C.... 13,325
F. G. Barton, I.L.P... 1,066
Lab. maj..... 12,312
(1950 Lab. maj. 11,623)

East E. 55,965

199**A. Blenkinsop, Lab.*... 25,621
A. Edwards, C...... 22,850
Lab. maj...... 2,771
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 5,828)

North E. 55,370

200 *Maj. Rt. Hon. G. Lloyd*
George, L. & C..... 23,930
I. E. Geffen, Lab..... 17,005
C. Gray, Ind. C..... 5,904
L. & C. maj...... 6,925
 (1950 *C. maj.* 8,465)

West E. 62,916

201**E. Popplewell, C.B.E.,*
Lab...... 31,765
J. M. Bazin, D.S.O.,
D.E.C., C...... 23,081
Lab. maj...... 3,684
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 9,281)

NORTHAMPTON

E. 75,551

202**R. T. Paget, Q.C., Lab.* 35,038
J. V. Collier, C...... 30,244
Lab. maj...... 4,794
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 7,282)

NORWICH (2)

North E. 43,363
 203**J. Paton, Lab.*..... 22,880
T. C. Eaton, C...... 13,587
Lab. maj...... 9,293
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 13,194)

South E. 43,103

204**H. G. Strauss, Q.C., C.* 19,082
Mrs. M. P. Tylecote,
Lab...... 17,234
C. maj...... 1,848
 (1950 *C. maj.* 2,325)

NOTTINGHAM (4)

Central E. 50,260
 205**I. Winterbottom, Lab.* 20,517
J. A. H. Crean, C..... 20,378
Lab. maj...... 139
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 1,750)

East E. 52,406

206**J. Harrison, Lab.*..... 20,865
S. Shepherd, M.C., C. 20,601
Lady Abrahams, L.... 2,209
Lab. maj...... 264
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 2,325)

North West E. 60,392

207**T. O'Brien, Lab.*.... 33,694
T. Gardner, C...... 17,650
Lab. maj...... 15,044
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 17,207)

South E. 46,413

208**H. N. Smith, Lab.*.... 19,844
W. R. Rees-Davies, C. 19,362
Lab. maj...... 482
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 1,641)

OLDBURY AND HALESOWEN

E. 65,975

209**A. Moyle, C.B.E., Lab.* 30,610
W. L. O. Somers, C. 24,338
Lab. maj...... 6,272
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 11,098)

OLDHAM (2)

East E. 56,887
 210 *I. M. Horobin, C.*.... 24,621
J. A. Joyce, Lab..... 22,564
C. maj...... 2,057
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 393)

West E. 55,472

211**C. L. Hale, Lab.*..... 23,712
Hon. J. E. P. Grigg, C. 19,517
C. P. Fothergill, L.... 3,823
Lab. maj...... 4,195
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 4,793)

OXFORD

E. 70,494

212**H. F. L. Turner, C.*... 32,367
G. H. Elvin, Lab..... 25,427
C. maj...... 6,940
 (Nov., 1950, by-election.
C. maj. 7,198)

PLYMOUTH (2)

Devonport E. 72,611
 213**M. M. Foot, Lab.*.... 32,158
R. F. E. S. Churchill,
M.B.E., C. & Nat. L. 29,768
Lab. maj...... 2,390
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 3,483)

Sutton E. 66,894

214 *Hon. J. J. Astor, C.*... 28,908
 **Mrs. L. A. Middleton,*
Lab...... 28,198
C. maj...... 710
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 924)

PONTERACT

E. 53,856

215**G. O. Sylvester, Lab.* 35,280
Miss I. M. P. Pike,
C. & L...... 11,043
Lab. maj...... 24,237
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 24,001)

POOLE

E. 59,286

216 *Capt. R. A. Pilkington,*
M.C., C...... 26,998
L. J. Matcham, Lab.... 18,346
W. Ridgway, L..... 5,029
C. maj...... 8,652
 (1950 *C. maj.* 6,513)

PORTSMOUTH (3)

Langstone E. 61,641
 217**G. P. Stevens, C.*.... 31,752
J. O'N. Ryan, Lab.... 18,647
C. maj...... 13,105
 (1950 *C. maj.* 11,786)

South E. 59,306

218**Sir J. M. Lucas, Bt.,*
M.C., C...... 30,548
Capt. D. S. Wallace,
Lab...... 17,350
C. maj...... 13,198
 (1950 *C. maj.* 13,579)

West E. 59,262

219**Brig. T. H. Clarke,*
C.B.E., C...... 25,363
Mrs. A. L. Birk, Lab.... 24,115
C. maj...... 1,248
 (1950 *C. maj.* 945)

PRESTON (2)

North E. 52,647
 220**J. Amery, C.*..... 23,598
T. Hourigan, Lab..... 22,490
C. maj...... 1,108
 (1950 *C. maj.* 938)

South E. 52,610

221**E. A. A. Shackleton,*
Lab...... 22,760
N. L. D. McLean, C.... 22,744
Lab. maj...... 16
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 149)

PUDSEY

E. 50,521

222**Col. C. Banks, C.*.... 24,138
A. G. Collings, Lab.... 20,782
C. maj...... 3,356
 (1950 *C. maj.* 64)

READING (2)

North E. 39,681

223 *F. M. Bennett, C.*.... 17,378
 **R. W. G. Mackay, Lab.* 17,076
C. maj...... 302
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 527)

South E. 41,694

224**I. Mikardo, Lab.*.... 18,570
H. Pryce, C...... 17,561
Lab. maj...... 1,009
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 2,254)

RICHMOND, SURREY

E. 63,267

225**Sir G. S. Harvie Watt,*
Bt., T.D., Q.C., C.... 30,743
Miss F. White, Lab.... 16,707
D. H. Ennals, L..... 4,933
C. maj...... 14,036
 (1950 *C. maj.* 13,669)

ROCHDALE

E. 64,373

226 *Lt.-Col. W. Schofield,*
C...... 27,797
 **J. Hale, Lab.*..... 27,343
C. maj...... 454
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 4,276)

ROCHESTER AND CHATHAM

E. 60,724

227**Rt. Hon. A. G.*
Bottomley, O.B.E.,
Lab...... 26,390
R. Mathew, C...... 25,543
Lab. maj...... 847
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 477)

ROMFORD

E. 77,483

228**Lt.-Col. J. C. Lock-*
wood, C...... 33,120
Rt. Hon. A. Creech
Jones, Lab...... 31,822
C. maj...... 1,298
 (1950 *C. maj.* 1,269)

ROSSENDALE

E. 54,134

229**A. W. J. Greenwood,*
Lab...... 24,814
T. M. Backhouse, C. 23,144
Lab. maj...... 1,670
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 2,113)

ROTHERHAM

E. 56,337

230**J. H. Jones, Lab.*.... 31,124
W. G. Blake, C...... 16,317
Lab. maj...... 14,807
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 16,467)

ROWLEY REGIS AND TIPTON

E. 60,462

231**Rt. Hon. A. Henderson,*
Q.C., Lab...... 32,579
D. C. Napley, C..... 16,263
Lab. maj...... 16,316
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 18,896)

RUISLIP-NORTHWOOD

E. 47,016

232**F. P. Crowder, C.*.... 25,295
T. J. Parker, Lab..... 14,491
C. maj...... 10,804
 (1950 *C. maj.* 9,509)

ST. HELENS

E. 74,659

- 233**Rt. Hon. Sir H. W. Shawcross, Q.C., Lab.* 37,688
Lt.-Col. M. H. C. Hughes-Young, M.C., C. 21,830
Lab. maj. 15,858
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 18,773)

SALFORD (2)

E. 61,114

- East E. 61,114
 234**E. A. Hardy, Lab.* 27,729
J. E. Parkinson, C. 20,951
Lab. maj. 6,778
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 8,158)
- West E. 62,144
 235**C. Royle, Lab.* 27,542
C. W. Sinclair, C. 24,055
Lab. maj. 3,487
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 5,292)

SHEFFIELD (7)

E. 50,907

- Attercliffe E. 50,907
 236**J. B. Hynd, Lab.* 29,958
Maj. H. L. Lambert, C. & L. 12,161
Lab. maj. 17,797
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 18,541)

Brightside E. 55,364

- 237**R. E. Winterbottom, Lab.* 31,519
A. L. Wood, C. & L. 12,433
H. Hill, Comm. 1,116
Lab. maj. 19,086
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 19,406)

Hallam E. 49,989

- 238**R. E. Jennings, C. & L.* 29,016
F. W. Beaton, Lab. 11,988
C. & L. maj. 17,028
 (1950 *C. & L. maj.* 16,715)

Heeley E. 53,807

- 239**Maj. P. G. Roberts, C. & L.* 27,776
A. H. Jennings, Lab. 17,729
C. & L. maj. 10,047
 (1950 *C. & L. maj.* 8,704)

Hillsborough E. 56,415

- 240**G. Darling, Lab.* 28,274
G. Wadsworth, C. & L. 19,617
Lab. maj. 8,657
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 9,312)

Neepsend E. 49,708

- 241**Rt. Hon. Sir F. Soskice, Q.C., Lab.* 28,880
T. A. Stobbs, C. & L. 10,655
Lab. maj. 18,225
 (April, 1950, by-election.
Lab. maj. 13,715)

Park E. 54,058

- 242**F. W. Mulley, Lab.* 30,842
S. B. Rippon, C. & L. 13,743
Lab. maj. 17,099
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 16,880)

SMETHWICK

E. 54,793

- 243**Rt. Hon. P. C. Gordon-Walker, Lab.* 27,739
Maj. A. N. Giles, C. 18,012
Lab. maj. 9,727
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 11,197)

SOUTHALL

E. 59,885

- 244**G. A. Pargiter, Lab.* 29,123
H. J. Berkeley, C. 21,169
Lab. maj. 7,954
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 8,715)

SOUTHAMPTON (2)

Itchen E. 67,038

- 245**R. Morley, Lab.* 30,330
R. J. Stranger, M.C., C. & L. 25,708
Lab. maj. 4,622
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 5,213)

Test E. 62,734

- 246**H. M. King, D.Phil., Lab.* 26,430
J. A. Paul, C. & L. 25,965
Lab. maj. 465
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 1,389)

SOUTHEND (2)

East E. 54,020

- 247**S. J. McAdden, C.* 24,088
L. C. Merrion, Lab. 19,478
C. maj. 4,610
 (1950 *C. maj.* 2,165)

West E. 71,957

- 248**H. Channon, C.* 39,287
H. N. Lyall, Lab. 17,532
C. maj. 21,755
 (1950 *C. maj.* 18,746)

SOUTHGATE

E. 57,462

- 249**A. Beverley Baxter, C.* 30,044
Miss V. Dart, Lab. 10,889
E. T. Malindine, L. 7,402
C. maj. 19,155
 (1950 *C. maj.* 19,279)

SOUTHPORT

E. 65,018

- 250**Rt. Hon. R. S. Hudson, C.B., C.* 30,388
H. O. Ellis, Lab. 12,535
H. D. Bentliff, L. 7,576
C. maj. 17,853
 (1950 *C. maj.* 15,607)

(By-election, Feb. 6, 1952)

- R. Fleetwood-Hesketh, C.* 24,589
A. L. Tillotson, Lab. 11,310
H. D. Bentliff, L. 3,776
C. maj. 13,279

SOUTH SHIELDS

E. 74,657

- 251**Rt. Hon. J. C. Ede, C.B., Lab.* 33,633
J. Chalmers, C. 20,208
C. J. Kitchell, L. 6,270
Lab. maj. 13,425
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 17,555)

STOCKPORT (2)

North E. 54,576

- 252**Wing-Cdr. N. J. Hulbert, C.* 25,691
J. Owen, Lab. 20,893
C. maj. 4,798
 (1950 *C. maj.* 3,628)

South E. 48,413

- 253**Sir A. B. Gridley, K.B.E., C.* 22,075
F. Bibby, Lab. 18,075
C. maj. 3,400
 (1950 *C. maj.* 2,182)

STOCKTON ON TEES

E. 50,104

- 254**G. R. Chetwynd, Lab.* 24,558
Lt.-Col. H. C. R. Laslett, C. 19,511
Lab. maj. 5,047
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 6,980)

STOKE ON TRENT (3)

Central E. 64,519

- 255**B. Stross, Lab.* 34,260
H. R. Fleck, C. 18,770
Lab. maj. 15,490
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 16,547)

North E. 61,282

- 256**A. E. Davies, Lab.* 36,692
J. B. Coventry, Nat. L. & C. 14,668
Lab. maj. 22,024

(By-election, March 31, 1953)

- Mrs. H. Slater, Lab.* 23,103
S. F. Middup, M.B.E., C. 7,502
Lab. maj. 15,601
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 22,249)

South E. 63,667

- 257**E. Smith, Lab.* 35,261
B. G. C. Webb, C. 18,355
Lab. maj. 16,906
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 19,702)

STRETFORD

E. 73,318

- 258**S. Storey, C.* 35,419
C. Mapp, Lab. 25,694
C. maj. 9,725
 (1950 *C. maj.* 5,603)

SUNDERLAND (2)

North E. 60,984

- 259**F. T. Willey, Lab.* 23,792
R. Kendall, C. 20,302
Lab. maj. 3,490
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 7,347)

South E. 57,596

- 260**R. Ewart, Lab.* 27,257
P. G. Williams, C. 26,951
Lab. maj. 306

(By-election, May 13, 1953)

- P. G. Williams, C.* 23,114
A. G. S. Whipp, Lab. 21,939
R. F. Leslie, L. 2,524
C. maj. 1,175
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 5,180)

SUTTON AND CREAM

E. 59,848

- 261**Sir S. H. Marshall, C.* 30,684
E. K. I. Hurst, Lab. 18,202
C. maj. 12,482
 (1950 *C. maj.* 11,494)

SWINDON

E. 49,598

- 262**T. Reid, C.M.G., Lab.* 23,980
Sir G. E. Tritton, Bt., C. 18,072
Lab. maj. 5,908
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 8,279)

TORQUAY

E. 66,456

- 263**Rt. Hon. C. Williams, C.* 31,441
R. Briscoe, Lab. 14,801
D. R. E. Abel, L. 6,904
C. maj. 16,640
 (1950 *C. maj.* 14,866)

TOTTENHAM
E. 66,866
264* Sir F. Messer, C.B.E.,
Lab. 33,312
Wing-Cmdr. P. J.
Faulkner, C. 20,061
Lab. maj. 13,251
(1950 Lab. maj. 14,039)

TWICKENHAM
E. 77,444
265* Sir E. H. Keeling, M.C.,
C. 39,080
Miss E. E. B. Chip-
chase, Lab. 23,871
C. maj. 15,209
(1950 C. maj. 13,669)

TYNEMOUTH
E. 70,904
266* Miss I. M. B. Ward,
C.B.E., C. 33,800
Miss G. M. Colman,
Lab. 26,144
C. maj. 7,656
(1950 C. maj. 5,637)

WAKEFIELD
E. 54,529
267* Rt. Hon. A. Green-
wood, C.H., Lab. 27,100
M. Grant, C. 19,398
Lab. maj. 7,702
(1950 Lab. maj. 10,071)

WALLASEY
E. 74,190
268* A. E. Marples, C. 37,423
F. F. Jarvis, Lab. 21,718
C. maj. 15,705
(1950 C. maj. 14,915)

WALLSEND
E. 69,715
269* J. McKay, Lab. 35,678
G. C. Crangle, C. 25,099
Lab. maj. 10,579
(1950 Lab. maj. 12,147)

WALSALL
E. 77,195
270* W. T. Wells, Lab. 33,556
F. Roper, C. 23,083
Mrs. B. E. Lewis, L. 7,517
Lab. maj. 10,473
(1950 Lab. maj. 7,783)

WALTHAMSTOW (a)
East E. 46,683
271* H. W. Wallace, C.B.E.,
Lab. 19,036
J. E. Harvey, C. 18,026
G. E. Thornton, L. 2,815
Lt.-Cmdr. W. G.
Boaks, D.S.C., Ind. 174
Lab. maj. 1,020
(1950 Lab. maj. 3,272)

West E. 42,063
272* Rt. Hon. C. R. Attlee,
O.M., C.H., Lab. 23,021
E. D. L. du Cann, C. 11,447
Lab. maj. 11,574
(1950 Lab. maj. 12,107)

WARRINGTON
E. 54,848
273* H. B. W. Morgan, M.D.,
Lab. 26,225
Miss F. J. Crowther,
C. 17,623
J. C. Park, L. 1,537
Lab. maj. 8,602
(1950 Lab. maj. 8,752)

WATFORD
E. 53,568
274* J. Freeman, M.B.E., Lab. 22,370
S. W. L. Ripley, C. 21,862
H. B. Bush, L. 2,469
Lab. maj. 508
(1950 Lab. maj. 1,457)

WEDNESBURY
E. 70,710
275* S. N. Evans, Lab. 35,196
H. R. Wilkins, C. 22,971
Lab. maj. 12,225
(1950 Lab. maj. 15,454)

WEMBLEY (2)
North E. 49,481
276* Wing Cmdr. E. E.
Bullus, C. 24,112
B. Lewis, Lab. 15,394
R. A. Winch, L. 3,607
C. maj. 8,718
(1950 C. maj. 7,443)

South E. 48,769
277* R. S. Russell, C. 23,380
D. Clark, Lab. 18,546
C. maj. 4,834
(1950 C. maj. 3,669)

WEST BROMWICH
E. 59,656
278* Rt. Hon. J. Dugdale,
Lab. 30,845
G. D. Johnstone, C. 17,186
Lab. maj. 13,659
(1950 Lab. maj. 14,867)

WEST HAM (2)
North E. 63,318
279* A. W. J. Lewis, Lab. 34,156
J. A. Erskine-Shaw, C. 14,328
Lab. maj. 19,828
(1950 Lab. maj. 21,159)

South E. 56,627
280* F. E. Jones, Q.C., Lab. 37,195
Mrs. M. L. de la Motte,
C. 6,586
Lab. maj. 30,609
(1950 Lab. maj. 31,332)

WIGAN
E. 59,318
281* R. W. Williams, Lab. 34,530
D. C. Walls, C. 17,078
Lab. maj. 17,452
(1950 Lab. maj. 17,013)

WILLESDEN (2)
East E. 62,962
282* M. Orbach, Lab. 26,695
R. E. Simms, C. 24,827
Lab. maj. 1,868
(1950 Lab. maj. 3,341)

West E. 66,417
283* S. P. Viant, C.B.E., Lab. 35,296
J. L. Bott, C. 19,632
Lab. maj. 15,664
(1950 Lab. maj. 16,115)

WIMBLEDON
E. 77,067
284* C. W. Black, C. 42,218
C. H. Ford, Lab. 21,424
C. maj. 20,794
(1950 C. maj. 20,043)

WOLVERHAMPTON (2)
North East E. 60,808
285* J. Baird, Lab. 30,643
J. P. J. Ellis, C. & Nat. L. 18,563
Lab. maj. 12,089
(1950 Lab. maj. 14,643)

South West E. 51,124
286* J. E. Powell, M.B.E., C. 23,660
Mrs. P. Llewellyn-
Davies, Lab. 20,464
C. maj. 3,196
(1950 C. maj. 691)

WOODFORD
E. 77,975
287* Rt. Hon. Sir W. S.
Churchill, K.G., O.M.,
C.H., C. 40,938
W. A. Archer, Lab. 22,359
J. R. Campbell, Comm. 871
A. Hancock, Ind. 851
C. maj. 18,579
(1950 C. maj. 18,499)

WOOD GREEN
E. 66,586
288* W. J. Irving, Lab. 30,360
B. G. Irvine, C. 24,060
Lab. maj. 6,300
(1950 Lab. maj. 8,467)

WORCESTER
E. 57,192
289* Hon. G. R. Ward, C. 26,060
L. V. Pike, Lab. 20,909
C. maj. 5,151
(1950 C. maj. 4,340)

WORTHING
E. 54,125
290* Brig. O. L. Prior-Palmer,
D.S.O., C. 32,302
G. W. Reynolds, Lab. 10,978
C. maj. 21,324
(1950 C. maj. 19,447)

YORK
E. 74,829
291* H. B. H. Hylton-Foster,
Q.C., C. 32,777
T. C. Skeffington-
Lodge, Lab. 31,856
C. maj. 921
(1950 C. maj. 77)

ENGLISH COUNTIES

BEDFORDSHIRE (3)

Bedford E. 54,047
292* Capt. A. C. J. Soames,
C. 23,278
P. Parker, Lab. 20,492
F. H. Philpot, L. 3,323
C. maj. 2,786
(1950 C. maj. 2,108)

Mid E. 50,811
293* A. T. Lennox-Boyd, C. 19,681
T. L. Addy Taylor,
Lab. 17,818
D. Tweddle, L. 5,863
C. maj. 1,863
(1950 C. maj. 2,159)

South E. 51,887
294 N. J. Cole, L. & C. 22,917
* E. W. Moeran, Lab. 22,068
L. & C. maj. 849
(1950 Lab. maj. 1,524)

BERKSHIRE (4)

Abingdon E. 55,856
295* Sir R. G. C. Glyn, Bt.,
M.C., C. 24,774
J. E. G. Curthoys, Lab. 19,891
C. maj. 4,883

- (By-election, June 30, 1953)
A. M. S. Neave, D.S.O.,
O.B.E., M.C., C...... 22,986
E. Castle, Lab...... 17,126
G. R. Allen, L...... 3,060
C. maj...... 5,860
 (1950 *C. maj.* 3,862)
- Newbury E. 42,728**
 296**A. R. Hurd, C.*..... 20,102
G. C. Jackson, Lab...... 13,507
C. maj...... 6,595
 (1950 *C. maj.* 6,236)
- Windsor E. 52,640**
 297**C. E. Mott-Radcliffe, C.* 25,612
Miss M. Nicholson, Lab...... 15,977
C. maj...... 9,635
 (1950 *C. maj.* 9,212)
- Wokingham E. 45,239**
 298**Hon. P. F. Remnant, C.* 21,652
E. A. Hubble, Lab...... 10,606
J. McQuade, L...... 3,233
C. maj...... 11,046
 (1950 *C. maj.* 10,316)
- BUCKINGHAMSHIRE (4)**
Aylesbury E. 48,181
 299**G. S. Summers, C.*..... 22,455
A. S. Harman, Lab...... 17,605
C. maj...... 4,850
 (1950 *C. maj.* 3,361)
- Buckingham E. 52,310**
 300 *Sir S. F. Markham, C.* 22,688
 **A. M. Crawley, M.B.E., Lab.*..... 22,634
C. maj...... 54
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 1,654)
- South E. 56,373**
 301**R. M. Bell, C.*..... 30,976
C. A. Dee, Lab...... 14,170
C. maj...... 16,806
 (1950 *C. maj.* 15,476)
- Wycombe E. 60,799**
 302 *Hon. W. W. Astor, C.* 27,084
 **J. E. Haire, Lab.*..... 25,331
C. maj...... 1,753
 (By-election, Nov. 4, 1952)
J. Hall, C...... 26,750
J. E. Haire, Lab...... 24,650
C. maj...... 2,100
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 476)
- CAMBRIDGESHIRE E. 57,430**
 303**S. G. Howard, Q.C., C.* 25,095
H. D. L. G. Walston, Lab...... 21,558
C. maj...... 3,537
 (1950 *C. maj.* 2,800)
- CHESHIRE (9)**
Cheadle E. 60,266
 304**W. S. Shepherd, C.*..... 32,369
Rev. G. H. Jones, Lab. 12,910
G. E. Samways, L...... 6,388
C. maj...... 19,459
 (1950 *C. maj.* 17,351)
- City of Chester E. 55,346**
 305**B. E. Nield, M.B.E., Q.C., C.*..... 26,743
J. G. Hughes, Lab...... 18,958
C. maj...... 7,785
 (1950 *C. maj.* 7,639)
- Crewe E. 63,011**
 306**S. S. Allen, Q.C., Lab.* 28,488
Dr. J. R. T. Turner, C. 26,045
Lab. maj...... 2,443
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 3,626)
- Knutsford E. 58,725**
 307**Li.-Col. W. H. Bromley-Davenport, C.*..... 34,114
C. Hammett, Lab...... 14,640
C. maj...... 19,474
 (1950 *C. maj.* 16,913)
- Macclesfield E. 57,134**
 308**Air Cdre. A. V. Harvey, C.B.E., C.*..... 29,434
Mrs. A. E. Taylor, Lab. 20,428
C. maj...... 9,006
 (1950 *C. maj.* 6,562)
- Northwich E. 61,750**
 309**J. C. Foster, Q.C., C.* 29,375
R. P. Walsh, Lab...... 22,300
C. maj...... 7,075
 (1950 *C. maj.* 5,278)
- Runcorn E. 46,699**
 310**D. F. Vosper, C.*..... 24,821
J. L. Hindle, Lab...... 14,980
C. maj...... 9,841
 (1950 *C. maj.* 8,082)
- Stalybridge and Hyde E. 57,751**
 311 *F. Blackburn, Lab.*..... 25,402
Col. D. Glover, C...... 25,104
Lab. maj...... 298
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 1,843)
- Wirral E. 61,197**
 312**Rt. Hon. J. S. B. Lloyd, O.B.E., Q.C., C.*..... 32,631
R. B. Chrimmes, Lab. 17,392
C. maj...... 15,239
 (1950 *C. maj.* 13,239)
- CORNWALL (5)**
Bodmin E. 46,673
 313**D. Marshall, C.*..... 20,086
T. S. Roseveare, L...... 10,088
W. Royle, Lab...... 9,244
C. maj...... 9,998
 (1950 *C. maj.* 7,792)
- Falmouth and Camborne E. 53,870**
 314**F. H. Hayman, Lab.*..... 20,850
N. Nicolson, M.B.E., C. 19,847
Li.-Col. H. S. Townend, L...... 4,343
Lab. maj...... 1,003
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 1,991)
- North E. 43,084**
 315**Sir H. Roper, O.B.E., M.C., C.*..... 18,009
D. M. Foot, L...... 12,869
W. C. Ferman, Lab...... 6,049
C. maj...... 5,140
 (1950 *C. maj.* 3,072)
- St. Ives E. 44,885**
 316**G. R. Howard, C. & Nat. L.*..... 18,828
A. Maddison, Lab...... 11,216
J. D. G. Kellock, L...... 5,273
C. & Nat. L. maj...... 7,612
 (1950 *C. & Nat. L. maj.* 5,535)
- Truro E. 54,935**
 317**H. G. B. Wilson, C.*..... 24,883
J. N. Newby, Lab...... 19,752
C. maj...... 5,131
 (1950 *C. maj.* 3,293)
- CUMBERLAND (3)**
Penrith and The Border E. 51,575
 318**R. D. Scott, C.*..... 23,274
J. Rafferty, Lab...... 10,759
S. V. S. Howard, L...... 8,857
W. Brownrigg, Ind...... 158
C. maj...... 12,515
 (1950 *C. maj.* 8,881)
- Whitehaven E. 45,963**
 319**F. Anderson, Lab.*..... 23,190
G. W. Iredell, C...... 15,990
Lab. maj...... 7,200
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 7,617)
- Workington E. 49,291**
 320**T. F. Peart, Lab.*..... 25,893
Mrs. H. Fox, C...... 17,249
Lab. maj...... 8,644
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 11,095)
- DERBYSHIRE (7)**
Belper E. 66,325
 321**Rt. Hon. G. A. Brown, Lab.*..... 32,875
S. F. Middup, M.B.E., C. 24,678
Lab. maj...... 8,197
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 9,323)
- Bolsover E. 49,362**
 322**H. Neal, Lab.*..... 33,661
Li.-Col. J. K. Cordeaux, C.B.E., C. 8,472
Lab. maj...... 25,189
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 25,833)
- High Peak E. 50,264**
 323**A. H. E. Molson, C.*..... 21,305
W. McC. Halsall, Lab. 18,127
Hon. S. R. Cawley, L. 4,070
C. maj...... 3,178
 (1950 *C. maj.* 2,807)
- Ilkeston E. 69,773**
 324**G. H. Oliver, Q.C., Lab.* 40,671
C. F. Baker, C...... 10,273
G. M. MacPherson, L. 9,387
Lab. maj...... 30,398
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 28,233)
- North East E. 59,284**
 325**H. White, Lab.*..... 33,376
P. Hughes, C...... 16,655
Lab. maj...... 16,721
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 16,396)
- South East E. 72,538**
 326**A. J. Champion, Lab.*..... 33,020
J. C. Jennings, C...... 29,663
Lab. maj...... 3,357
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 5,250)
- West E. 44,786**
 327**E. B. Wakefield, C.*..... 22,223
R. H. Lewis, Lab...... 15,578
C. maj...... 6,645
 (1950 *C. maj.* 6,537)
- DEVONSHIRE (6)**
Honiton E. 56,022
 328**Sir C. Drewe, K.C.V.O., C.*..... 27,015
J. Halse, L...... 9,858
N. L. Stevens, Lab...... 9,369
C. maj...... 17,157
 (1950 *C. maj.* 15,951)
- North E. 44,975**
 329**Brig. C. H. M. Peto, D.S.O., C.*..... 19,780
W. H. Wilkey, Lab...... 10,632
G. A. Halse, L...... 7,326
C. maj...... 9,148
 (1950 *C. maj.* 6,084)
- Tavistock E. 45,094**
 330**H. G. Studholme, C.V.O., C.*..... 22,683
F. W. H. Munning, Lab...... 12,833
C. maj...... 9,850
 (1950 *C. maj.* 8,493)

- Tiverton E. 47,522
331**D. H. Amory, C.*..... 24,532
A. E. P. Duffy, *Lab.*.... 14,084
C. maj..... 10,448
(1950 C. maj. 8,551)
- Torrington E. 45,770
332**Hon. G. Lambert, Nat.*
L. & C. 23,162
G. R. Sargeant, *Lab.*.... 11,812
Nat. L. & C. maj.... 11,350
(1950 Nat. L. & C. maj.
9,539)
- Totnes E. 63,066
333**Brig. R. H. Rayner,*
M.B.E., *C.*..... 28,005
C. A. O'Donnell, *Lab.* 16,409
H. E. Desch, *D. Phil.* L. 7,838
C. maj..... 11,596
(1950 C. maj. 10,337)
- DORSET (3)
North E. 42,815
334**R. F. Crouch, C.*..... 17,392
C. F. Byers, *O.B.E.*, L. 16,645
J. R. T. Griffith, *Lab.*... 2,946
C. maj..... 747
(1950 C. maj. 97)
- South E. 53,501
335**Viscount Hinchinbrooke,*
C. 21,679
F. N. Stacey, *Lab.*.... 18,244
W. E. Ward, L..... 5,005
C. maj..... 3,435
(1950 C. maj. 2,543)
- West E. 43,900
336**K. S. D. W. Digby, C.* 21,739
Lt.-Col. C. J. Kane,
Lab. 14,308
C. maj..... 7,431
(1950 C. maj. 6,804)
- DURHAM (10)
Bishop Auckland E. 50,280
337**Rt. Hon. H. Dalton,*
Lab. 25,881
Lt.-Cmdr. B. L.
Butcher, C. 16,895
Lab. maj..... 8,986
(1950 Lab. maj. 11,370)
- Blaydon E. 47,445
338**Rt. Hon. W. Whiteley,*
C.H., *Lab.*..... 28,337
C. P. L. Satchwell, C. 13,223
Lab. maj..... 15,114
(1950 Lab. maj. 15,571)
- Chester-le-Street E. 53,260
339**P. Bartley, Lab.*..... 35,511
H. J. M. Millican, C. 10,632
Lab. maj..... 24,879
(1950 Lab. maj. 24,969)
- Consett E. 60,622
340**J. E. Glanville, Lab.*.... 35,705
G. F. H. Walker, C. 15,861
Lab. maj..... 19,844
(1950 Lab. maj. 22,273)
- Durham E. 61,611
341**C. F. Grey, Lab.*..... 35,597
R. J. Fisher, C. 17,447
Lab. maj..... 18,150
(1950 Lab. maj. 19,121)
- Easington E. 54,096
342**Rt. Hon. E. Shinwell,*
Lab. 37,899
G. W. Rossiter, C. 9,025
Lab. maj..... 28,874
(1950 Lab. maj. 29,395)
- Houghton-le-Spring E. 57,454
343**W. R. Blyton, Lab.*.... 37,718
Mrs. B. Bolam, C. 12,042
Lab. maj..... 25,676
(1950 Lab. maj. 25,362)
- Jarrow E. 65,252
344**E. Fernyhough, Lab.*... 35,963
J. L. Cox, C. 19,217
Lab. maj. 16,746
(1950 Lab. maj. 16,856)
- North West E. 52,084
345**J. D. Murray, Lab.*.... 30,417
J. Quigley, C. 13,885
Lab. maj..... 16,532
(1950 Lab. maj. 17,554)
- Sedgefield E. 52,426
346**J. Slater, Lab.*..... 28,219
E. H. Harrison, C. 17,095
Lab. maj..... 11,124
(1950 Lab. maj. 11,164)
- ESSEX (8)
Billericay E. 61,652
347**B. R. Braine, C.*..... 26,936
B. R. Clapham, *Lab.*... 20,613
C. maj..... 6,323
(1950 C. maj. 4,366)
- Chelmsford E. 63,433
348**H. Ashton, M.C.*, C. 29,069
J. Haworth, *Lab.*.... 23,775
C. maj..... 5,294
(1950 C. maj. 4,859)
- Colchester E. 54,551
349**C. J. M. Alport, C.*.... 25,063
Mrs. C. N. Field, *Lab.* 21,217
C. maj..... 3,846
(1950 C. maj. 931)
- Epping E. 58,764
350 G. B. Finlay, C. 27,392
Mrs. E. L. Manning,
Lab. 22,598
C. maj..... 4,794
(1950 C. maj. 3,907)
- Harwich E. 56,381
351**Sir J. S. Holmes, Nat.*
L. & C. 26,169
M. Janis, *Lab.*.... 18,244
Nat. L. & C. maj.... 7,925
(1950 Nat. L. maj. 6,058)
- Maldon E. 51,282
352**T. E. N. Driberg, Lab.* 22,756
A. R. Moody, C. 22,052
Lab. maj..... 704
(1950 Lab. maj. 1,724)
- Saffron Walden E. 47,836
353**Rt. Hon. R. A. Butler,*
C. 20,564
R. Groves, *Lab.*.... 15,425
Maj. W. O. Smedley,
M.C., L. 3,774
C. maj..... 5,319
(1950 C. maj. 4,889)
- Thurrock E. 53,157
354**H. J. Delargy, Lab.*.... 28,851
G. W. Lagden, C. 15,166
Lab. maj..... 13,685
(1950 Lab. maj. 9,587)
- GLOUCESTERSHIRE (4)
Cirencester and Tewkesbury
E. 58,103
355**Rt. Hon. W. S. Morris-*
son, *M.C.*, *Q.C.* (*The*
Speaker), C. 26,978
A. E. Sumbler, *Lab.*... 18,353
C. maj..... 8,625
(1950 C. maj. 8,282)
- South E. 58,296
356**C. A. R. Crosland, Lab.* 27,808
Mrs. M. Hickling, C. 22,470
Lab. maj..... 5,338
(1950 Lab. maj. 6,138)
- Stroud and Thornbury E. 68,287
357**W. R. D. Perkins, C.*... 30,140
B. T. Parkin, *Lab.*.... 28,558
C. maj..... 1,582
(1950 C. maj. 28)
- West E. 51,020
358**M. P. Price, Lab.*..... 24,334
A. Russell, C. 17,655
Lab. maj..... 6,679
(1950 Lab. maj. 9,101)
- HAMPSHIRE (5)
Aldershot E. 53,123
359**Rt. Hon. O. Lyttleton,*
D.S.O., *M.C.*, C. 24,951
Maj. R. N. Hales, *Lab.* 16,402
C. maj..... 8,549
(1950 C. maj. 6,172)
- Basingstoke E. 58,385
360**Sir P. W. Donner, C.*... 26,045
A. E. Carr, *Lab.*.... 20,580
C. maj..... 5,465
(1950 C. maj. 4,894)
- New Forest E. 63,545
361**Col. O. E. Croswaite-*
Eyre, C. 31,574
A. W. White, *Lab.*... 17,537
C. maj..... 14,037
(1950 C. maj. 12,441)
- Petersfield E. 65,259
362 Hon. P. R. Leigh, C. 29,845
E. E. Freidell, *Lab.*.... 15,770
Cmdr. H. H. L. Dick-
son, L. 5,182
C. maj..... 14,075
(1950 C. maj. 11,929)
- Winchester E. 67,080
363**P. H. B. Smithers, C.*... 31,700
E. C. Neate, *Lab.*.... 24,418
C. maj..... 7,282
(1950 C. maj. 7,507)
- HEREFORDSHIRE (2)
Hereford E. 44,579
364**Rt. Hon. J. P. L.*
Thomas, C. 21,204
W. Pigott, *Lab.*.... 13,396
C. maj..... 7,808
(1950 C. maj. 7,129)
- Leominster E. 40,306
365**A. E. Baldwin, M.C.*, C. 19,952
E. J. M. Jones, *Lab.*.... 9,939
C. maj..... 10,013
(1950 C. maj. 9,634)
- HERTFORDSHIRE (6)
Barnet E. 72,608
366**R. Maudling, C.*..... 35,527
C. R. Fenton, *Lab.*... 22,375
W. H. Jones, L. 4,463
C. maj..... 13,152
(1950 C. maj. 10,534)
- Hemel Hempstead E. 52,313
367**Viscountess Davidson,*
D.B.E., C. 25,620
N. I. Mackenzie, *Lab.* 18,220
C. maj..... 7,400
(1950 C. maj. 6,857)

- Hertford E. 67,110
368**D. C. Walker-Smith, C.* 30,519
R. W. Marsh, Lab. 23,708
C. maj. 6,811
(1950 C. maj. 5,750)
- Hitchin E. 61,966
369**N. T. L. Fisher, M.C.,*
C. 27,719
P. J. H. Benenson, Lab. 24,941
C. maj. 2,778
(1950 C. maj. 1,751)
- St. Albans E. 62,431
370**Hon. J. Grimston, C.* 28,602
J. McKnight, Lab. 23,911
C. maj. 4,691
(1950 C. maj. 2,382)
- South West E. 54,153
371**G. M. Longden, C.* 27,049
L. W. Allaker, Lab. 18,991
C. maj. 8,058
(1950 C. maj. 8,695)
- HUNTINGDONSHIRE
E. 44,925
372**D. L. M. Renton, Nat.*
L. & C. 20,845
F. R. MacDonald, Lab. 15,487
Nat. L. & C. maj. 5,358
(1950 Nat. L. & C. maj. 5,455)
- ISLE OF ELY
E. 60,918
373**Maj. E. A. H. Legge-
Bourke, C.* 26,319
Cmdr. A. F. C. Gray,
Lab. 19,915
C. maj. 6,404
(1950 C. maj. 4,963)
- ISLE OF WIGHT
E. 67,501
374**Sir P. D. Macdonald,*
K.B.E., C. 33,501
S. G. Conbeer, Lab. 20,712
C. maj. 12,789
(1950 C. maj. 11,488)
- KENT (12)
Ashford E. 49,715
375**W. F. Deedes, C.* 24,093
N. D. Sandelson, Lab. 16,645
C. maj. 7,448
(1950 C. maj. 6,147)
- Canterbury E. 58,546
376**J. Baker White, C.* 28,632
J. A. E. Jones, Lab. 14,543
T. H. Payne, L. 3,695
C. maj. 14,089
(By-election, Feb. 12, 1953)
- L. M. Thomas, C. 19,490
J. A. E. Jones, Lab. 9,560
C. maj. 9,930
(1950 C. maj. 11,928)
- Chislehurst E. 70,906
377**Miss M. P. Hornsby-
Smith, C.* 31,679
G. D. Wallace, Lab. 30,699
C. maj. 980
(1950 C. maj. 1,767)
- Dover E. 62,402
378**J. S. W. Arbuthnot,*
M.B.E., C. 28,511
W. J. Owcu, Lab. 24,995
C. maj. 3,516
(1950 C. maj. 2,309)
- Faversham E. 57,193
379**P. L. Wells, Lab.* 24,884
Maj. C. Bosson, C. 24,322
Lab. maj. 562
(1950 Lab. maj. 2,239)
- Folkestone and Hythe E. 50,358
380**Brig. H. R. Mackeson,*
C. 25,792
I. R. Jones, Lab. 13,968
C. maj. 11,824
(1950 C. maj. 9,882)
- Gravesend E. 63,393
381**Sir R. T. D. Acland,*
Bt., Lab. 30,055
C. P. T. Burke, C. 24,300
Lab. maj. 5,755
(1950 Lab. maj. 5,571)
- Isle of Thanet E. 69,782
382**Hon. E. Carson, C.* 33,551
O. L. Shaw, Lab. 20,892
C. maj. 12,659
(By-election, March 12, 1953)
- W. R. Rees-Davies, C. 25,261
F. Woodbridge, Lab. 15,935
C. maj. 9,326
(1950 C. maj. 10,823)
- Maidstone E. 60,549
383**Sir A. C. Bosson, Bt.,*
C. 27,606
H. A. White, Lab. 21,159
C. maj. 6,447
(1950 C. maj. 6,631)
- Orpington E. 53,023
384**Sir W. Smithers, C.* 27,444
R. D. Vaughan-Wil-
liams, Lab. 16,241
C. maj. 11,003
(1950 C. maj. 10,289)
- Sevenoaks E. 58,299
385**J. C. Rodgers, C.* 28,668
J. N. Powrie, Lab. 18,823
C. maj. 9,845
(1950 C. maj. 7,682)
- Tonbridge E. 65,097
386**G. W. W. Williams, C.* 31,377
B. A. Bagnall, Lab. 21,109
C. maj. 10,268
(1950 C. maj. 8,368)
- LANCASHIRE (16)
Chorley E. 55,603
387**C. Kenyon, Lab.* 24,771
A. G. F. Hall-Davis, C. 24,188
Lab. maj. 583
(1950 Lab. maj. 361)
- Clitheroe E. 46,150
388**R. Fort, C.* 23,007
H. Bradley, Lab. 18,582
C. maj. 4,425
(1950 C. maj. 2,455)
- Darwen E. 41,321
389**C. Fletcher-Cooke, C.* 17,785
R. Haines, Lab. 14,605
R. F. Leslie, L. 4,236
C. maj. 3,180
(1950 C. maj. 4,569)
- Farnworth E. 51,189
390**Rt. Hon. G. Tomlinson,*
Lab. 26,497
J. Seddon, C. 18,112
Lab. maj. 8,165
(By-election Nov. 27, 1952)
- E. Thornton, Lab. 21,834
D. H. Moore, C. 14,615
Lab. maj. 7,219
(1950 Lab. maj. 11,109)
- Heywood and Royton E. 61,320
391**Sir H. Sutcliffe, C.* 28,086
C. J. Hurley, Lab. 24,083
C. maj. 4,003
(1950 C. maj. 2,036)
- Huyton E. 54,230
392**Rt. Hon. J. H. Wilson,*
O.B.E., Lab. 23,582
F. L. Neep, C. 22,389
Lab. maj. 1,193
(1950 Lab. maj. 834)
- Ince E. 51,121
393**T. J. Brown, Lab.* 32,148
J. A. Porter, M.B.E., C. 12,305
Lab. maj. 19,843
(1950 Lab. maj. 19,533)
- Lancaster E. 44,917
394**F. H. R. Maclean,*
O.B.E., C. 20,555
Miss D. Lees, Lab. 18,099
C. maj. 2,456
(1950 C. maj. 3,096)
- Middleton and Prestwich
E. 56,657
395**Sir J. D. Barlow, Bt., C.* 26,073
A. Knight, Lab. 16,323
E. Harrison, L. 5,757
C. maj. 9,750
(1950 C. maj. 7,805)
- Morecambe and Lonsdale
E. 55,913
396**Sir I. Fraser, C.H., C.B.E.,*
C. 31,211
E. Gardner, Lab. 13,732
C. maj. 17,479
(1950 C. maj. 15,273)
- Newton E. 61,727
397**F. Lee, Lab.* 31,374
H. W. Jones, C. 22,476
Lab. maj. 8,898
(1950 Lab. maj. 9,764)
- North Fylde E. 47,309
398**Capt. Hon. R. O.*
Stanley, C. 25,419
J. B. Morris, Lab. 11,284
C. maj. 14,135
(1950 C. maj. 13,023)
- Ormskirk E. 50,379
399**Rt. Hon. Sir A. Salter,*
G.B.E., K.C.B., C. 26,729
E. Kavanagh, Lab. 12,908
C. maj. 13,821
(April, 1951, by-election.
C. maj. 15,221)
- South Fylde E. 60,206
400**Col. C. G. Lancaster, C.* 35,726
L. H. Burgess, Lab. 12,408
C. maj. 23,318
(1950 C. maj. 22,278)
- Westhoughton E. 55,375
401**J. T. Price, Lab.* 29,319
F. J. Land, C. 18,644
Lab. maj. 10,675
(June, 1951, by-election.
Lab. maj. 8,754)
- Widnes E. 45,761
402**J. E. MacColl, Lab.* 21,688
F. H. Wilson, C. 18,315
Lab. maj. 3,373
(1950 Lab. maj. 3,220)
- LEICESTERSHIRE (4)
Bosworth E. 63,084
403**A. C. Allen, Lab.* 30,767
D. C. Bray, C. 23,122
Lab. maj. 7,645
(1950 Lab. maj. 13,294)

Harborough E. 64,285 404*J. M. Baldock, C..... 29,395 T. C. Boyd, Lab..... 21,648 Lt.-Col. H. C. Bazeley, D.S.O., L..... 5,258 C. maj..... 7,747 (1950 C. maj. 6,461)	Uxbridge E. 51,022 415*F. Beswick, Lab..... 21,249 L. C. Curran, C..... 19,701 L. Fior, L..... 2,289 Lab. maj..... 1,548 (1950 Lab. maj. 2,398)	Hexham E. 47,363 427 R. M. Speir, C..... 23,267 T. L. MacDonald, Lab. 15,768 C. maj..... 7,499 (1950 The Speaker's maj. 20,549)
Loughborough E. 52,914 405*M. Follick, Lab..... 25,894 Mrs. P. Gordon-Spen- cer, C. 19,571 Lab. maj..... 6,323 (1950 Lab. maj. 6,725)	NORFOLK (6) Central E. 47,923 416*Brig. F. Medlicott, C.B.E., Nat. L. & C..... 21,909 J. R. Lambley, Lab... 17,270 Nat. L. & C. maj.... 4,639 (1950 Nat. L. & C. maj. 3,891)	Morpeth E. 45,117 428*Rt. Hon. R. J. Taylor, C.B.E., Lab..... 27,718 P. M. Colvin-Smith, C..... 10,843 Lab. maj..... 16,875 (1950 Lab. maj. 10,575)
Melton E. 59,671 406*H. A. Nutting, C..... 28,689 K. F. Urwin, Lab. ... 22,308 C. maj..... 6,381 (1950 C. maj. 6,556)	King's Lynn E. 51,914 417 Cmdr. R. A. Scott- Miller, C..... 21,954 *F. J. Wise, Lab..... 21,017 C. maj..... 937 (1950 Lab. maj. 270)	NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (6) Bassetlaw E. 64,139 429*Rt. Hon. F. J. Bellenger, Lab..... 32,850 W. A. Sims, M.B.E., C. 21,257 Lab. maj..... 11,593 (1950 Lab. maj. 13,967)
LINCOLNSHIRE AND RUTLAND (7) Brigg E. 65,775 407*E. L. Mallalieu, Q.C., Lab..... 31,151 C. P. Lawson, C..... 23,062 Lab. maj..... 8,089 (1950 Lab. maj. 10,413)	North E. 50,032 418*E. G. Gooch, C.B.E., Lab..... 21,067 Col. D. M. Reid, M.C., C. & Nat. L..... 20,788 Lab. maj..... 279 (1950 Lab. maj. 2,049)	Broxtowe E. 57,785 430*F. S. Cocks, C.B.E., Lab. 35,317 A. J. Gorman, C..... 13,274 Lab. maj..... 22,043 (1950 Lab. maj. 22,026) (By-election pending)
Gainsborough E. 50,672 408*Capt. Rt. Hon. H. F. C. Crookshank, C. 19,915 G. R. S. Hawkins, Lab. 16,074 J. Gregory, L..... 4,580 C. maj..... 3,841 (1950 C. maj. 2,176)	South E. 43,668 419*P. A. D. Baker, C. ... 19,610 L. Scutts, Lab..... 16,371 C. maj..... 3,239 (1950 C. maj. 2,429)	Carlton E. 56,362 431*K. W. M. Pickthorn, C. 24,429 Mrs. F. B. Paton, Lab. 20,685 G. W. H. Parker, L. ... 3,930 C. maj..... 3,744 (1950 C. maj. 395)
Grantham E. 56,671 409 J. B. Godber, C..... 20,712 A. E. Millett, Lab. ... 18,540 W. D. Kendall, L.... 8,396 C. maj..... 2,172 (1950 C. maj. 4,738)	South West E. 40,552 420 D. G. Bullard, C..... 16,970 *S. Dye, Lab. 16,528 C. maj..... 442 (1950 Lab. maj. 260)	Mansfield E. 63,662 432*H. B. Taylor, Lab. ... 37,097 Mrs. M. E. William- son, C..... 15,961 Lab. maj..... 21,136 (1950 Lab. maj. 23,729)
Holland with Boston E. 69,453 410*Sir H. W. Butcher, Nat. L. & C..... 31,683 Miss J. A. Walters, Lab. 22,994 Nat. L. & C. maj.... 8,689 (1950 Nat. L. & C. maj. 7,962)	Yarmouth E. 52,060 421 A. Fell, C..... 22,180 *E. Kinghorn, Lab.... 21,165 C. maj..... 1,025 (1950 Lab. maj. 1,162)	Newark E. 62,353 433*G. Deer, Lab..... 30,476 R. H. Watson, C..... 22,817 Lab. maj..... 7,659 (1950 Lab. maj. 7,437)
Horncastle E. 43,285 411*Cmdr. J. F. W. Malt- land, C..... 22,043 F. H. Clark, Lab..... 11,143 C. maj..... 10,909 (1950 C. maj. 10,658)	NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (4) Kettering E. 66,981 422*G. R. Mitchison, C.B.E., Q.C., Lab..... 32,604 C. P. B. Bailey, C.... 25,777 Lab. maj..... 6,827 (1950 Lab. maj. 8,254)	Rushcliffe E. 62,218 434*M. Redmayne, D.S.O., C..... 30,972 R. J. Ledger, Lab.... 22,506 C. maj..... 8,466 (1950 C. maj. 6,637)
Louth E. 49,995 412*C. Osborne, C..... 21,587 H. J. H. Dyer, Lab.... 15,819 Rev. R. C. Gaul, L.... 2,822 C. maj..... 5,768 (1950 C. maj. 4,584)	Peterborough E. 58,831 423*H. Nicholls, C..... 24,536 A. E. V. A. Farrer, Lab. 24,163 W. I. Akst, L..... 2,367 C. maj..... 373 (1950 C. maj. 344)	Newark E. 62,353 433*G. Deer, Lab..... 30,476 R. H. Watson, C..... 22,817 Lab. maj..... 7,659 (1950 Lab. maj. 7,437)
Rutland and Stamford E. 40,087 413*R. J. E. Conant, C.V.O., C..... 17,850 T. G. Bradley, Lab. ... 15,127 C. maj..... 2,723 (1950 C. maj. 2,786)	South E. 46,234 424*Sir R. E. Mannington- Buller, Q.C., C. 21,282 D. G. Webb, Lab.... 18,434 C. maj..... 2,848 (1950 C. maj. 1,760)	OXFORDSHIRE (2) Banbury E. 59,897 435*A. D. Dadds-Parker, C. 23,246 W. J. Bird, Lab..... 19,672 L. W. Robson, C..... 6,706 C. maj..... 3,574 (1950 C. maj. 1,957)
MIDDLESEX (2) Spelthorne E. 72,599 414*G. B. Craddock, C..... 31,031 A. E. Hunter, Lab.... 29,008 C. maj..... 1,123 (1950 C. maj. 31)	Wellington E. 52,077 425*G. S. Lindgren, Lab... 24,123 F. R. Parsons, D.F.C., C. 21,912 Lab. maj..... 2,201 (1950 Lab. maj. 8,565)	Henley E. 51,972 436*J. A. Hay, C..... 32,621 C. Gallop, Q.C., Lab... 17,090 C. maj..... 6,531 (1950 C. maj. 5,779)
	NORTHUMBERLAND (3) Berwick-upon-Tweed E. 42,438 426 Viscount Lambton, C. ... 17,632 T. H. Jones, Lab. ... 11,069 J. B. Frankenburg, L. ... 4,759 C. maj..... 6,563 (1950 C. maj. 4,544)	SHROPSHIRE (4) Ludlow E. 47,168 437 C. J. Holland-Martin, C..... 22,073 R. J. Barker, Lab.... 14,596 C. maj..... 7,477 (1950 C. maj. 7,767)
		Oswestry E. 49,830 438*Hon. W. D. Ormsby- Gore, C..... 23,843 A. G. Walt, Lab..... 14,471 C. maj..... 9,372 (1950 C. maj. 9,006)

- Shrewsbury E. 44,891
 439*J. A. Langford-Holt, C. 21,503
 R. B. Cant, Lab. 24,735
 C. maj. 6,768
 (1950 C. maj. 5,928)
- The Wrekin E. 46,254
 440*J. O. Thomas, Lab. 20,109
 J. H. Cordle, C. 18,305
 Lab. maj. 1,804
 (1950 Lab. maj. 2,691)
- SOMERSET (6)
 Bridgwater E. 53,198
 441*G. Wills, C. 25,365
 N. E. Carr, Lab. 19,656
 C. maj. 5,709
 (1950 C. maj. 5,679)
- North E. 59,167
 442*E. H. C. Leather, C. 27,465
 R. J. Hurst, Lab. 24,917
 C. maj. 2,548
 (1950 C. maj. 903)
- Taunton E. 51,313
 443*Rt. Hon. H. L. d'A.
 Hopkinson, C.M.G., C. 24,826
 V. J. Collins, Lab. 20,845
 C. maj. 3,981
 (1950 C. maj. 1,372)
- Wells E. 57,028
 444 Lt.-Col. S. L. C.
 Maydon, D.S.O., D.S.C.,
 C. 26,524
 D. R. Llewellyn, Lab. 21,481
 C. maj. 5,043
 (1950 C. maj. 2,626)
- Weston-Super-Mare E. 58,241
 445*Sir I. L. Orr-Ewing, C. 30,485
 R. G. Andrews, Lab. 15,942
 C. maj. 14,543
 (1950 C. maj. 13,473)
- Yeovil E. 57,525
 446 J. W. W. Peyton, C. 23,701
 M. Murray, Lab. 20,780
 Miss M. L. Winsor, L. 6,118
 C. maj. 2,921
 (1950 C. maj. 1,613)
- STAFFORDSHIRE (6)
 Brierley Hill E. 57,322
 447*C. J. Simmons, Lab. 25,510
 J. Dalley, C. 23,212
 Lab. maj. 2,298
 (1950 Lab. maj. 4,637)
- Burton E. 56,813
 448*A. Colegate, C. 21,884
 J. T. Stonehouse, Lab. 24,151
 C. maj. 733
 (1950 C. maj. 1,485)
- Cannock E. 58,254
 449*Miss J. Lee, Lab. 32,379
 A. Farrington, C. & L. 16,041
 Lab. maj. 16,338
 (1950 Lab. maj. 17,658)
- Leek E. 66,253
 450*H. Davies, Lab. 29,502
 R. F. S. Body, C. 27,592
 Lab. maj. 1,910
 (1950 Lab. maj. 4,224)
- Lichfield and Tamworth E. 64,045
 451*J. W. Snow, Lab. 28,826
 G. Hampson, C. 25,941
 Lab. maj. 2,885
 (1950 Lab. maj. 4,518)
- Stafford and Stone E. 54,123
 452*Hon. H. C. P. Fraser,
 M.B.E., C. 25,795
 G. P. Grant, Lab. 19,749
 C. maj. 6,046
 (1950 C. maj. 5,038)
- SUFFOLK (4)
 Bury St. Edmunds E. 56,851
 453*W. T. Aitken, C. 24,679
 N. Stanley, Lab. 20,690
 C. maj. 3,989
 (1950 C. maj. 4,129)
- Eye E. 58,518
 454 Lt.-Col. J. H. Harrison,
 C. 19,791
 *E. L. Granville, L. 17,602
 H. F. Falconer, Lab. 11,340
 C. maj. 2,189
 (1950 L. maj. 627)
- Lowestoft E. 56,582
 455*E. Evans, Lab. 23,591
 A. H. Willetts, D.S.O.,
 C. 22,744
 Lab. maj. 847
 (1950 Lab. maj. 3,322)
- Sudbury and Woodbridge
 E. 59,163
 456*Hon. J. H. M. Hare,
 O.B.E., C. 27,262
 R. J. Lewis, Lab. 21,310
 C. maj. 5,952
 (1950 C. maj. 4,537)
- SURREY (10)
 Carshalton E. 65,313
 457*Rt. Hon. A. H. Head,
 C.B.E., M.C., C. 32,634
 C. H. Davies, Lab. 22,928
 C. maj. 9,706
 (1950 C. maj. 7,957)
- Chertsey E. 47,307
 458*Sir L. F. Heald, Q.C., C. 20,539
 D. Gordon, Lab. 14,849
 G. E. Owen, L. 2,961
 C. maj. 5,090
 (1950 C. maj. 5,236)
- Dorking E. 45,969
 459*Sir G. C. Touche, C. 24,416
 J. D. Richards, Lab. 12,664
 C. maj. 11,752
 (1950 C. maj. 10,982)
- East E. 63,986
 460 C. J. A. Doughty, C. 37,966
 N. Whine, Lab. 14,056
 C. maj. 23,910
 (1950 C. maj. 20,212)
- Epsom E. 64,594
 461*Rt. Hon. M. S. McCor-
 quodale, C. 36,333
 F. M. Hardie, D.Phil.,
 Lab. 16,584
 C. maj. 19,749
 (1950 C. maj. 17,847)
- Esher E. 64,379
 462*W. Robson-Brown, C. 33,755
 P. C. McNally, Lab. 15,334
 Miss H. J. Harvey, L. 4,612
 C. maj. 18,421
 (1950 C. maj. 17,580)
- Farnham E. 47,586
 463*G. Nicholson, C. 24,239
 C. L. James, Lab. 14,041
 C. maj. 10,198
 (1950 C. maj. 8,693)
- Guildford E. 54,858
 464*G. R. H. Nugent, C. 27,604
 V. G. Wilkinson, Lab. 16,068
 C. maj. 11,536
 (1950 C. maj. 9,540)
- Reigate E. 51,790
 465*J. K. Vaughan-Morgan,
 C. 24,137
 C. J. Garnsworthy,
 Lab. 14,287
 A. S. Batham, L. 4,740
 C. maj. 9,850
 (1950 C. maj. 9,096)
- Woking E. 51,867
 466*H. A. Watkinson, C. 26,522
 W. E. Wolff, Lab. 14,313
 C. maj. 12,209
 (1950 C. maj. 11,297)
- EAST SUSSEX (3)
 Eastbourne E. 71,398
 467*C. S. Taylor, C. 39,278
 C. S. B. Attlee, Lab. 19,217
 C. maj. 20,061
 (1950 C. maj. 17,121)
- East Grinstead E. 67,771
 468*Col. R. S. Clarke, T.D.,
 C. 32,803
 H. Atkinson, Lab. 14,271
 J. C. McLaughlin, L. 7,375
 C. maj. 18,532
 (1950 C. maj. 16,803)
- Lewes E. 65,712
 469*Major T. V. H. Beamish,
 M.C., C. 34,345
 A. W. Briggs, Lab. 17,082
 C. maj. 17,263
 (1950 C. maj. 15,407)
- WEST SUSSEX (3)
 Arundel and Shoreham E. 66,515
 470*W. N. Cuthbert, C. 34,946
 Mrs. M. Reid, Lab. 16,923
 C. maj. 18,023
 (1950 C. maj. 15,554)
- Chichester E. 59,667
 471*Hon. L. W. Joynson-
 Hicks, C. 32,166
 D. G. Packham, Lab. 13,971
 C. maj. 18,195
 (1950 C. maj. 16,492)
- Horsham E. 48,910
 472 Lt.-Col. C. F. H.
 Gough, M.C., C. 25,204
 R. W. Kerr, Lab. 12,803
 C. maj. 12,401
 (1950 C. maj. 10,423)
- WARWICKSHIRE (6)
 Nuneaton E. 69,861
 473*F. G. Bowles, Lab. 35,651
 J. E. Tippet, C. 17,356
 Capt. G. C. Middleton,
 L. 6,386
 Lab. maj. 18,295
 (1950 Lab. maj. 18,641)
- Rugby E. 45,392
 474*J. Johnson, Lab. 19,995
 C. A. G. Dance, C. 19,796
 Lab. maj. 199
 (1950 Lab. maj. 1,036)
- Solihull E. 47,627
 475*Mr. A. Lindsay, C.B.E.,
 D.S.O., C. 27,871
 J. Johnson, Lab. 11,747
 C. maj. 16,124
 (1950 C. maj. 14,017)
- Stratford-upon-Avon E. 46,666
 476*J. D. Profumo, O.B.E.,
 C. 24,041
 *H. Hilditch, M.C., Lab. 13,246
 C. maj. 10,795
 (1950 C. maj. 9,349)

Sutton Coldfield E. 70,518
 477*Sir J. S. P. Mellor, Bt.,
 C. 36,628
 D. G. Allen, Lab. 20,893
 C. maj. 15,735
 (1950 C. maj. 14,653)

Warwick and Leamington
 E. 56,766
 478**Rt. Hon. A. Eden, M.C.*,
 C. 28,282
 W. Wilson, Lab. 18,479
 C. maj. 9,803
 (1950 C. maj. 8,953)

WESTMORLAND
 E. 47,697
 479**W. M. F. Vane, T.D.*, C. 23,227
 P. N. Wilson, D.S.C.,
 Lab. 9,119
 A. G. D. Acland, L. 7,493
 C. maj. 14,108
 (1950 C. maj. 13,174)

WILTSHIRE (4)
 Chippenham E. 49,517
 480**Rt. Hon. Sir D. M.*
 Eccles, K.C.V.O., C. 22,601
 D. R. Evans, Lab. 17,723
 C. maj. 4,878
 (1950 C. maj. 4,097)

Devizes E. 47,981
 481**M. C. Hollis*, C. 20,319
 W. E. Cave, Lab. 18,742
 C. maj. 1,577
 (1950 C. maj. 1,185)

Salisbury E. 47,585
 482**J. G. Morrison, T.D.*, C. 21,798
 R. R. Thomas, Lab. 16,386
 C. maj. 5,412
 (1950 C. maj. 4,982)

Westbury E. 52,129
 483**Sir R. V. Grimston, Bt.*,
 C. 19,654
 R. J. Travess, Lab. 17,623
 H. B. Richardson, L. 7,666
 C. maj. 2,031
 (1950 C. maj. 1,689)

WORCESTERSHIRE (3)
 Bromsgrove E. 58,765
 484**J. M. C. Higgs*, C. 26,736
 D. P. Chesworth, Lab. 24,083
 C. maj. 2,653
 (1950 C. maj. 190)

Kidderminster E. 55,179
 485**G. D. N. Nabarro*, C. 25,483
 I. A. J. Williams, Lab. 20,325
 C. maj. 5,158
 (1950 C. maj. 3,805)

South E. 54,883
 486**Sir R. de la Bère, K.C.V.O.*,
 C. 27,229
 J. P. T. Hopwood, Lab. 14,434
 C. maj. 12,795
 (1950 C. maj. 11,280)

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING (2)
 Beverley E. 59,067
 487**G. W. Odey, C.B.E.*, C. 27,937
 T. Brennan, Lab. 12,778
 H. S. Freemantle, L. 6,522
 C. maj. 15,159
 (1950 C. maj. 14,300)

Bridlington E. 63,860
 488**Hon. R. F. Wood*, C. 30,576
 G. McQuade, Lab. 12,931
 D. E. Moore, L. 6,546
 C. maj. 17,645
 (1950 C. maj. 9,966)

YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING (4)
 Cleveland E. 66,963
 489**O. G. Willey, C.B.E.*,
 Lab. 31,237
 P. H. B. Wall, M.C., C. 25,756
 Lab. maj. 5,481
 (By-election, Oct. 23, 1952)
 A. M. F. Palmer, Lab. 25,985
 P. H. B. Wall, M.C., C. 22,064
 Lab. maj. 3,921
 (1950 Lab. maj. 7,608)

Richmond E. 49,954
 490**Rt. Hon. Sir T. L. Dug-*
 dale, Bt., C. 26,231
 R. Hoyle, Lab. 10,915
 C. maj. 15,316
 (1950 C. maj. 14,305)

Scarborough and Whitby E.
 65,351
 491**A. C. M. Spearman*, C. 32,988
 H. Brinton, Lab. 16,621
 C. maj. 16,367
 (1950 C. maj. 14,475)

Thirsk and Malton E. 49,797
 492**R. H. Turton, M.C.*, C. 27,854
 A. J. Parkinson, Lab. 10,602
 C. maj. 17,162
 (1950 C. maj. 14,844)

YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING (14)
 Barkston Ash E. 51,372
 493**Col. Sir L. Ropner, Bt.*,
 M.C., T.D., C. 25,155
 H. V. Wiseman, Lab. 18,537
 C. maj. 6,618
 (1950 C. maj. 6,573)

Colne Valley E. 58,243
 494**Rt. Hon. W. G. Hall*,
 Lab. 26,455

Lady Violet Bonham-
 Carter, D.B.E., L. 24,266
 Lab. maj. 2,189
 (1950 Lab. maj. 9,084)

Dearne Valley E. 58,204
 495**Rt. Hon. W. Paling*,
 Lab. 39,782
 J. Sizer, C. 10,197
 Lab. maj. 29,585
 (1950 Lab. maj. 30,055)

Don Valley E. 62,345
 496**Rt. Hon. T. Williams*,
 Lab. 39,687
 D. S. B. Hopkins, C. 13,862
 Lab. maj. 25,825
 (1950 Lab. maj. 26,807)

Goole E. 51,280
 497**G. Jeger, Lab.* 26,088
 A. Marreco, C. & L. 17,073
 Lab. maj. 9,015
 (1950 Lab. maj. 8,782)

Harrogate E. 51,852
 498**C. York*, C. 28,806
 C. W. Sewell, Lab. 12,021
 C. maj. 16,785
 (1950 C. maj. 15,468)

Hemsworth E. 67,370
 499**H. E. Holmes, D.C.M.*,
 Lab. 47,402
 G. W. Proudfoot, C. 9,911
 Lab. maj. 37,491
 (1950 Lab. maj. 37,680)

Normanton E. 49,426
 500 *A. Roberts, Lab.* 31,052
 T. Heseltine, C. & Nat. 11,199
 Lab. maj. 19,853
 (1950 Lab. maj. 21,057)

Penistone E. 66,156
 501**H. G. McGhee, Lab.* 36,169
 D. Hinchcliffe, C. 20,145
 Lab. maj. 16,024
 (1950 Lab. maj. 18,851)

Ripon E. 40,499
 502**Col. M. Stoddart-Scott*,
 O.B.E., T.D., M.D., C. 23,047
 S. J. Andrews, Lab. 10,627
 C. maj. 12,420
 (1950 C. maj. 10,975)

Rother Valley E. 64,243
 503**D. Griffiths, Lab.* 41,990
 R. Hall, C. 13,470
 Lab. maj. 28,520
 (1950 Lab. maj. 29,335)

Shipley E. 47,178
 504**G. A. N. Hirst*, C. 20,396
 T. J. Roberts, Lab. 18,893
 S. J. Berwin, L. 3,399
 C. maj. 1,503
 (1950 C. maj. 81)

Skipton E. 51,207
 505**G. B. Drayson*, C. 26,024
 E. Hewitt, Lab. 18,064
 C. maj. 7,960
 (1950 C. maj. 5,964)

Sowerby E. 56,921
 506**A. L. N. D. Houghton*,
 Lab. 22,766
 P. Bryan, M.C., C. 21,118
 J. G. Walker, L. 5,573
 Lab. maj. 1,648
 (1950 Lab. maj. 3,665)

Wales and Monmouth

WELSH BOROUGHES

ABERDARE
 E. 51,423
 507**D. E. Thomas, Lab.* 34,783
 J. Lewis, C. 6,810
 W. I. Samuel, Welsh
 Nat. 2,691
 Lab. maj. 27,973
 (1950 Lab. maj. 27,292)

CARDIFF (3)
 North E. 60,767
 508**D. T. Llewellyn*, C. 29,408
 J. Evans, Lab. 22,600
 C. maj. 6,808
 (1950 C. maj. 2,907)

South East E. 60,902
 509**L. J. Callaghan, Lab.* 28,112
 H. West, C. 23,613
 Lab. maj. 4,499
 (1950 Lab. maj. 5,895)

West E. 62,528
 510**T. G. Thomas, Lab.* 28,995
 A. L. S. Hallinan, C. 23,595
 Lab. maj. 5,400
 (1950 Lab. maj. 4,307)

MERTHYR TYDFIL
 E. 42,937
 511**S. O. Davies, Lab.* 28,841
 J. F. Lynam, C. 7,405
 Lab. maj. 21,436
 (1950 Lab. maj. 22,916)

NEWPORT
 E. 71,185
 512**P. Freeman, Lab.* 32,883
 Lt.-Col. T. E. R. Rhys-
 Robert, G.M.C. 24,166
 W. J. Owen, L. 5,247
 Lab. maj. 8,717
 (1950 Lab. maj. 9,992)

RHONDDA (2)

East. E. 40,270
523* W. H. Mainwaring, Lab. 27,958
O. P. Stutchbury, C. 3,522
L. Cox, Comm. 2,948
Lab. maj. 24,436
(1950 Lab. maj. 22,182)

West E. 37,315
514* I. R. Thomas, Lab. ... 26,123
E. Simons, C. 3,635
J. K. Davies, Welsh Nat. 2,467
Lab. maj. 22,483
(1950 Lab. maj. 23,518)

SWANSEA (2)

East E. 53,790
515* D. L. Mori, Lab. 32,790
J. Campbell-Hope, C. 11,768
Lab. maj. 21,022
(1950 Lab. maj. 21,968)

West E. 59,051
516* P. Morris, Lab. 26,061
Capt. H. B. Kerby, C. 23,901
Lab. maj. 2,160
(1950 Lab. maj. 3,665)

WELSH COUNTIES

ANGLESEY

E. 36,117
517 C. Hughes, Lab. 11,814
*Lady Megan Lloyd George, L. 11,219
O. M. Roberts, C. 6,366
Lab. maj. 595
(1950 L. maj. 1,929)

BRECON AND RADNOR

E. 52,728
518* T. E. Watkins, Lab. ... 24,572
Maj. J. D. Gibson- Watt, M.C., C. 22,489
Lab. maj. 2,083
(1950 Lab. maj. 2,829)

CAERNARVONSHIRE (2)

Caernarvon E. 43,453
519* G. O. Roberts, Lab. 22,375
J. E. B. Davies, C. 13,479
Lab. maj. 8,896
(1950 Lab. maj. 10,578)

Conway E. 46,425
520 P. W. M. Thomas, C. 17,115
*W. E. E. Jones, Lab. ... 16,532
H. E. Hooson, L. 5,791
C. maj. 583
(1950 Lab. maj. 803)

CARDIGANSHIRE

E. 41,977
521* E. R. Bowen, Q.C., L. ... 19,959
Rev. B. Williams, Lab. ... 9,697
L. maj. 10,261
(1950 L. maj. 8,038)

CARMARTHENSHIRE (2)

Carmarthen E. 58,709
522* R. Hopkin Morris, Q.C., L. 25,632
D. Owen, Lab. 25,105
L. maj. 467
(1950 L. maj. 187)

Llanelli E. 67,257
523* Rt. Hon. J. Griffiths, Lab. 39,731
H. Gardner, C. 11,315
Rev. D. E. Morgan, Welsh Nat. 3,765
Lab. maj. 28,416
(1950 Lab. maj. 31,626)

DENBIGHSHIRE (2)

Denbigh E. 54,011
524* H. E. G. Evans, Nat. L. ... 20,269
J. I. Jones, Lab. 12,354
H. E. P. Roberts, L. 11,758
Nat. L. maj. 7,915
(1950 Nat. L. maj. 1,209)

Wrexham E. 64,736
525* R. Richards, Lab. 33,759
W. G. Cooper, C. & Nat. L. 19,124
A. D. Thomas, Welsh Nat. 1,997
Lab. maj. 14,635
(1950 Lab. maj. 17,925)

FLINTSHIRE (2)

East E. 51,575
526* Mrs. E. L. White, Lab. ... 23,959
G. B. H. Currie, C. 20,580
Lab. maj. 3,379
(1950 Lab. maj. 6,697)

West E. 46,322
527* E. N. C. Birch, O.B.E., C. 23,433
D. V. Leadbeater, Lab. ... 15,118
C. maj. 8,315
(1950 C. maj. 6,719)

GLAMORGANSHIRE (7)

Aberavon E. 50,071
528* W. G. Cove, Lab. 30,498
J. W. Loveridge, C. 11,878
Lab. maj. 18,620
(1950 Lab. maj. 21,187)

Barry E. 55,034
529 H. R. Gower, C. 24,715
*Mrs. D. Rees, Lab. 23,066
C. maj. 1,649
(1950 Lab. maj. 1,025)

Caerphilly E. 46,893
530* Rt. Hon. N. Edwards, Lab. 30,523
K. G. Knee, C. 9,041
Lab. maj. 21,482
(1950 Lab. maj. 21,499)

Gower E. 51,016
531* Rt. Hon. D. R. Grenfell, C.B.E., Lab. 32,661
R. Harding, Nat. L. & C. 10,351
Lab. maj. 22,310
(1950 Lab. maj. 22,356)

Neath E. 52,203
532* D. J. Williams, Lab. ... 34,496
D. G. Jennings, C. 10,367
Lab. maj. 24,129
(1950 Lab. maj. 26,809)

Ogmore E. 56,726
533* W. E. Padley, Lab. 37,022
P. L. Powell, C. 9,504
T. David, Ind. 1,643
Lab. maj. 27,518
(1950 Lab. maj. 26,045)

Pontypridd E. 54,126
534* A. Pearson, Lab. 32,586
J. L. Manning, C. 12,511
Lab. maj. 20,075
(1950 Lab. maj. 21,896)

MERIONETHSHIRE

E. 28,019
535 T. W. Jones, Lab. 10,505
*E. O. Roberts, M.B.E., L. 9,457
W. G. O. Morgan, C. ... 4,505
Lab. maj. 1,048
(1950 L. maj. 1,070)

MONMOUTHSHIRE (5)

Abertillery E. 40,128
536* Rev. L. Williams, Lab. ... 29,321
J. Radcliff, C. 4,404
Lab. maj. 2,917
(Dec., 1950, by-election. Lab. maj. 20,783)

Bedwellty E. 44,417
537* H. J. Finch, Lab. 31,582
J. Smith, C. 6,339
Lab. maj. 25,243
(1950 Lab. maj. 25,082)

Ebbw Vale E. 40,293
538* Rt. Hon. A. Bevan, Lab. ... 28,283
J. E. Bowen, C. 6,754
Lab. maj. 21,529
(1950 Lab. maj. 21,500)

Monmouth E. 48,314
539* Rt. Hon. G. E. P. Thorneycroft, C. 22,475
Miss J. Richardson, Lab. 17,952
C. maj. 4,523
(1950 C. maj. 4,231)

Pontypool E. 46,290
540* D. G. West, Lab. 29,553
A. O. Hewitt, C. 9,404
Lab. maj. 20,089
(1950 Lab. maj. 21,651)

MONTGOMERYSHIRE

E. 32,423
541* Rt. Hon. E. Clement Davies, Q.C., L. 17,075
D. C. Jones, Lab. 7,854
L. maj. 9,221
(1950 L. maj. 6,780)

PEMBROKESHIRE

E. 62,381
542* D. L. Donnelly, Lab. 25,994
F. W. Farey-Jones, C. ... 16,968
Dr. D. H. Pennant, L. ... 10,688
Lab. maj. 9,026
(1950 Lab. maj. 129)

Scotland

SCOTTISH BURGHS

ABERDEEN (2)

North E. 62,817
543* H. S. J. Hughes, Q.C., Lab. 33,711
F. Magee, C. 18,365
Lab. maj. 15,346
(1950 Lab. maj. 15,889)

South E. 59,589
544* Lady Tweedsmuir, C. ... 28,947
S. Shaw, Q.C., Lab. 20,325
C. maj. 8,622
(1950 C. maj. 8,826)

COATBRIDGE AND AIRDRIE

E. 49,075
545* Mrs. J. Mann, Lab. 24,159
J. McMillan, C. 17,952
Lab. maj. 6,207
(1950 Lab. maj. 6,787)

DUNDEE (2)

East E. 56,784
 546* T. F. Cook, Lab. 26,668
 Miss J. S. Murray, C. &
 Nat. L. 22,863
 Lab. maj. 3,805
 (1950 Lab. maj. 4,347)

(By-election, July 17, 1952)

G. M. Thomson, Lab. 22,161
 P. Cowcher, C. & Nat.
 L. 14,035
 D. Stewart, Scot. Nat. 2,931
 E. G. Macfarlane, Ind. 290
 Lab. maj. 8,126

West E. 64,798

547* Rt. Hon. E. J. St. L.
 Strachey, Lab. 29,020
 J. Junor, L. 25,714
 D. Bowman, Comm. 1,508
 Lab. maj. 3,305
 (1950 Lab. maj. 4,701)

DUNFERMLINE

E. 46,999

548* J. Clunie, Lab. 24,547
 S. J. Kerr, Nat. L. & C. 15,657
 Lab. maj. 8,890
 (1950 Lab. maj. 8,674)

EDINBURGH (7)

Central E. 45,993
 549 T. Oswald, Lab. 18,429
 W. J. M. Kean, C. 16,847
 Lab. maj. 1,582
 (1950 Lab. maj. 2,937)

East E. 55,595

550* Rt. Hon. J. Wheatley,
 Q.C., Lab. 25,201
 W. Grant, Q.C., C. 21,400
 Lab. maj. 3,801
 (1950 Lab. maj. 6,541)

Leith E. 45,859

551* J. H. Hoy, Lab. 19,308
 E. C. Mckie, L. & C. 19,236
 Lab. maj. 72
 (1950 Lab. maj. 2,270)

North E. 44,294

552* Rt. Hon. J. L. McD.
 Clyde, Q.C., C. 20,836
 E. G. Willis, Lab. 14,604
 C. maj. 6,232
 (1950 C. maj. 4,143)

Pentlands E. 57,843

553* Lord John Hope, C. 27,804
 D. Connell, Lab. 20,405
 C. maj. 7,399
 (1950 C. maj. 5,195)

South E. 44,914

554* Sir W. Y. Darling,
 C.B.E., M.C., C. 26,545
 J. A. Forsyth, Lab. 10,030
 C. maj. 16,515
 (1950 C. maj. 14,356)

West E. 55,147

555* Lt.-Cmdr. G. I. C.
 Hutchison, C. 30,232
 H. S. Wilson, Lab. 15,607
 C. maj. 14,625
 (1950 C. maj. 12,601)

GLASGOW (15)

Bridgeton E. 43,579

556* J. Carmichael, Lab. 21,307
 R. Thomson, C. 10,382
 R. Duncan, I.L.P. 1,796
 Lab. maj. 10,925
 (1950 Lab. maj. 9,243)

Camlachie E. 49,732

557* W. Reid, Lab. 20,994
 C. S. McFarlane, C. 19,969
 Lab. maj. 1,025
 (1950 Lab. maj. 1,247)

Cathcart E. 44,881

558* J. Henderson, C. 26,125
 Miss A. M. Patrick,
 Lab. 10,912
 C. maj. 15,213
 (1950 C. maj. 14,072)

Central E. 36,381

559* J. McInnes, Lab. 15,757
 W. Sinclair, C. 10,875
 G. Aldred, Ind. Soc. 411
 Lab. maj. 4,882
 (1950 Lab. maj. 3,004)

Gorbals E. 53,795

560* Mrs. A. Cullen, Lab. 25,288
 J. A. Young, C. 13,069
 P. Kerrigan, Comm. 2,553
 Lab. maj. 12,219
 (1950 Lab. maj. 10,997)

Govan E. 49,022

561* J. N. Browne, C. 20,936
 J. Davis, Lab. 20,695
 C. maj. 241
 (1950 C. maj. 373)

Hillhead E. 46,238

562* T. G. D. Galbraith, C. 24,654
 H. Shapiro, Lab. 13,359
 C. maj. 11,295
 (1950 C. maj. 10,261)

Kelvingrove E. 38,475

563* Rt. Hon. W. E. Elliot,
 C.H., M.C., D.Sc.,
 F.R.S., C. 15,837
 J. L. Williams, Lab. 14,406
 C. maj. 1,431
 (1950 C. maj. 1,224)

Maryhill E. 45,032

564* W. Hannan, Lab. 22,912
 P. T. Cowcher, C. 13,076
 A. E. Pickard, Ind. 356
 Lab. maj. 9,836
 (1950 Lab. maj. 10,431)

Pollok E. 62,963

565* Cmdr. Rt. Hon. T. D.
 Galbraith, C. 28,787
 J. S. Clark, Lab. 23,136
 C. maj. 5,651
 (1950 C. maj. 7,789)

Scotstoun E. 49,814

566* Col. J. R. H. Hutchison,
 D.S.O., T.D., C. 21,497
 J. Robinson, Lab. 20,872
 C. maj. 625
 (Oct., 1950, by-election.
 C. maj. 1,319)

Shettleston E. 52,262

567* J. McGovern, Lab. 25,359
 J. O. M. Hunter, Q.C.,
 C. 15,876
 J. W. Graham, I.L.P. 1,195
 Lab. maj. 9,483
 (1950 Lab. maj. 8,241)

Springburn E. 57,020

568* J. C. Forman, Lab. 27,749
 W. H. Bennett, C. 16,748
 Lab. maj. 11,001
 (1950 Lab. maj. 11,937)

Tradeston E. 53,404

569* J. Rankin, Lab. 26,966
 A. Hart, O.B.E., C. 15,771
 Lab. maj. 11,195
 (1950 Lab. maj. 10,894)

Woodside E. 42,949

570* W. G. Bennett, C. 18,553
 R. McCutcheon, Lab. 16,210
 C. maj. 2,343
 (1950 C. maj. 1,109)

GREENOCK

E. 49,494

571* Rt. Hon. H. McNeil,
 Lab. 23,452
 W. R. McLean, Q.C.,
 C. 17,615
 Lab. maj. 5,837
 (1950 Lab. maj. 8,910)

KIRKCALDY

E. 52,427

572* T. F. Hubbard, Lab. 26,885
 R. Harris, L. & C. 17,484
 Lab. maj. 9,401
 (1950 Lab. maj. 8,564)

PAISLEY

E. 63,281

573* D. H. Johnston, Q.C.,
 Lab. 29,570
 J. F. Wilson, C. 16,545
 V. M. Shaw, L. 7,201
 Lab. maj. 13,025
 (1950 Lab. maj. 10,203)

STIRLING AND FALKIRK

E. 54,300

574* M. MacPherson, Lab. 24,421
 Lt.-Col. W. D. H. C.
 Forbes, C. 22,313
 Lab. maj. 2,103
 (1950 Lab. maj. 1,554)

SCOTTISH COUNTIES

ABERDEENSHIRE (a)

East E. 52,475

575* Sir R. J. G. Boothby,
 K.B.E., C. 24,985
 A. G. S. Whipp, Lab. 11,730
 C. maj. 13,255
 (1950 C. maj. 12,085)

West E. 41,078

576* H. R. Spence, O.B.E., C. 17,761
 N. Hogg, Lab. 7,278
 M. Mackie, L. 7,128
 C. maj. 10,483
 (1950 C. maj. 10,252)

ANGUS AND KINCARDINE (a)

North Angus and Mearns

E. 37,836

577* C. N. Thornton-Kems-
 ley, O.B.E., L. & C. 18,515
 J. Machie, Lab. 10,356
 L. & C. maj. 8,159
 (1950 C. & Nat. L. maj.
 7,181)

South E. 45,073

578* Capt. J. A. L. Duncan,
 L. & C. 24,478
 J. Harold, Lab. 10,028
 L. & C. maj. 14,450
 (1950 C. & Nat. L. maj.
 10,148)

ARGYLL

E. 46,357
 579**Maj. D. McCullum*,
M.C., 21,191
R. Young, Lab., 9,925
C. maj., 11,266
 (1950 *C. maj.* 10,044)

AYRSHIRE AND BUTE (5)

Ayr E. 43,582
 580**Sir T. C. R. Moore*,
C.B.E., 21,985
Miss J. M. J. Auld,
Lab., 15,702
C. maj., 6,283
 (1950 *C. maj.* 6,214)

Bute and North Ayrshire

E. 45,129
 581**Rt. Hon. Sir C. G.*
MacAndrew, T.D., *C.* 22,361
J. D. Mabon, Lab., 12,492
C. maj., 9,869
 (1950 *C. maj.* 9,776)

Central

E. 46,734
 582**A. C. Manuel, Lab.*, 21,003
W. R. Milligan, Q.C.,
C., 19,310
Lab. maj., 1,693
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 1,962)

Kilmarnock

E. 46,869
 583**W. Ross, Lab.*, 24,664
N. M. Glen, C., 15,955
Lab. maj., 8,709
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 8,233)

South

E. 44,999
 584**E. Hughes, Lab.*, 22,576
D. M. H. Smith, C., 14,740
Lab. maj., 7,836
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 7,567)

BANFF

E. 35,920
 585**W. S. Duthie, O.B.E.*,
C., 16,562
A. S. Flett, Lab., 6,860
C. maj., 9,756
 (1950 *C. maj.* 7,649)

BERWICK AND EAST LOTHIAN

E. 50,934
 586 *Maj. W. I. Anstruther-*
Gray, M.C., 22,510
 **J. J. Robertson, Lab.*, 20,152
C. maj., 2,358
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 1,728)

CAITHNESS AND SUTHERLAND

E. 27,180
 587**Sir D. Robertson, C.*, 9,814
R. Murray, Lab., 6,799
P. J. M. McEwan, L., 3,299
C. maj., 3,015
 (1950 *C. maj.* 2,69)

DUMFRIES

E. 53,706
 588**Maj. N. M. S. Mac-*
pherson, Nat. L. & C. 26,386
G. B. A. Douglas, Lab. 16,669
L. & C. maj., 9,717
 (1950 *Nat. L. & C. maj.*
 8,243)

DUNBARTONSHIRE (2)

East E. 59,987
 589**C. R. Bence, Lab.*, 26,678
Maj. W. S. I. White-
law, M.C., 23,252
A. Henderson, Comm. 2,158
Lab. maj., 3,426
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 4,576)

West E. 49,107
 590**T. Steele, Lab.*, 21,799
P. W. N. Fraser, C. 19,292
L. L. Maitland, L., 1,415
Lab. maj., 2,507
 (April, 1950, by-election.
Lab. maj. 293)

FIFE (2)

East E. 51,162
 591**J. Henderson Stewart*,
L. & C., 28,446
J. McGowan, Lab., 11,844
L. & C. maj., 16,602
 (1950 *Nat. L. & C. maj.*
 15,055)

West E. 52,558
 592**W. W. Hamilton, Lab.* 29,195
J. P. Fyfe, D.S.C.,
L. & C., 11,038
W. Lauchlan, Comm. 4,728
Lab. maj., 18,157
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 13,445)

GALLOWAY

E. 34,896
 593**J. H. McKie, C.*, 16,261
A. E. Thompson, Lab. 6,949
R. T. Johnston, L., 3,174
C. maj., 9,312
 (1950 *C. maj.* 9,080)

INVERNESS-SHIRE AND ROSS

AND CROMARTY (3)
 Inverness E. 50,302
 594**Lord Malcolm Douglas-*
Hamilton, D.F.C., *C.* 22,497
T. A. Macnair, Lab., 12,361
C. maj., 10,136
 (1950 *C. maj.* 4,820)

Ross and Cromarty E. 29,687
 595**J. MacLeod, Nat. L. & C.* 10,969
A. C. B. Reid, Lab., 6,104
Nat. L. & C. maj., 4,865
 (1950 *L. & C. maj.* 4,391)

Western Isles E. 27,222
 596**M. K. Macmillan, Lab.* 8,039
J. Mitchell, C. & Nat.
Lib., 6,709
D. Murray, L., 916
C. Maclean, Scot. Nat. 820
Lab. maj., 1,330
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 1,437)

LANARKSHIRE (6)

Bothwell E. 54,814
 597**J. Timmons, Lab.*, 26,529
N. J. K. Cadzow, C. 20,591
Lab. maj., 5,938
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 6,110)
 Hamilton E. 51,605
 598**T. Fraser, Lab.*, 28,591
Lt.-Col. R. C. M.
Monteith, L. & C. 13,015
Lab. maj., 15,576
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 16,737)

Lanark E. 47,278

599 *P. F. Maitland, C.*, 21,467
W. L. Taylor, Lab., 19,674
C. maj., 1,793
 (1950 *C. maj.* 685)

Motherwell E. 48,734

600**A. Anderson, Lab.*, 23,641
N. A. Sloan, L. & C. 17,650
Lab. maj., 5,991
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 8,425)

North E. 44,857

601**Miss M. Herbison, Lab.* 22,304
W. S. How, C., 16,600
Lab. maj., 6,304
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 7,350)

Rutherglen E. 44,173

602 *R. C. Brooman-White*,
C., 19,554
 **G. McAllister, Lab.*, 19,202
C. maj., 352
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 695)

MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES

E. 63,213
 603**D. J. Pryde, Lab.*, 29,271
J. A. Stodart, C., 23,681
Lab. maj., 5,590
 (1950 *Lab. maj.* 7,188)

MORAY AND NAIRN

E. 35,370
 604**Rt. Hon. J. G. Stuart*,
M.V.O., *M.C.*, 15,881
D. T. Hutchison, Lab., 10,487
C. maj., 5,394
 (1950 *C. maj.* 5,095)

ORKNEY AND ZETLAND

E. 29,603
 605**J. Grimond, L.*, 11,745
A. Tennant, C., 5,354
M. A. Fairrie, Lab., 3,335
L. maj., 6,391
 (1950 *L. maj.* 2,956)

PERTHSHIRE AND KINROSS (2)

Kinross and West E. 35,185
 606**W. McN. Snadden, C.* 19,625
Mrs. I. McGregor, Lab. 6,124
C. maj., 13,501
 (1950 *C. maj.* 8,116)

Perth and East E. 55,502
 607**Col. A. Gomme-Duncan*,
M.C., 25,798
N. McBride, Lab., 11,167
Dr. R. D. McIntyre,
Scott. Nat., 6,479
C. maj., 14,631
 (1950 *C. maj.* 13,144)

RENFREWSHIRE (2)

East E. 59,330
 608**Maj. Sir E. G. R.*
Lloyd, D.S.O., *C.* 31,908
D. J. Phillips, Lab., 16,588
C. maj., 15,320
 (1950 *C. maj.* 14,934)
 West E. 47,188
 609**Rt. Hon. J. S. Maclay*,
C.M.G., *Nat. L. & C.* 21,456
B. Millan, Lab., 18,493
Nat. L. & C. maj., 2,963
 (1950 *Nat. L. & C. maj.*
 3,102)

ROXBURGH AND SELKIRK	
E. 47,614	
610 Cmr. C. E. M. Donaldson, C.....	16,438
*A. J. F. Macdonald, L.....	15,609
T. White, Lab.....	8,395
C. maj.....	829
(1950 L. maj. 1,156)	

STIRLING AND CLACKMANNAN (2)	
Clackmannan and East E. 50,142	
611* Rt. Hon. A. Woodburn, Lab.....	25,231
Hon. S. D. Loch, M.C., C.....	17,727
Lab. maj.....	7,504
(1950 Lab. maj. 9,350)	

West E. 43,020	
612* A. Balfour, Lab.....	20,893
Miss B. M. H. Anderson, C.....	16,396
Lab. maj.....	4,497
(1950 Lab. maj. 4,036)	

WEST LOTHIAN	
E. 56,259	
613 J. Taylor, Lab.....	28,906
H. E. G. Atkins, C.....	18,854
Lab. maj.....	10,052
(1950 Lab. maj. 11,237)	

Northern Ireland	
BOROUGHES	
BELFAST (4)	
East E. 62,798	
614* A. J. McKibbin, U.U....	28,881
T. W. Boyd, Lab.....	17,910
U.U. maj.....	10,971
(1950 U.U. maj. 12,516)	

North E. 76,243	
615* H. M. Hyde, Q.C., U.U....	34,995
J. Morrow, Lab.....	22,685
U.U. maj.....	12,310
(1950 U.U. maj. 16,266)	

South E. 66,212	
616* C. H. Gage, U.U.....	37,046
R. McBrienn, Lab.....	11,815
U.U. maj.....	25,231
(By-election, Nov. 4, 1952)	
Sir D. C. Campbell, K.B.E., C.M.G., U.U....	23,067
S. Napier, Lab.....	7,655
U.U. maj.....	15,412
(1950 U.U. maj. 23,192)	

West E. 78,828	
617 J. Beattie, Irish Lab....	33,174
* T. L. Teevan, U.U.....	33,149
Irish Lab. maj.....	25
(Nov., 1950, by-election, U.U. maj. 913)	

COUNTIES	
ANTRIM (2)	
North E. 68,448	
618* Rt. Hon. Sir H. O'Neill, Bt., U.U.....	Unopp.
(By-election, Oct. 27, 1952)	
Hon. P. R. H. O'Neill, U.U.....	Unopp.
(1950 U.U. unopp.)	

South E. 79,533	
619* Prof. Sir D. L. Savory, U.U.....	Unopp.
(1950 U.U. maj. 32,955)	

ARMAGH	
E. 71,973	
620* Maj. J. R. E. Harden, D.S.O., M.C., U.U....	Unopp.
(1950 U.U. unopp.)	

DOWN (2)	
North E. 80,921	
621* Sir W. D. Smiles, C.I.E., D.S.O., U.U.....	43,285
A. H. McElroy, Lab....	9,914
U.U. maj.....	33,371
(By-election, April, 15, 1953)	
Mrs. P. Ford, U.U....	Unopp.
(1950 U.U. maj. 30,974)	

South E. 79,001	
* 622 Capt. L. P. S. Orr, U.U....	37,789
G. F. Annesley, Irish Nat.....	26,976
U.U. maj.....	10,313
(1950 U.U. maj. 16,332)	

FERMANAGH AND SOUTH TYRONE	
E. 67,219	
623* C. Healy, Irish Nat....	32,717
G. F. Patterson, U.U....	30,082
Irish Nat. maj.....	2,635
(1950 Irish Nat. maj. 2,311)	

LONDONDERRY	
E. 72,267	
624* W. Wellwood, M.C., U.U.....	Unopp.
(May, 1951, by-election, U.U. unopp.)	

MID-ULSTER	
E. 68,412	
625 M. O'Neill, Irish Nat....	33,097
J. M. Shearer, O.B.E., U.U.....	29,701
Irish Nat. maj.....	3,396
(1950 Irish Nat. maj. 3,302)	

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY, LORDS AND COMMONS, 1952-53

THE QUEEN OPENS HER FIRST PARLIAMENT.—For the first time in the present century, a Parliamentary session was opened in State on Nov. 4 by a Queen, whose grace and youthful beauty enriched the pageantry of the picturesque ceremonial. Cheered by many thousands of her subjects during the journey from Buckingham Palace to Westminster in the Irish State Coach, Queen Elizabeth II was conducted to the dais in the crowded House of Lords by the Duke of Edinburgh, who then took a seat beside her on the left of the Throne. Her Majesty first recited in clear tones the declaration of faith and signed it and then, in a voice that could be heard throughout the Chamber, the delivered the Speech with which the session was inaugurated. In the opening words the Queen gratefully acknowledged the sympathy, extended to her and her family on the death of her father, who by his selfless devotion to his duties, had set an example which it would be her constant endeavour to follow. References were then made to the coming visits to Australia, New Zealand and Ceylon, to the hope of an early armistice in Korea, to the meeting of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers, and to the conference on federation in Central Africa. The rearmament of the forces and the development of the Civil Defence organization would be continued, with due regard to the need for maintaining economic strength and stability. The Government would proceed resolutely with the task of placing the national economy on a sound foundation, and would encourage co-operation in increasing

productive efficiency in order to produce at lower cost the goods needed at home and by the export trades. In the interests of the employment and the standard of living of the people the Government would persevere with measures to curb inflation and to reduce the heavy load of Government expenditure, and a steadily increasing number of houses would be built. Bills would be introduced for the reorganization of the iron and steel industry and to provide for changes in the transport industry. Other legislation foreshadowed in the Speech included measures relating to the Town and Country Planning Acts and to local government superannuation, a Bill to make certain changes within the framework of the Education Acts in the law affecting voluntary schools, and another to provide financial help for the building of fishing vessels to encourage the industry. Proposals would also be made for improving the maternity benefits of the national insurance scheme and amending the industrial injuries legislation and an extension would be proposed of the existing temporary Acts on leasehold property. The Queen then withdrew, again escorted by her husband, and on arrival back at the Palace, Her Majesty and the Duke came on to the balcony with their children in response to the cheering crowd. When the two Houses resumed, the debates on the Address in reply were opened. In the Upper Chamber, it was moved by Lord Mancroft and seconded by Viscount Buckmaster, and was agreed to on Nov. 6 after Viscount Samuel, the veteran Liberal

leader, congratulated by other Peers both on his 82nd birthday and on the fiftieth anniversary of his election to the House of Commons, had called attention to the omission from the Speech of any reference to the summoning of an all-Party conference to consider the composition of the House of Lords. Major W. J. Anstruther-Gray (Berwick and East Lothian) moved and Mr. H. Price (Lewisham West) seconded the Address in the Commons, and they were followed by Mr. Attlee who declared that it was very difficult to judge from the Speech what the Government were proposing to do and promised that the Labour Party would offer their resolute opposition to the iron and steel and transport measures. The Prime Minister claimed that the Parliamentary situation in the House gave a definite impression of greater stability. The Government did not doubt their ability to carry through the legislation mentioned in the Speech, and in particular to pass into law the important rectifying measures on transport and steel. They hoped that whatever differences of political approach there might be the Steel Bill would at least be judged on both sides of the House by the one primary test—how it would help the iron and steel industry to maintain and further develop its productivity. The President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Thorneycroft, told the House on Nov. 5 that it was still the Government's intention to introduce eventually a Bill dealing with monopolies, in particular, because they considered the nationalized industries should be treated on the same basis as the private monopolies. The foreign situation was surveyed on the following day by Mr. Eden, who spoke of the marked improvement in Britain's relations with Egypt and saluted the election of General Eisenhower as President of the United States, remarking that he had no doubt we could count on his continuing help and co-operation in the problems of the free world. Mr. Herbert Morrison on Nov. 10 moved the official Opposition amendment, which declared that the Speech disclosed no positive and effective proposals for dealing with the serious economic position of the country and that the House had no confidence in the Government, whose policies threatened a return to the social conditions of the inter-war years. After two day's debate this was rejected by 313 to 279 and the motion for the Address was agreed to. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Butler, on Nov. 11 claimed a great record of positive achievement for the Government over the past year and especially welcomed the improvement in our overseas finances. From the shadow of an overwhelming crisis, he said, we had taken a great stride forward. We had established a base camp from which we must start the really arduous part of the campaign back to security and prosperity. He agreed that the present level of taxation weighed heavily on enterprise, initiative and thrift, but the task of reducing it could not be an easy one though it remained the prime objective of the Government. Mr. Attlee expressed the hope that the Government would resist the suggestion for the use of "a Geddes axe" which might be made a pretext for all sorts of follies.

THE QUEEN'S TITLE.—As the result of an agreement reached at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London early in the year, a Bill authorizing a change in the royal style and titles in the United Kingdom was speedily passed by both Houses in time to permit the change by proclamation before the Coronation. Similar changes were made in most countries of the Commonwealth. The royal title proposed for use in

Great Britain was "Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith." The measure was formally presented in the House of Commons on Feb. 26, and was passed through its remaining stages in that Chamber on March 3, the only active opposition coming from some Scottish members who claimed that the style was not historically accurate for Scotland. Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, moving the second reading, said the Prime Ministers had agreed that each member country should retain a common element, which was to be a reference to her Majesty's other realms and her title as Head of the Commonwealth. Mr. Gordon Walker, welcoming the Bill on behalf of the Opposition, said the adoption of a locally variable title might well be an important landmark in the constitutional development of the Commonwealth. For the Scottish objectors, Mr. Emrys Hughes moved the rejection, saying that they merely asked that the title for Scotland should be "Queen Elizabeth" without any numerals, but the Home Secretary pointed out that since the Act of Union the method of using the highest numeral in the title of the sovereign had been followed consistently. The amendment was defeated by 328 to 39, and the Bill was read a second time. The motion to go into Committee was challenged but was carried by 278 to 55, and before the stage was completed a few Scottish M.P.s walked out as a protest against taking the remaining stages immediately. The Bill was then read the third time. The Lords gave the measure a second reading and passed it through the remaining stages on March 11 and it received the Royal Assent on March 26.

ROAD HAULAGE DENATIONALIZED.—The first of the two promised denationalization measures to be dealt with was the Transport Bill, which returned the road haulage industry to private ownership, decentralized the railways and aimed at the improvement of their competitive position. The Bill, given a first reading on Nov. 5, differed in several respects from that presented but not considered in the closing days of the previous session. It removed most of the restrictions on charges imposed on railways a century ago, the aim being to enable them to compete on reasonable terms with other forms of transport, safeguards being provided against unreasonable charges to traders and others. A disposal board would be established to sell the Transport Commission's road haulage business, and a levy on road goods vehicles would come into force on January 1, 1954, designed to raise £4,000,000 a year, which would be applied to compensating the Commission for direct losses arising from the sale to private enterprise. At the end of 1954, the 25-mile limit imposed on "A" and "B" licensed vehicles by nationalization would be removed. Moving the second reading on Nov. 17, the Minister of Transport, Mr. Lennox-Boyd, said that the Bill was presented not only as the complete fulfilment of an election pledge but as a cardinal measure to help in the pressing economic difficulties. The Government believed that competition gave a better service than a monopoly and that decentralization was the best way to have a good service. Independent enterprise, or in the case of the railways regional enterprise, was the best way to achieve that decentralization. It was proposed to impose a duty on the British Transport Commission to dispose of their long-distance road activities in an expeditious way, but to allow them

to retain a number of vehicles broadly approximating to the number owned by the railways before nationalization, and in addition to allow for what might have been the increase in the intervening years. This would make the Commission the largest road haulage undertaking in the country. The proposals concerning the lifting of the 25-mile limit would not diminish transport resources and would not imperil the resources of the Commission. Mr. Herbert Morrison said the Opposition believed that the Bill was fundamentally bad. It was a backward measure and had not the support of informed men in the transport industry. He declared that it was a reactionary, mischievous and destructive Bill, and the Opposition would fight it with all the vigour at their command throughout all its stages. Winding up the debate, Mr. Ernest Davies said that when Labour returned to power it would recreate an integrated, publicly-owned transport system and in the process would see that no one was compensated twice. On the following day, Mr. Barnes, the former Transport Minister, moved the rejection of the Bill, but this was defeated by 308 to 282, and the second reading was agreed to. A time-table for the remaining stages was carried by 301 to 275 on Nov. 24, and the committee stage, to which seven days were allotted, began on Dec. 3. A Labour amendment to increase the membership of the disposals board from 6 to 8 was negatived by a majority of 25, after Mr. Lennox-Boyd had agreed to increase the number by one and to invite the trade unions to provide a list from which he could appoint the additional member. Mr. Morrison on Dec. 15 moved to delete the clause abolishing the Railway Executive but this was defeated by 275 to 273. The Minister said that no one suggested that public ownership of the railways should be disturbed or that the main line railways should be restored as they were in 1947. Most people agreed that the railway organization needed examining in the light of experience. The Transport Commission, he added, had on a number of occasions, formally and informally, asked him to bring the Executive to an end. Mr. Lennox-Boyd also said that it was the Government's intention that the docks and harbours should be administered separately from the railways but under the Transport Commission. The Bill passed through committee on Dec. 18, and the report stage opened on Feb. 4, when a Government amendment placing a duty on the Commission and the disposals board to set up units in such a way that they could not on sale pass into a group of private hands and be immediately amalgamated was agreed to. On the third of the three days allotted to the report stage, a series of Government amendments was carried to preserve the protection given to coastal shipping and to protect the London travelling public by providing that increased charges up to 10 per cent in London must be based on London costs only and that in respect of higher increases there must be a public inquiry. The Bill received its third reading on Feb. 16 by 266 to 257, a majority of 39. The Minister of Transport said that the Bill had been improved considerably in its various stages. The Government hoped that the measure of freedom given to the railways in relation to charges would enable them to become really competitive and to offer the public a better service. For the Opposition, Mr. Callaghan said the Bill would settle nothing and would not remain on the Statute Book for long. The House of Lords gave a second reading on Feb. 25 after three days' debate, Lord Leathers announcing that the Government proposed to include in the Bill permissive powers which would enable the Transport Commission to assemble

some of the assets in the form of companies in order to ease the process of transfer from public to private ownership. An amendment with this aim was agreed to in committee on March 10, and the stage was completed two days later after the Government had accepted amendments to increase the membership of the Commission from 10 to 14, including four full-time members. The report stage was concluded on March 19 and the Bill was read a third time on March 26, Lord Leathers stating that in its passage through the House nearly 100 amendments, over 30 of which must rank as important, had been incorporated in the Bill. The consideration by the Commons of these amendments, which began on April 21, led to some heated debates and long sittings and eventually the Government, on April 27, introduced a guillotine motion for the remaining amendments. This was carried against bitter Labour opposition by 307 to 275, and the outstanding changes were agreed to by 304 to 276, the Royal Assent being given on May 6.

REORGANIZING THE STEEL INDUSTRY.—The other denationalizing measure, the Iron and Steel Bill, secured a less stormy passage, though strongly opposed by the Labour Party. Read a first time on Nov. 5, the Bill proposed to set up a Board to supervise the whole industry and to transfer the securities of the nationalized companies to a Holding and Realization Agency, to which would be entrusted the duty of returning these companies to private ownership. The Board to be established would have an independent chairman and its members would be persons with wide experience of both sides of the industry. All iron and steel producers would be under a duty to observe any maximum prices determined by the Board, which would be empowered to restrain a company from embarking on a scheme considered prejudicial to general development. Moving the second reading on Nov. 25, Mr. Duncan Sandys said its two main objectives were the establishment of a comprehensive scheme of public supervision and the restoration of independent initiative and financial responsibilities to the companies. Nationalization, he declared, had been introduced as an act of political appeasement against the better judgment of many of the Labour Party and the trade unions, and it had turned out to be a greater flop in that respect than it had been as an act of industrial policy. The Government had deliberately adopted a moderate middle course, not as a compromise solution to a political controversy but as a common-sense solution to an industrial problem. Mr. George Strauss, a former Minister of Supply, said the Bill was not a middle course at all, and the proposed Board was a sham, but Mr. Clement Davies, for the Liberals, welcomed the Bill. Mr. Macmillan said on Nov. 27 that the Board would be more comprehensive than the Steel Corporation and would exercise powers over the major matters of development, maximum prices and raw materials. Its character and functions would make it a better instrument for protecting the interests of the men employed in the industry and of the consumers of its products. The second reading was carried by 305 to 269, a majority of 36. When the committee stage opened on Jan. 28, Mr. Strauss moved an amendment to delay the coming into operation of the measure, but this was negatived, and another to retain the Iron and Steel Consumers' Council was rejected by 260 to 237. The Minister accepted an amendment to increase the minimum number of members on the Board from 7 to 9 and the maximum number from 11 to 14. A Government amendment to exempt

foundries from the application of the Board's powers of veto in respect of development schemes was carried by 238 to 218 on Feb. 12, and the committee stage was concluded on Feb. 24. The Bill was recommitted on March 4, when amendments moved by Mr. Sandys were agreed to enabling the Minister, if so empowered by the Board, to undertake the provision of facilities for the development of iron ore from overseas for the industry in the event of the Board failing to secure provision of these facilities by the industry itself. The report stage was then opened, and a new clause was added to provide for consultation between the Board and the Government on the formulation of policy in relation to the European coal and steel community. Before this stage concluded on March 11, another Government amendment was agreed to with the object of providing that the Holding and Realization Agency, when disposing of the undertakings of the industry to private ownership, should secure that the consideration obtained was financially adequate. The third reading was obtained on March 17 by 304 to 271, a majority of 33. Mr. Strauss repeated that at the first opportunity the Labour Party would restore the industry to public ownership. Mr. Sandys replied that such a threat was likely to give the industry a powerful additional incentive to make a success of the new organization. If the Board was successful, he was confident that the Opposition would not seek to disturb it for purely party reasons and the Government felt very sure that the scheme would succeed. The Lords gave the Bill a second reading on March 31, and in committee on April 21 the Government accepted an amendment to delete the power of the Minister to own and operate sea-going ships. The third reading was agreed to on May 5, and, the Commons not objecting to the Lords amendments, the Royal Assent was accorded on May 14.

TAX RELIEFS IN BUDGET.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer's second Budget, his "incentive Budget" as he called it, which he introduced on April 14, was the first since the war which imposed no new taxes. Instead, Mr. Butler proposed a reduction of 6d. in all rates of income tax, the abolition of the Excess Profits Levy, and a cut of one quarter in purchase tax on a large range of goods, reliefs which were "carefully designed for the prime purpose of giving the incentive for greater production." He said that the United Kingdom balance of payments on current account had changed from a deficit of £398,000,000 in 1951 to a surplus of £291,000,000 in 1952, and there had also been a most welcome improvement in our gold and dollar reserves. With lower levels of production and imports, total revenue for the year amounted to £4,439,000,000, or £222,000,000 less than his estimate, while total expenditure was £4,351,000,000, an excess of £88,000,000, giving an "above the line" surplus of £510,000,000. In 1953-54, total expenditure was estimated at £4,259,000,000, an increase of £208,000,000, over the preceding year's estimate, defence expenditure reaching the sum of £1,497,000,000, an increase of £120,000,000. Civil supply expenditure was estimated at £2,089,000,000, or £60,000,000 lower, and of this total £1,264,000,000 was for the several services, an increase of about £80,000,000, while the provision for food subsidies was £220,000,000. The Chancellor announced that sugar rationing would end soon, though the precise date could not yet be given, and he added that a million tons of surplus Cuban sugar was to be bought at an advantageous price. Against the total expenditure

for the coming year, he estimated that on the existing basis of taxation total revenue would amount to £4,538,000,000, an increase of £99,000,000 providing an estimated surplus of £278,000,000, an increase of £190,000,000 over the surplus actually achieved in 1952-53. After a brief survey of prospects, the Chancellor said he had come to the conclusion that help must be given to industry in the Budget. His first proposal was to reinstate the system of initial allowances for capital expenditure on plant and machinery, on the construction of industrial buildings and on mining works. The rate for plant and machinery would be 20 per cent in respect of capital expenditure incurred after that day, in respect of the construction of industrial buildings it would be 20 per cent, and, because of the great importance to our national economy of new mining development, the rate for capital expenditure on new mining works would be 40 per cent. Should we stop at this assistance to industry, asked Mr. Butler. All the evidence, he said, suggested that we ought, if we could, to do more. Could we afford to do something this year? His answer to this question was also favourable, and having stated that his judgment was that we should retain a surplus of rather more than was realized last year the Chancellor drew cheers from the Government benches by announcing that his conclusion from that was that he should propose no new taxes at all. "For the first time since the war—and high time it is—we take a step in a new direction," he said. "The reliefs which I shall propose are designed to improve our competitive efficiency, to provide incentives for great effort, and to encourage private saving." Turning first to purchase tax, he said the present rates were too high with the return of more normal conditions. He had decided on an immediate all-round reduction of a quarter off each of the rates in the general field not covered in his first Budget, the 100 per cent rate being reduced to 75 per cent, the 66½ per cent to 50 per cent, affecting such things as motor cars, radios and television sets, refrigerators and washing machines, and the 33½ per cent to 25 per cent, affecting many items in daily household use, such as carpets, hardware and bicycles. A few classes of goods would receive exceptional treatment and larger reductions, and taxicabs of a type approved in London would be exempt, not only from purchase tax but from all hire purchase restrictions. Then the Chancellor came to entertainments duty, and said he proposed to exempt amateur sport from the duty. The exemption would apply to games, races and other sports provided by clubs or similar organizations established and conducted for the promotion and furtherance of amateur sport and not conducted or established for profit. This definition would not do for cricket, but because the game occupied a special place among sports he proposed to exempt it from the duty altogether, a decision that brought a burst of cheering. After a number of minor technical changes, Mr. Butler said that owing to defective machinery of assessments, residents in the Scilly Isles had enjoyed exemption from tax on income and profits arising there. "This happy state of affairs" would be brought to an end. He proposed to increase from £500 to £600 the limit of income which entitled persons of 65 to a deduction corresponding to that given for earned income on any investment income included, and to increase to £60 the allowance for dependent relatives incapacitated by old age or infirmity, and the housekeeper allowance. Authors' royalties of the first two years after publication were to be spread for tax purposes in the same way as a lump sum payment. Chattels normally kept in houses

in which the Government had an interest or which had been accepted in payment of death duties would be accepted in payment of estate duty. Reverting to his main theme, the need to give a real boost to production, the Chancellor said the excess profits levy would be ended with effect from January 1, 1954, and added that they would get £200,000,000 from this tax in the coming year and rather more in the following year. With these proposals, British producers would have a chance to plan ahead, but an immediate quickener was indicated. Finding that more than half the benefit of a reduction in the standard rate of income tax would go to corporate industry and the rest to individuals in every walk of life, he proposed that the standard rate should be reduced by 6d.—from 9s. 6d. to 9/- in the £. With this relief he linked proposals to reduce each of the lower rates by 6d., the first £100 of taxable income being charged at 2s. 6d., the next £150 at 5/-, and the next £150 at 7/-. The Chancellor, summing up his proposals in "this incentive Budget," said the total reduction in taxation this year would be £169,000,000, so that he would carry forward a surplus "above the line" of about £109,000,000. The success of this policy, he said, would depend on the extent to which industry and the public responded to the call. "We take a new direction," concluded Mr. Butler. "We step out from the confines of restriction to the almost forgotten but beckoning prospects of free endeavour and greater reward for effort." The necessary Budget resolutions were agreed to. The Opposition attack was opened on the following day by Mr. Gaitskill, who said it was right to remove the absurd and bad excess profits tax, but questioned whether it was desirable to release extra purchasing power by reducing purchase tax and income tax. He said that no one below the income tax level got a single penny so that virtually the whole of the old age pensioners and the lower-paid workers were entirely without benefits. "The richer a person, the far greater the concession" he declared. The effect of the Budget was to increase substantially, instead of diminishing, the difference in incomes. It was unfair and would long be remembered as only one more example of the Tory efforts to put back the clock and strengthen the wealth, power and privilege of the well-to-do. Winding up the general debate on April 20, the Chancellor, alluding to the possibility of changed world conditions, said no one could foresee what any possible rapid change from defence expenditure to social expenditure would bring about. The Budget had been framed against a background of any development, whether in the field of defence expenditure or whether there should be signs of recession, great or small. The Finance Bill was brought in, and it was read a second time on May 7. For the Labour Party, Mr. Jay asked why there were no incentives for the ten million earners who were below income tax level. In reconstructing income tax, one of the main purposes should be to exempt altogether the main bulk of wage earners from paying income tax. Mr. Butler in his reply said the Government had been disappointed at some of the progress they had seen in their general trade and payments policy, and he had so informed United States Ministers. When the committee stage opened on May 19 Mr. Gaitskill moved an amendment to widen the scope of the exemption of cricket matches from entertainments duty so as to include all entertainments which consisted of games or other sports, but this was negated by 267 to 256, and on the following day amendments to exempt football and professional boxing from the duty were defeated. An amendment was

accepted on June 10 increasing the income tax allowance for the services of a daughter from £25 to £40. Mr. Butler, opposing on June 22 a proposal to reduce the entertainments duty on cinema admission prices—rejected by 218 to 195—said although there was a case for the small cinemas the difficulty in the industry was not confined to them. The trend gave him cause for anxiety and he promised to watch the matter carefully. The Bill passed through committee on June 23, the report stage was concluded on July 8 and the third reading was given without a division on July 13. During the final debate, the Chancellor said production was continuing to expand, but the general trade position was not yet satisfactory and we were not getting enough exports. The Government had taken the first step in relieving the burden of taxation, and whether they could continue on this path was entirely in the hands of industry and the country as a whole. After almost formal progress through the House of Lords, the Bill received the Royal Assent on July 31, when the Session was adjourned until Oct. 20.

HIGHER BENEFITS FOR MOTHERHOOD.—Increased maternity benefits and compensation for home confinements were given in the National Insurance Bill, presented and read a first time on March 17 and given an unopposed second reading on April 28. Most of the recommendations of the National Insurance Advisory Committee on the working of the maternity benefit scheme were embodied in the Bill. Instead of the existing grant of £4 and an attendance allowance of £1 a week for 4 weeks, a housewife not doing paid work would receive a grant of £9, and, if confined at home, or elsewhere at her own expense, a new and additional grant of £3, the attendance allowance being dropped. A woman doing paid work until shortly before the birth of her child would also receive the grant of £9, with another £3 if she had her baby at home, and the maternity allowance of 36s. a week for 13 weeks would be altered to 32s. 6d. a week for 18 weeks. An important change was that the maternity allowance would only be paid to women who had chosen to pay contributions under the national insurance scheme. Moving the second reading, Mr. Peake, Minister of National Insurance, said the Bill made the most generous provision for motherhood yet made in the history of our social service. The benefits which it provided would ensure good conditions for mothers at a critical time and a good start in life for children. Dr. Edith Summerskill said the provisions of the Bill were acceptable, but she saw the barren hand of officialdom which had departed from the humane recommendations of the Advisory Committee. If the Bill were passed in its present form, she expected that large numbers of expectant mothers would be physically incapable of complying with the regulations. Mr. Turton, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry, said that the estimated cost of the Home Confinement Grant would be about £1,000,000 a year, and it was expected that 330,000 mothers would benefit. The Bill received the Royal Assent on July 14. Another measure, which reached the Statute Book on July 31, abolished the condition of permanence for drawing long-term disablement benefit for industrial injuries, and enabled benefit to be paid when there was an assessment by a medical board of as little as one per cent instead of one of 20 per cent, whether permanent or not.

HELP FOR VOLUNTARY SCHOOLS.—The main proposal of the Education Bill promised in the Queen's Speech was intended to widen the Ministry's power to make grants towards the cost of

building new voluntary schools. It permitted the grant of up to 50 per cent for new "aided" or "special agreement" schools in so far as they provided for a substantial number of pupils who had been attending, or would have attended, a similar school had their parents not moved their place of residence because of housing or town planning developments. The Bill also extended the powers of local education authorities by enabling them to build a "controlled" school where necessary to replace other voluntary schools and to enlarge such schools. Another clause made it plain that it was the duty of local education authorities to provide full facilities for dental treatment, other than specialist treatment by means of full-time or part-time dentists in their own school dental service. The Bill was welcomed by the Opposition when it was given a second reading on Dec. 8, and it was sent to a standing committee and read a third time on May 14, receiving the Royal Assent on July 14.

STRONGER MONOPOLIES COMMISSION.—The demand for the more speedy completion of inquiries by the Monopolies and Restrictive Practices Commission was met by a Bill which increased its membership from 10 to 25 so that the work could be undertaken by separate groups of not less than 5 members each. Moving the second reading on July 10, Mr. Peter Thorneycroft, the President of the Board of Trade, said that the chairman of the Commission was placed on the same type of basis as a judge, and the report of a group of members would be, effectively, the report of the Commission. It would be wrong, he said, to suppose that British industry was wholly riddled with restrictive practices, but it was probably true that there were too many of them though they were not on one side of industry alone. Mr. Harold Wilson said the Labour Party accepted the Bill as far as it went. There were, he claimed, collective practices which called for outright banning from the whole of British industry by general legislation. Industry was honeycombed with restrictive practices which impeded the national effort. The Bill was read a second time, and its consideration was not completed by the House of Lords before the recess.

THE EAST COAST FLOODS.—Prompt action was taken by the Government to assist those who suffered from the flooding of the east coast which followed the severe gales early in the year. The Prime Minister told the Commons on Feb. 2 that the disaster would be dealt with on a national basis, and on Feb. 19 the Home Secretary said that the Government would give a pound for every pound contributed to the national relief fund opened by the Lord Mayor of London, the total cost being estimated at between £40,000,000 and £50,000,000, in addition to the cost of repairs to the sea defences. The House on March 23 agreed to a motion accepting the principle that the restoration should be treated on a national basis. On April 1 a second reading was given to the Coastal Flooding (Emergency Provisions) Bill, which strengthened the powers of the six river boards concerned for the speedy and permanent reconstruction of sea defences to protect areas that were flooded or threatened with flooding. The Minister of Agriculture was empowered to authorize the boards to enter upon land, construct new embankments, build access roads and take land for temporary housing. The Bill also gave powers to the Minister to make schemes for acreage payments to farmers for treating flooded agricultural land in an approved manner, so as to

bring it back to productivity, farmers who neglected to take the necessary steps being liable to supervision and ultimately, if necessary, to dispossession. Sir Thomas Dugdale, the Minister of Agriculture, said that about 158,000 acres of land had been flooded, and this was bound to mean a considerable loss of food production, whatever measures should be adopted. The Government proposed that acreage payments should be available for allotments and parcels of land of not less than half an acre. The Bill was quickly passed through both Houses and received the Royal Assent on May 20.

CENTRAL AFRICAN FEDERATION.—After the House of Commons had on March 24 approved the proposals for the federation of Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland by 304 to 260, a Bill seeking the authority of Parliament for the introduction of an Order in Council containing the scheme was presented in the Commons on April 22. It was given a second reading by 247 to 221 on May 6, when Mr. Oliver Lyttelton told M.P.s that the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia had indicated that a Central African University with no colour bar would follow the projected federation as one of its first fruits. The Colonial Secretary said that the new University would make a great contribution towards co-operation and partnership between the races of Central Africa. In committee on June 9, an amendment to provide for federation as soon as the majority of the inhabitants of all races within each of the territories had decided in favour was negatived by 231 to 214, and another to establish a Federal Cabinet was defeated by 221 to 205. A proposal that the Federal Legislature should be elected on a franchise subject to the approval of the Secretary of State was rejected by 173 to 160 on June 18. The committee stage was concluded and the bill read a third time by 188 to 165 on June 24 after the defeat by 195 to 176 of an amendment designed to ensure that Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland should not be amalgamated with Southern Rhodesia unless a majority of all three territories favoured such a course. When the measure received its second reading in the Upper Chamber on July 7 Viscount Swinton said the British Government would go forward on its high venture of federation with a large measure of goodwill and with a firm faith in its future. The Royal Assent was accorded on July 14 and before the adjournment both Houses carried motions asking that an Order in Council be made in the terms of the draft previously laid before Parliament.

DEVELOPMENT, LEASES AND RATING.—A series of Bills affecting owners of land and houses in various ways was passed during the session. The first amended the planning and development schemes. The Government on Nov. 18, 1952, abolished forthwith the development charge payable under the Acts of 1947 on land to be developed, and the new Bill not only gave effect to this decision but sanctioned the payment to landowners of compensation for loss suffered from planning restrictions as and when such restrictions were imposed, instead of distributing £300,000,000 to landowners for the loss of development rights, provided for under the earlier Acts. When the Bill received a second reading by a majority of 30 on Dec. 1, Mr. Macmillan, Minister of Housing, said that another more elaborate and complicated Bill would be required soon to complete the operation. Another interim measure, which originated in the House of Lords, extended until Dec. 24, 1954, in England and Wales, and until Nov. 22, 1954, in Scotland, the provisions of the Act of 1951 which imposed

a short stay on the expiry of leases of houses and gave the right of renewal of leases to shopkeepers. In the Commons, the Home Secretary said it was the Government's intention to introduce permanent legislation at the earliest possible moment and before this Bill expired. The Valuation for Rating Bill, which received the Royal Assent on July 31, provided a new system of ascertaining the gross value of dwelling houses in drawing up the new valuation lists in England and Wales, by using reasonable rental values in the spring of 1939, assuming that the property itself and all the physical circumstances of the neighbourhood, such as factories and transport services, were in 1939 what they were at the time of the valuation. Parliament also passed a Bill to make available £250,000 a year for repair and maintenance grants and £500,000 a year, for 5 years, for the purchase of outstanding buildings, large or small, which would otherwise be lost. The houses would be selected on the advice of three Councils, for England, Scotland and Wales, in the hope of preserving for future generations the gems of our domestic architecture in a state which showed them to the best advantage. Another measure passed before Parliament rose was one which sanctioned the expenditure of a further £50,000,000 on the fourteen new towns, 11 in England, one in Wales, and two in Scotland. Mr. Marples, moving the second reading on June 30, said Parliament had already sanctioned the spending of £100,000,000, and the total cost would be about £250,000,000. He appealed to industrialists to consider the advantages which might accrue from setting up new works in these areas.

DEALING WITH THE "COSH BOY."—The Commons on Feb. 13 rejected by 159 to 63 a private member's Bill which sought to restore birching as a court sentence for crimes involving personal violence, but M.P.'s welcomed a Government-sponsored measure to deal with one aspect of the problem, the Prevention of Crime Bill, to which a second reading was given on Feb. 26 without a division. The Home Secretary, Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, said they were faced with a level of violent crime roughly treble the pre-war rate and too many of these offences involved the use of offensive weapons. He claimed that the Bill would bring an immediate strengthening of the forces of law and order. It gave no power of search and would not enable the police to stop and search a passer-by, but the police would be able to deal with the "cosh boy" before he used his cosh. The principal difficulty had been to define offensive weapons. They had been divided into three groups: articles made for causing injury to the person, such as stilettos or knuckle dusters; articles adapted for use for causing injury, such as a sock filled with sand or a piece of wood fitted with a razor blade; and articles intended for use for causing injury to the person. If a court were satisfied that an article was an offensive weapon within one of these categories the accused person would be guilty of an offence unless he could show that he had lawful authority or excuse for carrying it. The Bill would not stamp out violent crime, but there was hope that it would go some way towards diminishing such crime. Mr. Chuter Ede said the Opposition welcomed the Bill and wished the Home Secretary success in getting it promptly and thoroughly administered when it became law. After being considered by a standing committee, the House during the report stage on March 26 defeated a proposal to permit the carrying of an offensive weapon for purposes of self defence or the protection of others, the Home Secretary pointing out that such a sanction would give

carte blanche to such undesirable elements as rival race gangs. The House of Lords gave the Bill a second reading on April 14 after the defeat of a motion for rejection by 60 to 3 and it received the Royal Assent on May 6.

DEFAMATION LAW MODIFIED.—Important changes in the law of libel and slander were effected by a private member's measure, the Defamation (Amendment) Bill, which received the Royal Assent on Oct. 30 just before the first session was prorogued. Sponsored by Mr. Harold Lever, the Labour M.P. for the Cheetham division of Manchester, and generally welcomed by members of all Parties, including the Law Officers, the Bill was based on the recommendations of the Porter Committee, which reported in 1948. It provided that in the case of "unintentional defamation" a correction and apology should suffice without the award of monetary damages, and that in the case of slander affecting official, professional, or trade reputation the plaintiff should not be obliged to prove special damage. Monthly periodicals were brought under the definition of newspapers, and the categories of reports entitled to privilege were extended. Another reform was to treat as publication in permanent form and liable to the sphere of libel both sound and television broadcasts, thus removing a previous distinction that broadcasts from scripts came under the law of libel and those given without scripts were classed under slander. After an unopposed second reading, the Bill was considered by a standing committee, which carried a number of amendments, including one making it clear that the definition of words in the Bill should apply to television. A new clause provided that a person who was injured by a false or malicious statement about his property or business which occasioned him financial loss could maintain an action for libel without having to claim special damages, and another exempted from proceedings for defamation any authorized reproduction of extracts from the Official Report of Parliament. Later the Commons decided to exclude fair and accurate reports of proceedings of legislatures of any foreign country from the protection of qualified privilege. The House of Lords restored this provision, but the elected Chamber disagreed with this addition on Oct. 24 and the Peers did not insist.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' LEGISLATION.—Several useful measures brought forward by private members were passed during the Session. One introduced by Mr. J. H. Harrison, provided for the better rear lighting of cars and lorries by compelling them to carry after dark unobscured and efficient red reflectors as well as rear lights, motor-cycles and cycles being also affected. Another, fathered by Sir Geoffrey Hutchinson, made the acceptance by accommodation agencies of fees for registration for flats or houses a criminal offence, with penalties up to £100 or three month's imprisonment. The establishment of a register of pharmaceutical chemists as the only register of pharmacists, abolishing the two existing registers, was ordered by a Bill brought in by Mr. John Hall. Bills were also passed providing for the humane slaughter of pigs and to check the worrying of sheep and other livestock by dogs by imposing penalties on the owners of dogs found straying or not under control on any agricultural land and known to have worried livestock. On Feb. 27, the Commons, by 65 to 53, gave a second reading to a Bill to set up an investigation into the effects of the introduction of a simplified system of spelling on the teaching of reading in schools, but its promoter withdrew it later.

Government and Public Offices

NOTE.—The salary scales shown throughout this section are basic and exclude the Pay Addition, which is as follows:—Ten per cent. on the first £500 p.a.; five per cent. on the second £500 p.a.; two-and-a-half per cent. on the third £500 p.a.; for officers in receipt of remuneration of £1,500-£2,000 a year inclusive £100 p.a.; for officers in receipt of £2,000 to £2,100 a year such amounts as will bring their inclusive remuneration to £2,100 a year.

ADMIRALTY

(see Royal Navy)

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

3 Whitehall Place, S.W.1
[Trafalgar: 7711]
23-25 Soho Square, W.1
[Gerrard: 6911]

THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES was constituted in 1919. It replaced the Board of Agriculture, established in 1889, which in 1903 had become the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. The Ministry is responsible, in England and Wales, for promoting the efficiency of agriculture and fisheries. It provides for advice to farmers and horticulturists through the National Agricultural Advisory Service and to landowners through the Agricultural Land Service. The Minister's executive agents in the field are the County Agricultural Executive Committees. The Ministry has powers and duties in relation to agricultural education, research, marketing, machinery, and labour; the eradication of pests and diseases (including diseases of animals in Scotland as well as in England and Wales); the distribution of scarce farm requisites; the control (where necessary) of imports and exports of agricultural produce and supplies; reviews of farm prices; and the collection and publication of agricultural statistics.

The Fisheries Department of the Ministry is responsible for administering the Acts governing the catching and landing of fish, and whaling; and conducts scientific investigations into problems of marine and freshwater fisheries.

The administration of the *Ordnance Survey* and of *Kew Gardens* is under the control of the Ministry.

Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, THE RT. HON.
SIR THOMAS LIONEL DUGDALE, Bt., T.D., M.P.
£4,000

Private Sec., G. L. Wilde.
Assistant Private Secs., Miss M. E. Vince; M. E. Blackman.

Parliamentary do., W. M. F. Vane, M.P., unpaid
Joint Parliamentary Secretaries, The Lord Carrington,
M.C.; G. R. H. Nugent, M.P., £1,500
Private Secretaries, A. C. McCarthy; A. K. H. Atkinson.

Permanent Secretary, Sir Alan Hitchman, K.C.B., £4,500
Private Sec., Miss E. J. Marston, M.B.E.

Deputy Secretaries, Sir Reginald Franklin, K.B.E.,
C.B.; Sir George Dunnett, K.B.E., C.B., £3,250

Private Secs., Miss M. L. Goldman; J. G. Kelsey.
Legal Adviser and Solicitor, A. R. A. Weston, C.B.E.
£3,250.

Chief Scientific and Agricultural Adviser (Dir.-Gen.,
Nat. Agricultural Advisory Service), Prof. Sir
James Scott Watson, C.B.E., M.C., £3,250

Under Secretaries, C. T. Houghton, C.B., C.B.E.
(Principal Establishment and Organization Officer);
A. R. Manktelow, C.B. (Principal Finance Officer);
I. Morgan Jones, C.B.E. (Welsh Secretary);
R. G. R. Wall (Fisheries Secretary); C. H. M.
Wilcox; J. A. Sutherland Harris; W. C. Tame;
H. Gardner, C.B.E., £2,500

Labour Adviser, A. E. Monks, O.B.E., £1,200

Liaison Officers, Major J. W. Fitzherbert Brockholes,
C.B.E., M.C.; Sir Edward Foster, C.B.E.; Col. Sir
Robert Gooch, Bt., D.S.O.; E. C. E. Griffiths;
R. Phillips; Major Sir Richard Proby, Bt., M.C.;
D. Skilbeck; L. G. Troup, O.B.E.; R. Trumper,
C.B.E.; The Earl Waldegrave; Prof. R. W.
Weldon; Capt. N. G. Garnons-Williams.

Staff Advisor

Washington, N. F. McCann

Agricultural Attaché, Copenhagen, R. Ede.
Agricultural Adviser to U.K. High Commissioner in
Canada, W. F. Darke.
Agricultural Adviser to U.K. High Commissioner in
Australia, C. W. Strutt.
Agricultural Adviser to U.K. High Commissioner in
New Zealand, D. S. Hendrie.
Veterinary Officers, Buenos Aires, Capt. V. Boyle,
C.M.G.; P. D. Baylis.

ANIMAL HEALTH DIVISION

Hook Rise, Tolworth, Surbiton, Surrey
[Derwent: 6611]

Assistant Secretary, C. P. Quick £1,500 to £2,000
Principals, W. A. Davidson; G. H. Higgs, O.B.E.;
T. P. Marten; R. A. Thorne, M.B.E.

Senior Executive Officer, E. H. Lawrence, £1,000 to £1,375
to £1,075

Chief Veterinary Officer, J. N. Ritchie, £2,500
Deputy Chief Veterinary Officers, D. S. Barbour;
A. D. J. Brennan, C.B.E.; L. Hughes, £2,000

Chief Superintending Veterinary Officer, J. C.
Wallace, £1,800

Superintending Veterinary Officers, H. B. Allan; Capt.
G. Atkinson; T. Bannatyne; A. G. Beynon;
A. F. Butler; E. R. Callender, O.B.E.; D. Cameron;
J. Cameron; E. Clark; E. R. Corrigan;
H. M. M. Duff; G. Durrant; K. A. Forker;
A. M. Graham; E. F. Hardwick; A. B. Kerr;
W. D. MacRae; A. M. K. McLeod; E. E. G.
Morris; J. Plenderleith; James Reid; John Reid;
E. P. Thorne; Capt. W. Watt; J. Weir

£1,500 to £1,750

Divisional Veterinary Officers, F. H. Addison; A.
Alexander; J. R. Anderson; J. C. Baird; P.
Baird; G. S. Beattie; A. J. Beeson; J. C.
Bennison; J. Brennan; H. S. Caldwell; A. D.
Campbell; G. T. Cattell; G. S. R. Chalmers;
B. A. Claxton; S. V. Collard; G. D. Coward;
E. A. Davidson; J. C. Davidson; R. Dudleyke;
E. G. Duncan; G. Edmundson; J. K. S. Elmslie;
J. H. Findlay; A. V. Franklin; J. M. Fraser;
C. J. N. Godfrey; F. A. Gordon; I. A. Graham;
W. Grant; H. C. Gregory; J. B. Griffiths; W.
Halstead; A. A. Hamilton; F. J. Hill; A.
Houston; D. Johnston; T. Johnston; J. L. Jones;
A. Kelly; J. R. Kerr; R. S. Kyle; T. Y. Littler;
R. C. Locke; Capt. J. A. McCutcheon; H.
McEnhill; W. T. MacGregor; W. J. McIlroy;
W. S. Mackay; G. McKee; J. M. McKellar;
J. J. McLaren; I. D. McLaughlan; R. McNeil; J.
McQuaker; R. T. H. Massey; R. C. Matheson;
M. H. W. Miller; G. A. Moore; A. L. F.
Mullen; G. D. Munro; J. H. Patterson;
J. W. R. Pearce; L. E. Perkins; G. F. Pickering;
C. S. Randle; G. G. Rennie; W. Rhodes;
J. Richards; H. M. Salusbury; G. A. Sangster;
W. Scott; S. Sharp; H. G. Silcock; J. W.
Simpson; W. Simpson; J. Small; J. Smith;
J. G. Souter; A. Steele; J. Stewart; Q. A. Stewart
O.B.E.; T. W. Stobo; A. Sutherland; J. T.
Taylor; R. J. Thomas; G. Tullis; W. Tweed;
T. J. Tyrrell; A. C. Urquhart; A. M. Urquhart;
E. Varley; P. W. Walker; R. W. A. Watchorn;
R. J. P. Watson; R. R. Willing; A. J. Wilsdon;
J. W. Wilson, O.B.E.; W. W. Wilson; T. W.
Woodhead, M.C., £1,150 to £1,450; P. G.
Rew, £829

Marine Superintendent, D. P. Warren £700 to £1,000

Veterinary Laboratories

New Haw, Weybridge [Byfleet: 129]; Eskgrove,
Lasswade, Midlothian [Lasswade: 3277]

Director, A. W. Stableforth, £2,500
Deputy Director, E. L. Taylor, £2,000

Senior Research Officers, Grade I, N. Dobson; T. M. Doyle; N. H. Hole; J. R. Hudson; G. Slavin; J. E. Wilson. £1,500 to £1,750

Senior Research Officers, Grade II, Mrs. R. Allcroft; F. D. Asplin; J. D. Blaxland; T. E. Gibson; E. C. Hulse; J. R. Lawson; J. MacLeod; J. L. McGirr; R. O. Muir; A. B. Paterson; H. N. Spears; P. Stuart; C. D. Wilson.

Men, £1,150 to £1,450; Women, £1,000 to £1,280

Senior Principal Scientific Officer, *Mai. J. A. Young, M.C. £1,500 to £1,750

Superintending Veterinary Investigation Officer, D. W. Menzies. £1,500 to £1,750

Veterinary Investigation Officers, D. R. Allen; N. S. Barron; J. C. Buxton; H. I. Field; G. B. S. Heath; L. E. Hughes; R. M. Loosemore; W. H. Parker; J. D. Patterson; A. Ratter; W. T. Rowlands; K. C. Sellers; A. Shand; D. L. Stewart; W. L. Stewart; D. M. Thomson; C. V. Watkins; J. G. Wilson. £1,150 to £1,450

Senior Executive Officer (Laboratory Secretary), J. A. Aldridge, M.B.E. £900 to £1,075

CROPS AND FEEDINGSTUFFS DIVISION

3 Whitehall Place, S.W.1

[Trafalgar: 7711]

Government Buildings, Lytham St. Annes

[St. Annes: 2300]

Assistant Secretary, H. G. Lambert

Principals, M. F. Haynes; J. R. Moss

Chief Executive Officer, A. E. Gregory, M.B.E.

Marketing Officer, Grade II, Major A. McI. Livingstone, C.I.E., M.C. £875 to £1,100

Senior Chemical Engineer, R. K. MacDowall. £1,045

ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS DIVISION

3 Whitehall Place, S.W.1

[Trafalgar: 7711]

Government Buildings, Lytham St. Annes

[St. Annes: 2300]

Assistant Secretary, J. H. Kirk. £1,500 to £2,000

Senior Principal Agricultural Economist, H. T. Williams. £1,500 to £1,750

Statistician (Head of Branch), E. A. G. Shrimpton (+allice.) £1,000 to £1,375

Statistician, H. Palca £1,000 to £1,375

Principal Agricultural Economists, I. G. R. Davies; L. Napolitan; W. K. Phillips. £1,000 to £1,375

Chief Executive Officers, P. G. Ellis; F. W. German

Senior Executive Officers, H. W. Durrant; W. H. Newsome. £900 to £1,075

EDUCATION AND ADVISORY SERVICES DIVISION

1 Cambridge Terrace, N.W.1

[Welbeck: 7711]

Assistant Secretary, A. B. Bartlett. £1,500 to £2,000

Principals, Brig. F. R. W. Jameson, D.S.O., M.C.; R. Stacey. £1,000 to £1,375

Chief Executive Officers, E. S. Chapman; R. A. Hughes. £1,100 to £1,325

Adviser on Agricultural Education, *Dr. T. Loveday (part-time). £1,000

National Agricultural Advisory Service

Director-General, Prof. Sir James Scott Watson, C.B.E., M.C. £3,250

Director, Prof. R. Rae, C.B. £2,500

Senior Education and Advisory Officers, J. A. McMillan, O.B.E.; W. Morley Davies; C. E. Hudson. £2,000

Chief Farm Management Advisory Officer, A. Jones

Chief Livestock Husbandry Advisory Officer, H. L. Shrimpton, M.C. £1,625 to £1,850

Deputy Chief Livestock Husbandry Advisory Officer, W. P. Dodgson. £1,100 to £1,475

Chief Poultry Advisory Officer, R. Coles

(+allice.) £1,100 to £1,475

Chief Milk Production Advisory Officer, G. T. Morgan

(+allice.) £1,100 to £1,475

Deputy Chief Milk Production Advisory Officer, Capt. K. H. Bond, M.C. £1,100 to £1,475

Chief Farm Machinery Advisory Officer, C. Culpin

£1,100 to £1,475

Provincial Directors, J. H. Anderson; D. Walters

Davies; W. S. Gibson; H. T. Jones; L. D. C. McLees; W. B. Mercer, C.B.E., M.C.; E. Rea;

C. D. Ross, O.B.E. £1,625 to £1,850

Deputy Provincial Directors, O. G. Dorey; E. L. Harry, O.B.E.; G. C. Johnson, O.B.E.; R. J. Kerr;

P. J. Macfarlan; J. W. Reid; D. H. Robinson;

W. Williams. (+allice.) £1,100 to £1,475

County Agricultural Officers, D. T. Adam; E. A. Bartlett; J. C. M. Bearder; D. C. Bower; W. J. Brimacombe; D. R. Browning; R. Bruce, O.B.E.

(+allice.); D. M. Bryant; H. Burr; T. C. Croyke;

P. E. Cross; J. W. Dallas; E. Davies; J. Davies;

R. Duncan; H. Edmunds; R. A. Engledow;

H. E. Evans; J. H. Faulder; R. B. Ferro; A. H. Fitton; R. T. J. Fleming; B. J. Fricker; R. Gar-

side; W. E. Gelling; J. Gibbons; H. I. Gill; P. Holmes; R. Hope; J. S. Hopkins; J. H. Humphreys; S. L. Huthnance; E. Jones; W. E. Jones;

W. H. Jones, O.B.E.; J. R. Judson; C. Kingsley;

J. L. McHardy; A. Mann; J. C. Mann; J. H. Morgan; L. W. Osborne; G. Precious; H. E. Roberts; E. Shaw; J. R. Stubbs; J. Thacker;

A. D. Thomas; P. J. O. Trist; M. Ward; L. M. Waud; G. B. Wells; H. M. Williams; T. W. Williamson; N. J. Wood. £1,100 to £1,475

B. J. S. McFie, O.B.E. £1,240; T. Dawson;

J. D. Laurence; W. B. J. Moysie; W. B. Nicoll;

E. E. Williams. £875 to £1,100

Grade I. Advisory Officers

Special Duties, J. A. Rudderham. £1,100 to £1,475

Advisory Aids, G. E. Goodman, M.B.E. (Chief

Executive Officer), £1,100 to £1,325; R. T. Pearl. £1,100 to £1,475

Bacteriologists, Capt. H. Barkworth, M.C.; W. A. Cuthbert; J. W. Egdel; J. McClement; C. D. Oxley; S. B. Thomas; C. H. Westwater

£1,100 to £1,475

Crop Husbandry, W. Q. Connold; C. V. T. Dadd;

C. Kinsey; J. N. Sharrock; S. S. J. Travers, M.B.E. £1,000 to £1,475

Entomologists, M. Cohen; H. C. Gough; W. E. H. Hodson; J. R. W. Jenkins; H. C. F. Newton;

L. N. Staniland; H. W. Thompson

£1,100 to £1,475

Farm Machinery, C. E. Elms; H. T. Horsman, M.B.E.; F. C. Richards; *E. W. G. Terry

£1,100 to £1,475

Grassland Husbandry, A. J. Davies; G. M. Davies;

T. W. Evans; D. J. C. Jones; D. B. Johnstone-

Wallace; O. G. Williams. £1,100 to £1,475

Horticulture, I. F. Clift; W. G. Fry; R. Gardner;

A. D. Harrison; W. C. Ibbett; W. G. Kent;

C. E. Pearson; J. Rhodes; F. A. Roach; E. E. Skillman; W. L. Steer; B. D. A. Tucker; A. P. Winsor. £1,100 to £1,475

Livestock Husbandry, T. Allsop; K. N. Findlay, M.B.E.; T. Gee; A. Jenkins; W. Longrigg; A. G. Mill; R. J. Richards; G. E. G. Robinson; F. Smith, M.C.; R. O. Smith; H. W. Tomlinson

£1,100 to £1,475

Milk Production, W. W. Baum, M.B.E.; J. Boag;

T. I. Jones; Miss K. D. Maddever; A. H.

Moseley; Miss M. K. Payne; S. Swift, M.B.E.;
Miss B. Thornborrow
Men, £1,100 to £1,475; Women, £950 to £1,305
Nutrition Chemists, S. M. Boden; A. Eden; E. L.
Smith.....£1,100 to £1,475
Plant Pathologists, A. Beaumont; W. Buddin;
H. E. Croxall; H. H. Glasscock; L. Ogilvie; N.
C. Preston; H. H. Stirrup; T. Whitehead, O.B.E.
£1,100 to £1,475
Poultry, W. M. O. Allcroft; G. E. Burditt; W.
Evans; J. B. Morrison; G. E. Reddaway;
I. W. Rhys; Capt. G. W. Spencer; W. F. Wood
£1,100 to £1,475
Soil Chemists, A. Blenkinsop; J. W. Blood; J. O.
Jones; M. N. Nicholson; J. B. E. Patterson;
N. H. Pizer; J. Webber; R. Williams
£1,100 to £1,475

Experimental Husbandry Farms

Directors, S. Culpin; W. M. R. Evans; W. D.
Hay, O.B.E.; E. L. Jones; J. T. R. Lockwood;
C. H. Mudd; A. C. Owers; E. T. Sykes
£1,100 to £1,475

Experimental Horticulture Stations

Directors, P. H. Brown; H. Fairbank; J. M. S.
Potter; F. W. Shepherd; F. G. Smith
£1,100 to £1,475

Plant Pathology Laboratory

Milton Road, Harpenden
[Harpenden: 3666]

Deputy Chief Scientific Officer (Director), W. C.
Moore.....£1,850 to £2,125
Senior Principal Scientific Officer (Deputy Director),
I. Thomas.....£1,500 to £1,750
Principal Scientific Officers, R. de B. Ashworth; F. H.
Jacob; E. C. Large; I. W. Prentice
£1,000 to £1,375

ESTABLISHMENT DIVISIONS

23 Soho Square, W.1
[Trafalgar: 6911]

Under Secretary (Principal Establishment and Organiza-
tion Officer), C. T. Houghton, C.B., C.B.E., £2,500

Establishment Division I

Assistant Secretary, H. D. Lewis. £1,500 to £2,000
Principals, J. H. V. Davies; F. M. Kearns, M.C.;
A. Savage.....£1,000 to £1,375
Chief Executive Officer, M. V. Kline £1,100 to £1,325
Senior Executive Officers, F. L. Abrahams; Miss
I. E. M. Carpenter; Miss M. Hooley; L. Hurst;
G. E. Marriott; G. W. Raymond; L. D. G.
Richings; E. C. Turner
Men, £900 to £1,075; Women, £775 to £910

Establishment Division II

Assistant Secretary, J. W. Edmondson, O.B.E.
£1,500 to £2,000
Principals, A. Hodgson, O.B.E., M.C.; R. J. E. Taylor
£1,000 to £1,375
Chief Executive Officers, E. G. Lee; G. Pear, M.B.E.
£1,100 to £1,325
Senior Executive Officers (Headquarters), C. J. Blake;
R. Dickson; J. B. Foxlee; L. C. W. Hodgson;
G. W. Mason, M.B.E.; P. A. Payne; Miss R.
Skene Smith, M.B.E.; J. H. Symons. (Provincial),
G. H. Blackman; C. G. Cutler; A. Hearn; L.
A. Jones; R. Martin; W. E. Minto; H. C. R.
Wagstaff; E. J. Woodward, M.B.E.
Men £900 to £1,075; Women, £775 to £910

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND TRADE POLICY DIVISION

3 Whitehall Place, S.W.1
[Trafalgar: 7711]

Adviser on International Affairs and Trade Policy,
*F. Grant, C.B., O.B.E. (part-time).....£1,250
Principals, H. S. Barnes, O.B.E.; Miss M. L. Dhonau
Men, £1,000 to £1,375; Women, £880 to £1,200

FERTILIZERS AND SEEDS DIVISION

3 Whitehall Place, S.W.1

[Trafalgar: 7711]

Assistant Secretary, B. W. Phillips, C.B.E.
£1,500 to £2,000
Principals, Lt.-Col. C. K. Hamilton; R. A. Hill
£1,000 to £1,375
Chief Executive Officer, A. N. Croxford
£1,100 to £1,325
Agricultural Lime Department
Government Buildings, Lytham St. Annes
[St. Annes: 2300]
Principal, L. J. Gray.....£1,000 to £1,375
Chief Technical Officer, *G. L. Gray
£1,200 to £1,325

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS DIVISIONS

Under Secretary (Principal Finance Officer), A. R.
Manktelow, C.B.....£2,500

Finance Division

3 Whitehall Place, S.W.1

[Trafalgar: 7711]

Hook Rise, Tolworth, Surbiton, Surrey
[Derwent: 6611]

Assistant Secretary, A. C. Sparks. £1,500 to £2,000
Principal, F. A. Hitchins.....£1,000 to £1,375
Chief Executive Officers, C. Gallehawk; H. W. A.
Tasker.....£1,100 to £1,325
Senior Executive Officers, J. J. Bone; R. A. German
£900 to £1,075

Accounts Division

6 Cambridge Gate, N.W.1

[Welbeck: 7711]

Director of Accounts, W. E. Strudwicke, C.B.E., M.C.
£2,000 (personal)
Chief Executive Officer, J. C. Green
£1,100 to £1,325
Senior Executive Officers, H. A. Carn; L. C. Morris,
M.C.....£900 to £1,075
Principal Accountant, K. V. Stephens
£1,400 to £1,600
Chief Accountant, R. Yuill.....£1,150 to £1,350

FISHERIES DEPARTMENT

3 Whitehall Place, S.W.1

[Trafalgar: 7711]

Under Secretary (Fisheries Secretary), R. G. R. Wall
£2,500

Assistant Secretary, J. A. K. Christie
£1,500 to £2,000
Principals, *A. S. Armstrong; W. Boyce; R. C.
Hinton; G. R. Woodward.....£1,000 to £1,375
Senior Executive Officer, H. W. Rolfe £900 to £1,075
Chief Inspector, T. S. Leach, M.C.....£1,475
Deputy Chief Inspector, J. le G. Lacy, M.C.
£1,100 to £1,300
Chief Inspector, Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries,
F. T. K. Pentelow.....£1,100 to £1,375

Fisheries Laboratory

The Esplanade, Lowestoft
[Lowestoft: 1088]

Deputy Chief Scientific Officer (Director, Fishery
Research), G. M. Graham, O.B.E. £1,850 to £2,125
Senior Principal Scientific Officers, R. S. Wimpenny
(Deputy Directors); H. A. Cole; W. C. Hodgson;
Lt.-Com. J. R. Lumby, R.N. (ret.)
£1,500 to £1,750
Principal Scientific Officers, R. W. Butcher; J. G.
Cattley; F. Morgan; G. C. Trout.
£1,000 to £1,375
Master Superintendent of Research Vessels, Commodore
W. L. P. Cox, R.D., R.N.R.£1,000 to £1,150

GENERAL DIVISION

3 Whitehall Place, S.W.1

[Trafalgar: 7711]

Assistant Secretary, A. N. Duckham, C.B.E.
£1,500 to £2,000

Principals, K. Harrison Jones; J. H. Perrin
£1,000 to £1,375
Chief Executive Officer, G. Carmichael, M.B.E.
£1,100 to £1,325
Senior Executive Officers, S. A. Botelle; H. McCrae;
S. R. O'Hanlon; E. C. Syms. £900 to £1,075
Senior Information Officer, A. D. Bird. £900 to £1,075
Technical Liaison Officer, C. A. Scarlett
£1,100 to £1,475
Librarian, Grade II, F. C. Hirst ... £900 to £1,075

HORTICULTURE AND POULTRY DIVISION

3 Whitehall Place, S.W.1
 [Trafalgar: 7711]

Assistant Secretary, P. J. Moss ... £1,500 to £2,000
Principals, R. F. Giles; P. G. Inch, O.B.E.; Miss V. C. Lawe, I.S.O.
Men, £1,000 to £1,375; Women, £880 to £1,200

INFESTATION CONTROL DIVISION

Hook Rise, Tolworth, Surbiton, Surrey
 [Derwent: 6611]

Assistant Secretary, H. N. White. £1,500 to £2,000
Principal, L. R. Sankey. ... £1,000 to £1,375
Chief Control Officer, *G. V. Smith
£1,325 to £1,475
Senior Executive Officers, R. B. Fairs; Miss D. A. Taylor; F. Winch
Men, £900 to £1,075; Women, £775 to £910
Deputy Chief Scientific Officer, Dr. J. W. Evans
£1,850 to £2,125
Principal Scientific Officers, E. W. Bentley; J. A. Freeman; Miss M. D. Lawrence; E. E. Turtle, M.B.E.
Men, £1,000 to £1,375; Women, £880 to £1,200
Chief Experimental Officer (Chief Inspector), F. R. Cann. ... £1,025 to £1,250
Chief Technical Officer, C. D. Hornby
£970 to £1,200

LABOUR AND MACHINERY DIVISION

1 and 6 St. Andrews Place, N.W.1
 [Welbeck: 7711]

Assistant Secretary, H. H. Parker. £1,500 to £2,000
Principals, *Brig. H. F. Carter, C.B.E., M.C.; H. E. Cox; G. O. Lace, D.R.C.; B. Vernon
£1,000 to £1,375
Senior Executive Officers, J. H. Deeves; B. Dennis;
H. N. Taylor, M.B.E. ... £900 to £1,075
Superintending Inspector, Agricultural Wages, Major R. P. Pockney. ... £1,030 to £1,150
Chief Machinery Inspector, J. C. Gough. ... £1,150

Agricultural Wages Board.

Chairman, G. G. Honeyman, C.B.E.
Secretary, B. Vernon.

LAND DIVISION

4 Chester Terrace, N.W.1
 [Welbeck: 7711]

Assistant Secretary, J. Hensley. ... £1,500 to £2,000
Principals, Mrs. D. P. Brooke; *E. T. Drake (part-time); H. Garside; E. D. Hardy
Men, £1,000 to £1,375; Women, £880 to £1,200
Senior Executive Officers, H. R. Howard; H. T. Jupe. ... £900 to £1,075

Agricultural Land Service

Director, J. S. Hill, C.B.E. ... £2,500
Deputy Director, Major E. S. Dobb. ... £2,000
Honorary Adviser on Rural Land Use, Professor L. Dudley Stamp, C.B.E. (part-time)
Provincial Agricultural Land Commissioners, D. Christy, C.B.E.; R. E. Dowse; D. A. Hole; A. J. Langdon; R. G. A. Lofthouse; F. G. Norton-Fagge, T.D.; T. J. Owen; C. W. Rowell; E. H. Fleming-Smith, T.D. ... £1,500 to £1,750

Chief Architect and Buildings Officer, F. W. Holde
£1,750

Agricultural Land Commissioners, T. E. Andrews;
A. R. Broadhead; H. Cartwright, T.D.; D. H. Draper; H. S. Dyer; F. G. Eaton-Evans; F. C. Elliott; J. D. Foster; N. K. Green; A. Halhead;
E. Hodgson; H. Hollinrake; J. P. Jones (+ allice);
T. Jones; Major E. T. King, M.B.E., M.M., T.D.;
J. R. Lee; K. S. Lyett; J. L. McGrath; W. Magson; A. C. Middleton; B. H. Moore; D. H. Pasfield; R. W. Peat; H. D. Pennington;
P. G. M. Riding; C. Robinson; O. W. Rowntree; G. T. Roy; J. R. Rundle; D. M. Sims;
R. W. Soden, T.D.; H. V. Terry; T. H. Walker;
H. Walton; W. S. Waters; T. H. Whitton;
Capt. W. M. Williams, O.B.E., M.C.; J. V. B. Willoughby, £1,250 to £1,450; R. Noble
£860 to £1,210
Research Officer, G. P. Wibberley £1,000 to £1,375

LAND DRAINAGE AND WATER SUPPLY DIVISION

Somerles House, Regent's Park, N.W.1
 [Welbeck: 7711]

Assistant Secretary, C. H. A. Duke
£1,500 to £2,000
Principals, T. A. M. Croucher, O.B.E.; F. J. S. Culley; *J. E. Maher; C. H. Wake
£1,000 to £1,375
Senior Executive Officers, W. W. C. Shingleton;
A. P. Stevens. ... £900 to £1,075
Chief Drainage Engineer, E. A. G. Johnson, C.B.E.
£2,000
Deputy Chief Drainage Engineer, J. V. Spalding
£1,500 to £1,750
Senior Drainage Engineers, F. D. Ashton; T. C. Ketchen; K. T. H. Langton. £1,250 to £1,450

LAND USE DIVISION

3 Whitehall Place, S.W.1
 [Trafalgar: 7711]
 55 Whitehall, S.W.1.
 [Whitehall: 3400]

Assistant Secretary, J. A. Barrah. ... £1,500 to £2,000
Principals, D. H. Chalk; H. F. Greenfield; *R. A. E. Williams, C.I.E. ... £1,000 to £1,375
Senior Executive Officers, G. F. Dean; J. E. Paul;
C. F. Whittington. ... £900 to £1,075

LEGAL DEPARTMENT

55 Whitehall, S.W.1
 [Whitehall: 3400]

Legal Adviser and Solicitor, A. R. A. Weston, C.B.E.
£3,250
Assistant Solicitors, N. H. Brewis; C. S. Davis; E. C. Harris; H. E. James; H. Rutter; J. B. Stonebridge, C.B.E.; J. D. Westlake. £1,625 to £2,000
Senior Legal Assistants, R. M. Alexander; J. G. Allan; G. F. Aronson; R. S. Boden; W. D. Curnock; Miss E. H. Kirkby-Gomes; F. R. Hamp; A. J. Harris; K. P. Hickman; R. D. Mainwaring; F. P. R. Malloes; N. Monro; *E. A. Platt
Men, £1,150 to £1,500; Women, £1,000 to £1,350
Legal Assistants, A. J. Bligh; A. Hall-Brown; R. W. Brown; *M. H. Byrde; I. Collier; T. B. Foster; H. P. Hall; *Sir Fienes Barrett-Lennard;
***H. L. H. Marigold; H. R. Reade; F. A. Richards; H. G. Roberts; *R. Segar, O.B.E.;**
D. M. Waterhouse. ... £800 to £1,070

LIVESTOCK, DAIRYING AND HILL FARMING DIVISION

4 Chester Terrace, N. W. 1
 [Welbeck: 7711]

Assistant Secretary, H. E. Bannister
£1,500 to £2,000
Principals, R. V. Allen; J. H. Locke; R. Harding Wynne. ... £1,000 to £1,375

Senior Executive Officers, J. J. Maynard; Miss N. E. Skrimshire, M.B.E.

Men, £900 to £1,075; Women, £775 to £910
Director, National Stud, *P. E. Burrell. £1,200

MARKETING DIVISION

3 Whitehall Place, S.W.1

[Trafalgar: 7711]

Assistant Secretary, B. C. Engholm

Principals, A. T. Brooke; A. L. Irving

Chief Marketing Officer (Grade I), G. S. Baker

Marketing Officer (Grade I), J. F. Goaman, O.B.E.

Marketing Officer (Grade II), F. J. Goldsmith
£875 to £1,100

WELSH DEPARTMENT

Caeleion, 8 Victoria Terrace, Aberystwyth

[Aberystwyth: 7561/4]

Under-Secretary (Welsh Secretary), J. Morgan Jones, C.B.E. £2,500

Principal, J. M. Grant. £1,000 to £1,375

Chief Executive Officer, W. A. Bell
Senior Executive Officers, D. B. L. Davies; H. C. R. Wagstaff. £900 to £1,075

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW

Open daily 3d. 10 to Sunset or 8 p.m. Houses
1 p.m. to dusk or 5 p.m. (weekdays), 1 p.m. to
dusk or 6 p.m. (Sundays). Closed on Christmas
Day. In 1952 there were 1,188,925 visitors to Kew
Gardens.

Director of Royal Botanic Gardens and Technical
Adviser in Botany, Sir Edward Salisbury, C.B.E.,
Sec.R.S. £2,500
Assistant Director, N. L. Bor, C.I.E.

Economic Botanist, *Sir Geoffrey Evans, C.I.E. (part-
time) £1,500 to £1,750
Keeper, Herbarium and Library, W. B. Turrill

Principal Scientific Officers, R. W. G. Dennis;
F. N. Howes (Keeper of Museums); C. R.
Metcalfe (Keeper, Jodrell Laboratory); F. Ballard;
A. A. Bullock; C. E. Hubbard; R. Melville;
E. W. B. H. Milne-Redhead; N. Y. Sandwith;
V. S. Summerhayes. £1,000 to £1,375
Curator of Gardens, W. M. Campbell

* Temporary £745 to £970

ORDNANCE SURVEY DEPARTMENT

Chessington, Surrey

[Epsom: 2660]

Director General, Major-Gen. J. C. T. Willis, O.B.E.
Deputy Director General, Brig. S. G. Hudson, C.B.E.

Directors:
Field Survey, Brig. A. H. Dowson, O.B.E.
Map Publication and Production, Brig. S. G. Hud-
son, C.B.E.

Establishment and Finance, F. G. C. Bentley

Deputy Directors:
Field Survey, Col. R. A. Gardiner, M.B.E.

Triangulation and Levelling, Col. M. O. Collins,
C.B.E.

Small and Medium Scale Drawings and Reproduction,
Col. D. E. O. Thackwell.

Establishment, A. C. Hatfield. £1,000 to £1,375

Finance, R. W. Gough. £1,100 to £1,325

Assistant Directors, Lt.-Col. C. Belfield, R.E.;
Lt.-Col. D. Heald, R.E.; Lt.-Col. J. S. O. Jelley,
R.E.; Lt.-Col. W. H. Johns, M.B.E., R.E.; Lt.-Col.
J. F. F. Lathbury, R.E.

CHAIRMEN OF COUNTY AGRICULTURAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES (ENGLAND AND WALES)

Brigadier P. B. E. Acland, O.B.E., M.C., T.D.
(Devon); D. Alston (Suffolk (West)); W. Atkinson
(Cumberland); Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. (Cornwall);
Major M. E. Barclay, C.B.E. (Herts.); Lt.-Col. The
Hon. R. E. B. Beaumont (Montgomery); H. A.
Benyon (Berks.); J. R. Bickersteth, C.B.E. (Sussex
(East)); T. R. C. Blofeld (Norfolk); A. Bridges
(Oxon.); Major J. W. Fitzherbert Brockholes,
C.B.E., M.C. (Lancs.); E. Shaw Browne (Notts.);
A. G. Carswell, C.B.E. (Cheshire); A. H. Carter
(Lincs., Holland); R. P. Chester (Hants.); Brig.
R. C. J. Chichester-Constable, D.S.O. (Yorks,
East Riding); The Lord Cromwell, D.S.O., M.C.
(Leics.); J. O. Cullimore (Monmouth); Major J. L.
Davenport, T.D. (Hereford); D. Davies, C.B.E. (Car-
marthen); G. R. Davies, C.B.E. (Radnor); M. T.
Davies, C.B.E. (Brecon); R. Lloyd Davies (Anglesey);
Sir Edward Foster, C.B.E. (Salop); H. Gifford
(Dorset); J. Goring (Sussex (West)); F. Hartop
(Bucks.); Capt. T. C. S. Haywood (Rutland);
J. G. Henson (Lincs., Kesteven); Lt.-Col. J. H. V.
Higgin, O.B.E. (Pembroke); Major L. S. Hoggarth,
O.B.E. (Westmorland); T. Hollins, O.B.E. (Staffs.);
H. W. Hughes (Warwickshire); F. W. Hunt
(Derbyshire); E. R. Jackson (Yorks (North Riding));
C. A. Jacobs (Isle of Ely); D. James (Cardigan);
Lt.-Col. F. N. Jennings, C.B.E., M.C. (Isle of Wight);
C. H. Knifton (Middlesex); D. F. Macauley (Essex);
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Onslow, M.C. (Surrey); H. Owen (Caernarvon);
E. G. Parsons (Wiltshire); The Lord de Ramsey
(Hunts. and Soke of Peterborough); Major J. G. G.
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of Scilly); L. P. Stephenson (Lincs., Lindsey); J.
R. H. Sumner, C.B.E. (Worce.); S. A. Taylor
(Cambs.); J. P. Terry, C.B.E. (Glos.); I. D. Thomas
(Glamorgan); Capt. P. C. Thompson, M.C. (Yorks,
West Riding); D. M. Tudor (Merioneth); T. H.
Turney (Northants.); Prof. R. W. Wheldon
(Durham); G. Comer White (Somerset).

AGRICULTURAL LAND COMMISSION

2 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings,

Dartmouth Street, S.W.1

[Trafalgar: 2667]

Chairman (part-time), Sir Frederick Burrows,
C.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. £1,500

Vice-Chairman (part-time) and Chairman of Welsh
Sub-Commission, Sir Cadwaladr Bryner Jones,
C.B., C.B.E. £1,000

Other Commissioners (part-time), W. C. Farnsworth;
E. Watson Jones, O.B.E., Sir Francis Verner
Wylie, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.; Col. J. C. Wynne Finch,
M.C. each £500

Secretary, L. J. Smith. £1,000 to £1,375

Finance Officer, R. F. Kyle. £900 to £1,075

Chief Land Agent, G. F. Edwards. (plus allee.)
£1,500 to £1,750

Secretary (Welsh Sub-Commission), W. Williams
£900 to £1,075

Land Agent (do), T. D. Cameron. £1,250 to £1,450

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

Cunard Building, 15 Regent Street, S.W.1.

(Incorporated by Royal Charters July 23, 1931,
March 24, 1933, and Nov. 22, 1950.)

The creation of the Agricultural Research
Council was designed to complete the organisation
for the scientific supervision of Government-aided
research, other spheres of which were covered by
the Medical Research Council and the Department
of Scientific and Industrial Research. Besides
advising the Agricultural Departments upon the
application of practically all moneys voted by
Parliament for the furtherance of agricultural
research, the Council is empowered itself to
promote research with the aid of funds voted by

Parliament and of moneys received from private sources, societies, marketing boards, &c. Grants are also made to enable special agricultural investigations to be undertaken. Reports and publications of the Council are issued through H.M. Stationery Office and are obtainable from any bookseller.

Council, The Lord Rothschild, G.M., Sc.D., Ph.D., F.R.S. (Chairman); Prof. S. J. Watson, D.Sc., F.R.S.E., (Deputy Chairman), Prof. G. R. Cameron, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Prof. S. C. Harland, D.Sc., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.; Prof. E. J. Maskell, Ph.D., F.R.S.; Prof. K. Mather, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.;—Prof P. B. Medawar, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Prof. L. P. Pugh; Sir James Turner, I.L.D.; Prof. Sir James Scott Watson, C.B.E., M.C.; N. C. Wright, D.Sc., Ph.D.; Prof. J. S. Young, M.C., M.D.; Prof. S. Zuckerman, C.B., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Secretary, Sir William Slater, K.B.E., D.Sc.

Deputy Secretary, W. G. Alexander, O.B.E.

Assistant Secretaries, W. Ness; P. A. C. Thorne.

Scientific Assistants to the Secretary, E. E. Cheeseman, D.Sc.; G. G. Samuel; J. Wardley-Smith.

Principals, J. F. S. Law; L. S. Porter.

Senior Executive Officers, C. S. Goodwin; T. E. Pearson; J. H. Shimwell.

For the Research Institutes under the control of the council, see *Index*.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE COMMONWEALTH

AGRICULTURAL BUREAUX

Farnham House, Farnham Royal, Bucks.

This Commonwealth organization, governed by an Executive Council composed of nominees of the Governments of the United Kingdom and the Dominions, and of the Colonial Office, was set up in 1929 to administer bureaux organized to act as clearing houses of information on research in eight specialized fields of agricultural science, and financed from a common fund provided by the Governments of the Empire. The Governments of the Empire instructed it in 1933 to supervise the administration and finances of the Commonwealth (formerly Imperial) Institute of Entomology, the Commonwealth (formerly Imperial) Mycological Institute and the Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control (formerly the Imperial Parasite Service), and in 1937 to organize bureaux for Forestry and Dairy Science. The Annual Reports of the Council are submitted to each of the Governments through their several members on the Council. The bureaux are attached to appropriate research institutions, but are distinct from them.

Chairman, E. Marsden, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Vice-Chairman, W. F. C. Morton.

Secretary, Sir Herbert Howard.

Institutes

Commonwealth Institute of Entomology, Natural History Museum, S.W. 7. **Director**, W. J. Hall, C.M.G., M.C., D.Sc.

Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Ferry Lane Kew, Surrey. **Director**, S. P. Wiltshire, D.Sc.

Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control, Science Buildings, Carling Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. **Director**, W. R. Thompson, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Bureaux

Agricultural Parasitology (Helminthology), Institute of Agricultural Parasitology, Winches Farm Hatfield Road, St. Albans, Herts.—**Director**, Prof. R. T. Leiper, C.M.G., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Animal Breeding and Genetics, Institute of Animal Genetics, King's Buildings, West Mains Road, Edinburgh 9, Scotland.—**Director**, J. P. Maule.

Animal Health, Veterinary Laboratory, New Haw, Weybridge, Surrey.—**Director**, W. A. Pool.

Animal Nutrition, Rowett Research Institute, Bucksburn, Aberdeen, Scotland.—**Director**, I. Leitch, O.B.E., D.Sc.

Dairy Science, National Institute for Research in

Dairying, Shinfield, nr. Reading.—**Director**, A. W. Marsden.

Forestry, Imperial Forestry Institute, South Parks Road, Oxford.—**Director**, F. C. Ford Robertson.

Horticulture and Plantation Crops, East Malling Research Station, East Malling, nr. Maidstone, Kent.—**Director**, D. Akenhead, O.B.E.

Pastures and Field Crops, Welsh Plant Breeding Station, Penglais, Aberystwyth, Wales.—**Director**, A. G. G. Hill.

Plant Breeding and Genetics, School of Agriculture, Downing Street, Cambridge.—**Director**, P. S. Hudson, Ph.D.

Soil Science, Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, Herts.—**Director**, G. V. Jacks.

AIR MINISTRY

(see Royal Air Force)

AIR TRANSPORT ADVISORY COUNCIL

9 Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1

The Council is a statutory body which considers representations from the public regarding the air transport facilities provided by the Airline Corporations and the charges for any such facilities, and questions referred to it by the Minister of Civil Aviation. It also considers in accordance with terms of reference issued to it by the Minister of Civil Aviation on July 30, 1952, applications from the Airline Corporations and independent air transport companies to operate scheduled air services under the arrangements announced by the Minister on May 27, 1952.

Chairman, The Lord Terrington, K.B.E.

Deputy Chairman, The Viscount Runciman, O.B.E., A.F.C.

Members, Sir John Ure Primrose; G. D'Erlanger, C.B.E.; J. J. Taylor, O.B.E.

Assessor, W. W. Burkett, C.B.E., M.C.

Secretary, R. F. Prosser, M.C.

Assistant Secretary, E. J. Horrex, M.B.E.

COLLEGE OF ARMS OR HERALDS

COLLEGE

Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4

[City: 2762]

The College of Arms is open daily from 10-4 and an Officer of Arms is always in attendance to deal with enquiries by the public. But such enquiries may also be directed to any of the Officers of Arms, either personally or by letter.

There are 13 officers of the College, 3 Kings of Arms, 6 Heralds and 4 Pursuivants, who all specialise in genealogical and heraldic work for their respective clients. The College possesses the finest records on these subjects in the world. It is the official repository of the Arms and pedigrees of English, Northern Irish, Dominion and Colonial families, and its records include official copies of the records of Ulster King of Arms, the originals of which remain in Dublin.

Arms have been and still are granted by Letters Patent from the Kings of Arms under Authority delegated to them by the Sovereign, such authority having been expressly conferred on them since at least the fifteenth century. A right to Arms can only be established by the registration in the official records of the College of Arms of a pedigree showing direct male line descent from an ancestor already appearing therein as being entitled to Arms, or by making application to the College of Arms for a Grant of Arms.

Earl Marshal, His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, K.G., G.C.V.O., Royal Victorian Chain.

Kings of Arms

Garter, Hon. Sir George Rothe Bellew, K.C.V.O., F.S.A.

Clarenceux, Sir Arthur William Steuart Cochrane, K.C.V.O.

Norroy and Ulster (and Earl Marshal's Secretary), Sir Gerald Woods Wollaston, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., F.S.A.

Six Heralds

LANCASTER, Archibald George Blomefield Russell, C.V.O., F.S.A.
CHESTER, Sir John Dunamace Heaton-Armstrong, M.V.O.
YORK, Aubrey John Toppin, M.V.O., F.S.A.
RICHMOND (and Registrar), Anthony Richard Wagner, C.V.O., F.S.A.
WINDSOR, Richard Preston Graham-Vivian, M.C.
SOMERSET, Michael Roger Trappes-Lomax.

Four Pursuivants

ROUGE CROIX, John Riddell Bromhead Walker, M.V.O., M.C.
BLUEMANTLE, James Arnold Frere, F.S.A.
PORTCULLIS, The Master of Sinclair, M.V.O.
ROUGE DRAGON, Robin de la Lanne Mirrices.

COURT OF THE LORD LYON

H.M. Register House, Edinburgh
 [Edinburgh: 30137]

The Scottish Court of Chivalry, including the genealogical jurisdiction of the *Ri-Sennachie* of Scotland's Celtic Kings, adjudicates rights to arms and administration of *The Scottish Public Register of All Arms and Bearings* (under 1672 cap. 47) and *Public Register of All Genealogies*. The Lord Lyon presides and judicially establishes rights to existing arms or succession to Chiefship, or for cadets with scientific "differences" showing position in clan or family. Pedigrees are also established by decrees of Lyon Court. As *Royal Commissioner in Armory*, he grants Patents of Arms (which constitute the grantee and heirs noble in the Noblesse of Scotland) to "virtuous and well-deserving" Scotsmen, and to Dominion or Colonial petitioners (personal or corporate) of Scottish connection. In Scots Law, Arms are protected by Statute; their usurpation is punishable, and the Registration Fees of Honour on patents (£50) and matriculations (£20) are payable to H.M. Exchequer.

LORD LYON KING OF ARMS, Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, K.C.V.O., F.S.A.Scot., Advocate... £738

Three Heralds (£25 each)

MARCHMONT, Lt.-Col. John William Balfour Paul, D.S.O.
ROTHESAY, Lt.-Col. H. A. B. Lawson, F.S.A.Scot.
ALBANY, Major Charles Ian Fraser of Reelgig.

Three Pursuivants (£16 13s. 4d. each)

UNICORN, Lt.-Col. Gordon Dalrymple of the Binns, C.I.E.
CARRICK, James Monteith Grant, W.S.
KINTYRE, Ian Moncreiffe of Easter Moncreiffe, Advocate.

LYON CLERK AND KEEPER OF RECORDS, Harold Andrew Balvaird Lawson. £387
PROCURATOR-FISCAL, Malcolm Robertson MacGregor, W.S.
HERALD PAINTER, Miss Nora Gordon.

ART GALLERIES, ETC.

ROYAL FINE ART COMMISSION

22A Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1
 [Whitehall: 39351]

Appointed in May, 1924 "to enquire into such questions of public amenity or of artistic importance as may be referred to them from time to time by any of our Departments of State, and to report thereon to such Department; and, furthermore, to give advice on similar questions when so requested by public or quasi-public bodies, where it appears to the said Commission that their assistance would be advantageous." In August, 1933, a Royal Warrant extended the Terms of Reference of the Commission—"so that it shall also be open to the said Commission, if they so desire, to call the attention of any of Our Departments of

State, or of the appropriate public or quasi-public bodies, to any project or development which in the opinion of the said Commission may appear to affect amenities of a national or public character"; in May, 1946, a Royal Warrant further extended the Terms of Reference of the Commission as follows:—

We Do give and grant unto you, or any three or more of you, full power to call before you such persons as you shall judge likely to afford you any information upon the subject of this Our Commission; and also to call for, have access to and examine all such books, documents, registers and records as may afford you the fullest information on the subject, and to inquire of and concerning the premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever: We Do authorize and empower you, or any three or more of you, to visit and personally inspect such places as you may deem it expedient so to inspect for the more effectual carrying out of the purposes aforesaid:

Chairman, The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, G.B.E.

Commissioners, John Betjeman; Hon. Lionel Brett; Louis de Soissons, O.B.E., R.A.; Frederick Gibberd; Sir William Halcrow; Sir William Holford; Edward Maufe, R.A.; Sir Thomas Merton, F.R.S.; Lord Methuen, A.R.A.; Henry Moore; J. M. Richards; Prof. A. E. Richardson, R.A.; A. C. Richmond, C.B.E.; John Summerson, C.B.E.; Prof. Geoffrey Webb, C.B.E.
Secretary, Hon. Godfrey Samuel.

ROYAL FINE ART COMMISSION FOR SCOTLAND

National Portrait Gallery, Queen Street,
 Edinburgh 2

[Tel.: Edinburgh Central: 7956]

Appointed in 1927 "to enquire into such questions of public amenity or of artistic importance relating to Scotland as may be referred to them by any of our Departments of State, and to report thereon to such Departments; and, furthermore, to give advice on similar questions when so requested by public or quasi-public bodies when it appears to the said Commission that their assistance would be advantageous." Under Royal Warrant of May 8, 1953, the terms of reference of the Commission were extended so that it is now open to the Commission, if it so desires, to call the attention of any Department of State or of the appropriate public or quasi-public bodies, to any project or development which in the opinion of the Commission may appear to affect amenities of a national or public character; and to call before it any persons, examine any documents or visit any places it might deem expedient for the more effectual carrying out of its duties.

Commissioners, The Earl of Rosebery, K.T., D.S.O., M.C. (*Chairman*); J. S. Clarke; Lady MacGregor of MacGregor, O.B.E.; Charles d'O. Pilkington-Jackson; J. Cameron Small, O.B.E., I.D.; A. Graham Henderson, R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; William H. Kininmonth, A.R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; R. H. Mathew, C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.; Ian G. Lindsay, A.R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

Secretary, Robert Moncreiff, M.B.E.

NATIONAL GALLERY

Trafalgar Square, W.C.2
 [Whitehall: 7618-9]

Hours of opening.—Weekdays 10 to 6, Sundays 2 to 6. Admission free. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day.

The National Gallery is the result of a Parliamentary grant of £60,000 in 1824 for the purchase and Exhibition of the Angerstein collection of pictures, the present building being opened in 1838 and enlarged in 1876, 1887, 1911, 1928, 1930 and 1937. Expenses for 1950-51 were estimated at £49,188.

TRUSTEES

A. S. F. Gow; Prof. William Coldstream; Sir Alan Barlow, Bt., G.C.B., K.B.E.; Sir Wallace Akers, C.B.E.; A. Clutton-Brock; W. E. Williams, C.B.E.; The Duke of Wellington, K.G.; Prof. L. C. Robbins, C.B., F.B.A.; The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, G.B.E.; Lord Herbert, C.V.O.

OFFICERS

Director, Sir Philip Hendy.....£2,500
Keeper, William Gibson.....£1,500 to £1,750
Deputy Keepers, M. Davies; N. MacLaren.....£1,275 to £1,475
Deputy Keeper and Scientific Adviser to the Trustees, F. I. G. Rawlins.....£1,275 to £1,475
Assistant Keeper, C. H. M. Gould.....£780 to £1,250

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY

St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2
[Whitehall: 8511]

Open Monday to Friday 10 to 5. Saturday 10 to 6. Sunday 2 to 6.

The first grant was made in 1856 to form a gallery of the portraits of the most eminent persons in British history, the collections being successively housed in Great George Street, Westminster, in South Kensington, and in Bethnal Green. The present building was opened in 1896. £80,000 being contributed to its cost by Mr. W. H. Alexander; an extension erected at the expense of Lord Duveen was opened in 1933. The amount for salaries and expenses, including a grant of £1,078 for purchase of portraits, was estimated at £21,305 for 1953-54.

Director, Keeper and Secretary, C. K. Adams.....£1,725
Assistant Keeper (I), D. T. Piper...£780 to £1,250

TATE GALLERY

Millbank, S.W.1
[Tate Gallery: 4444]

Hours of opening.—Weekdays 10 to 6. Sundays 2 to 6. Admission free, except to certain temporary exhibitions. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day.

The Tate Gallery, which constitutes the National Collection of British Painting and of modern Foreign Art, was opened in 1897, the cost of erection (£80,000) being defrayed by the late Sir Henry Tate, who also contributed the nucleus of the present collection. The Turner Wing, built at the expense of Sir Joseph Duveen and his son, Lord Duveen, was opened in 1910. Lord Duveen also defrayed the cost of galleries to contain the collection of modern foreign painting, completed in 1926, and a new sculpture hall, completed in 1937. The cost of administration in 1951-52 was £25,295

Director and Keeper, Sir John Rothenstein, C.B.E., Ph.D.....£1,850

Deputy Keepers, N. R. Reid; Le R. S. Le Roux.....£1,275 to £1,475

Assistant Keeper (Grade I), Mary Chaimot.....£655 to £1,085

WALLACE COLLECTION

Hertford House, Manchester Square, W.1
[Weibek: 0687-8]

Admission free. Open on weekdays 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sundays 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve and Christmas Day.

The Wallace Collection was bequeathed to the nation by the widow of Sir Richard Wallace, Bt., K.C.B., M.P., on her death in 1897, and Hertford House was subsequently acquired by the Government. The collection includes pictures, drawings and miniatures, French furniture, bronzes, porcelain, armour and miscellaneous objects d'art. The total net expenses were estimated at £29,873 in 1953-54.

Director, Sir James Mann.....£1,600
Assistant Directors, F. J. B. Watson.....£780 to £1,250

R. A. Cecil.....£400 to £600

NATIONAL GALLERIES OF SCOTLAND

Mound, Edinburgh
[Edinburgh: 25322]

Comprising:—

National Gallery of Scotland, Mound, Edinburgh, 2.
Scottish National Portrait Gallery, Queen St., Edinburgh 2.

Director of the National Galleries of Scotland, David K. Baxandall.....£1,725

Keeper, National Gallery, H. R. H. Woolford.....£761 to £1,214

Keeper, Prints and Drawings Dept., James R. Brochie.....£761 to £1,214

Keeper, Scottish National Portrait Gallery, Robert E. Hutchison.....(+allow. £50) £761 to £1,214

Secretary, Accountant and Establishment Officer, Robert Moncrieff, M.B.E.....£880 to £1,046

National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, Queen St., Edinburgh, 2.

Keeper, Museum of Antiquities, R. B. K. Stevenson.....£1,236 to £1,435

BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Broadcasting House, Portland Place, W.1
[Langham: 4468]

The BBC was incorporated under Royal Charter as successor to the British Broadcasting Company, Ltd., whose licence expired Dec. 31, 1926. Its present Charter came into force July 1, 1952, and expires June 30, 1962. The Chairman, Vice-Chairman and other Governors are appointed by the Crown. The BBC is financed by means of revenue from receiving licences for the Home services and by a Grant in Aid from Parliament for the External services. The total number of licences in force in April 1953 was 12,912,786 of which 2,203,343 were for television as well as sound broadcasting.

The BBC's Home Services are transmitted on the following wavelengths:—London (330 metres), Midland (276 metres), North (434 metres), West (285 and 206 metres), Scottish (371 metres), Welsh (341 metres) and Northern Ireland (261 metres). The Light Programme is broadcast on long wave (1,500 metres) with an auxiliary service in ten selected areas on medium wave (247 metres). The Third Programme is broadcast on 464 metres and 194 metres. There are also regular transmissions in Welsh & Gaelic in the Welsh and Scottish Home Services. The Television Service is radiated from Alexandra Palace, London and Glencalr (Belfast), on 45.0 megacycles per second (vision) and 41.5 megacycles per second (sound). Sutton Coldfield, near Birmingham (vision 61.75 m/cs, sound 58.25 m/cs). Holme Moss, nr. Huddersfield (vision 51.75 m/cs, sound 48.25 m/cs). Kirk o' Shotts, Scotland (vision 56.75 m/cs, sound 53.25 m/cs). Wenvoe, nr. Cardiff and Pontop Pike (near Newcastle) (vision 66.75 m/cs, sound 63.25 m/cs).

News Bulletins are given in the Home Service at 7 a.m. (except Sundays), 8 a.m., 1 p.m., 6 p.m., 9 p.m., and a summary at 11 p.m. In the Light Programme they are given at 9 a.m. and 10 p.m. and summaries at 7 p.m. and 11.56 p.m.

The External Services can be divided as follows:—The General Overseas Service (in English) is broadcast on short waves for 147 hours per week.

Special Services in English on short waves as follows: Europe 45 hours per week (reinforced at times on medium waves), North America 30½ hours, Colonies 9½ hours, Pacific 7 hours, "London Calling Asia" 5½ hours, the Far East 3½ hours, South Africa ½ hour, and the Rhodesias ½ hour per week.

Foreign Language Services. Broadcasts of news and other varied material are given to foreign audiences in their own languages as follows:—

Europe: Programmes on long, medium and short waves in Albanian, German for Austria, Bulgarian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Norwegian, Polish,

Portuguese, Rumanian, Russian, Serbo-Croat, Slovak, Slovene, Spanish, Swedish and Turkish. These services provide 210½ hours of programmes per week.

Overseas: Programmes on short waves in Afrikaans, Arabic, Bengali, Burmese, Cantonese, French (for Canada and South-east Asia), Hebrew, Hindi, Indonesian, Japanese, Kuoyu, Malay, Maltese, Marathi, Persian, Portuguese (for Latin-America), Sinhalese, Spanish (for Latin-America), Tamil, Thai, Urdu and Vietnamese. These services provide 106 hours of programmes per week.

The total amount of programme hours provided by the BBC's External Services is 565 per week.

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Sir Alexander Cadogan, O.M., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., £3,000
Vice-Chairman, Marshal of the Royal Air Force the Lord Tedder, G.C.B., LL.D., £1,000
Governors, The Lord Clydesmuir, P.C., G.C.I.E., T.D. (Scotland), £1,000; The Lord Macdonald of Gwaensygor, P.C., K.C.M.G. (Wales), £1,000; Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Mulholland, Bt. (N. Ireland); I. A. R. Stedeford; Prof. Barbara Wootton; Sir Philip Morris, C.B.E., LL.D.; Lady Rhys-Williams, D.B.E., each £600
Director-General, Sir Ian Jacob, K.B.E., C.B.
Dir. of Administration, Air Chief Marshal Sir Norman Bottomley, K.C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., A.P.C.
Dir. of Television Broadcasting, G. R. Barnes.
Director of External Broadcasting, J. B. Clark, C.B.E.
Dir. of Technical Services, H. Bishop, C.B.E.
Dir. of Home Sound Broadcasting, R. E. L. Wellington, C.B.E.
Director of the Spoken Word, H. J. G. Grisewood.
Assistant Director of Television Broadcasting, R. C. McCall.
Assistant Director of External Broadcasting, E. T. Lean, C.B.E.

Controllers:

Home Service, A. Stewart.
Light Programme, K. Adam.
Third Programme, C. J. Morris.
Television Programmes, C. McGivern.
Entertainment, M. F. C. Standing.
Music, R. J. F. Howgill, C.B.E.
Talks, Miss M. Somerville, O.B.E.
Editor, News, T. R. P. Hoie.
Overseas Services, J. W. McAlpine.
European Services, J. Monahan.
Chief Engineer, R. T. B. Wynn, C.B.E.
Finance, T. Lochhead, C.B.E.
Staff Administration, J. H. Arkell.

Controllers of Regional Office:

Scotland, M. Dinwiddie, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Broadcasting House, Queen Margaret Drive, Glasgow.
Northern Ireland, R. D'A. Marriott, Broadcasting House, Ormeau Avenue, Belfast.
Wales, A. B. Oldfield-Davies, Broadcasting House, Park Place, Cardiff.
Midland, H. J. Dunkerley, C.B.E., Broadcasting House, Broad Street, Birmingham.
North, D. Stephenson, O.B.E., Broadcasting House, Piccadilly, Manchester.
West, G. C. Beadle, C.B.E., Broadcasting House, Whiteladies Road, Clifton, Bristol.

Overseas Representatives

North America, F. B. Thornton, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
Canada, G. G. Winter, 354 Jarvis Street, Toronto 5, Ontario.
India and Pakistan, D. J. G. Holroyde, Prem House, Connaught Place, New Delhi, India.
Australia and New Zealand, R. Stead, National Building, 250 Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W.
Middle East, J. G. T. Sheringham, 11 Sharia Ahmed Pasha, Garden City, Cairo.

Paris, Miss C. G. H. Reeves, 59 Avenue Hoche, Paris viii.
Berlin, S. C. Wheeler, Lancaster House, Fehrbellner Platz, Berlin.
British Far Eastern Broadcasting Service, J. F. Mudie (Head of Service); P.O. Box 434, Singapore.

BRITISH ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY

British Electricity House,
 Trafalgar Buildings, S.W.1
 [Whitehall: 2121]
 Winsley Street, W.1
 [Museum: 4040]

Chairman, The Lord Citrine, P.C., K.B.E., £8,500
Deputy-Chairmen, Sir Henry Self, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.B.E. (Administration); Sir John Hacking (Operation), each £5,000
Members, Dame Caroline Haslett, D.B.E.; J. Sullivan; Lt.-Col. E. H. E. Woodward, C.B.E., M.C., T.D. (each £1,000); Rt. Hon. Thomas Johnston, C.B., LL.D.; C. T. Melling; H. H. Mullens; H. Nimmo, C.B.E.; S. F. Steward, C.B.E.
Secretary, E. Long.
Chief Engineer, V. A. Pask.
Chief Accountant, A. M. Scott, M.C.
Commercial Manager, E. R. Wilkinson.
Chief Legal Adviser, R. A. Finn.
Public Relations Officer, L. J. Luffingham.
Director of Welfare, D. Cleghorn Thomson.
Director of Establishments, D. Moffat, M.B.E.
Chief Labour Relations Officer, S. S. Scott.
Chief Contracts Officer, F. W. Smith, C.M.G., M.C.
Revenue Purchasing Officer, A. Hayward.
Controllers of Generating Divisions, H. V. Pugh (London); R. H. Coates (Southern); W. N. C. Clinch (Eastern); R. L. Batley, O.B.E. (Midlands); P. Briggs (Merseyside and North Wales); A. R. Cooper (North Western); C. W. Marshall (South West Scotland); W. C. Parker (South Eastern); A. C. Thirle (South Western); L. F. Jeffrey (East Midlands); H. J. Bennett (South Wales); G. A. Vowles (Yorkshire); J. C. Mitchell (North Eastern); J. F. Field (South East Scotland).

ELECTRICITY BOARDS

The 14 Area Electricity Boards

London, 46-47 New Broad St., E.C.2. **Chairman,** H. J. Randall, C.B.E.
South Eastern, 10 Queen's Gdns., Hove 3, Sussex. **Chairman,** N. R. Elliott, O.B.E.
Southern, Southern Electricity House, Littlewick Green, Maidenhead, Berks. **Chairman,** H. Nimmo, C.B.E.
South Western, Electricity House, Colston Avenue, Bristol 1. **Chairman,** S. F. Steward, C.B.E.
Eastern, Wetherstead, nr. Ipswich, Suffolk. **Chairman,** C. T. Melling.
East Midlands, Mapperley Hall, Lucknow Avenue, Nottingham. **Chairman,** C. R. King.
Midlands, Mucklow Hill, Halesowen, nr. Birmingham. **Chairman,** W. S. Lewis, C.B.E.
South Wales, St. Mellons, Cardiff. **Chairman,** L. Howles, C.B.E.
Merseyside and North Wales, Electricity House, Love Lane, Pall Mall, Liverpool 3. **Chairman,** J. Eccles, C.B.E., M.M.
Yorkshire, Wetherby Rd., Scarcroft, Leeds. **Chairman,** D. Bellamy, O.B.E.
North Eastern, Carlisle House, Newcastle upon Tyne, 1. **Chairman,** H. H. Mullens.
North Western, Cheetwood Road, Manchester 8. **Chairman,** Sir Joseph Hallsworth.
S.E. Scotland, 52 Melville St., Edinburgh 3. **Chairman,** Sir Norman Duke, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
S.W. Scotland, 62 Dalziel Drive, Glasgow, S.1. **Chairman,** J. S. Pickles.

BRITISH EUROPEAN AIRWAYS CORPORATION

Keyline House, Ruislip, Middlesex
[Waxlow: 4334]

Chairman, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Lord Douglas of Kirtleside, G.C.B., M.C., D.F.C.
(and expenses £750) £5,000
Deputy Chairman, Sir John Keeling, unpaid
Other Members, S. K. Davies, C.B.E. (*Chairman of Welsh Advisory Council*); Sir Patrick Dollan, LL.D. (*Chairman of Scottish Advisory Council*); £1,200; W. A. Edmenson, C.B.E. (*Chairman of Northern Ireland Advisory Council*) unpaid; A. C. Plng, £1,200
Chief Executive, P. G. Masfield.
Director of Flight Operations, J. W. G. James, O.B.E.
Commercial Director, P. C. F. Lawton, D.F.C.
Controller of Operations, A. H. Millward, O.B.E.
Chief Engineer, B. S. Shenstone.
Traffic Director, G. O. Waters, O.B.E.
Financial Controller, R. L. Weir, O.B.E.
Secretary and Solicitor, H. E. Marking, M.C.
Chief Press and Information Officer, W. Simpson, O.B.E., D.F.C.

BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION

Airways House, Great West Road, Brentford
[Ealing: 7777]

Established in 1939, British Overseas Airways Corporation acquired on April 1, 1940, the air transport undertakings of Imperial Airways and British Airways, which had been at the disposal of the Secretary of State for Air since the outbreak of war.

B.O.A.C. is the larger of the two Government Corporations which are charged with the task of developing and operating British scheduled air transport services under the provisions of the Air Corporations Act, 1949. Its functions are to operate the Commonwealth and Empire, North Atlantic, South Atlantic and Far Eastern routes from the United Kingdom. In June, 1953, the Corporation was operating forty-seven routes, with a gross route mileage of 247,087. On these routes there were eighty-seven services weekly in each direction, and the mileage covered was 735,827 per week.

The Members of the Corporation are appointed by the Minister for Transport and Civil Aviation.

Chairman, Sir Miles Thomas, D.F.C.
(and expenses £1,000) £7,500
Deputy Chairman, Whitney W. Straight, C.B.E., M.C., D.F.C.
Member (full-time), Major J. R. McCrindle, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
Members (part-time), J. W. Booth; Sir Francis Brake; The Lord Burghley, K.C.M.G.; Maj. R. H. Thornton, M.C.; Sir Clement Jones, C.B., each £500; H. L. Newlands, M.B.E., £1,500; Sir John Stephenson, C.B.E. (unpaid).
Secretary, K. H. Staple, O.B.E.

BRITISH TRANSPORT COMMISSION

55 Broadway, Westminster, S.W.2
[Abbey: 5666]

The British Transport Commission was established as a public authority under the provisions of the *Transport Act, 1947*. On Jan. 2, 1948, the main-line railways of Great Britain, together with their ancillary services, the smaller railway undertakings previously under the jurisdiction of the Railway Executive Committee, the railways and road services formerly controlled by the *London Passenger Transport Board*, and various canal and inland waterway undertakings specified in the Act, were vested in the Commission. The administration and development of these and other transport services was delegated to five public bodies known respectively as the *Railway Executive*, the *London Transport Executive*, the *Road Haulage Executive*, the *Docks and*

Inland Waterways Executive and the *Hotels Executive*. In accordance with the 1947 Act the Commission acquired road haulage undertakings which in 1946 were engaged in carriage of goods involving routes of 40 miles, or upwards, and necessitating journeys beyond a 25 miles radius from the operating centre. Under the provisions of the *Transport Act, 1953*, however, the Commission is to dispose of the property held by it for the purposes of the part of its undertaking which is carried on through the Road Haulage Executive. The 1953 Act also provides for the re-constitution of the Commission, the abolition of the Railway Executive and the reorganization of the railways. Under an Order of the Ministry of Transport, on and from Oct. 1, 1953, all the functions of the Railways the Road Haulage, the Docks and Inland Waterways and the Hotels Executives, respectively, were assumed by the Commission.

Chairman, Gen. Sir Brian Robertson, Bt., G.C.B., G.B.E., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C.
Deputy Chairman, Sir John Benstead, C.B.E.; *Members*, F. A. Pope, C.I.E.; The Lord Rushmore

each £5,000
Part-time Members, H. P. Barker (£500); Capt. Sir Ian Bolton, Bt., O.B.E. (£1,000); J. Ryan, C.B.E., M.C. (£500).
Chief Secretary, S. B. Taylor.
Chief Public Relations and Publicity Officer, J. H. Brebner, O.B.E.
Controller, Sir Reginald Wilson.
Chief Solicitor and Legal Adviser, M. H. B. Gilmour.
Chief Research Officer, C. C. Inglis.

London Transport Executive

55, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1
[Abbey: 1234]

Chairman, (vacant).
Members, John Cliff (*Deputy Chairman*) (£3,500); A. H. Grainger; L. C. Hawkins; A. B. D. Valentine and (part-time) The Lord Williams (£750).
Secretary, R. M. Robbins.

BRITISH TRAVEL AND HOLIDAYS ASSOCIATION

Headquarters and Tourist Information Centre
Queen's House, 64/65 St. James's Street, S.W.1
[Mayfair: 9191]
Overseas Offices

British Travel Centres: 336 Madison Avenue, New York; 40 Adelaide Street West, Toronto; 6 Place Vendôme, Paris.

The functions of the Association can be summarized as follows: (a) to increase the number of visitors from overseas and (b) to ensure that overseas visitors and home holiday makers are well received and accommodated and have the best facilities that can be provided. The Association is a Company limited by guarantee and registered under the Companies Act and draws its membership from all sections of the tourist and holiday industry. The Association is supported by H.M. Government and receives a Grant-in-Aid from the Board of Trade. The Board consists of a Chairman who is appointed by the President of the Board of Trade, and 29 members, 8 of whom are nominated by the President of the Board of Trade; 7 are elected by the members of the Association and the remainder nominated by the Scottish Tourist Board (2), the Welsh Tourist and Holidays Board (1) and the Northern Ireland Tourist Board (1). The Board has the advice of 3 main Committees: the Finance and General Purposes Committee, Tourist Development Committee and the Holiday Development Committee, whose Chairmen are drawn from the Board. The Tourist Development Committee and Holiday Development Committee draw a proportion of their membership from the Board and the remainder from interested organizations.

Chairman, Sir Alexander H. Maxwell, K.C.M.G.
Deputy Chairman, E. L. Taylor.
Director-General, J. G. Bridges, M.B.E.

CABINET OFFICE

Great George Street, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 5422]

Permanent Secretary and Secretary of the Cabinet,
The Right Hon. Sir Norman Brook, G.C.B.

Private Secretary, N. E. Martin, D.F.C.

Deputy Sec. (Military) of the Cabinet, *Lieut.-Gen.
Sir Nevil C. D. Brownjohn, K.C.B., C.M.G.,
O.B.E., M.C.

Private Sec., *A. C. Beer, M.B.E.

Under-Secretaries, G. Mallaby, C.M.G., O.B.E.; R. M.
J. Harris, M.V.O.

Director of Central Statistical Office, H. Campion,
C.B., C.B.E.

Asst. Secs., A. B. Acheson, C.M.G.; F. A. Bishop;
C. A. L. Cliffe.

Chief Clerk and Establishment Officer, S. P. Anderson,
M.B.E.

Chief Historians, Prof. I. R. M. Butler, M.V.O.,
O.B.E. (Military); Sir Keith Hancock (Civil).

* Borne on the strength of the Ministry of Defence.

CABLE AND WIRELESS LIMITED

Head Office—Electra House, Victoria Embankment,
W.C.2

[Temple Bar: 1222]

Under the Commonwealth Telegraphs Act, 1949, the assets of the telecommunications services conducted by Cable and Wireless, Ltd., in the United Kingdom were transferred to the Post Office. The company, however, continues to be responsible for the operation of its telecommunications services overseas and to own the assets relative to those services.

Cable and Wireless, Ltd., operates overseas telecommunication services, comprising 155,000 nautical miles of submarine cables and 150 wireless circuits. Its operations include telegraphy (cable and radio), phototelegraphy, and radiotelephony, ship/shore radiotelegraph including direction finding, aeronautical wireless facilities, internal telephone systems (in Bahrain, Cyprus and Kuwait) and broadcasting services in Kenya. It has 134 branches overseas and a Cable Station and Training School in the United Kingdom.

The Company was formed in 1929 (as Imperial and International Communications, Ltd., the name being changed in 1934) to unify the overseas communications of the Empire, consequent upon the Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference of 1928. The Commonwealth Telecommunications Conference, 1945, recommended the acquisition of the services in the U.K., the Dominions and Southern Rhodesia by their respective governments, with a unifying Commonwealth Telecommunications Board to replace the existing advisory Commonwealth Communications Council. Cable and Wireless, Ltd., was therefore acquired (under the Cable and Wireless Act, 1946) by the U.K. Government as from January 1, 1947, new directors being appointed.

Chairman, Maj.-Gen. L. B. Nicholls, C.B., C.B.E.

£3,500 (and expenses up to £350)

Managing Director, N. C. Chapping

£3,000 (and expenses up to £350)

Other Directors, C. N. Gallie (£500); K. Anderson,
C.B.E.; W. A. Wolverson unpaid

Secretary, F. H. Lansbury, O.B.E.

Engineer-in-Chief, J. A. Smale, C.B.E., A.F.C.

Traffic Manager, C. Carpenter.

Chief Accountant, H. G. Thomas, O.B.E.

Staff Manager, E. Mockett, O.B.E.

CHARITY COMMISSION

Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 7592]

The Charity Commission was constituted under Act of Parliament in 1853 "for the better Administration of Charitable Trusts" in England and

Wales. The powers of the Commissioners over all endowments held for solely educational purposes have now been transferred to the Minister of Education.

Chief Commissioner, F. W. W. McCombe, C.B.E.

Commissioners, R. L. Daniell £1,725 to £2,000

Maj. J. G. Morrison, T.D., M.P. unpaid

Secretary and Establishment Officer, M. J. Richards,

O.B.E., M.C. £1,675

Asst. Commissioners and Senior Legal Assistants, S.

P. Grounds; O. H. Toynce; W. E. A. Lewis;

E. L. Hayes; W. J. Wolfe; J. MacC. Armstrong;

J. P. L. Redfern; F. H. Pratt. £1,150 to £1,500

Legal Assistants, W. C. Over; C. W. E. Shelley;

D. B. Hodgkinson; I. C. Saul; T. Keith; M.

B. Tripp. £800 to £1,070

Accountant, Official Trustees' Dept., H. A. Anderton

£1,100 to £1,325

Senior Executive Officers, E. W. Perkins; A. H. C.

Roberts, M.B.E.; H. O'Neill. £900 to £1,075

CHURCH COMMISSIONERS

1 Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1

(Hours 9 to 5)

[Whitehall: 5444]

The Church Commissioners were established on April 1, 1948, by the amalgamation of Queen Anne's Bounty (established 1704) and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners (established 1836). The main function of the Commissioners is the management of assets of the Church in order to endow and augment benefices, &c., and to carry out many administrative duties in relation thereto.

The Commissioners are required to carry all their revenues (other than the income of special trusts administered by them) to a general fund, the balance of which, after defraying secured charges and the cost of administration, etc., is carried to an appropriation account for allocation in further grants, etc., during the ensuing year.

Summary of General Fund: Income and Expenditure

(For the year to March 31, 1953)

Receipts:	
Estates (net).....	£2,088,352
Dividends, interest, etc.....	5,746,935
	<u>£7,835,287</u>

Expenditure:	
Benefices, dignitaries, administration, etc.....	£6,633,232
Balance to Appropriation Account for grants, 1953-54.....	1,202,055
	<u>£7,835,287</u>

Constitution.

The 3 Archbishops, the 42 diocesan Bishops, 5 deans, 10 other clerics and 10 laymen appointed by the Church Assembly; 4 laymen appointed by the Queen; 4 persons appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury; The Lord Chancellor; The Lord President of the Council; the First Lord of the Treasury; The Chancellor of the Exchequer; The Secretary of State for the Home Dept.; The Speaker of the House of Commons; The Lord Chief Justice; The Master of the Rolls; The Attorney-General; The Solicitor-General; The Lord Mayor and two Aldermen of the City of London; The Lord Mayor of York and one representative from each of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and the three:—

Church Estates Commissioners and Joint Treasurers:—

First, Sir Philip W. Baker Wilbraham, Bt., D.C.L.

Second, Sir John Crowder, M.P.

Third, Sir Malcolm Trustram Eve, Bt., G.B.E., M.C., T.D., Q.C.

Secretary, Sir James Brown.
 Private Sec., J. McA. R. Orr.
 Administrative Secretary, F. J. Ball.
 Financial Secretary, M. L. Warren.
 Assistant Secretaries, C. Needell, O.B.E. M.C.; T.D. (Management); E. H. Johnson (Legislation and Special Matters); A. W. J. Savidge (General).
 Accountant, K. S. Ryle, M.C.
 Establishment Officers, L. Young; Miss P. M. Betts, M.B.E.
 Principals, G. Burgis; L. N. King; D. G. Ward; R. G. Williams; L. A. Speller.
 Deputy Principals, W. T. Leech; H. M. G. Pryor; C. C. W. Rodd; W. I. Broughton.
 Assistant Principals, F. G. Brain; E. C. Buckley; E. Denselow; L. J. Dent; J. Facer; A. Godbold; H. H. T. Munden; L. D. Walker; G. Penn.
 Solicitors, Messrs. Milnes, Day & Co., 5 Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.1.
 Surveyors, Messrs. Clutton, 5 Great College Street; Messrs. Smith, Gore & Co., 7, Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Legal Department

Official Solicitor, W. Myddelton Jones.
 Assistant Solicitor, O. H. Woodforde, M.B.E.
 Senior Legal Assistants, C. J. V. D. Edwards; G. F. Folley.
 Legal Assistants, H. K. Benham; R. A. G. Lees; P. Leslie; J. E. Rogers; R. H. Rogers; S. H. M. Wood.

Architectural Department

Official Architect, A. P. Lay.
 Asst. Architect, B. H. Dowland.

Surveyor's Department

Official Surveyor, W. R. Paice.

MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION*

Ariel House, Theobalds Road, W.C.1

[Chancery: 3366]

Telegraphic Address: Aircivil, Telex, London.

Under the Civil Aviation Act, 1949, the Minister of Civil Aviation is charged with the general duty of organizing, carrying out and encouraging measures for the development of civil aviation, for the designing, development and production of civil aircraft, for the promotion of safety and efficiency in their use, and for research into air navigation; but, by the terms of the Act, the Minister may not produce aircraft. The Minister may establish and maintain such aerodromes and technical services, etc., as are required for civil aviation purposes.

Under these powers the Ministry operates over thirty civil state aerodromes, air traffic control and telecommunication services, including the "airways" system of navigation, investigates accidents, licenses and supervises training of aircrews, licenses non-state aerodromes, and exercises general oversight of the activities of the Air Corporations under the statutory powers laid down in the Air Corporations Act, 1949.

The direct supervision and executive management of state-owned aerodromes, technical services and of certain facilities at non-state aerodromes are handled by four Divisional organizations.

Minister, THE RIGHT HON. ALAN TINDAL LENNOX-BOYD, M.P. £4,000

Private Secretary, S. M. A. Banister

£1,000 to £1,375

Parliamentary Secretary, J. D. Profumo, O.B.E., M.P. £1,500

Private Secretary, W. A. Penn.

Permanent Secretary of Combined Ministry of Transport and Ministry of Civil Aviation, Sir Gilmour Jenkins, K.C.B., R.B.E., M.C. £4,500

Private Secretary, Miss D. E. Brown.

Deputy Secretary, Sir George Cribbitt, K.B.E., C.M.G. £3,250

* Merged with the Ministry of Transport from Oct. 1953.

Controller of Ground Services, Sir Alfred LeMaitre, K.B.E., C.B., M.C. £3,250
 Chief Aeronautical Adviser, Air Chief Marshal Sir Frederick Bowhill, G.B.E., R.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (ret.) £2,850
 Honorary Scientific Adviser, Sir Frederick Brundrett, K.B.E., C.B.

Chief Business Adviser, L. Gamage.
 Adviser to the Air Safety Board, Professor A. A. Hall.
 Principal, Air Transport Advisory Council, R. F. Prosser, M.C. £1,000 to £1,375
 Secretariat for Commonwealth Air Transport Council, Committee of Air Navigation and Ground Organization, Commonwealth and Empire Radio for Civil Aviation:
 Principal, *Mrs. V. Purnell... £880 to £1,200

Establishments Division

Ariel House, Theobalds Road, W.C.1

[Chancery: 3366]

Under-Secretary, E. A. Armstrong, C.B., C.B.E.

£2,500

Establishments (A)

Assistant Secretary—Establishment Office (A), C. H. Wykes... £1,500 to £2,000
 Principal, J. A. Rugless... £1,000 to £1,375
 Air Traffic Control Officer, Grade I, F. H. Robinson, M.B.E. £1,100 to £1,200

Establishments (B)

Assistant Secretary—Establishment Officer (B), A. W. Wray, O.B.E. £1,500 to £2,000
 Principal, J. W. Edworthy... £1,000 to £1,375
 Chief Executive Officers, F. R. Ivins, I.S.O.; H. F. S. Rickerby, M.B.E. £1,100 to £1,325

Chief Information Office

Chief Information Officer, V. Alford.

£1,325 to £1,475

Accident Investigation Branch

19-29 Woburn Place, W.C.1

[Terminus: 3366]

Chief Inspector of Accidents, G. Capt. P. G. Tweedie, O.B.E. £2,000
 Deputy Chief Inspector of Accidents, J. W. Duggan £1,500 to £1,750
 Principal Inspectors, G. R. Mack, M.B.E.; R. C. Warren, M.B.E. £1,325 to £1,475
 Senior Inspectors, R. P. Garnons-Williams, A.F.C.; R. F. Bumstead; J. D. Rose; T. R. Nelson £1,100 to £1,325
 Chief Investigating Officer, E. Newton, M.B.E. £1,020 to £1,200

Parliamentary and Special Duties

Ariel House, Theobalds Road, W.C.1

[Chancery: 3366]

Principal, R. S. Kinsey... £1,000 to £1,375

DEPARTMENT OF THE DEPUTY SECRETARY

Air Division

Ariel House, Theobalds Road, W.C.1

[Chancery: 3366]

Under-Secretary—Air, A. H. Wilson, C.B., C.B.E.

£2,500

Air Services (A)

Assistant Secretary, A. H. M. Irwin

£1,500 to £2,000

Principal, L. T. Scott... £1,000 to £1,375

Air Services (B)

Assistant Secretary, Mrs. A. Munro

£1,340 to £1,850

Principals, Dr. I. S. Russell, £880 to £1,200; A. V. Davies, M.B.E. £1,000 to £1,375

Air Services (C)

Assistant Secretary, R. W. N. B. Gilling

£1,500 to £3,000

Principals, J. R. Madge; L. C. Nash, O.B.E.
£1,000 to £1,375

International Relations Branch

Assistant Secretary, D. I. R. Muir, O.B.E.
£1,500 to £2,000
Principals, E. I. R. McGregor; D. A. H. Bacr
£1,000 to £1,375

Safety and General Division

Ariel House, Theobalds Road, W.C.1
[Chancery: 3366]

Under-Secretary, J. E. Keel.....£2,500
Directorate of Operations (Safety and Training)
Director, J. B. Veal, A.F.C.....£1,725 to £2,000
Deputy Directors, G. F. K. Donaldson, D.F.C., A.F.C.;
J. R. Neill.....£1,375 to £1,675
Operations Officers, I. J. A. Karan, A.F.C.; D. C.
Clark; W. C. Graham, M.B.E.; J. A. Gordon;
S. G. Hall; A. M. Raffael.....£1,050 to £1,275

Medical Branch

Senior Medical Officer, Air Commodore J. D.
Leahy, M.C. (ret.).....£1,800 to £2,000

Regulations and General Branch

Assistant Secretary, R. H. Walmsley
£1,500 to £2,000
Principal, *V. D. V. Robinson.....£1,000 to £1,375

Overseas Facilities Branch

Assistant Secretary, T. Paris.....£1,500 to £2,000
Principals, H. E. Pike; D. E. Proudlove; G. McD.
Wilson.....£1,000 to £1,375

Finance Division

Ariel House, Theobalds Road, W.C.1
[Chancery: 3366]

Under-Secretary, C. W. Evans, C.B.E.,.....£2,500

Directorate of Finance (Air)

Assistant Secretary, J. H. Riddoch £1,500 to £2,000
Principals, G. H. J. Bennett; D. F. Toms; J. Eaton;
L. O. Jones.....£1,000 to £1,375

Economics and Intelligence Branch

Chief Statistician, A. H. Watson £1,500 to £2,000
Principal, J. S. Parker.....£1,000 to £1,375
Statisticians, *R. E. Johnson, £1,000 to £1,375;
*Miss M. Wylie, M.B.E.....£880 to £1,200

Directorate of Accounts

Tolcarne Drive, Pinner, Middlesex
[Pinner: 9420]

Director, C. S. Smallman, C.B.E.....£1,500 to £1,900
Deputy Director, H. H. Allen, M.B.E.
£1,325 to £1,475

DEPARTMENT OF THE CONTROLLER
OF GROUND SERVICES

Ground Division

Arcil House, Theobalds Road, W.C.1
[Chancery: 3366]

Under-Secretary, T. F. Bird.....£2,500

Aerodrome A Branch

Assistant Secretary, O. Cochran, O.B.E.
£1,500 to £2,000
Principals, *G. W. Harvey; E. S. Ainley; D. J.
Atherton.....£1,000 to £1,375

Aerodrome B Branch

Assistant Secretary, L. S. Mills.....£1,500 to £2,000
Principals, C. T. E. Baker; R. A. Clifford; P. J.
Hosegood.....£1,000 to £1,375

Aerodrome D Branch

Assistant Secretary, J. W. L. Ivimy
£1,500 to £2,000
Principals, C. B. Collins, O.B.E.; *D. P. Thrcs; R. D.
Poland.....£1,000 to £1,375

Aerodrome E Branch

Assistant Secretary, W. W. Simpson
£1,500 to £2,000

Principals, J. B. R. Davies; *R. M. S. Rayner
£1,000 to £1,375

Constabulary

Chief Constable, Major W. Ronnie..£800 to £900

Director General of Navigational Services

19-29 Woburn Place, W.C.1

[Terminus: 3366]

Director General, Air Commodore W. E. G. Mann,
C.B.E., D.F.C. (ret.).....£2,500

Planning Group:

Deputy Director, D. F. Peel.....£1,375 to £1,675
Operations Officer I, K. A. Porter..£1,050 to £1,275
Senior Signals Officer, R. K. Budget, O.B.E.
£1,250 to £1,450

Directorate of Navigational Services (Control and Navigation)

Director, V. A. M. Hunt.....£1,725 to £2,000
Deputy Directors, Wing-Cmdr. G. M. Macintosh,
O.B.E. (ret.); G. J. Warcup..£1,375 to £1,675
Operations Officers I, E. D. C. Cooper; J. L. Delo-
ford; E. J. Dickie, M.B.E.; F. W. Hancock; W.
A. R. Harris, D.F.C.; J. Harston; I. E. Hicks;
K. G. Price, D.F.C.; J. B. Selway, D.F.C.; G. H.
Trow, D.F.C.....£1,050 to £1,275
Div. Air Traffic Control Officer, C. A. M. Kyke-
Smith.....£1,200 to £1,400
Air Traffic Control Officers I, J. H. Barringer, O.B.E.;
G. A. Hornblower; P. R. J. Leborgne; E. V. F.
Matthews.....£1,100 to £1,200

*Directorate of Navigational Services
(Telecommunications)*

Director, C. G. Phillips, O.B.E.....£1,850 to £2,125
Deputy Directors, J. C. Farmer; J. E. Montgomerie;
S. L. Hulme, O.B.E.....£1,500 to £1,750
Senior Signals Officers, T. J. McCWigan; R. A. Pink;
W. L. Shaw; W. H. Garnett, O.B.E.; E. G. Luft;
H. A. Rowland, O.B.E.; A. B. Gilbert; G. A.
Glossop; R. G. Fall; J. Sykes..£1,250 to £1,450

*Directorate of Navigational Services
(Aerodromes)*

Director, G. W. Stallibrass, O.B.E., £1,725 to £2,000
Deputy Directors, J. L. C. Briscoe, D.F.C.; J. M.
Buckeridge.....£1,425 to £1,725
Operations Officers I, K. Paton Jones, D.F.C.; R.
Broadbent, D.F.C.; A. H. Jessell; H. G. Litchfield;
M. H. Vivian.....£1,050 to £1,275
Chief Fire Service Officer, J. A. W. Brooker, M.B.E.
£1,100 to £1,300
Chief Mechanical Transport Officer, C. W. M. S.
Finney.....£1,250 to £1,450

Directorate of Finance and Supply Ground

Ariel House, Theobalds Road, W.C.1
[Chancery: 3366]

Assistant Secretary, A. E. Manning, O.B.E.
£1,500 to £2,000
Deputy Directors, R. C. Bloodworth, O.B.E.; F.
Belcher.....£1,325 to £1,475
Principal, G. C. Lowe.....£1,000 to £1,375
Chief Executive Officer, F. F. H. Boxall, M.B.E.
£1,100 to £1,325

Operational Research Section

Ariel House, Theobalds Road, W.C.1
[Chancery: 3366]

Senior Principal Scientific Officer, G. E. Bell, Ph.D.
£1,500 to £1,750

Director of Works (Civil Aviation)

Ariel House, Theobalds Road, W.C.1
[Chancery: 3366]

Director of Works, J. W. Moncur, C.B.E.

Divisional Organisation

London and South Eastern Division

Heston Aerodrome, Hounslow, Middlesex.

[Hounslow: 2345-9]

- Divisional Controller, *Air Vice-Marshal S. P. Simpson, C.B.E., M.C. (ret.).....£2,125
 Aerodrome Commandant Special Grade, *Air Marshal Sir John D'Albiac, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O. (ret.), £1,950; B. A. Oakley.....£1,825
 Deputy Director of Telecommunications, W. A. J. Thorn.....£1,500 to £1,750
 Deputy Director (Operations), Group Capt. J. A. McDonald, C.B.E., A.F.C. (ret.).....£1,375 to £1,675
 Divisional Air Traffic Control Officer, C. A. Robinson.....£1,350 to £1,550
 Aerodrome Commandant, Grade II, F. W. Hilton, A.F.C.....£1,050 to £1,275
 Operations Officers, Grade I, Group Capt. W. S. Caster, M.C. (ret.); H. I. Wood, O.B.E.....£1,050 to £1,275
 Air Traffic Control Officers, Grade I, R. F. Bulstrode; A. Field; F. W. Robertson; L. R. Winter; W. C. Woodruff.....£1,100 to £1,200
 Chief Executive Officers, W. A. MacDonald, M.B.E.; R. C. Pugh, O.B.E.....£1,100 to £1,325
 Senior Signals Officers, J. G. Earl, M.B.E.; W. P. Nicol; C. V. Lane, M.B.E.; M. Counihan.....£1,250 to £1,450

Scottish Division

Government Offices, Broomhouse Drive, Saughton, Edinburgh 11

[Craiglockart: 4040]

- Divisional Controller, Air Commodore J. G. Murray, C.B.E. (ret.).....£1,725 to £2,000
 Divisional Operations Officer, W. F. Rimmer.....£1,375 to £1,675
 Deputy Director of Telecommunications, D. E. Horne.....£1,500 to £1,750
 Aerodrome Commandant Special Grade, G. J. Jeffs, O.B.E., M.V.O.....£1,050
 Aerodrome Commandant, Grade I, C. D. Waldron.....£1,250 to £1,475
 Aerodrome Commandant, Grade II, J. C. Halley, D.S.O.....£1,050 to £1,275
 Chief Executive Officer, F. V. Mills.....£1,100 to £1,325
 Operations Officer, Grade I, N. V. Lindemere.....£1,050 to £1,275
 Divisional Air Traffic Control Officer, G. W. Monk, D.F.C.....£1,200 to £1,400
 Air Traffic Control Officers, Grade I, D. A. Craik; R. A. Phillips; J. Middlemas; R. K. Emerson.....£1,100 to £1,200
 Senior Information Officer, E. A. Elders.....£900 to £1,075

Northern Division

24-26 Gröve Park, Liverpool 8

[Sefton Park: 1421]

- Divisional Controller, W. M. Hargreaves, C.B.E.....£1,725 to £2,000
 Aerodrome Commandant, Grade I, H. P. Finch.....£1,250 to £1,475
 Aerodrome Commandant, Grade II, P. E. Meagher, D.S.O., D.F.C.; Cmdr. G. A. Nunneley, O.B.E., R.N. (ret.).....£1,050 to £1,275
 Divisional Operations Officer, G. A. H. Harvey.....£1,375 to £1,675
 Divisional Air Traffic Control Officer, E. V. P. Miller.....£1,200 to £1,400
 Air Traffic Control Officers, Grade I, G. A. Douglas; C. A. Pryce; W. E. Symonds; A. C. Wishart.....£1,100 to £1,200
 Senior Signals Officer, V. Dodd, O.B.E.....£1,250 to £1,450

South Western Division

Flowers Hill, Brislington, Bristol 4

[Bristol: 78071]

Divisional Controller, C. M. Colbeck

£1,725 to £2,000

- Aerodrome Commandants, Grade II, Group Captain W. R. Cox, O.B.E., M.C., A.F.C. (ret.); S. T. Tipper.....£1,050 to £1,275
 Divisional Operations Officer, G. L. Gandy, O.B.E.....£1,375 to £1,675
 Divisional Air Traffic Control Officer, A. E. Smith.....£1,200 to £1,400
 Air Traffic Control Officers, Grade I, J. C. Graham; N. R. Norfolk, D.F.C.; A. Round, A.F.C.....£1,100 to £1,200
 Senior Signals Officer, A. C. Knowling, O.B.E.....£1,250 to £1,450

* Temporary.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

6 Burlington Gardens, W.1

The Civil Service Commission was first constituted by Order in Council in 1855. The Commissioners' primary function is to test the qualifications of persons proposed to be appointed to situations in Her Majesty's Civil Establishments: in addition they have from time to time undertaken certain examinations of candidates for other public services.

- First Commissioner, A. P. Sinker, C.B.E.....£3,250
 Commissioner and Secretary, W. H. Fisher (Establishment Officer).....£1,500 to £2,000
 Commissioner and Director of Examinations, C. J. Hayes.....£1,500 to £2,000
 Commissioner and Scientific Adviser, Dr. C. P. Snow, C.B.E. (part-time).....£2,000
 Commissioner and Engineering Adviser, Major A. T. Sumner, C.B.E., M.C.....£2,125
 Assistant Commissioner and Principals, Mrs. O. K. Collett (£880 to £1,200); H. S. Hoff (£1,000 to £1,375) (+allce.); W. Hood, O.B.E.....£1,500 to £1,750
 Assistant Secretaries, F. L. Howard, O.B.E. (part-time) (£993); R. J. Simpson, O.B.E.....£1,100 to £1,325
 Deputy Establishment Officer, G. W. Tyler.....£1,100 to £1,325
 Senior Assistant Directors of Examinations, Dr. H. A. Needham; J. W. A. Chorley.....£1,200 to £1,475
 Assistant Directors of Examinations, J. A. Annand; F. J. R. Bartlett; F. Bateman; K. M. Reader; J. A. Swindale; Miss A. C. Wanstall.
 Men, £750 to £1,200; Women, £625 to £1,050
 Principal Psychologist, K. A. G. Murray.....£1,150 to £1,425
 Senior Psychologist, Miss M. S. Stevenson.....£700 to £925
 Chief Superintendent of Examinations, F. H. Bygott, O.B.E.....£1,100 to £1,325
 Accountant, R. Sharp... (+allce.) £900 to £1,075
 Senior Executive Officers, C. J. Floyd; G. C. Heselden, M.B.E.; H. Kroll; W. H. L. Mayer; S. A. Tilley; A. B. Wares.....£900 to £1,075

Civil Service Selection Board

9-10 Savile Row, W.1

- Commissioner and Chairman, J. H. T. Goldsmith (part-time).....£1,170
 Assistant Commissioner and Principal, J. R. Niven.....£1,000 to £1,375
 Principal Psychologist, Mrs. M. M. McArthur.....£1,000 to £1,255

COLONIAL OFFICE

The Church House, Great Smith St., S.W.1
[Abbey: 1266]

The business of the Colonies was, until 1801, included in the functions of the Home Secretary, to be transferred in that year to the newly-created "Secretary for War." In 1854 the outbreak of the Russian War led to the appointment of a Secretary

of State for the Colonies (to relieve the War Secretary of Colonial business).

Secretary of State for the Colonies, THE RT. HON. OLIVER LYTTELTON, D.S.O., M.C., M.P. . . . £4,000
 Private Secretary, J. B. Johnston.
 Assistant Private Secretaries, W. J. B. Osborne, M.B.E. (Parliamentary and Ceremonial); P. J. Kittcat (Personal).
 Parliamentary Private Secretary, Hon. H. C. P. J. Fraser, M.B.E., M.P.unpaid
 Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, THE RT. HON. HENRY LENNOX D'AUBIGNE HOPKINSON, C.M.G., M.P.£3,000
 Private Secretary, W. D. Swaneay.
 Parliamentary Private Secretary, P. H. B. Smithers, M.P.unpaid

Under-Secretaries.

Permanent, Sir Thomas Lloyd, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. . . . £4,500
 Private Sec., A. J. Peckham.
 Parliamentary, The Earl of Munster. . . . £1,500
 Private Sec., E. C. Burr.
 Deputy Under-Secretaries, Sir Charles Jeffries, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.; Sir Hilton Poynton, K.C.M.G. . . £3,250
 Assistant Under-Secretaries, Sir John Martin K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.; W. L. Gorell Barnes, C.M.G.; J. J. Paskin, C.M.G., M.C.; W. B. L. Monson, C.M.G.; E. Melville, C.M.G.; A. R. Thomas, C.M.G.; C. Y. Carstairs, C.M.G.; P. Rogers, C.M.G. . . . £2,500
 Assistant Secretaries, J. B. Sidebotham, C.M.G.; K. W. Blaxter, C.M.G.; W. J. Bigge, C.M.G.; Capt. A. F. Newbolt, C.M.G. (Director of Recruitment); N. L. Mayle, C.M.G.; J. S. Bennett; *C. A. Grossmith, O.B.E.; T. B. Williamson, C.M.G.; H. T. Bourdillon, C.M.G.; C. E. Lambert, C.M.G.; *R. A. Whittle, C.B.E., M.C.; E. R. Edmonds; *A. N. Galsworthy, C.M.G.; A. D. Garson; W. A. Morris; J. E. Marnham, M.C., E.D.; J. D. Higham; *J. L. Keith, C.B.E. (Director of Colonial Scholars); A. Emanuel; *W. A. C. Mathieson, M.B.E.; W. I. J. Wallace, O.B.E.; H. A. Harding; F. D. Webber, M.C. (Establishment and Organization Officer); N. D. Watson; B. O. B. Giddén; F. Kennedy, O.B.E.; S. J. E. Southgate; A. M. MacKintosh; J. K. Thompson; R. J. Vile; E. B. David. . . . £1,500 to £2,000

Advisory and Specialist Staff

Head of African Studies Branch, *R. S. Hudson, C.M.G. . . . £1,375
 Land Tenure Specialist, *S. R. Simpson.
 Agricultural Adviser, *Sir Geoffrey Clay, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C. . . . £2,125
 Deputy Agricultural Adviser, *G. W. Nye, C.M.G., O.B.E. . . . £1,500 to £1,750
 Assistant Agricultural Adviser, *L. Lord, O.B.E. . . £1,375
 Secretary for Colonial Agricultural Research, *Dr. D. Rhind, O.B.E. . . . £1,850 to £2,125
 Adviser on Animal Health, *R. J. Simmons, C.B.E. . . £1,850 to £2,125
 Head of Commercial Treaties Branch, Lt.-Col. G. Darby, C.B.E., M.C. . . . £1,125 to £1,500
 Adviser on Co-operation, *B. J. Surridge, C.M.G., O.B.E. . . . £1,500 to £1,750
 Educational Adviser, *Sir Christopher Cox, K.C.M.G. . . £2,125
 Deputy Educational Adviser, *W. E. F. Ward, C.M.G. . . . £1,750
 Assistant Educational Advisers, *L. McD. Robison, C.B.E.; *T. H. Baldwin, C.B.E.; Miss F. H. Gwilliam; *F. J. Harlow, M.B.E.
 Men, £1,375; Women, £1,200 to £1,550
 Fisheries Adviser, C. F. Hickling, C.M.G. . . . £1,950
 Forestry Adviser, *F. S. Collier, C.B.E. . . . £1,850 to £2,125

Head of Information Department, S. H. Evans, O.B.E. . . £1,325 to £1,475
 Press Officer, A. J. H. Haler. . . £1,100 to £1,325
 Principal Information Officer, P. R. Noakes; Senior Information Officers, *H. C. Cocks, £1,075; *S. E. Watrous. . . £1,212
 Adviser on Overseas Information Services, *W. H. Ingrams, C.M.G., O.B.E. . . £1,500 to £1,750
 Officer-in-Charge, Colonial Insecticides Research, *R. A. E. Galley. . . £1,850 to £2,125
 Secretary, Inter-University Council and Colonial University Grants Advisory Committee, *W. Adams, C.M.G., O.B.E. . . £1,700
 Labour Adviser, E. W. Bartrop, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O. . . £2,125
 Assistant Labour Advisers, E. Parry, O.B.E., £1,375
 Miss S. A. Ogilvie. . . £1,200
 Legal Adviser, Sir Kenneth Roberts-Wray, K.C.M.G. . £3,250

Principal Assistant Legal Adviser, J. A. Peck

Senior Legal Assistant, J. C. McPetrie, O.B.E. . . £1,625 to £2,000
 £1,150 to £1,500
 Temporary Senior Legal Assistants, Rt. Hon. Sir Sidney Abrahams, Q.C., £1,500; T. H. H. Perrott. . . £1,230
 Legal Assistants, A. R. Rushford; J. E. Hopkinson; D. G. Gordon-Smith. . . £800 to £1,070
 Librarian, A. B. Mitchell. . . £1,100 to £1,325
 Deputy Librarian, B. Cheeseman. . . £900 to £1,075
 Chief Medical Officer, *Sir Eric Pridie, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E. . . £2,850
 Deputy Chief Medical Officer, *A. M. W. Rae, C.M.G. . £1,850 to £2,125
 Principal Medical Officer, *J. C. R. Buchanan, C.M.G. . £1,250 to £1,725
 Chief Nursing Officer, *Miss F. N. Udell, O.B.E. . . £1,000 to £1,100
 Director of Colonial Medical Research, *R. Lewthwaite, O.B.E. . . £2,125
 Inspector General of Colonial Police, *W. A. Muller, C.M.G. . . £1,500 to £1,750
 Assistant to Inspector General of Colonial Police, I. H. E. J. Stourton, C.M.G., O.B.E., £1,000 to £1,375
 Adviser on Social Welfare, W. H. Chinn, C.M.G. . . £1,500 to £1,75
 Chief Statistician, W. F. Searle. . . £1,500 to £2,000
 Consultant on Tuberculosis, F. R. C. Heaf (Ministry of Health).

Surveys Adviser, Brig. M. Hotine, C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Geological Surveys Adviser, F. Dixey, C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Consulting Physicians: London—R. Brunel-Hawes, C.M.G.
 Liverpool—A. R. D. Adams.
 Edinburgh—Maj.-Gen. Sir Alexander Biggam, K.B.E., C.B.
 Dublin—Prof. R. H. Micks.
 Belfast—M. G. Nelson.

Principals, G. A. Jones, C.M.G., O.B.E.; S. M. Campbell; *Miss M. Darlow, O.B.E.; T. C. Jerrom; B. D. Edmonds, M.B.E.; J. W. Vernon; R. H. Burt, O.B.E.; E. W. A. Scarlett, O.B.E.; *J. M. Kisch; *R. B. Terrell; I. B. Watt; *P. A. Carter; J. C. Morgan; H. P. Hall, M.B.E.; A. McM. Webster; R. W. Piper; *D. M. Smith; *R. W. Newsam; W. D. Swaneay; *O. H. Morris; W. W. Clark, I.S.O., M.B.E., M.C.; D. M. Man; E. G. G. Harrott, M.B.E.; H. F. Heinemann; M. G. Smith; J. N. A. Armistage-Smith; Miss M. L. S. Fisher; *A. Campbell; D. Williams; R. Turner; W. H. Mason; B. G. Stone; W. G. Boss; W. F. Dawson, M.B.E.; *G. Foggion, O.B.E.; Miss E. O. Mercer, M.B.E.; A. H. Sheffield; N. B. J. Huijsman; *J. Bourn; D. L. Pearson; C. S. Roberts; *J. O. Moreton, M.C.; W. G. Wilson; J. T. A. Howard-Drake; H. W. Atterbury, O.B.E. (Deputy Establishment and Organization Officer); J. E. King, M.B.E.; M. A. Willis, M.B.E.; P. H. F. Dodd; D. J. Kirkness; J. D. B. Shaw; R. E. Radford; W. S. Bates; D. S. Timms; C. A. Kirkman; L. G. Heptinstall; Miss J. A. Caved; H. Nield; J. D. Hennings; K. G. Ashton; E. N. Fitzgerald, M.C.; J. R.

Williams; E. W. G. Dolan; E. M. West; M. Scott; I. H. Harris; J. D. Anderson, M.C.; D. Bishop; B. G. Smallman; M. B. Ramage; A. J. Fairclough.

Men, £1,000 to £1,375; Women, £880 to £1,200.
Temporary Principals, Sir Bernard Reilly, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.; E. L. Scott, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.; P. A. Tegetmeier, O.B.E.; C. J. J. T. Barton, C.M.G., O.B.E.; D. Kelvin-Stark, O.B.E.; Sir Gerald Whiteley, C.M.G.; Mrs. E. M. Chilver; W. G. Hulland, O.B.E.; H. S. Bates, C.S.I. H. C. Baker; R. J. Harvey; R. J. J. Hill, C.I.E.; W. L. Heape, C.M.G.; R. C. H. Greig; Miss M. Z. Terry; R. P. Kelly; C. A. G. Wallis.

Temporary Administrative Officer, Miss M. A. Evans.
Colonial Administrative Service Officers temporarily attached, R. Varvill, D.S.C.; G. L. Stephenson; R. A. R. Bent; R. H. Robertson; P. A. Richardson; T. E. Markantonis

Area Officers, D. D. Carmichael (Edinburgh); C. E. R. Darby (Cardiff).

Chief Executive Officers, F. R. Fairclough, I.S.O., M.B.E.; L. S. Smith, I.S.O., M.B.E.; S. W. Smith, M.B.E.; G. W. Henlen, M.B.E.; C. G. W. Laurence, £1,100 to £1,325; *Senior Executive Officers*, M. A. Greenhill, M.B.E.; G. Green, M.B.E.; H. I. H. Titchener, M.B.E.; P. Maynard, M.B.E.; F. Farmer; T. J. Lunnion, M.B.E.; D. K. Malone, M.B.E.; G. R. Parsons, M.B.E.; E. R. Stapley; H. F. W. Nash, M.B.E.; S. F. Whitcombe, M.B.E.; G. Hurford; W. J. B. Osborne, M.B.E.; C. G. Gibbs; W. J. Daines; C. E. Pooley; W. S. Nicholls, M.B.E.; M. Lemberger.....£900 to £1,075

Research Officers (Economic), †Mrs. M. E. Maccoll; †P. Selwyn

Men, £900 to £1,075; Women, £775 to £910.
Controller of Oversea Communications, E. N. Horne, M.B.E.....£900 to £1,075

Statisticians, F. E. Richmond; R. A. Cooper £1,000 to £1,375

Chief Registrar, R. B. Gray.....£900 to £1,075

‡ Seconded to other Government Departments.

* Seconded Overseas.

† Temporary.

Colonial Audit Department

Queen Anne's Chambers, Dean Farrar Street,
 S.W.1

[Whitehall: 8307]

The Accounts of most of the Colonies and Protectorates are audited on behalf of the Secretary of State for the Colonies by Audit Officers acting under the supervision of the Director General of Colonial Audit. The cost of this audit is borne by the Colonies and Protectorates affected.

Director General of Colonial Audit, Sir John Worledge, K.B.E., C.M.G.....£2,850
Deputy Director General, H. V. Cusack, C.B.E.

£2,250
Assistant Directors, E. M. Tibbitt, O.B.E.; R. J. S. Orwin, M.B.E.....£1,600

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES

4 Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1.

[Abbey: 7730]

(*Stock Transfer Office*, Lloyds Bank Buildings, Moorgate, E.C.2.)

[Central: 8575]

(*Shipping Department (City Branch)*, 77 and 78

Gracechurch St., E.C.3)

[Mansion House: 2016]

The Crown Agents for the Colonies are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to act as commercial and financial agents in this country for the Governments of the Colonies, Protectorates, etc., for the administration of which he is ultimately responsible. With his permission they also transact business for the Governments of Iraq, of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, of

Ceylon and of the United Kingdom of Libya, and for some municipalities and other public bodies in the Colonies. In addition they arrange for movement and shipment of stores under the Colombo Plan and for the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Administration.

Crown Agents, Sir George Frederick Seel, K.C.M.G., £3,250; Sir George Beresford Stooke, K.C.M.G., £2,850

General Dept., †A. W. Abbott, C.B.E. (*Chief Clerk and Establishment Officer*), £1,700 to £2,000; F. S. Blomfield, O.B.E. (*Deputy Chief Clerk and Establishment Officer*), £1,400 to £1,650; F. J. L. Smallridge, £1,100 to £1,325; L. A. Beadle; H. T. Webb.....£900 to £1,075
Finance Dept., A. H. Hicks, C.B.E., £1,700 to £2,000; E. Bellevue, £1,400 to £1,650; W. B. Walters, M.B.E.; H. G. Thitchener

£900 to £1,075
Pay Dept., E. Ringwood, O.B.E., £1,400 to £1,650; I. G. Robson, £1,100 to £1,325; M. W. Dodds, M.B.E.....£900 to £1,075

Stores Dept., N. Rae, C.B.E., £1,700 to £2,000; I. Crook, O.B.E. (*also Principal Priority Officer to the Secretary of State for the Colonies*), £1,400 to £1,650; W. E. Curtis, O.B.E., £1,100 to £1,325; A. E. W. Gaston, M.B.E.; J. R. C. Knight; K. W. Barley; L. H. V. Pearcey. £900 to £1,075
Appointments Dept., V. C. R. Yearley, O.B.E., £1,400 to £1,650; W. E. Eggleton, £1,100 to £1,325; E. A. Morris; J. M. Dent; E. J. Sayers

£900 to £1,075
Shipping Dept., R. W. Cook, £1,400 to £1,650; W. G. Bowden, £1,100 to £1,325; S. Chappell; T. Dwyer; H. V. Crosse.....£900 to £1,075
Engineer-in-Chief, R. W. Foxlee, C.M.G., C.B.E. (*also Engineering Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies*).....£2,300

Civil Engineering Department, S. J. W. Gooch, £1,700 to £2,000; W. Fairley, £1,400 to £1,650; E. A. McGill, O.B.E., E. H. Greet; A. P. Evans, £1,250 to £1,450; R. J. Farrell; J. A. Edwards; *W. Butterworth; J. H. P. Hawtrey; L. W. Baker; P. Elliott; K. J. Fulton

£900 to £1,200
Mechanical Engineering Department, A. Campbell C.B.E., £1,700 to £2,000; D. C. Brown, £1,400 to £1,650; A. W. H. Keen, O.B.E.; A. S. Millward; A. C. H. Illston, O.B.E.; R. H. Jones; J. H. Marshall; S. E. Coppen; S. E. Lord, £1,250 to £1,450; D. T. Strain; E. W. Selby; I. Middeligh; S. H. Saunders; J. M. Farquhar; W. A. Phipps; J. Suggate; W. G. Rumbold; F. A. W. Byron, O.B.E.; B. W. Anwell; L. Marson; J. I. Scott; T. A. W. Barrow; F. J. R. Watts

£900 to £1,200
Engineering Stores Department, J. M. Drennan, O.B.E., D.C.M., £1,400 to £1,650; H. G. Savage, £1,100 to £1,325; A. E. Tiedeman; S. C. N. Sackett.....£900 to £1,075

Engineering Inspection Department, J. W. Norris, C.B.E., £1,700 to £2,000; W. D. Farrington, £1,400 to £1,650; S. I. White; J. C. Uglow, £1,250 to £1,450; F. L. H. Bascom; A. E. Baker; G. G. Buttolph; C. L. Sangster; F. A. Bailey; E. T. V. Jackson.....£900 to £1,200
Representative in U.S.A., A. J. E. Davis, O.B.E. (Washington).....£1,100 to £1,325

* Plus £120 allowance.

† Plus £200 allowance.

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

29-33 Hill Street, W.1

[Mayfair: 8484]

Established by the *Overseas Resources Development Act, 1948*, and charged with duties for securing development in Colonial territories with a view to increasing their general productive capacity and trade.

The Corporation is authorized to borrow up to £100,000,000, and operates on commercial

principles in close consultation with Colonial Governments in order to ensure that its activities will be conducted in the best way to promote the welfare of Colonial peoples.

Chairman, Lord Reith, P.C., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., C.B.
T.D. £3,500
Deputy Chairman, R. E. Brook, O.B.E. £2,250
Members (part-time), H. M. Gibson; H. N. Hume, C.B.E., M.C.; Sir John Hathorn Hall, G.C.M.G., O.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.; Sir Hugh Beaver; Lord Macdonald of Gwaenysgor, P.C., K.C.M.G.; Sir Maurice Hutton, K.C.M.G. each £500; G. Tyser (unpaid).

COLONIAL INCOME TAX OFFICE

26 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1

The Official Representative is appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and acts in respect of those Colonies, Protectorates, etc., which have decided to avail themselves of his services in connexion with Colonial Income Tax and Excess Profits Tax.

Official Representative, W. Williams £2,000
Deputy, H. G. Ward £1,775

COMMONWEALTH ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

2 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 5586]

Chairman, L. R. S. Singh (India).

Secretary, G. S. Dunnett, O.B.E.

COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS OFFICE

Downing Street, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 2323]

In July, 1925, a new Secretaryship of State for Dominion Affairs was created, and as a result the Dominions Office was set up, to take over from the Colonial Office business connected with the self-governing Dominions, the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia and the South African territories (Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland) and business relating to the Imperial Conference.

In July, 1947, the titles of the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and the Dominions Office were altered to the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and the Commonwealth Relations Office respectively. As from August 15, 1947, the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations assumed responsibility for relations with India and Pakistan and as from February 4, 1948, for relations with Ceylon.

Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, THE RT. HON. VISCOUNT SWINTON, G.B.E., C.H., M.C. £4,000

Private Secs., R. H. Belcher; J. W. Morrison.
Ceremonial and Reception Sec., Lt.-Col. J. M. Hugo, O.B.E.

Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Percivale Liesching, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O. £4,500

Private Secretary, Miss M. L. Dalglish, M.B.E.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, J. G. Foster, Q.C., M.P. £1,500

Private Secretary, O. Forster.

Deputy Under-Secretary of State, J. J. S. Garner, C.M.G. £3,250

Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, G. H. Baxter, C.M.G., C.I.E.; W. A. B. Hamilton, C.M.G.

(*Director of Establishments and Organization*); A. C. B. Symon, C.M.G., O.B.E.; R. R. Sedgwick, C.M.G.; N. Pritchard, C.M.G. £2,500

Principal Staff Officer to the Secretary of State, Major Gen. W. H. A. Bishop, C.B., O.B.E. £2,200

Assistant Secretaries, M. E. Antrobus, C.M.G., O.B.E.; J. P. Gibson, C.B.E.; (b) B. Cockram, C.M.G., O.B.E.; (f) G. Kimber, C.M.G.; (f) G. E. B. Shannon, C.M.G.; H. A. F. Rumbold, C.M.G., C.I.E.; A. F. Morley, C.B.E.; M. R. Metcalf, O.B.E.; (g) G. P. Hampshire; (h) N. E. Costar, C.M.G.; (i) W. G. Head, O.B.E.; (g) G. W. Tory; (d) A. W. Snelling; G. E. Cromble, C.M.G.; A. H.

Joyce, C.I.E., C.B.E.; D. M. Cleary; (a) J. Thomson, C.M.G., O.B.E.; Hon. F. E. H. T. Cumming-Bruce (*Establishment Officer*); C. G. Costley-White, C.M.G.; (c) L. B. Walsh Atkins; (g) J. M. C. James, M.B.E.; (f) E. L. Sykes; W. A. W. Clark, C.M.G., C.B.E.; H. E. Davies; B. R. Curson; R. W. D. Fowler; D. W. S. Hunt, O.B.E.; G. W. St. J. Chadwick (*acting*)

£1,500 to £2,000

Principals, (g) A. R. Swinnerton, O.B.E.; A. E. Parsons, O.B.E.; F. A. K. Harrison; (g) M. J. Moynihan, M.C.; S. G. Pennells, O.B.E.; B. D. Tims, O.B.E.; (i) M. E. Allen; (h) C. S. Pickard; J. Gordon, M.B.E.; (f) L. J. D. Wakely, O.B.E.; (f) V. C. Martin; (h) R. L. D. Jasper; G. Davey; R. G. Chisholm; R. C. Ormerod; H. A. Twist, O.B.E.; (b) G. S. Whitehead; G. D. Anderson; (f) C. M. Walker; H. G. M. Bass; J. D. Fraser, M.B.E.; W. R. Bickford, M.B.E.; (h) A. R. Adair, M.B.E.; (d) W. J. Smith; (g) P. R. Cliphsham, M.B.E.; (d) R. C. C. Hunt; R. H. Belcher; (d) D. J. C. Crawley; (c) E. N. Larmour; (g) E. G. Norris; P. Gautrey; (f) Miss E. J. Emery; (g) B. J. Greenhill; (a) J. S. Gandee, M.B.E.; (f) W. J. Coe; R. Ross, M.B.E.; T. W. Keeble; (g) J. R. A. Bottomley; D. A. Scott; (b) S. J. G. Flindland; H. Smedley, M.B.E.; (a) J. J. B. Hunt; H. S. H. Stanley; (f) J. R. Downie; (c) E. G. Le Tocq; Miss L. E. T. Storar; K. A. East; (f) D. L. Cole, M.C.; (k) A. H. Reed; A. A. Golds; (f) C. E. Diggins; R. G. Britten; T. J. O'Brien, M.C.; F. S. Miles; J. M. Dutton; N. Aspin; (f) D. J. King; J. A. Molyneux; (f) J. E. A. Miles, M.B.E.; (g) A. J. Brown; (h) K. R. Crook; G. L. Simmons; (g) M. H. G. Rogers; R. Walker; F. Mills.

Men, £1,000 to £1,375; *Women*, £800 to £1,200
Temporary Principals, A. McCracken; A. J. H. Ross, M.C.; E. R. Sudbury, C.B.E.

Legal Adviser, *Sir Kenneth Roberts-Wray, K.C.M.G.

Deputy Legal Adviser, *J. C. McPetric.

Senior Legal Assistant, *H. L. M. Oxley

Chief Information Officers, (a) N. J. T. Monsarrat; (d) G. F. Crawley £1,325 to £1,425

Principal Information Officers, Hon. R. F. Hope; (a) D. F. Kerr; (f) J. T. Hughes; A. C. Hall; (b) H. J. Bewg £1,100 to £1,325

Senior Information Officers, (f) R. P. Ross-Williamson; R. I. Hall; (b) E. J. Ellis; (h) D. D. Condon; (f) L. W. C. Pearce-Gervis; (g) J. S. Ellis; (b) W. R. George; (d) R. Hickling; (g) D. R. F. Brower; (f) B. D. Brown; (f) R. McC. Samples; (g) J. L. Hayden, O.B.E.; (f) Lt.-Cdr. R. D. Wall, R.N. £900 to £1,075

President of the Medical Board and Medical Adviser to Secretary of State, Lt.-Gen. Sir Bennett Hance, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., O.B.E., I.M.S. (ret.) £1,100

Member of the Medical Board, Col. Sir George McRobert, C.I.E., I.M.S. (ret.) £800

Liaison Officer with Chiefs of Staff Secretariat, Brig. G. H. P. Whitfield, O.B.E., M.C. (ret.) £800

Head of Services Department, C. Iddon, O.B.E. (also Controller of Pension Funds) £1,500 to £1,900

Chief Executive Officer, Services Department, M. K. Jephson, O.B.E. £1,100 to £1,325

Accountant-General (vacant) £1,325 to £1,475

Assistant Accountants-General, G. G. Hewlett, O.B.E.; O. Kordik, M.B.E. £1,100 to £1,325

Chief Executive Officer, Establishment Department, W. Clarkson, M.B.E.

Senior Executive Officers, T. Rowland, O.B.E.; C. E. Hoare, O.B.E.; F. C. Forty; R. L. Dixon, O.B.E.

J. R. Lloyd, M.B.E.; (g) A. H. G. Pope, M.B.E.; H. W. Hart, M.B.E.; J. B. Porteous; R. G. Blake; W. H. Ford, M.B.E.; S. Leadbetter, M.B.E.; H. W. Malcolm; R. G. Tracy, M.B.E.; D. W. H. Wickson, M.B.E.; S. J. Conder, O.B.E.

Men, £900 to £1,075; *Women*, £775 to £910

Superintendent of Records, J. R. Lloyd, M.B.E.

Controller of Office Services and Chief Communications Officer, W. H. Ford, M.B.E.

Commonwealth Relations Office Library Librarian, *A. B. Mitchell.

India Office Library

King Charles Street, S.W.1

Founded by the Honourable East India Company in 1801. Oriental Library containing 250,000 printed books and 15,000 MSS. in both European and Oriental (mostly Indian) languages.

Librarian, S. C. Sutton. £1,215 to £1,450

(a) in Canada; (b) in Australia; (c) in New Zealand; (d) in S. Africa; (e) in the U.K. Embassy, Dublin; (f) in India; (g) in Pakistan; (h) in Ceylon; (i) in the U.S.A.; (k) in Southern Rhodesia; (l) on loan to Foreign Office. *Also for Colonial Office.

COMMONWEALTH SHIPPING COMMITTEE

Berkeley Square House, W.1

[Mayfair: 9494, Ext. 2281]

Chairman, Sir Clement W. Jones, C.B.

Secretary, W. H. J. Crees.

COMMONWEALTH TELECOMMUNICATIONS BOARD

28 Pall Mall, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 5511]

On May 31, 1949, the Commonwealth Telecommunications Board was incorporated by Act of Parliament, and superseded the former Commonwealth Communications Council.

Chairman, Sir Stanley Angwin, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.

Members, W. A. Wolverson (United Kingdom); J. H. Tudhope, M.C. (Canada); R. V. McKay (Australia); H. W. Curtis (New Zealand); Lieut.-Col. H. Myers, O.B.E. (South Africa); M. A. J. Vasnaik (India); E. Bridgnell, M.B.E. (Pakistan Observer); A. I. Perera, C.B.E. (Ceylon); G. T. Anstey, C.B. (Southern Rhodesia); G. H. Webster, C.M.G., O.B.E. (Colonies).

Secretary-General, Colonel W. W. Shaw-Zambra, C.B.E., T.D.

CONSERVANCY BOARDS**THAMES CONSERVANCY**

2-3 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2

[Temple Bar: 4982]

The Conservation of the River Thames was granted to the Lord Mayor of London in 1487, and delegated to 12 Conservators in 1857, the powers being reconstituted in 1894. The Port of London Act, 1908, took over, as from March 31, 1909, all rights, powers, and duties of the Conservators in respect of the river below Teddington. In 1932 the various Acts relating to the Conservators were repealed and a consolidating Act (The Thames Conservancy Act, 1932) was passed. This Act was amended by the Thames Conservancy Act, 1950, which extended the powers of the Conservators, made further provision for their revenue, and increased the number of Conservators to 38. The Conservators are also the Drainage Board of the Thames Catchment Area.

Chairman, Sir Jocelyn Bray.

Vice-Chairman, Lt.-Col. R. H. Haslam, O.B.E.

Secretary and Solicitor and Parliamentary Officer, G. E. Walker.

Chief Engineer, R. V. W. Stock, O.B.E., M.C.

Treasurer and Accountant, C. T. Bailey.

LEE CONSERVANCY CATCHMENT BOARD

Brettenham House, Lancaster Place

Strand, W.C.2

This Board was established by the *Land Drainage Act*, 1930, as the flood prevention authority for the Lee watershed, which covers an area of about 600 square miles. Since January 1, 1948, it has

also been responsible for the prevention of pollution (by the exercise of powers under the *Lee Conservancy Acts*, 1868-1938, and the *Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) Act*, 1951) and for fisheries. The Board consists of 20 members, one of whom is appointed by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, the remainder being appointed or elected by local authorities in the Catchment Area.

Chairman, Sir Thomas Keens.

Vice-Chairman, F. W. Tipton.

Clerk of the Board, J. L. Spiller, D.R.C.

Engineer, N. Medington.

Accountant, L. D. Thompson.

Protection of Water Officer, F. W. Swain.

FORTH CONSERVANCY BOARD

Instituted by the Forth Conservancy Order Confirmation Act, 1921, for the preservation, maintenance and improvement of the River and Firth of Forth within the limits prescribed in the Order.

Chairman, Capt. Cedric A. Salvsen, M.C.

Clerk and Treasurer, M. D. Kennedy, W.S., 14 Princes Street, Falkirk.

Engineers, Messrs. Leslie & Reid, C.E., 53 Manor Place, Edinburgh.

Marine Superintendent, Capt. E. Roynon-Jones, R.N.

COTTON BOARD

Royal Exchange 6th Floor, Manchester 2

Established under the Cotton Industry Development Council Order, 1948.

Chairman, Sir Raymond Streat, C.B.E.

Other Independent Members, W. D'Arcy Madden, C.B.E.; Sir Leslie Roberts, C.B.E.

Members representing the Employers, W. T. Winterbottom, C.B.E.; E. W. Cockcroft, O.B.E.; H. Havgarth Jackson, M.C.; A. V. Symons.

Members representing Employees, A. Roberts, C.B.E.; Sir Andrew Naesmith, C.B.E.; W. L. Heywood, O.B.E.

Director General, J. Broatch.

RAW COTTON COMMISSION

Cotton Exchange Buildings, Old Hall Street, Liverpool 3

Established by the Cotton (Centralized Buying) Act, 1947.

Chairman, Sir Ralph Lacey, (and *allice* £500) £5,000

Deputy Chairman, H. Jackson (and *allice* £250) £3,000

Independent Member, H. Arrowsmith, C.B.E. (and *allice* £250) £3,000

Members (part-time), W. Blackburn; W. Bowles;

A. J. Byrne; N. H. Cooper; W. Fletcher;

J. H. Hulme; G. E. Latimer; A. Roberts, C.B.E.;

C. Schofield, O.B.E.; F. Wood each £500

Secretary, E. J. Richmond.

COMMISSIONERS OF CROWN LANDS

1 Cambridge Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.1.

[Welbeck: 6511]

THE CROWN LANDS.—The Land Revenues of the Crown in England and Wales have been collected on the public account since 1760, when George III. surrendered them and received a fixed annual payment or Civil List. At the time of the surrender the gross revenues amounted to about £89,000 and the net return to about £11,000.

In the year ended March 31, 1953, the total Receipts by the Commissioners were £2,526,113. The Expenditure (including Property Tax allowed) was £1,539,743. The sum of £980,000 was paid to the Exchequer in 1952-53 as Surplus Revenue, being a net sum from which no deductions have to be made for administration.

The Land Revenues in Ireland have been carried to the Consolidated Fund since 1820; from April 1, 1923, as regards Southern Ireland, they have been

collected and administered by the Irish Free State (Republic of Ireland).

The Land Revenues in Scotland were transferred to the Commissioners in 1833.

Commissioners (ex-officio), The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Secretary of State for Scotland.....unpaid

Permanent Commissioner, C. G. Eastwood, C.M.G. £2,500

Assistant Commissioner, J. A. Hillman, C.B.E. £1,500 to £1,900

Crown Surveyor, L. E. C. Osborne.....£1,750

Deputy Crown Surveyor, C. A. Gardner £1,250 to £1,450

Chief Executive Officers, F. E. J. Behn; T. J. Lester, O.B.E.....£1,100 to £1,325

Accountant and Receiver-General, C. P. Ellwood £900 to £1,075

Senior Executive Officers, A. P. Brooks; E. J. Pedlar; G. D. Shoosmith.....£900 to £1,075

Solicitor, England, A. R. A. Weston, C.B.E.

Solicitor, Scotland, T. Menzies McNeill, W.S.

Windsor Parks and Woods

Deputy Ranger and Deputy Surveyor, E. H. Savili, C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C.

BOARD OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

King's Beam House, Mark Lane, E.C.3

[Mansion House: 1515]

Commissioners of Customs were first appointed in 1671 and housed by the King in London, the present "Long Room" in the Custom House, Lower Thames Street, E.C.3, replacing that built by Charles II and rebuilt after destruction by fire in 1718 and 1814. The Excise Department was formerly under the Inland Revenue Department, and was amalgamated with the Customs Department on April 1, 1909.

The Board

Chairman, Sir William Dawson Croft, K.C.B., K.B.E. C.I.E., C.V.O.....£4,500

Private Sec., J. C. Leeming.

Deputy Chairman, A. D. Owen, C.B.E. £3,250

Commissioners, F. N. Roberts, C.B.E.; A. W. Taylor, C.B. (Joint Secretaries).....£2,500

Director of Establishment and Organization and Commissioner, C. W. Hardisty, C.B.E.....£2,500

Private Secretary to Deputy Chairman and Commissioners, P. J. Gallagher, D.F.C.

Secretaries' Office

Assistant Secretaries, A. R. Ashford; C. H. Blake; G. C. English; J. E. B. Finlay, O.B.E., T.D.; A. H. Garrett, C.B.E.; L. E. Greener; R. G. Hayden; G. Imms; F. Lee; R. W. Radford, M.B.E.; A. M. Seed, C.B.E.; W. J. Sellers; F. E. Smith.....£1,500 to £2,000

Principals, J. S. Alexander; J. E. Barrell; W. Bell; H. F. Christopherson; R. J. S. Cory; C. T. Cross; H. C. Ellis; E. L. Fletcher; J. C. Fletcher; C. Freedman; S. Freedman; E. N. Griffiths; E. J. Hammond; D. J. Harbour; H. F. Hewett; J. S. Hill; J. K. Hulme; H. P. James, M.B.E.; H. Lawrence; G. G. Leighton-Boyce; C. F. N. Longhurst; F. J. Lucas; J. Malr; Miss G. M. Masci; J. Midgley; D. C. V. Nicholas; A. Owen, M.C.; H. A. Parker, O.B.E.; T. H. Pratt; A. S. H. Saville; F. S. Siddall, O.B.E.; A. L. Spencer; E. B. Thomson; D. Turnell; C. H. Veale; R. H. Watson; L. J. White; J. M. Woolf

Men, £1,000 to £1,375; Women, £880 to £1,200

Controller of Valuation Branch, J. H. Bowyer £1,725

Deputy Controllers of Valuation Branch, S. M. Allen; C. G. Eggleton.....£1,375

Chief Executive Officers, E. A. Beaton; J. H. Glover; A. R. C. Hall; J. Mallin; E. J. Piper; E. P. W. Strutt; F. H. Suttley.....£1,100 to £1,325

Senior Executive Officers, R. Bamfield; L. A. Barber; H. Barnes; W. S. Barnwell; F. W. Bird; J. M. Borcham; S. T. Butteris; S. A. Cheetham; H. D. Davis; D.S.O., M.B.E.; F. G. Evans; J. E. De Groot; G. W. East; R. W. Fayers; C. F. Fisher; S. A. Green; T. F. Hart; R. J. Hayman; A. E. Ife; H. F. Johnson; R. J. Jones; H. Kendrick; R. G. Kerr; H. A. King; A. C. Knight; F. J. Kumpf; H. Malloes; H. P. Matthews; W. G. McClean; J. R. McMillan; A. Perry; E. H. H. Porter; A. Radcliffe; L. Reddick; F. H. Richards; J. Roberts; B. Rose; Miss M. E. Robinson; E. R. Rowling; H. G. Sammons; S. C. Slade; W. A. J. Taft; J. H. Trevelyn; A. C. A. Vellenoweth; W. L. Vonderahe; W. T. C. Wakefield; F. R. Winn; H. L. Woolcott

Men, £900 to £1,075; Women, £775 to £910

Intelligence Branch and Library

Chief of the Intelligence Branch (Assistant Secretary)

K. B. Pepper.....£1,500 to £2,000

Principals, L. S. Gross; E. A. Knight £1,000 to £1,375

Press and Information Officer, A. J. Hunnisett £1,100 to £1,325

Intelligence Officer and Librarian, R. C. Jarvis £900 to £1,075

Solicitor's Office

Solicitor, M. G. Whitcome.....£3,250

Assistant Solicitors, J. N. B. Lainé; J. W. Reid; C. A. Ryves; D. J. Willson, C.B.E., T.D. £1,625 to £2,000

Senior Legal Assistants, R. D. Broughton; P. D. Cussen; W. L. Fearnough; R. K. F. Hutchings; V. E. Jenvey; F. J. de T. Mandley; E. G. Mosely; P. C. R. Noble; N. W. Porter; P. J. Sutton; J. L. Willis.....£1,150 to £1,500

Legal Assistants, J. L. Bowen; R. G. R. Cross; V. E. Eaton; G. F. Gloak; T. F. Keating; W. D. H. Kessler; G. Krikorian; D. P. Maguire; R. R. C. Neilson; W. Rawlinson; J. L. Stewart; F. Townley; F. N. Walker....£600 to £1,070

£1,150 to £1,500

£1,150 to £1,500

£1,150 to £1,500

£1,150 to £1,500

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£1,150 to £1,500

£1,150 to £1,500

Accountant and Comptroller-General's Office

Accountant and Comptroller-General, R. J. Lloyd, C.B.E. £2,125
Deputy Accountant-General, W. Quimby, O.B.E., D.C.M. £1,800*
Assistant Accountants-General, J. Cameron, O.B.E., M.M.; C. J. Dale. £1,325 to £1,475
Chief Accountants, C. Bliss; L. E. Dove; L. W. Elson; G. F. Hendy, I.S.O.; N. P. Mann; S. R. Richards; R. W. Woodford. £1,000 to £1,325
Accountants, Miss A. E. Alexander; H. F. Baker, M.B.E.; S. J. T. Beck; C. Birkin; Miss M. A. Bryan, M.B.E.; I. A. Cash; W. M. Cowper; C. W. G. Dixon; D. C. Evemy; W. E. Forster; J. R. Gray; K. J. Macrae; J. M. Michaels; D. Milne; T. H. Morley; J. A. Tomlinson; G. E. Turner; S. G. S. Watts, M.B.E.; G. Wilson; W. C. J. Young

Men, £900 to £1,075; Women, £775 to £910

Statistical Office

Controller, L. Walker, O.B.E. £1,500

Deputy Controller, R. W. Gadsdon

Senior Executive Officers, D. R. King; E. D. Moysie; E. H. Turner £900 to £1,075

Principal Staff Officers, H. F. Dove; S. C. W. Hedger. £970 to £1,075

Office of Inspector-General of Waterguard

Insp.-Gen. of Waterguard, W. Hall. £1,800
Dep. Insps.-Gen., W. H. Powell; B. C. Reilly £1,425
Insp., A. J. Burt; A. E. Cattell; L. N. Cumberlandidge; P. H. Heaver; N. E. McKinna; F. J. Mathers; J. P. Little; O. Mort; A. Richardson £1,100 to £1,325
Asst. Inspectors, A. O. Brown; G. T. Clarke; C. M. Douglas; F. Gots; W. H. Hackett; G. J. Hyde; A. F. Mathews; D. C. Morrison; N. A. Ramsay; T. R. Snellgrove; W. G. Sutton; B. I. Westerdale. £930 to £1,100

Stores Branch

Superintendent, R. H. J. Angus, M.B.E. £900 to £1,075

Collectors of Customs and Excise**England and Wales**

Birmingham: Higher Collector, R. B. Cunningham (b); Senior Assistant Collector, G. B. Ellis (e); Asst. Coll., L. Payne (h).
Brighton: L. A. Martin (f); Assistant, E. P. Furby.
Bristol: Higher Collector, R. Spencer, I.S.O. (b); Senior Assistant, H. Owen-Smith (c).
Cardiff and Newport: D. H. Roberts (e); Assistant, D. J. Jones (h).
Chester: H. Spence (f); Assistant C. E. Barber (i).
Douglas (Collector-Surveyor): N. McR. Kinnish (k).
Dover: E. E. Raymond (f); Assistant, H. L. Burden (i).
Harwich: A. C. A. Wanford (f); Assistant, F. G. J. Sherwin (i).
Hull: Higher Collector, R. Hogg (b); Senior Assistant, M. Boydell (e); Assistant, E. L. Martin (h).
Leeds: Higher Collector, J. Haslett, M.C. (b); Senior Assistant, O. C. Clark (c); Assistant, A. S. Knight (h).
Liverpool: J. Rooney (m); Deputy Collector, B. S. Worthington (b); Senior Assistant Collectors, A. Mortimore; J. Jennings; P. T. Squibb (c); Assistant Collectors; J. Amos; P. Fallon; D. B. Witherspoon (h).
London Airport: A. C. Corral (e); Assistant Collector, E. Farmer (h).
London Port: R. W. Gilder (n); Deputy Collector, W. G. Gray (a); Senior Assistant Collectors, W. F. Gonzalez; A. J. Cowherd; A. R. Mathews; G. R. Pritchard (d); Assistant Collectors, R. B. Button; H. E. Dummer; E. W. Hallard; A. W. Taylor (g).
London Central: Higher Collector, W. J. Pannett (a); Senior Assistant Collector, A. Low (d); Assistant Collector, P. B. Gibson (g).

London North: Higher Collector, J. W. Burt, O.B.E. (a); Senior Assistant Collector, N. Henderson (d); Assistant Collector, E. P. Brown (e).
London South: Higher Collector, A. W. Wass (d); Senior Assistant Collector, H. E. W. Firman (d); Assistant Collector, H. H. Bellchambers (e).
London West: Higher Collector, H. T. Williams (a); Senior Assistant Collector, S. Beik (d); Assistant Collector, H. C. Lewis (g).
Manchester: Higher Collector, H. C. May (b); Senior Assistant Collectors, J. Digan; R. B. Robson (e); Assistant Collector, G. R. Williams (h).
Newcastle: Higher Collector, W. K. Hancock (b); Senior Assistant, G. E. T. Harmer (e), Assistant, A. B. Hadley (h).
Northampton: C. W. Harris (f); Assistant, F. G. Riddick (i).
Norwich: T. L. Christmas (f); Assistant, L. S. Hill (i).
Nottingham: Higher Collector, A. R. Cooper (b); Senior Assistant Collector, E. J. Castle (e); Assistant Collector, H. D. Goldsmith (h).
Plymouth: W. C. H. Bishop (f); Assistant, J. E. Rayne (i).
Preston: W. E. Price (f); Assistant, W. D. Leckonby (i).
Reading: C. H. Merrett (f); Assistant, A. F. Davis (i).
Sheffield: J. F. Bromley (e); Assistant, A. Borlace (h).
Southampton: Higher Collector, H. V. Witham (c); Senior Assistant Collector, W. B. Slater (f); Assistant Collector, T. R. Walker (i).
Swansea: R. E. Martin (f).

Scotland

Aberdeen: H. W. Hatch (f); Assistant, C. E. Jackson (i).
Dundee: J. T. Todd (f); Assistant, W. W. McHowat (i).
Edinburgh: Higher Collector, W. Wright (b); Senior Assistant Collector, L. S. Histed, M.B.E. (e); Assistant Collector, T. B. Robertson (h).
Glasgow: Higher Collector, H. G. Mitchell (b); Senior Assistant Collectors, T. Cheesbrough; A. Shearer (e); Assistant Collector, H. Davey (h).
Greenock: F. Waugh (f); Assistant, E. Kitching (i).
Inverness: A. F. Walker (f); Assistant, H. A. Eamey (i).

Northern Ireland

Belfast: Higher Collector, E. B. McGuire (b); Senior Assistant Collectors, F. L. Hammersley; R. F. Hedderley (e); Assistant Collector, J. Bell (h).
 (a) £1,675; (b) £1,625; (c) £1,575; (d) £1,375 to £1,600; (e) £1,335 to £1,550; (f) £1,295 to £1,500; (g) £1,100 to £1,325; (h) £1,070 to £1,285; (i) £1,040 to £1,245; (k) £860 to £1,016; (m) £1,800; (n) £2,000.

London Waterguard

Superintendent of Waterguard, L. Gardiner, O.B.E. £1,500

* Personal.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Storey's Gate, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 7000]

The Ministry of Defence was formally constituted as from January 1, 1947, following the passing of the Ministry of Defence Act, 1946.

The Act charges the Minister with responsibility for apportioning in broad outline available resources between the fighting services in accordance with the strategic policy laid down by the Defence Committee, of which the Prime Minister is Chairman, and the Minister of Defence Deputy Chairman, with the Lord President of the Council, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Secretaries of State for War and for Air, the Minister of Labour and National Service and the Minister of Supply.

The Minister submits his proposals concerning appointment of resources, questions of general administration and of administration of inter-service organizations (such as Combined Operations and Intelligence bureaux) to the Defence Committee and to the Cabinet before introducing them annually to Parliament in a White Paper.

The Chief of the Naval Staff (1st Sea Lord), the Chief of the Imperial General Staff and the Chief of the Air Staff are in attendance at the Defence Committee, to which are summoned Ministers other than members, Service Officers and Civil Servants, according to the matters under consideration.

Minister of Defence, FIELD-MARSHAL THE EARL ALEXANDER OF TUNIS, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C. £4,000
Principal Private Secretary, W. N. Hanna.

Parliamentary Secretary, E. N. C. Birch, O.B.E., M.P. £1,500

Private Secretary, H. Godfrey, M.B.E.
Permanent Secretary, Sir Harold Parker, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C. £4,500

Private Secretary, Mrs. C. M. Foster, M.B.E.
Chief Staff Officer, Lt.-Gen. Sir Nevil Brownjohn, K.C.B., C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.

Private Secretary, A. C. Beer, M.B.E.
Chairman, Defence Research Policy Committee and Scientific Adviser to the Minister, Sir John Cockcroft, K.C.B., C.B.E., F.R.S.

Deputy Scientific Adviser, Sir Frederick Brundrett, K.B.E., C.B. £3,500

Deputy Secretary, R. R. Powell, C.B., C.M.G. £3,250

Under-Secretaries, A. J. Newling, C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O., T.D.; G. Wheeler, C.B. £2,500

Assistant Secretaries, E. P. Donaldson, C.M.G.; H. Gresswell, C.B.E.; R. W. F. Johnston, M.C., T.D. (Establishment Officer); P. D. Martyn, C.I.E., O.B.E.; I. Montgomery; F. Wood; C. W. Wright. £1,500 to £2,000

Principals, T. L. Beagley; G. H. Green; W. N. Hanna; J. F. Hosie, M.B.E.; F. A. Kendrick; P. Lawrence; H. L. Lawrence-Wilson; H. S. Lee; D. A. Parry; D. W. Ward

Accountant, G. C. Brown, O.B.E. £1,100 to £1,325

Principal Information Officer, L. J. Cheney £1,100 to £1,325

Chief Clerk, A. A. Ring £900 to £1,075

Military Staff

Secretary of the Chiefs of Staff Committee, Commodore H. Lovegrove, R.N.

British Joint Services Mission, Washington

Chairman, Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Whiteley, K.C.B., C.B.E., M.C. Service pay
Chief of Staff to Chairman, Maj.-Gen. C. R. Price, C.B., C.B.E. Service pay
Secretariat, Lt.-Col. A. C. Tyler, M.C.; Wing-Commander G. H. Wiles, O.B.E. Service pay

Joint Intelligence Bureau

Metropole Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2

[Whitehall: 8474]

Director, Major-General Sir Kenneth Strong, C.B., O.B.E. (ret.) £2,500
Deputy Director, M. Y. Watson, C.B.E. £2,125
Secretariat, J. W. L. Shillidy; V. H. S. Benham.

Directorate of Scientific Intelligence

Metropole Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2

[Whitehall: 8474]

Director, Prof. R. V. Jones, C.B., C.B.E. £2,500
Deputy Director, H. S. Young, C.B.E., T.D. £1,850 to £2,125

Imperial Defence College

Seaford House, 37 Belgrave Square, S.W.1

[Sloane: 0055]

Commandant, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Sanders, K.C.B., K.B.E. Service pay
Directing Staff, Rear Admiral S. H. Carill, D.S.O.; Maj.-Gen. C. B. Fairbanks, C.B., C.B.E.; Air Vice-Marshal T. N. McEvoy, C.B., C.B.E. (Service pay); I. T. M. Pink (Under-Secretary) £2,500

Amphibious Warfare Headquarters

36 Whitehall, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 8122]

Chief of Amphibious Warfare, Maj.-Gen. V. D. Thomas, C.B., C.B.E., R.M. Service pay
Senior Staff Officers, Brigadier A. W. Brown, D.S.O., M.C. (Chief of Staff); Captain C. D. Maud, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N.; Col. P. H. Richardson, D.S.O., O.B.E.; Group Capt. P. W. Stansfield, D.R.C. Service pay

Joint Services Staff College

Latimer, Chesham, Bucks.

[Amersham: 1321/4]

Commandant, Captain W. K. Edden, R.N. Service pay
Senior Directing Staff, Captain R. C. Medley, D.S.O., O.B.E., R.N.; Colonel P. Gleadell, C.B.E., D.S.O.; Group Captain D. F. MacDonald Service pay
Adjutant, Lt.-Col. C. E. B. Acland Service pay

DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

6A Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1

[Abbey: 1177]

The Development Commission was established and constituted under the *Development and Road Improvements Fund Act, 1909*, and the amending Act of 1910. The Act of 1909 as affected by the *Forestry Act, 1919*, and the *Ministry of Transport Act, 1919*, empowers the Treasury, on the recommendation of the Development Commission, to make advances by way of grant or loan to Government Departments, public authorities, universities, colleges, schools, institutions, or associations not trading for profit. At the present time the Fund may be used to promote the economic advancement of the rural community through schemes designed to help and expand directly or indirectly agriculture and rural industries, and widen the opportunities of rural life; and secondly to promote the development and improvement of fisheries by a variety of means, including the promotion of research, both marine and freshwater, and the construction and improvement of fishery harbours.

Chairman, The Countess of Albemarle.

Other Commissioners, Lt.-Col. Hon. R. E. B. Beaumont, T.D.; L. K. Elmhirst; Prof. J. Gray, C.B.E., M.C., Sc.D., LL.D., F.R.S.; J. L. Longland; K. A. H. Murray, Ph.D.; J. Sullivan; W. J. Wright.

Secretary, E. H. E. Havelock, C.B., C.B.E., F.R.S.E. £2,500

NATIONAL DOCK LABOUR BOARD

9-10 Upper Brook St., W.1

Chairman, The Lord Crook.

General Manager and Secretary, Sir Ian Parkin, C.B.E., Assistant General Manager and Secretary, M. R. Haddock, O.B.E.

Chief Accountant, H. C. Harper.

Chief Welfare Officer, F. G. Thomas.

THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL

Buckingham Gate, S.W.1

[Victoria: 7346-7]

The Duchy of Cornwall was instituted by Edward III. in 1337 for the support of his eldest

son, Edward, the Black Prince, and since that date the eldest son of the Sovereign has succeeded to the Dukedom by inheritance.

The Council

H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., E.T., G.B.E.; The Earl of Radnor, K.C.V.O. (Lord Warden of the Stanaries); Sir Edward Peacock, G.C.V.O. (Receiver General); The Earl Fortescue, K.G., C.B., O.B.E., M.C.; The Earl Waldegrave; Hon. Charles Russell, Q.C. (Attorney-General of the Duchy); Sir John Carew Pole, Bt., D.S.O.; Sir Clive Burn, K.C.V.O. (Secretary).

Other Officers of the Duchy of Cornwall

*Auditor, Sir Nicholas Waterhouse, K.B.E.
Solicitor, Sir Clive Burn, K.C.V.O.
Asst. Secretary, P. G. T. Kingsley, C.V.O.
Deputy Receiver, R. C. B. Rady.
Sheriff (1953-54), Col. George Thomson, D.S.O., M.C.*

THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER

Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.2

[Temple Bar: 8277]

The estates and jurisdiction known as the Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster have been attached to the Crown since 1399, when John of Gaunt's son came to the throne as Henry IV. As the Lancaster inheritance it goes back to 1265. Edward III. erected Lancashire into a County Palatine for his son John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, in 1377.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, The Viscount WOOLTON, P.C., C.H. £4,000

*Private Secretary, J. C. Seddon.
Vice-Chancellor, Sir Leonard Stone, O.B.E.
Attorney-General and Attorney and Serjeant within the County Palatine of Lancaster, E. Milner Holland, C.B.E., Q.C.
Receiver-General, Brig. the Lord Tryon, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Clerk of Council and Keeper of Records, R. Somerville, C.V.O.
Solicitor, K. R. E. Taylor.
Chief Clerk, E. R. Wheeler, M.B.E.
Registrar, Preston District, J. M. Worthington.
Do. Manchester District, R. A. Forrester.
Do. Liverpool Dist., J. M. Worthington.*

THE COUNTY PALATINE OF DURHAM

Registrar's Chambers, St. Nicholas Court, Market Place, Durham

It is uncertain when the existing "Palatine" privileges were first exercised, but these rights were recognized by Parliament in 1289 during the Episcopate of Bishop Bek and as having then existed "time out of mind" and long prior to the Norman Conquest. William I. in reorganizing his Kingdom was, so far as Durham was concerned, content to confirm the Laws of St. Cuthbert which previously Guthred, King of Northumbria and Alfred the Great appear in turn to have confirmed. Palatine Counties were formed for the protection of defence of the Border, in this case against the Scots, and the Lands of the See were far more extensive than the present County of Durham as is shown by the Jurisdiction of the present Palatine Court extending over Norham and Islandshire (roughly the northern quarter-of Northumberland) and Bedlingtonshire. Palatinate rights were exercised by succeeding Prince Bishops till resumed by the Crown in 1836; but this Court of co-ordinate Jurisdiction with the Chancery Division of the High Court still exists and continues in large measure to exercise its ancient powers and on behalf of the Crown.

*Chancellor, His Hon. John Charlesworth, LL.D.
Attorney-General, G. R. Hinchliffe, Q.C.*

*Solicitor-General, H. R. B. Shepherd, Q.C.
Registrar of Chancery Court, Lt.-Col. H. L. Swinburne.*

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Curzon Street, W.1

[Mayfair: 9400]

The Government Department of Education was, until the establishment of a separate office, a Committee of the Privy Council appointed in 1839 to supervise the distribution of certain grants which had been made by Parliament since 1834. The Act of 1899 established the Board of Education, with a President and Parliamentary Secretary, and created a Consultative Committee. The Education Act of 1944 established the Ministry of Education. The cost of administration was estimated at £1,016,030 in the financial year 1953 with £992,675 for Inspection and Examination.

*Minister of Education, The Rt. Hon. FLORENCE HORSBURGH, C.B.E., M.P. £4,000
Private Sec., E. B. H. Baker, O.B.E.
Asst. Private Sec., W. L. Allinson.
Parliamentary Private Sec., R. Fort, M.P. unpaid
Permanent Secretary, Sir Gilbert Flemming, K.C.B. £4,500*

*Private Sec., M. L. Herzig.
Parliamentary Secretary, K. W. M. Pickthorn, D.Litt., M.P. £1,500
Private Secretary, B. Gerrard.
Deputy Secretary, Sir Griffith Williams, K.B.E., C.B.
Permanent Secretary of Welsh Department, Sir Ben Bowen Thomas £2,500*

Administrative Staff

*Under-Secretary for Finance and Accountant-General, B. L. Pearson, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Under-Secretary and Director of Establishments and Organization, D. H. Leadbetter.
Under-Secretaries, F. Bray, C.B.; R. N. Heaton, C.B.; R. Howlett; A. E. Miles Davies £2,500
Assistant Secretaries, Miss C. C. Bell, O.B.E.; G. W. W. Browne; H. H. Burness, C.B.E., M.C., Ph.D.; Miss H. E. Clinkard; F. R. Cowell, C.M.G.; J. F. Embling; J. Gibson; Miss S. M. E. Goodfellow; A. E. Harrington; A. R. M. Maxwell-Hyslop; R. Morrison; D. M. Neak; P. R. Odgers, M.B.E.; A. A. Part, M.B.E.; D. A. Routh; E. G. Sugden, O.B.E.; G. L. Thornton; T. R. Weaver.*

*Men, £1,500 to £2,000; Women, £1,340 to £1,850
Principals, J. A. Alderson; J. N. Archer; P. V. Arculus, O.B.E.; J. S. Arthur; E. B. H. Baker, O.B.E.; R. J. Baker, O.B.E.; J. D. Brierley; J. R. Carter; L. R. Fletcher; R. D. Gosling; Miss J. M. Grinham; Miss S. K. L. Guiton; W. C. Guthrie; Miss W. P. Harte; J. A. Hudson; J. A. Humphreys; Col. F. W. S. Jourdain; Miss K. A. Kennedy; D. E. Lloyd Jones, M.C.; I. O. McLuckie; L. C. J. Martin; D. E. Morgan; D. H. Morrell; J. L. Nevinson; D. Neylan; L. W. Norwood; W. D. Pile, M.B.E.; H. C. Rackham; J. A. Richards; B. L. Savage; Mrs. T. Seear; E. H. Simpson; P. Sloman; J. V. Stephenson; A. Thompson; R. Toomey; A. Tosio; M. A. Walker; D. W. Ward; F. G. Ward, M.B.E.; F. N. Withers; Miss M. I. Young
Men, £1,000 to £1,375; Women, £880 to £1,200*

Principal Executive Staff

*Principal Executive Officers, H. Weber (Head of Salaries Branch); M. J. Posener, C.B.E. (Deputy Act.-Gen.) £1,500 to £1,900
Deputy Principal Executive Officer, C. L. Hobbs, M.B.E. £1,325 to £1,475
Chief Executive Officers, S. J. Barker, D.S.C.; C. I. Hunt, M.M. (Regional Priority Officer); J. W. B. Ireson; J. F. Larcombe; L. G. Livingstone, M.B.E.; S. B. Lowen; T. R. Parkin (Museum Superintendent); D. J. Seymour; G. D. Simons; R. J.*

Telling; L. P. P. Voltzenlogel; C. L. Wildy; E. G. Yeo.

Men, £1,100 to £1,325; Women, £930 to £1,150
Senior Lecturer Officers, L. P. Angell; H. W. J. Bedell; G. C. Bori; W. S. V. Clark (Museum Superintendent); J. H. Comper; A. S. Cook; Miss N. V. Dmian; H. O. Dovey; Miss V. G. Ford; H. R. Gato; L. G. Gibbs; H. S. Haigh; S. B. Hallett; H. A. Hewitt; C. C. Hadden, M.B.E.; K. G. Hill; C. B. Hook; I. R. Johnson; H. A. Jones; D. F. E. King; W. H. Martin, M.B.E.; Miss M. E. Mills; V. H. W. Newland; F. C. Norris; R. A. Peet; G. H. Radmore; E. G. Reed; H. C. Riddett; Miss G. F. M. Sheriff; Miss M. E. Small; Miss L. L. Steane; F. H. Temple; P. Winter (Regional Priority Officers)
 Men, £900 to £1,075; Women, £775 to £910
Training Officer, G. H. Radmore.

Professional Staff

Legal Adviser, Sir Cecil Dawes, C.B.E., £3,250
Assistant Legal Advisers, H. B. C. Horrell; M. L. Longhurst, C.B.E., £1,625 to £2,000
Senior Legal Assistant, G. R. Hughes; G. J. Morgan; J. L. B. Todhunter, £1,150 to £1,500
Legal Assistants, Mrs. E. M. E. Endicott; Miss K. B. Gardner; E. K. Kitson; A. B. Rabagliatti
 Men, £800 to £1,070; Women, £700 to £920

Chief Architect, S. A. W. J. Marshall £2,250
Principal Architects, F. B. R. Brown; A. Pott £1,500 to £1,750
Senior Architects, C. W. Childs, O.B.E.; B. H. Cox; Miss M. B. Crowley; D. L. Medd
 Men, £1,250 to £1,450; Women, £1,100 to £1,275
Architects, D. G. Barron; W. W. Chapman, O.B.E., T.D.; W. R. C. Cleary; L. J. P. Halstead; M. W. Lee; J. Logan, M.C.; J. C. Loyd; Miss M. B. Price; J. M. P. Price; Miss O. M. E. Price; J. B. Smith; M. Smith; J. E. Toomer; C. E. D. Wooster
 Men, £900 to £1,200; Women, £800 to £1,050
Senior Quantity Surveyor, J. Nisbet £1,250 to £1,450

Chief Medical Officer, Sir John Charles (at Ministry of Health)
Principal Medical Officer, P. Henderson, £2,250
Senior Medical Officers, R. Weaver, C.B.E.; A. F. Alford, £1,725 to £2,000
Medical Officers, Miss C. H. D. Asher; C. B. Huss; Miss D. M. Llewellyn; Mrs. M. M. Wilson; A. T. Wynne, £1,250 to £1,725

Specialists

Cost Accountant, A. G. Smith, £1,325 to £1,475
Assistant Cost Accountant, A. T. Forbes £900 to £1,075
Statistician, D. S. S. Hutton, £1,000 to £1,375
Specialist (Visual Aids), Mrs. R. Marcouse £775 to £910
Librarian, Miss P. M. Downie, £775 to £910
Senior Information Officer, F. V. F. Bennett £900 to £1,075

Regional Priority Officers

G. E. B. Brazier-Creagh (Metropolitan and South-Eastern); Col. J. C. Kemp, M.C. (North Eastern); Brig. T. F. Pearson (Midland); C. J. Hunt, M.M. (North Western); C. H. Cutting (Wales)
 £1,100 to £1,325
Capt. L. H. Bell, C.B.E., R.N. (Southern); G. F. Dakin, C.B.E., M.C. (Northern); Col. H. Lloyd-Carson (South Western); Col. L. G. Muller, T.D. (North Midland); P. Winter (Eastern)
 £900 to £1,075

Inspectorate (England)

Senior Chief Inspector, Sir Martin Roseveare £3,000
Chief Inspectors, J. E. H. Blackie; P. A. Browne,

C.B.; Mrs. E. C. Mee; H. J. Shelley, C.B., O.B.E.; Miss F. M. Tann, C.B.E.; R. F. Williams; P. Wilson, £2,125; Women, £1,950
Divisional Inspectors, J. G. M. Alcock; H. F. B. Fox, O.B.E.; G. C. Harper; Miss M. E. Hurford; S. H. Plumbly; Miss M. R. Power; E. S. Snelling, O.B.E.; F. S. Watson; J. S. Wingate-Saul
 Men, £1,750 to £1,900; Women, £1,555 to £1,730
 Subject to Provincial Differentiation of £65 at all points.
Staff Inspectors, A. F. Alington; G. C. Allen; F. T. Arnold; D. G. O. Ayerst; K. H. Barrow, C.B.E.; C. E. Bevers; R. W. Blount; Miss B. B. Briant; D. B. Briggs; J. E. Brown; L. C. Comber; W. L. Cottier; H. E. Dance; E. M. O'R. Dickey, C.B.E.; A. G. Dove; J. A. Edgar; W. R. Elliott; Miss W. M. Evans; Miss M. J. Falconer; J. G. Fleming; Miss R. Foster; L. F. Gibbon; J. H. Goldsmith; A. G. Gooch; E. E. Y. Hales; J. B. M. Hay, M.C.; W. J. Heasman; Mrs. E. R. House; C. R. W. Jenkins, M.C.; Miss E. M. Langley; H. B. Lawson; J. Lumsden; E. Major, M.B.E.; Miss A. L. Merton; Miss M. E. Nicholls; G. F. Peaker; D. C. Riddy, C.B.E.; K. J. Ritchie; A. P. Rollett; R. D. Salter Davies; L. C. Schiller, M.C.; B. A. R. Shore; H. Spiby; A. E. Tidy, M.C.; T.D.; R. A. R. Tricker; H. C. Weston
 Men, £1,625 to £1,900; Women, £1,430 to £1,730
 Subject to Provincial Differentiation of £65 at all points.

Inspectors, Miss M. L. Adams; R. H. Adams; J. Addison, M.C.; Mrs. H. G. Alston; Miss D. V. Armstrong; Miss H. V. Armstrong; F. A. Arrowsmith; K. L. Ashurst; Lady H. Asquith; A. D. Atkinson; G. Auty; Miss M. N. Ayre; A. B. Baddeley; E. J. Baker; Mrs. H. Ball; W. T. Barber; J. A. Barclay; Miss K. J. Bardsley; J. W. Barks; E. L. Barnard; Miss H. M. Barratt; C. H. Barry; C. A. J. Bates; C. W. Baty; Miss D. M. Beattie; Miss M. R. Beckwith; A. K. Bevers; H. Belshaw; L. F. Bennett; Miss A. F. H. Berwick; Miss J. M. H. Berwick; Miss E. E. Biggs; Miss E. M. Birch; M. F. Bird; F. H. Birks; R. W. Boon; J. R. N. Booth; Miss J. M. Bosdett; W. G. Bott; B. G. Brasington; A. Bray; R. S. Breckon; P. H. Brewerton; H. Brook; Miss G. L. Brown; H. G. Brown; R. F. J. Brown; Miss V. A. Brown; Miss C. M. Brunt; E. Bullock; P. M. Burns; L. J. Burrows; W. Busby; R. J. Butchers; R. Butler; S. S. Cameron; A. A. Campbell; N. S. Capper; F. Caunce; C. W. E. Cave; Miss F. M. Chamberlain; Miss M. Chattey; Miss D. Clark; L. Clark; L. V. W. Clark, T.D.; A. L. Clay; G. D. Clay; T. C. Cole; Miss E. M. Collin; Miss C. Collingwood; Miss A. D. Collins; G. S. Conway; J. A. Cook; E. D. Cooke; Mrs. U. A. Cooling; R. M. Cooper; T. J. Corbin; W. A. S. Cormack; Miss N. K. Cornforth; N. G. Cottrell; Miss M. B. Courtney; Miss J. A. E. Covernton; Miss K. B. Cowan; J. R. Cox; T. C. Craddock; R. C. H. Crawford; H. Cresswell; Miss E. H. Crothet; G. Crwys Williams; Miss M. Cunningham; F. R. Curtis; Mrs. I. L. Cutforth; Miss D. Dain; A. Dalby; Miss L. S. Dancer; Miss H. W. Daniels; P. C. Davey; Miss E. Davis; H. E. Davies; Mrs. O. H. Davis; Mrs. F. C. Dawson; Miss I. M. M. Dean; Miss I. H. Deas; Miss W. E. Deavin; F. A. Dellar; Miss K. M. Dencer; E. Denne; Mrs. A. C. Dennis; Miss M. B. Denny; Miss R. M. Dewey; Miss E. Dodds; J. F. Doubleday; F. A. Doughty; F. H. Dowden; F. J. Downs; A. W. Doyle; Miss E. J. DuCane; Miss S. M. C. Duncan; F. E. Dyke; W. J. H. Earl; A. E. Ecclestone; F. Edwards; H. E. Edwards; H. J. Edwards; Miss O. E. J. Ellicott; C. R. English; L. F. Ennever; Miss M. D. Erskine; Miss E. N. R. Evans; T. F. Evans; W. J. Evans; Miss G. M. Eyres; Miss E. J. Feasey; E. J. Fedarb; H. L. Fenn; R. Field; H. Firth; C. Foster; Miss J. M. Francis; F. S. Franklin; H. W. French; W. W. French; A. W. Fuller; W. Garbett; R. Gardner; Miss V. Gable; Miss D. S. Gilbert; C. J. Gill; O. O. W. Ginn; W. A. Goddard, O.B.E.; Mrs.

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G. Sugden; J. J. Sullivan; E. F. A. Suttle; Miss B. M. Sutton; G. Sutton; J. C. Sutton; Miss M. F. H. Sweny; Miss J. M. Sykes; F. E. Tandy; R. F. A. Tanner; G. L. I. Tarrant; Miss S. A. Taylor; T. Taylor; Miss E. W. Temple; D. L. Thomas; W. B. Thompson; Miss A. Thubrun; K. G. Todd; R. J. Todd; R. Tompkins; J. A. Tringham; G. E. Trodd; Miss E. M. M. I. S. Trost; J. W. Trueman; W. B. Tudhope; Miss M. Turner; B. G. G. Uden; A. Urie; Miss D. E. Valentine; Miss E. W. Venables; J. C. Vidgejens; R. L. Wakeford; Miss N. M. Walley; Miss R. H. Wansbrough; Miss M. Wardle; Miss P. M. Webb; Miss M. F. Weedon; Miss M. M. Weemys; E. F. Welck; A. W. Wellings; Miss R. E. A. Wertheimer; Miss H. Westbrook; F. G. K. Westcott; S. L. Whitby, T.D.; A. W. Wilkins; Miss P. M. Wilkins; E. Wilkinson; G. L. O. Williamson; Miss F. M. Willis; H. L. Willoughby; C. W. Windle; Miss M. M. Winer; Miss M. M. Withers; J. W. Witherington; Miss K. Young.

Men, £1,000 to £1,525; Women, £900 to £1,355
Subject to Provincial Differentiation of £55 at all points.

Inspectorate (Wales)

Chief Inspector, W. Ll. Lloyd, £2,125

Staff Inspectors, J. E. Daniel; Miss C. J. Davies; T. I. Davies; J. D. Powell; Miss A. Rogers; B. E. Thomas; D. M. Williams

Men, £1,625 to £1,900; Women, £1,430 to £1,730
Subject to Provincial Differentiation of £65 at all points.

Inspectors, W. J. Bowyer; F. E. Charlton; F. H. Cleaver; E. Ll. Davies; Miss E. M. Davies; H. R. Davies; Miss E. O. Evans; Miss G. Evans; Miss I. Evans; R. W. Evans; A. Gray-Jones; Miss W. M. Hopkins-Jones; I. E. Hughes; Miss M. M. Jenkins; Miss E. Jones; G. M. Jones; E. G. Lewis; Miss M. M. L. Lewis; W. G. Lewis; Miss H. E. Morgan; D. C. Morris; M. D. Owen; Miss M. Parry; W. Pickles; Miss D. Rees; Miss N. Rees; C. Reid; I. G. Richards; W. L. Richards; Miss C. E. Roberts; D. E. A. Roberts; Miss M. E. Stanley-Jones; G. Thomas; Miss G. M. Thomas; I. R. Walters; A. H. Williams; T. E. Williams.

Men, £1,000 to £1,525; Women, £900 to £1,355
Subject to Provincial Differentiation of £55 at all points.

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT

Victoria Embankment, E.C.4

[Central: 8901]

This is the Department of the Comptroller and Auditor General, an office created by the Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 39 (1866) to replace, with extended powers, the separate offices of Comptroller General of the Receipt and Issue of the Exchequer and of the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts. This officer is appointed by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, and is irremovable except upon an address from the Two Houses of Parliament. In his capacity of Comptroller General of the Receipt and Issue of the Exchequer, he authorizes all issues from the Exchequer after satisfying himself that Parliament has given authority for them. He examines the Exchequer accounts and makes an annual report on them to Parliament. In his capacity of Auditor General of Public Accounts, he is charged with the duty of examining on behalf of the House of Commons the accounts of expenditure out of monies provided by Parliament, the accounts of the receipt of revenue, and generally all other public accounts, including the accounts of Government stores and of trading services conducted by Government Departments. The results of his examination of those accounts are reported to the House of Commons.

Comptroller and Auditor General, Sir Frank Newton
Tribe, K.C.B., K.B.E. £4,500
Private Secretary, W. D. Paget.
Secretary, J. O. Teare, C.B.E. £2,500
Deputy Secretary, J. E. Gwyther, C.B.E. £2,125
Director of Establishments and Accounts, L. G. C.
Perryer. £1,500 to £1,900
Directors of Audit, A. Guildford, C.B.E.; R. H. W.
Case; L. F. Armstrong, M.M.; F. J. Marriott;
S. J. Muddiman, O.B.E.; R. G. McDonald; P. J.
Curtis; *F. W. Gladwin, O.B.E.

Deputy Directors of Audit, A. T. Jones; C. H.
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Perkins, T.D.; A. G. Craig; A. O. Edwards;
L. G. Machin, O.B.E.; R. D. Martin, M.C.;
J. W. A. Bonar; B. A. Nettleton; G. H. Smith;
H. C. Hepburn; R. G. Peacock; *W. S. J.
Thornington. £1,325 to £1,475

Senior Auditors, F. W. Budd; G. E. McIntosh;
W. A. Squires; C. E. Howkins; C. J. Quinton,
M.B.E.; A. C. Hinton; F. W. E. Lock; J. T.
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Kemp; F. Tremayne, M.B.E.; A. R. Slyth; R.
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Ekins; C. R. Brownstone; A. H. W. Stokes;
E. J. Lowe; H. A. Long; A. J. Wright; R. A.
Cheeseman; H. B. Mogg; R. R. Barker, M.B.E.;
H. G. Smyth; A. G. Bourn; P. C. Wight, M.M.;
Miss W. M. Cragg; F. Brown; C. S. Cooper;
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Turner; D. V. Boyd; P. F. Burgess; J. Anscorn;
E. M. Pocock; J. P. Tredgett; W. G. Ashton;
R. J. A. A. Burford; C. H. Davies; G. P. Morrell;
R. C. Hooper; E. J. Hodgson; R. W. Tizard;
W. H. Nicholls; B. G. Wade; L. A. Pye; F. J.
Pryer; K. A. Sidford; R. H. Plaister; *P. G.
Spary; *J. F. T. Cheetham; *T. N. Finch
Men, £990 to £1,150; Women, £865 to £975

* Acting.

EXPORT CREDITS GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT

9 Clements Lane, E.C.4.
[Mansion House: 8771]

DISTRICT OFFICES: London (City)—City Gate
House, Finsbury Square, E.C.2. London (West)
—36 Berkeley Square, W.1 (Grosvenor 6191).
North West—53 Spring Gardens, Manchester 2
(Central 8861). North Eastern—69 Market
Street, Bradford (25147). Midland—37 Temple
Street, Birmingham 2 (Midland 1527). Scottish—
7 West George Street, Glasgow C.2 (Central
3056).

BRANCH OFFICES: Sheffield—Fargate House, Far-
gate (25898). Belfast—7 Donegall Square West
(21126). Bristol—Royal London House, Queen
Charlotte St. (21204). Leeds—61/62 Cabinet
Chambers, Lower Basinghall Street (30082).
Liverpool—India Buildings, Water Street.

The Export Guarantees Acts, 1949 to 1952,
empower the Board of Trade to give guarantees to
United Kingdom exporters for the purpose of en-
couraging export trade. This power is adminis-
tered by the Export Credits Guarantee Depart-
ment. Commercial guarantees, under Section 1
of the 1949 Act, are given after consultation with
an Advisory Council set up for the purpose.

Minister, H. R. Mackeson, M.P.

Export Guarantees Advisory Council

Chairman, Hon. Geoffrey C. Gibbs, C.M.G.
Deputy Chairman, F. M. G. Glyn.
Other Members, Sir Stanley J. Aubrey; A. D.
Chesterfield; L. Cooke, O.B.E.; H. J. Gray;
R. H. Jessel; R. M. Lee; J. McLean, C.B.E.; Sir
Percy H. Mills, Bt., K.B.E.; Sir Frank H. Nixon,
K.C.M.G., C.B.; K. H. Preston; T. Williamson,
C.B.E.

Officers

Headquarters

Comptroller-General, R. H. Owen, C.M.G. £2,500
Secretary and Establishment Officer, W. E. Knox
£1,500 to £2,000
Director, Short Term, T. Eatough, C.B.E.
£1,500 to £2,000
Director, Medium Term, G. A. Fitch
£1,500 to £2,000
Director, Policy and Special Services, R. A. Dickinson
£1,500 to £2,000
Principals, J. J. G. Smith; A. L. Trump; L. E. L.
Wright, O.B.E. £1,000 to £1,375
Deputy Principal Executive Officers, F. Greenwood;
A. G. Griffith, M.B.E.; F. Taylor, O.B.E.

Chief Executive Officers, E. C. Atkins; C. T. W.
Firth; S. E. King, O.B.E. £1,100 to £1,325
Senior Executive Officers, Miss D. M. Ballard,
M.B.E.; A. E. J. Berry; C. F. Catt (Accountant);
F. Clark; W. B. Davies; E. Edwards; L. Elmes;
R. A. Freeman; P. H. Garrity; M. W. Gentle;
A. Greenblatt; Miss E. D. Gush; K. C. Harrison;
A. H. Harvey; Miss P. M. Harvey; J. M. S.
Hendry; H. Hickson; F. Ivill; E. G. Lowton;
C. L. Palmer; Miss K. M. Steven; H. L. H.
Stevens; F. L. Stubbings; F. J. Waller; A.
Watson

Men, £900 to £1,075; Women, £775 to £910

District Organization

District Managers, M. C. Day; P. V. N. Grayling;
J. N. Hamer; E. J. Jackson; A. R. Macgregor;
A. L. MacManus, M.B.E. £900 to £1,075
Representative in U.S.A., C. H. Eborall. £1,400

MINISTRY OF FOOD

Dean Bradley House, Horseferry Road, S.W.1.

[Abbey: 9030], Great Westminster House, Horse-
ferry Road, S.W.1 [Victoria: 8511].
Also at: Regent's Park, N.W.1; Stanmore, Middle-
sex; Colwyn Bay, North Wales; Oxford; Guild-
ford and Thames Ditton, Surrey.

The Ministry of Food was formed out of the
Food (Defence Plans) Department of the Board of
Trade, which was set up in 1936. The Minister of
Food was appointed by Order in Council under the
Ministers of the Crown (Emergency Appoint-
ments) Act, 1939. On November 7, 1945, it was
announced that the Government had decided to
make the Ministry of Food a permanent Depart-
ment of State. This decision was implemented by
means of the Ministers of the Crown (Transfer of
Functions) Act, 1946.

Minister, MAJOR THE RT. HON. GWILYM LLOYD

GEORGE, M.P. £4,000
Private Secretary, H. Pitchforth.
Assistant Private Secretaries, W. H. Alexander;
Mrs. E. A. Baker, M.B.E.
Parliamentary Private Sec., N. T. L. Fisher, M.C.,
M.P. unpaid
Parliamentary Secretary, C. Hill, M.D., M.P. £1,500
Private Secretary, E. Pendlebury.
Permanent Secretary, Sir Henry Hancock, K.C.B.,
K.B.E., C.M.G. £4,500
Private Secretary, E. H. Doling.
Deputy Secretaries, L. N. Helsby, C.B.; E. G.
Harwood, C.B. £3,250
Principal Finance Officer, E. E. Bailey, C.B., C.B.E.
£2,500

Under-Secretary and Director of Establishments, G. R.
Oake. £2,500
Legal Adviser, J. R. Hood, C.B.E. £2,500
Chief Scientific Adviser, N. C. Wright, D.Sc., Ph.D.
£2,500
Personal Adviser to the Minister on Medical Aspects of
Food Problems, The Lord Horder, G.C.V.O., M.D.
Principal Medical Officer, W. A. Lethem, M.C., M.D.
£2,250
Honorary Commercial Adviser, Sir Rolande Wall,
M.C.

Honorary Adviser on Insurance Matters, R. M. Bickersteth.
 Manufactured Foods Adviser, Sir Harry Jephcott.
 Retail Trade Adviser, F. C. Reeves, O.B.E.
 Wholesale Trade Adviser, A. S. Warren, C.M.G.
 Honorary Adviser on Jewish Food Problems, F. Samuel.
 Honorary Shipping Adviser, H. C. Brewer, M.B.E.
 Honorary Adviser on Warehousing, L. W. Phillips.

Supply Department

Deputy Secretaries, E. G. Harwood, C.B.; L. N. Hellsby, C.B. (for Group E).....£3,250

Group A

Under-Secretary, G. S. Bishop, O.B.E.....£2,500
 Animal Feeding Stuffs, Director, H. R. Humphries, C.B.E.
 Cereals Central, Assistant Secretary, R. E. Moore £1,500 to £2,000
 Cereal Products, Assistant Secretary, T. F. Skilton £1,500 to £2,000
 Home Grown Cereals, Director, A. E. T. Farquharson, O.B.E.
 Imported Cereals, Director, A. E. Hooker, C.B.E.
 Rice, Officer in Charge, G. H. Stanwix, M.B.E.
 Starch, Director, J. Roberts, C.B.E.
 Milk, Assistant Secretary, J. G. Carnochan £1,500 to £2,000
 Milk Products, Director, H. E. Davis.

Group B

Under-Secretary, R. Herbert, C.B., C.M.G....£2,500
 Meat and Livestock Group, Assistant Secretary, L. W. Crawford.....£1,500 to £2,000
 Distribution and Manufacture, Director, W. M. Pooley.
 Livestock and Home-Killed Meat, Director, W. H. Wilkin.....£1,500 to £1,900
 Imported Meat, Director, J. R. Dane.
 Bacon and Ham, Director, A. S. Warren, C.M.G.
 Assistant Secretary, P. H. Andrews £1,500 to £2,000

Group C

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 Canned Fish, Fruit and Vegetables, Director, A. S. Warren, C.M.G.
 Central Division (Dried Fruit and Edible Nuts, Tea, Coffee and Cocoa; Fresh Fruit and Vegetables and Fish). Assistant Secretary, E. C. U. Wilson £1,500 to £2,000
 Eggs, Director, J. A. Peacock, C.M.G.
 Assistant Secretary, G. O. Hoskins, O.B.E. £1,500 to £2,000
 Oils and Fats, Director, L. G. Fisher, C.M.G.
 Sugar, Assistant Secretary, E. Jones-Parry £1,500 to £2,000

Supply Secretariat

Under-Secretaries, F. Hollins (Group D); E. M. H. Lloyd, C.B., C.M.G.....£2,500

Group D (Import Programmes, etc.)

Assistant Secretaries, J. L. Croome; P. M. Johnson, C.B.E.; A. Propper, M.B.E....£1,500 to £2,000

Group E (Home Agriculture, etc.)

Under-Secretary, E. Roll, C.M.G.....£2,500
 Assistant Secretary, W. A. Nield £1,500 to £2,000
 Potato, Director, C. H. Lewis, C.B.E.

Services Department

Deputy Secretary, L. N. Hellsby, C.B.....£3,250

Group F

Under-Secretary, R. E. Stedman£2,500

Rationing and Welfare Foods. Retail and Wholesale Distribution, Assistant Secretary, C. P. Rawlings £1,500 to £2,000
 Enforcement, Assistant Secretary, Miss E. Walker, O.B.E.....£1,340 to £1,850
 Regional Organization, Assistant Secretary, L. P. W. A. Mortimer £1,500 to £2,000
 Defence Plans and Emergency Meals, Assistant Secretary, J. Crooks.....£1,500 to £2,000
 Statistics and Intelligence, Assistant Secretary, M. Compton.....£1,500 to £2,000

Group G

Under-Secretary, I. Graul, C.B., O.B.E.....£2,500
 Central Division, Assistant Secretary, S. P. Dobbs £1,500 to £2,000
 Cold Storage, Director, J. A. Robertson, O.B.E.
 Manufactured Food Sub-Group: Controller, Sir Frederick Aldridge.
 Bakery and Confectionery, Assistant Secretary, A. Goodman.....£1,500 to £2,000
 Miscellaneous Foods, Director, W. T. Jarrett £1,325 to £1,475
 Canning, Director, R. I. Johnson, O.B.E.
 Transport, Director, G. H. Searle.
 Warehousing, Director, C. E. R. Ince, C.B., C.B.E.
 Food Standards and Hygiene, Assistant Secretary, N. R. C. Dockeray.....£1,500 to £2,000
 Meat Inspection, Chief Technical Adviser, L. B. A. Grace.
 Information Services, Chief Information Officer, R. G. S. Hoare, M.V.O....£1,500 to £2,000

Finance Department

Principal Finance Officer, E. E. Bailey, C.B., C.B.E. £2,500

Supply Finance

Finance Controller, P. G. White, C.B.E.....£2,125

Group A

Senior Finance Director, H. Fitzgerald, O.B.E. £1,500 to £1,900
 Finance Directors: Animal Feeding Stuffs, R. M. Honeybone; Bakery, H. N. Hill; Cereal Products, E. L. Lawrence; Imported and Home Grown Cereals, E. P. Bennetts; Starch and Rice, N. W. Charman.

Group B

Senior Finance Director, L. C. Rixon £1,500 to £1,900
 Finance Directors: Bacon and Ham, J. S. Sutcliffe; Milk, R. C. Simpkin; Milk Products and Eggs, G. W. Day; Potato, L. G. Covell, O.B.E.

Group C

Senior Finance Director, C. P. P. Almond, M.M. £1,500 to £1,900
 Finance Directors: Canned Fish, Fruit and Vegetables, L. C. Bentley; Coffee, Dried Fruit and Edible Nuts, E. Harmer; Oils and Fats, G. Wigglesworth; Sugar, L. E. Wintersgill.

Group D

Senior Finance Director, R. H. Higginbotham £1,500 to £1,900
 Finance Directors, Meat and Livestock, Lord Bradbury; R. H. P. Meen, M.B.E.

Services Finance

Finance Controller, G. D. Wilson, C.B.E.....£2,125

Group E

Senior Finance Director, A. D. Hillhouse, O.B.E. £1,500 to £1,900
 Finance Directors, Transport, Warehousing and Cold Storage, E. Armstrong; M. Costa; Enforcement, Information Services, Ancillary Materials, A. M. Bernstein; Welfare Foods, T. C. Threlfall; Dehydration, Defence Plans, Emergency Feeding, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery, S. G. Wardle.

Accountant-General's Divisions

Accountant-General, W. Russell.....£2,125
 Administrative Finance Division
 Deputy Accountant-General, G. Bryant, C.B.E.
 £1,500 to £1,900

Costings Division

Director (Professional), J. A. Dyson
 £1,500 to £1,900

Internal Audit Division

Director (Professional), J. D. Webster
 £1,500 to £1,900

Trading Accounts Division

Director (Professional), W. F. C. Clark
 £1,500 to £1,900

Finance (General) Home and Overseas

Assistant Secretary, T. M. Wilson
 £1,500 to £2,000

Establishment Department

Under-Secretary, G. R. Oake.....£2,500
 Assistant Secretaries, Conditions of Service and Regional
 Organization, L. P. W. A. Mortimer; Organiza-
 tion and Methods, C. F. Pennison; Personnel and
 Complements, C. F. Huntley. £1,500 to £2,000
 Office Controller, E. C. Philpott, M.C.
 £1,325 to £1,475

Scientific Adviser's Division

Chief Scientific Adviser, N. C. Wright, D.Sc., Ph.D.
 £2,500
 Senior Principal Scientific Officer, H. R. Barnell,
 Ph.D.....£1,500 to £1,750

Food Missions and Representatives Abroad

Canada (Ottawa), Head of Mission, Sir Andrew
 Jones, C.M.G.
 Argentine* (Buenos Aires), Head of Mission, A. I.
 Cooke, C.M.G.
 U.S.A. (Washington), Food Attaché at British
 Embassy, B. A. Cash-Reed.

REGIONAL FOOD OFFICERS

H. Craggs (East and West Ridings and Northern);
 Major-Gen. J. B. Dalison, C.B., O.B.E. (London and
 South Eastern and Eastern); J. Hutt, M.B.E. (Southern
 and South Western); O. A. Lake (Wales); Brig.
 A. G. Miller (Scotland); J. C. Orr, O.B.E. (Northern
 Ireland); J. W. Pugsley (North Western); C. C.
 West, O.B.E., T.D. (Midland and North Midland).

FOREIGN OFFICE

Downing Street, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 8440]

The Office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was created in 1782, superseding that of the former Secretary for the Northern Department and assuming the foreign affairs functions of the former Secretary for the Southern Department. The Secretary of State is assisted by a Minister of State, by two Parliamentary Under-Secretaries and by a staff of permanent officials headed by one Permanent Under-Secretary, four Deputy Under-Secretaries and nine Assistant Under-Secretaries. The chief function is the conduct of relations with foreign Powers and other functions include certain formal duties, the general administration of Her Majesty's Foreign Service and receiving and answering communications from individuals, other Government Departments and diplomatic and consular representatives in this country and abroad. In April, 1947, the Control Office for Germany and Austria came under the

direction of the Foreign Secretary and was incorporated in the Foreign Office while retaining a separate entity as the German Section. On April 1, 1949, control of the Administration of African Territories was vested in the Foreign Office. The Administrative expenses of the Foreign Office were estimated at £2,793,000 in 1953 and those of the German Section at £89,650.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, THE RT. HON.
 ANTHONY EDEN, M.C., M.P.....£4,000
 Private Secretary, C. A. E. Shuckburgh, C.M.G.
 £2,000

Assistant Private Secretaries, F. J. Leishman, M.B.E.
 £1,000 to £1,375; J. D. Priestman
 £400 to £560

Parliamentary Private Secretary, L. R. Carr, M.P.
 unpaid

Minister of State, The Rt. Hon. J. S. B. Lloyd, C.B.E.,
 T.D., Q.C., M.P.....£3,000

Private Secretary, A. A. Duff, D.S.O., D.S.C.
 £1,000 to £1,375

Parliamentary Private Secretary, Hon. W. D.
 Ormsby-Gore, M.P.

Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Ivone Kirk-
 patrick, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.....£4,500

Private Secretary, J. A. Ford, M.C.

Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State, The Mar-
 quess of Reading, C.B.E., M.C., T.D., Q.C.; H. A.
 Nutting, M.P.....each £1,500

Private Secretaries, P. V. W. R. H. O'Regan,
 M.C.; J. E. Killick.....£1,000 to £1,375

Deputy Under-Secretaries of State, Sir Pierson Dixon,
 K.C.M.G., C.B., £3,250; Sir Ashley Clarke,
 E.C.M.G.; Sir Frank Roberts, K.C.M.G.....£2,850

United Kingdom Representative on the Brussels Treaty
 Permanent Commission, with the Personal Rank of
 Ambassador, Sir Frank Roberts, K.C.M.G.....£2,850

Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, J. E. Coulson,
 C.M.G.; Sir James Bowker, K.C.M.G.; P. Mason,
 C.M.G.; J. W. Nicholls, C.M.G., O.B.E.; R. E.

Barclay, C.M.G., C.V.O.; G. W. Harrison, C.M.G.;
 P. H. Dean, C.M.G.; W. D. Allen, C.M.G.;

(g) G. D. Kirwan, C.B., M.C.....£2,500

Legal Adviser, G. G. Fitzmaurice, C.M.G.....£3,250

Second Legal Adviser (vacant).....£2,500

Third Legal Adviser, R. S. B. Best
 £1,500 to £2,000

Assistant Legal Advisers, W. V. I. Evans; J. L.
 Simpson; Miss J. A. C. Gutteridge; P. L.
 Bushe-Fox; D. T. Holland.

Men, £1,150 to £1,500; Women, £1,000 to £1,350

Legal Member of Research Department, D. H. N.
 Johnson.....£1,150 to £1,500

Director of Communications, Brigadier R. Gambier-
 Parry, C.M.G.....£2,350

Director of Research, Librarian and Keeper of the
 Papers, E. J. Passant, C.M.G.....£2,000

Her Majesty's Vice-Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps,
 M. J. Cheke, C.V.O.

Head of Conference and Supply Department, Brigadier
 C. D. Steel, O.B.E.....£1,500 to £2,000

Foreign Service Branch A (Grade VI) Counsellors, W.
 Ridsdale, C.M.G.; R. Allen, C.M.G.; A. A. F.

Haigh; N. I. A. Cheetham, C.M.G.; The Viscount
 Hood, C.M.G.; R. W. Parkes, O.B.E.; D. V.

Staines, C.B.E. (Establishment Officer); C. G.
 Kemball, C.M.G.; J. S. H. Shattock; A. C. E.

Malcolm, C.M.G.; M. S. Williams; H. A. F.
 Hohler; C. E. King; P. S. Falla; A. D. M. Ross,

C.M.G.; J. P. E. C. Henniker-Major; E. R.
 Warner, O.B.E.; J. H. Peck; R. Cecil; D. A. H.

Wright; T. W. Garvey; J. A. Pilcher; R. S.
 Crawford, C.M.G.; J. G. Tahourdin; P. F. Han-

cock.....£1,500 to £2,000

Assistant Secretaries (g), G. A. Aynsley, C.B.E.;
 R. A. A. Chaput de Saintonge, C.M.G.
 £1,500 to £2,000

Corps of Inspectors:

Senior Inspector, Sir Swinton Paterson, K.B.E.,
C.M.G. £2,500
Inspectors, D. F. MacDermot, C.B.E.; H. N.
Brain, C.M.G., O.B.E.; R. Whittington, C.B.E.;
I. P. Garran; J. Walker, C.M.G., O.B.E. £2,000
Advisor on Establishments, Sir Alexander Hutcheon,
K.B.E., C.M.G.

Head of Finance Department, H. W. Minshull, C.B.E.
£1,500 to £1,900

Foreign Service Branch A (Grade VII) First Secretary

—Consuls, J. C. O'Dwyer; J. S. Somers Cocks;
R. H. K. Maret, O.B.E.; G. L. McDermott; F. C.
Mason; L. Barnett; I. O. May, O.B.E.; B. J.
Garnett, O.B.E.; J. K. Simpson; P. F. Hancock;
P. G. F. Dalton; R. T. D. Ledward; Lord
Talbot de Malahide; R. G. H. Watts; E. H.
Peck; D. J. B. Robey; D. A. Greenhill, O.B.E.;
G. H. S. Jackson; R. W. Selby; W. V. J. Evans;
A. G. Maitland; J. M. Addis; G. H. Baker; E. T.
Biggs, O.B.E.; J. N. O. Curle; T. S. Tull, D.S.O.,
O.B.E.; H. N. Pullar; J. V. Rob; W. C. Hacon;
A. C. Maby; G. F. Hiller, D.S.O.; A. J. Good-
man; J. C. A. Roper, M.C.; D. C. Hopson, D.S.O.,
M.C.; F. W. Marten, M.C.; J. A. Turpin; C. T.
Gandy; A. B. Horn; H. P. L. Attlee; K. C.
Christofas, M.B.E.; D. A. Logan; D. Malcolm; J.
McKenzie, M.B.E., Ph.D.; F. A. Warner; R. C.
Blackham; R. A. Burrows; J. G. Boyd; D. D.
Brown, M.M.; D. F. Muirhead; P. A. G. West-
lake, M.C.; J. N. Henderson; C. F. R. Barclay;
R. D. C. McAlpine; C. L. S. Cope; H. T.
Morgan; D. T. Holland; J. L. W. Price; J. C. W.
Bushell; G. S. Littlejohn-Cook; J. E. Killick;
E. F. Given; W. Morris; P. V. W. R. H.
O'Regan, M.C.; R. C. M. Young; I. M. Hurrell;
A. A. Duff, D.S.O., D.S.C.; A. K. Rothnie; D. C.
Tebbit. £1,000 to £1,375

Foreign Service B (Grade I), H. W. Minshull, C.B.E.
£1,500 to £1,900

Foreign Service Branch B (Grade IA), W. C. Scott,
O.B.E.; H. K. Grey, L.S.O., M.B.E.; H. Ward, M.B.E.
£1,325 to £1,475

Foreign Service Branch B (Grade II), M. Jeffes,
C.M.G.; G. J. White, O.B.E.; E. A. Netting, O.B.E.;
A. H. Keighley, L.S.O.; H. Myers; W. B. Chis-
holm; Miss D. W. Ormiston, M.B.E.; H. F. A.
Gates, M.B.E.; A. E. Penn, L.S.O.; G. R. Ranken;
G. E. Hance, M.B.E.; C. F. Fladgate, M.B.E.; S. H.
Gellatly, M.B.E.; H. J. Capewell, M.B.E.; T. H.
Glaspe, M.B.E.; A. M. Smith. £1,100 to £1,325

Foreign Service Branch B (Grade III), F. I. Bradshaw;
Miss E. W. Guthrie, M.B.E.; C. J. Child; F. A.
G. T. Copeland; C. H. Fone, M.B.E.; W. C.
Tricker, M.B.E.; R. H. Bates; Miss C. J. Polak;
Miss D. A. Denny, M.B.E.; Miss M. L. C. Wood-
ham, M.B.E.; C. J. Brown; Mrs. B. Miller; Miss
I. L. Glarchard; A. G. Boniface; P. I. Lake.
Men, £900 to £1,075; Women, £775 to £910

Head of German Section Accounts Department,
(g) J. M. S. Jupp, M.C. £1,325 to £1,475

Warden, Willton Park, Wiston, near Steyning, Sussex,
(g) Dr. H. Koeppler. £1,375

Principals, (g) H. R. Parkman, O.B.E.; (g) D.
Williams, O.B.E. £1,000 to £1,375

Chief Executive Officers, (g) W. M. Baker, O.B.E.;
(g) H. H. Wake. £1,100 to £1,325

Senior Executive Officers, (g) S. I. Lubbock; (g) G. H.
Maxwell, M.B.E.; (g) A. J. Kennedy, M.B.E.;
(g) E. C. O'Brien; (g) A. W. Aylott; (g) D. L.
Britton. £900 to £1,075

(g) Employed in German Section.

Passport Office

Clive House, Petty France,
Westminster, S.W.1
[Abbey: 800]

Branch Passport Office, Wellington Buildings,
Strand, Liverpool 2.

Branch Passport Office, 14 Blythwood Square,
Glasgow, C.2.

Chief Passport Officer, W. T. Harrower, L.S.O.,
M.B.E. £1,325 to £1,475

Deputy Chief Passport Officer, P. L. Rex, M.B.E.
£1,100 to £1,325

Assistant Passport Officers, P. E. Reeks, M.B.E.; H. C.
Baldwin; Miss E. G. M. Williams.

Men, £900 to £1,075; Women, £775 to £910
Establishment Officer and Accountant, F. W. Bleeze
£900 to £1,075

Officer-in-Charge, Branch Passport Office, Liverpool,
P. W. Munday. £880 to £1,046

Officer-in-Charge, Branch Passport Office, Glasgow,
V. C. Blackmore. £880 to £1,046

Queen's Foreign Service Messengers

Superintending Queen's Foreign Service Messengers
Col. M. J. O'Brien-Twohig.

Queen's Foreign Service Messengers, C. F. B. Harvey;
R. Kinnaird; R. H. N. Saunders; Sq.-Ldr. H. V.
Smith, D.C.M.; E. A. Robertson; Lt.-Col. E.
Latham, M.C.; Lt.-Col. F. E. Elliot; Col. H. J.
Segrave; R. A. Perryman; Maj. J. C. G. Dunolly,
M.C.; R. G. Ousey; Lt.-Col. D. C. Colvill,
D.S.O., M.C.; W. Kirkwood, M.B.E.; Lt.-Comdr.
S. J. R. G. Woodhouse; Wing-Comdr. T. A.
Jefferson, A.E.C.; Sq.-Ldr. D. C. Wilde; T. D.
Nettleton; Capt. W. F. Salmon; J. G. Hoblyn;
C. A. Pitcher; Maj. E. J. Wallis; Capt. J. C.
Courtney; J. F. S. Huntington; Wing-Comdr.
S. C. Norris, D.F.C.; Maj. R. A. Nicholls; Capt.
J. G. Canning; Lt.-Col. G. A. I. Dury, M.C.;
Lt.-Col. S. G. Cutler; Lt.-Col. G. H. Milne;
Col. P. H. Catt; Capt. C. P. Frend, R.N. (ret.);
Lt.-Col. J. F. Ross; Capt. T. I. Scott Bell, D.S.O.,
R.N. (ret.); Cdr. J. H. Deane, R.N. (ret.); Maj.
M. E. B. Portal, M.B.E.; Col. G. W. C. Mont-
gomery, O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. G. P. Murray, D.S.O.;
Col. H. L. Mostyn-Owen.

FORESTRY COMMISSION

25 Savile Row, W.1

[Regent: 0221]

The Forestry Commission, a Body Corporate,
is appointed under the Forestry Acts, 1919 to 1951.
The Commissioners are charged with the general
duty of promoting the interests of forestry, the
development of afforestation, the production and
supply of timber and the maintenance of reserves
of growing trees in Great Britain. Including the
former Crown Woods, transferred to the Com-
mission in 1924, the Department has acquired about
1,855,700 acres of land (60 per cent. being plant-
able), of which 799,600 acres are under plantations.
Under the Dedication Scheme, financial assistance
is given to private owners and local authorities in
respect of approved works of afforestation.

Chairman, The Earl of Radnor, K.C.V.O. £3,250
Forestry Commissioners (Unpaid), J. M. Bannerman,
O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. Sir Richard Cotterell, Bt.;
A. P. F. Hamilton, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C.; S. C.
Longhurst; J. McNaughton, C.B.E.; Lloyd O.
Owen; Major John Stirling of Fairburn, M.B.E.;
W. H. Vaughan, O.B.E.; Professor J. Walton.

Director-General, A. H. Gosling, C.B. £3,250

Deputy Director-General, Sir Henry C. Beresford-
Peirse, Bt. £2,500

Directors (England), O. J. Sangar, C.B.E., M.C. (1
Princes Gate, S.W.7); (Scotland), A. H. H. Ross,
O.B.E. (25 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh 3);
(Wales), A. P. Long, C.B.E. (Victoria House,
Marine Terrace, Aberystwyth); (Research and
Education), James Macdonald, C.B.E. (25 Savile
Row, W.1). £2,000

Secretary, H. A. Turner. £1,500 to £2,000

REGISTRY OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES
(CENTRAL OFFICE) AND OFFICE OF
THE INDUSTRIAL ASSURANCE COM-
MISSIONER

17 North Audley Street, W.1

[Mayfair: 7001]

A Barrister was appointed in 1828 to certify the
Rules of Savings Banks, and in 1829 to certify those
of Friendly Societies. In 1846 he was constituted

Registrar of Friendly Societies. By the Friendly Societies Act, 1875, the Central Office of the Registry of Friendly Societies was created, consisting of the Chief Registrar and the Assistant Registrars for England. It exercises numerous and important functions under the Friendly Societies Acts, the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, the Building Societies Acts, the Trade Union Acts, the Scientific Societies Act, the Trustee Savings Banks and Post Office Savings Bank Acts, the Loan Societies Act, the Shop Clubs Act and the Superannuation and other Trust Funds (Validation) Act. Under the Industrial Assurance Acts, the Chief Registrar is charged with various powers and duties in relation to Industrial Assurance Companies and Collecting Societies, and in that capacity is styled the Industrial Assurance Commissioner.

Chief Registrar and Industrial Assurance Commissioner
Sir Bernard Kerr White, K.B.E. £3,250
Private Sec., Miss M. E. Blake.

Assistant Registrar and Deputy Industrial Assurance Commissioner, C. B. Crabbe. £2,200
Assist. Registrar, R. E. Grindle (Establishment Officer). £1,625 to £2,000
Senior Legal Assistant, A. Vollmar

Legal Assistants, W. T. Cuthbert; J. E. Gower, M.C.
£800 to £1,070

Returns and Statistics Branch (Head), W. R. Johnson, M.B.E., £1,100 to £1,325; (Assist. Head), H. G. H. Tate £900 to £1,075

Investigations Branch (Head), D. Leigh (Chief Investigations Officer), £1,100 to £1,325; (Assist. Head), J. Bellingham £900 to £1,075

Rules Branch (Head), D. G. Fisher, M.B.E., £1,100 to £1,325; (Assist. Head), A. A. C. Soper £900 to £1,075

Establishment and Accounts Branch (Head), W. S. Brown, M.B.E., £900 to £1,075

General Branch (Head), F. W. Round, M.B.E. £900 to £1,075

Disputes Branch (Head), A. E. M. Brook £900 to £1,075

Registry of Friendly Societies, Scotland

19 Heriot Row, Edinburgh, 3

[Edinburgh Central: 4871]

Assistant Registrar, Chilton L. Addison Smith, C.B.E., W.S.

MINISTRY OF FUEL AND POWER

Thames House South, Millbank, S.W.1

[Abbey: 7000]

Set up in June, 1942, when it absorbed the former Mines and Petroleum Departments and the functions of the Board of Trade in relation to Gas and Electricity, the Ministry of Fuel and Power deals with policy considerations affecting the coal, oil, gas and electricity industries and is responsible for the general administration of the statutes dealing with those industries. While the need for regulation of supplies continues, it controls the distribution of solid fuels.

Minister of Fuel and Power, THE RT. HON. GEOFFREY

WILLIAM LLOYD, M.P. £4,000

Private Secs., M. E. Fletcher, M.C.; Miss K. I.

Hancock, O.B.E.

Parliamentary do., H. A. Price, M.P. unpaid

Parliamentary Secretary, Hon. L. W. Joynton-Hicks,

M.P.

Private Sec., G. G. Campbell £1,500

Secretary, Sir John Maud, K.C.B., C.B.E. £4,500

Private Sec., A. A. Jarratt.

Deputy Secretary, Sir Laurence Watkinson, K.B.E.,

C.B., M.C. £3,250

Chief Scientist, Sir Harold Roxbee Cox, Ph.D.

£3,250

Under Secretaries, R. J. Ayres, C.B.E.; V. S. Butler,

C.M.G.; P. Chantler; R. Kelf-Cohen, C.B.; M. P.

Murray; E. W. Ravenshear, C.B., O.B.E.; K. L.

Stock; S. Wright, C.B. £2,500

Deputy Chief Scientist, K. T. Spencer, C.B.E., M.C.

£2,500

Assistant Secretaries, J. R. Baker; J. H. Brook, C.M.G.; G. T. Bussey; A. C. Campbell; R. E. L. Cleaver; D. H. Crofton, O.B.E.; Dr. G. H. Daniel (Chief Statistician); A. Day; E. J. C. Dixon; A. G. F. Farquhar, O.B.E.; J. W. Farrell; O. Francis; B. Gottlieb; C. G. Hyde, M.C. (Controller of Gas Standards); R. L. M. James, C.M.G.; E. J. Meadon; A. H. Norris; A. M. Rake, C.B.E.; W. C. C. Rose; C. H. Secord; E. A. Shearing, C.B.E.; J. S. Smith, O.B.E.; M. C. Tozer, C.B.E.; D. J. Turner; L. G. Vedy, O.B.E.; A. F. Williams

£1,500 to £2,000

Chief Information Officer, H. P. Haddow, O.B.E., M.C.

Mines Inspectorate

Chief Inspector of Mines, Sir Harold Roberts, C.B.E.,

M.C. £2,750

Deputy Chief Inspectors of Mines, H. R. Houston;

T. A. Rogers; Dr. A. Winstanley, C.B.E. (Special

Development Duties) £2,125

Divisional Inspectors, W. Brown (Northern); W. B.

Brown (East Midland); W. Widdas (Scotland);

G. Hoyle (North Western); T. A. Jones, O.B.E.

(South Western); C. W. Scott (North Eastern);

J. E. Henshaw (West Midland and Southern)

£1,725 to £2,000

Principal Inspector of Mechanical Engineering, A. E.

Crook. £1,725 to £2,000

Principal Medical Inspector, Dr. J. B. Adamson

£2,250

Principal Electrical Inspector, I. Cowan

£1,725 to £2,000

Regional Organization

Regional Directors, H. Deadman (North Midland and

Eastern); A. N. Dodson (Midland); G. W. Izard

(Southern and South Western) (emp.); F. Johnston,

I.S.O. (Northern); R. G. Thatcher, O.B.E. (London

and South Eastern); W. B. Wells, M.B.E. (North

Eastern); A. Wilson (North Western)

£1,500 to £1,725

Senior Officer for Wales, J. W. Davies, O.B.E.

£1,500 to £1,725

Senior Scottish Officer (vacant).

THE GAS COUNCIL

1 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1

[Sloane: 4554]

The Gas Council was set up by the Gas Act, 1948,

to advise the Minister of Fuel and Power on the

affairs of the Gas Industry and to assist the Area

Boards in the discharge of their functions. It is

responsible for the creation and issue of British

Gas Stock. **Chairman, Col. Sir Harold Smith,**

K.B.E. (£6,000). Deputy Chairman, H. F. H. Jones,

M.B.E. (£5,000). The Members are the Chairmen

of the 12 Area Gas Boards.

Area Gas Boards

Twelve Area Gas Boards are established by the

Act. The assets and liabilities of former Gas

Undertakings vested on May 1, 1949, in these

Boards which are responsible for the manufacture

and distribution of Gas and for the production of

residuals.

Chairmen

Scottish, Sir A. Clow, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Northern, E. Crowther, C.B.E.

North Western, D. P. Welman.

North Eastern, Dr. R. S. Edwards.

East Midlands, S. Smith.

West Midlands, G. le B. Diamond, C.B.E.

Wales, T. Mervyn Jones.

Eastern, Sir J. Stephenson, C.B.E.

North Thames, M. Milne-Watson, C.B.E.

South Eastern, W. K. Hutchison.

Southern, A. R. McBain, C.B., O.B.E.

South Western, C. H. Chester, C.B.E. each £4,500

Gas Consultative Councils

Twelve Gas Consultative Councils were set up

by the Minister of Fuel and Power, one for the

area of each of the Gas Boards to represent the interests of consumers. These Councils deal with specific complaints and consider matters of general interest to the consumer. Under the Act the Area Boards are required to inform the Councils of their general plans and arrangements. Each Council Chairman is an *ex officio* member of his Area Board.

Chairmen

Scottish, A. T. Morrison, C.B.E.
 Northern, J. Hoy, B.E.M.
 North Western, C. E. P. Stott.
 North Eastern, W. Regan.
 East Midlands, C. R. Bates, O.B.E.
 West Midlands, W. H. Malcolm.
 Wales, G. F. Hamer, C.B.E.
 Eastern, R. Turner.
 North Thames, E. Bayliss.
 South Eastern, A. B. Constable.
 Southern (vacant).
 South Western, A. W. Loveys.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

(England and Wales)

Somerset House, W.C.2

[Temple Bar: 2407]

The Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths is believed to have been inaugurated by Thomas Cromwell in 1522, but it was not until 1830 that a Registrar General was appointed and a universal system instituted of civil registration of births, marriages and deaths in England and Wales. The Registrar General controls the local registration service in the exercise of its registration and marriage duties; these duties are set out in a series of Births and Deaths Registrations Acts and in the Marriage Act, 1949. In 1920 provision was made for the registration of still-births and for the re-registration under the Registrar General's instructions of births of legitimated persons. At Somerset House are maintained central records of births, marriages and deaths and a register of adopted children.

The Registrar General is also responsible for the collection, preparation and analysis of statistics relating to population, fertility, births, marriages, deaths and diseases and for the arrangements for the census of population.

Officers

Registrar General, George North, C.B., M.C., LL.D. £2,850

Private Secretary, Miss E. D. Edwards
 Assistant Secretary and Establishment Officer, A. E. Joll (Establishments, Accounts, International and General) £1,500 to £2,000

Assistant Secretaries, H. M. Fletcher (Registration, Marriages and Local Services); S. G. Holloway (Statistics, Census and Publications) £1,500 to £2,000

Chief Statistician, V. P. A. Derrick, C.B.E. £1,500 to £2,000

Do. (Medical), W. P. D. Logan, M.D. £1,850 to £2,125

Principals, P. R. Baldwin; R. M. Blaikley; P. J. Francis; W. J. Littlewood; W. D. Mathieson, O.B.E., M.C.; H. F. Millbank, M.B.E.; C. Price-Jones £1,000 to £1,375

Statisticians, B. Benjamin; N. H. Carrier; J. R. L. Schneider; Miss E. M. Brooke; Miss M. P. Newton

Men, £1,000 to £1,375; Women, £880 to £1,200

Statistician (Medical), D. G. Mackay £1,250 to £2,725

Head of Branch (Executive), F. T. Stobart £1,325 to £1,475

Chief Executive Officers, F. H. Davey; W. A. Rolph £1,100 to £1,325

Senior Executive Officers, F. J. Bowman; H. G. Corbett; W. C. Gill; H. A. Hallett; C. E. Horton; J. R. Jeffery; P. A. Phillips; C. G. Robinson; D. J. Smale; R. P. Thorby, £900 to

£1,075; Miss C. M. Friday, M.B.E.; Miss A. V. Lock £775 to £910
 Chief Inspector, F. E. Wood £900 to £1,075

Scotland

See under DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND.

THE GOVERNMENT ACTUARY

Caxton House East, Tothill Street, S.W.1

[Abbey: 4234]

Government Actuary, Sir George Maddex, K.B.E.

Deputy Government Actuary, H. Tetley £4,000 to £2,500

Principal Actuaries, H. Freeman; W. S. Hocking, O.B.E.; M. B. Knowles, C.B.E.; L. G. K. Starke, C.B.E. £1,500 to £2,000

Actuaries, W. T. C. Blake; S. P. Brown; C. E. Clarke; P. R. Cox; W. Elrick; J. R. Patterson; F. Gordon Smith; J. H. Thomas, C.I.E.; G. C. Turner £1,100 to £1,375

Assistant Actuaries, W. A. Forster; R. C. Gilder; Miss I. A. Laurence; W. E. P. Loraine; W. M. Low; L. V. Martin; A. W. Scott; A. H. Thorpe Men, £900 to £1,075; Women, £775 to £910

THE GOVERNMENT CHEMIST

(Government Laboratory)

13 Clements Inn Passage, Strand, W.C.2

[Chancery: 6331]

In 1842 a laboratory was established by the Board of Excise (later the Board of Inland Revenue) for the purpose of checking the adulteration of tobacco and subsequently for the examination of all excisable commodities. In 1875 the Board of Customs formed a laboratory for duties connected with its responsibilities under the *Food and Drugs Act* and in the assessment of revenue on imported materials. These two laboratories were amalgamated in 1894 as the Government Laboratory, the facilities of which were then made available to other Departments for advice and assistance on chemical matters. In order to promote the centralization, as far as possible, of all Government Chemical work and to place all Departments on the same footing as regards its services, the Laboratory was constituted as a separate Department in 1911 under the Government Chemist.

Besides having statutory functions under the *Food and Drugs Act* and the *Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act*, the Department carries out analytical, advisory and investigatory chemical work for most other Government Departments.

Government Chemist, G. M. Bennett, C.B., Sc.D., F.R.S. £2,500

Deputy Government Chemist, J. R. Nicholls, C.B.E., D.Sc. £1,850 to £2,125

Senior Principal Scientific Officers, A. T. Parsons; A. H. Rheinlander; E. H. Nurse; B. A. Ellis £1,500 to £1,750

Principal Scientific Officers, J. King, O.B.E.; R. Sutcliffe; S. A. Ashmore; P. M. Mooney; J. F. Hirst; G. H. Croft; C. O. Harvey; R. H. Settle; P. McGregor; B. E. Dixon; J. Longwell; J. Fraser; F. H. Warren; J. L. Buchan; J. W. A. Woodley; H. L. Bolton; C. G. Daubney; H. G. Smith; P. J. Hardwick; A. A. W. Russell; J. G. N. Gaskin; E. O. Laws; C. R. Hoskins; R. A. Jones; E. G. Kellett £1,000 to £1,375

Senior Executive Officer, R. E. Findlay £900 to £1,075

* On loan to other Departments.

† Temporary.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITALITY FUND

The Treasury, Whitehall, S.W.1

[Whitehall 1481]

Instituted in 1908 for the purpose of organizing official hospitality on a regular basis, with a view to the promotion of international goodwill.

Minister in Charge, RT. HON. SIR DAVID ECCLES, K.C.V.O., M.P.

Secretary, Sir Harold Vincent, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O. £2,500

Senior Executive Officer, F. J. B. Craighill, M.B.E. (+ allice.) £850 to £1,000

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Savile Row, W.1

[Regent: 8411]

The Ministry of Health was established by the Ministry of Health Act, 1919, to exercise in England and Wales functions with respect to health and local government which, in the main, were previously exercised by the Local Government Board and the National Health Insurance Commission. Responsibility for the National Health Insurance and the Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Schemes was transferred to the Ministry of National Insurance on April 1, 1945. The functions of the Ministry relating to local government, rating and valuation, public health, housing, rent control, burials and coast protection were transferred to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government on January 30, 1951. The responsibility for hospitals, limb-fitting, the supply of surgical appliances and certain treatment services formerly undertaken by the Ministry of Pensions was assumed on August 31, 1953. The main administrative divisions in the Ministry of Health deal with general practitioner services; nursing; general relations with various health professions; Local Authority health and welfare services; hospitals and specialist services; mental health services; nutrition, and international health.

Minister, THE RT. HON. IAIN MACLEOD, M.P.

£4,000

Private Secretary, R. Gedling.

Assistant Private Sec., Miss P. M. Ibbotson.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, G. B. Finlay, M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary, Miss M. P. Hornsby-Smith, M.P. £1,500

Private Secretary, G. W. Jamieson.

Parliamentary Clerk, J. H. Hubbard, M.B.E.

Permanent Secretary, Sir John Hawton, K.C.B.

£4,500

Private Secretary, Miss M. E. Haarnack, M.B.E.

Deputy Secretary, I. F. Armer, C.B., M.C. (also Chairman, Board of Control) £3,250

Chief Medical Officer, Sir John Charles £4,000

Private Secretary, G. R. F. Eveleigh, M.B.E.

Solicitor and Legal Adviser, B. O'Brien £3,250

Under-Secretary for Finance and Accountant-General, A. S. Marre £2,500

Under-Secretary and Director of Establishments, E. M. T. Firth, C.B. £2,500

Under-Secretaries, J. P. Dodds; J. E. Pater, C.B., £2,500; Dame Enid Russell-Smith, D.B.E.

£2,325

Assistant Secretaries, A. R. W. Bavin; F. W. Beck;

H. C. Bleakley; W. H. Boucher, C.B.E.; D. F. Brown; A. E. Dale, C.B.E.; D. Emery; M. R. P. Gregson; Mrs. J. A. Hauff; M. J. Hewitt; M. L. Michaels; G. T. Milne; M. Reed; M. H. Rossington; N. C. Rowland; R. F. Tyas; T. W. Williams; J. A. Willis

Men, £1,500 to £2,000; Women, £1,340 to £1,850

Principal Regional Officers, E. Jordan, O.B.E.; R. W. Kelley; Sir Charles Lane, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.B.E., M.C.; L. L. McCandless £1,500 to £1,900

Maj.-Gen. G. F. Watson, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E. £1,300 to £1,600

K. H. Hodges; C. W. Stephens

(+ allice.) £1,000 to £1,375

W. F. Barden (+ allice.) £1,100 to £1,325

Deputy Principal Regional Officers, W. B. M. Brayson; Miss A. E. Earlam; Brig. D. V. Kennedy; L. R. Macbeth; G. A. Phillips; J. H. E. Saunders; H. H. Sersale.

Men, £1,000 to £1,375; Women, £880 to £1,200

Principals, P. Benner; B. Bliss, O.B.E.; C. L. Bourton; R. L. Briggs; J. S. B. Butler; T. H. Caruthers; H. J. Clarke; G. I. Crawford; Mrs. E. G. Croft; W. A. Fuller, D.S.C.; S. G. Game, O.B.E.; R. Gedding; A. T. Gerard; C. P. Goodale;

E. Halliday; Miss H. M. Hedley; W. G. Honnor; L. H. G. Jewsbury; R. C. J. Kenrick; A. H. King; W. F. Lake; J. McCree; C. W. Marritt;

P. V. Muston; T. C. L. Nicole; J. G. Paterson; C. J. Plumb; O.B.E.; E. T. Prideaux, O.B.E.;

R. T. P. Pronger; H. N. Roffey; S. I. Smith; A. L. Thompson; Mrs. D. M. White; F. E. Widdicks; T. B. Williamson; J. T. Woodcock

Men, £1,000 to £1,375; Women, £880 to £1,200

Temporary Principal, Mrs. E. McKenzie, M.B.E. £880 to £1,200

Public Relations and Principal Press Officer, S. A. Heald, O.B.E. £1,500 to £2,000

Press Officer, H. S. Harding £1,100 to £1,325

Assistant Press Officers, H. S. Winterbourne; Mrs. J. E. Samson

Men, £900 to £1,075; Women, £775 to £910

Senior Publicity Assistant, Miss B. J. Cawter £775 to £910

Librarian, A. E. Fountain £900 to £1,075

Chief Executive Officers, W. H. Jennings; R. E. Oglesby £1,100 to £1,325

Senior Executive Officers, W. L. Allen; C. J. Angellina, M.B.E.; E. A. Arnold; C. L. Barnes; B. H. Betts; A. G. Bishop, M.B.E.; N. M. Brilliant;

A. W. R. Cloke; E. Culshaw; J. David; W. Davison; J. R. Dickinson, M.B.E.; H. R. Dowling;

A. Forbes; J. G. Fraser, M.B.E.; A. W. Freeman; D. R. Gray; F. P. Gregory; L. J. Harris; E. C. Haxton; T. S. Horgan; W. B. G. Hutchins;

W. E. Leftley; F. G. Parkin; W. E. Peacock; A. W. Perkins; Mrs. J. G. Pillar; F. A. Saunter;

F. Smart; C. G. Taylor; R. C. Trant; S. R. Underwood; G. T. M. Windsor.

Men, £900 to £1,075; Women, £775 to £910

Accountant-General's Department:

Under-Secretary for Finance and Accountant-General, A. S. Marre £2,500

Deputy Accountant-Generals, W. O. Chatterton; A. J. F. Danielli, O.B.E., M.C.; J. F. Hunt

£1,500 to £1,900

Assistant Sec., J. W. Doy; W. J. Mottram; W. H. Phillips, M.B.E. £1,325 to £1,475

Chief Executive Officers, W. J. Ashcroft, O.B.E.;

C. W. Hales-Hunt; J. Hegarty; R. F. Impett; F. Ingerson; T. Rick; W. G. Skinner; S. E. G. Taylor; A. H. Tyler; H. Whitfield

£1,100 to £1,325

Senior Executive Officers, F. J. Aldridge; J. Chadwick; J. W. Clamp; G. H. Collis; E. C. Craine;

S. E. Dabbs; L. W. Dyke; W. E. Evans; G. L. Hall; C. W. Harris; W. F. Hartle; N. Hollens;

T. E. Holloway; C. R. Kneebone; F. A. Mells, M.B.E.; F. Miller; C. Morgan; J. H. Mottram;

R. A. O'Connor; J. E. Paul; A. Randolph;

R. E. B. Reeves; K. Shuttleworth; J. C. Skynne;

G. S. Taylerson; Miss C. L. Taylor; Miss R. W. Taylor; W. Trueblood; C. K. Whitaker; F. A. Whiting

Men, £900 to £1,075; Women, £775 to £910

Supplies

Controller, H. Wilkinson, C.B.E. £1,500 to £1,900

Assistant Controllers, A. D. Campbell; E. W. Fowkes; W. H. P. Reeve £1,325 to £1,475

Chief Inspector, J. Bain £1,200 to £1,500

Chief Executive Officers, Miss M. E. Marrian, M.B.E.;

C. E. Matthews, I.S.O.; F. C. Coppin; P. F. G. Robinson, M.M.

Men, £1,100 to £1,325; Women, £930 to £1,150

Senior Executive Officers, G. W. Barrow; D. W. Chapman; G. Doyle; H. Goddard; C. F. W. R.

Gove; A. J. Merritt; G. W. W. Shrimpton;
K. Simpkin; C. H. J. Young. £900 to £1,075
Senior Technical Officers, L. H. Barton; E. H. Fagg;
E. Fawcitt; R. Walker. £900 to £1,100

Appliance Division

Assistant Secretary, D. W. Page, O.B.E. £1,500 to £2,000

Directors, F. Hood, O.B.E.; H. M. Reay, M.B.E. £1,325 to £1,475

Chief Executive Officers, J. Brayshaw; S. F. Hewitt £1,100 to £1,375

Senior Executive Officers, G. E. Bevins, M.B.E.;
W. J. Brindle; G. Cook; E. T. Davidson; G. W.
Hewitt; G. E. John; J. G. MacArthur; F. E.
Newbury; R. A. Owen; W. J. Popple; Miss
A. A. Ross; S. K. Sole; J. H. Stoker; F. A.
Watson

Men, £900 to £1,075; Women, £775 to £910
Senior Accountant, E. G. White, M.B.E. £750 to £950

Chief Technical Officer, G. Wilson-Harrison £870 to £1,030

Hospitals Management Branch

Director, W. C. Hudson. £1,325 to £1,475

Chief Executive Officer, W. E. Cain £1,100 to £1,325

Senior Executive Officer, W. J. Allen; H. M. Rayner £900 to £1,075

Health Services Superannuation Division

Deputy Accountant-General, J. F. Hunt £1,500 to £1,900

Assistant Accountant-General, S. Gully, O.B.E. £1,325 to £1,475

Chief Executive Officers, W. B. Marsh, M.B.E.;
A. J. Moore, M.B.E.

Senior Executive Officers, H. G. Benjamin; A. W.
Fairbairn; G. Fairbairn; D. L. Ibbott; J. F.
Shorter; J. Smiley; T. H. Vickers. £900 to £1,075

Medical Staff

Chief Medical Officer, Sir John Charles £4,000

Deputy Chief Medical Officers, Sir Weldon Dal-
rymple-Champneys, Bt.; G. E. Godber, Q.H.P. £3,000

Principal Medical Officer in charge of Epidemiology and
International Health, M. D. Mackenzie, C.M.G. £2,500

Principal Medical Officer in charge of the Regional
General Medical Service, R. E. Ford. £2,500

Principal Medical Officers, G. A. Clark, V.R.D.;
£2,500; N. R. Beattie; N. M. Goodman; R. D.
Langdale Kelham, O.B.E.; G. Lillico; C. T. Mait-
land; Lt. Col. T. A. S. Samuel, M.C., T.D.;
Selwyn Selwyn-Clarke, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.;
R. J. T. Thornhill. £2,250

Senior Medical Officers, R. H. Barrett; W. H.
Bradley; E. T. Conybeare, O.B.E.; E. Donaldson,
O.B.E.; C. J. Donelan; A. R. Doyle; A. B.
Harrington; J. H. T. Harrington; B. G. Ives;
J. G. Johnstone; W. P. Kennedy; L. M. Ladell;
D. S. McKenzie; H. E. Magee; T. Ritchie;
J. M. Ross; N. F. Smith; G. S. Swan; Miss D. M.
Taylor; G. S. Thompson; R. O. C. Thomson;
D. S. Todd-White; Miss A. L. Winner, O.B.E.;
S. Worthington. £1,800 to £2,000

Medical Officers, G. L. Alcock; J. R. Ascott; W. T. C.
Berry; C. A. Boucher, O.B.E.; R. G. Bryce;
Colonel C. D. M. Buckley; R. G. Buxton;
Miss H. Campbell; J. Caplan; J. Cauchi; M. H.
Cosbie; A. Cruickshank, O.B.E.; R. D. L. Davies;
W. E. R. Dimond, C.I.E., C.B.E.; J. C. A.
Dowse, C.B., C.B.E., M.C.; C. L. Dunn, C.I.E.;
J. J. Eley; H. M. Elliott; Miss R. A. Elliott;
J. Fenton, C.B.E.; J. A. Fitzgerald; Sir Claude
Frankau, C.B.E., D.S.O.; A. D. Gill; Miss M. G.
Gorrie; D. L. Harbinson; E. E. Henderson; Miss
K. M. Hirst; L. G. Housden, O.B.E.; R. Hudson-
Evans; V. Hystop; L. M. Ingle; D. W. Jolly,

O.B.E.; R. H. H. Jolly; G. A. L. Jones; P. J.
Kerley, C.V.O., C.B.E.; J. Balfour Kirk, C.M.G.;
R. W. D. Leslie, C.B., C.B.E.; E. D. T. Lewis;
E. T. Lloyd; A. J. Lomax; L. P. McCullagh;
Sir Arthur MacNalty, K.C.B.; Mrs. M. M. Man-
son; A. E. Martin; P. A. Maughan; G. H. H.
Maxwell; Mrs. M. Michael-Shaw; F. Murchie;
F. J. Murphy, C.B., C.B.E.; J. Ness-Walker;
C. G. M. Nicol; W. J. Paramore; D. H. Paul;
A. E. Richmond, C.B.E.; C. Secley; R. M. Shaw;
A. M. Sheridan, O.B.E.; Mrs. C. Sims-Roberts;
D. Thomson; D. S. Toole; P. Ward; Colonel
E. E. S. Wheatley, D.F.C.; T. G. Williams;
R. Williamson. £1,250 to £1,725

Hospital Medical Officers

J. Adam; H. G. G. Bernstein; C. J. G. Blackford;
M. Bresler; Mrs. E. B. Davies; C. Galvin; R. C.
Gray; G. E. Hosking; M. S. Hughes; R. B.
Hughes; Mrs. M. P. E. Jenkins; R. P. Kent; J.
Kohn; C. A. McComiskey; J. McNutt; C. J.
Morris-Mancor; E. G. Opitz; D. R. O'Keefe;
J. Pedzich; S. Rosenstein; Miss D. E. Rowling;
E. T. Ruston; A. G. Rutter; E. H. Osborn-Smith;
I. M. Smith; R. V. Smith; L. V. Sthyr; W. E.
Suffield; D. R. Thomas; Miss M. T. Thomson;
B. S. Tomala; G. S. Turner; W. L. Turner; Mrs.
E. C. Vincent; M. Vitali; Miss A. M. Williams
Various rates between. £670 to £2,750

Regional General Medical Staff

Medical Officers, J. Adam; A. T. Ashcroft; J. Barr;
G. G. Bartholomew, M.C.; H. T. Bates, O.B.E.,
T.D.; P. F. Bishop; J. D. Black; K. A. Boughton-
Thomas; A. Brebner; C. G. Brentnall, M.C.; G.
Bridge; F. W. H. Caughey; J. Cohen, T.D.; F.
Collar; A. W. Davidson, M.C.; G. V. Davies;
C. E. Gallagher, O.B.E.; J. J. Gibb; E. E. Glenton;
A. E. Hallinan, O.B.E., M.C.; T. S. Hanlin; L. His-
lop; B. E. Jerwood; A. T. L. Kingston; A. W.
Lilley; A. MacLaine; W. G. McKenzie, M.C.;
A. Markson; C. Mearns; W. Meikle; E. Mence;
J. T. Moffat; W. H. C. Patrick, O.B.E.; I. E.
Phipps; G. Phipps; J. D. Robertson; S. Segal;
A. W. T. Whitworth; J. A. Whyte £1,250 to £1,725

Dental Staff

Principal Dental Officer, W. G. Senior, C.B.E. £2,350
Deputy Principal Dental Officer, F. S. S. Whiter,
O.B.E. £1,725 to £2,000
Senior Dental Officers, R. D. Bell; L. G. Hitching,
T.D.; Miss E. M. Knowles, O.B.E.; W. E.
Starkey. £1,475 to £1,725
Dental Officers, B. Abbott; H. Broughton; R. D.
Buchan; P. A. Crow; H. A. Dixey; Miss J. R.
Forrest; M. A. Freeman, M.C.; A. R. Gillies;
A. W. Holman; R. W. Mather; J. A. O'Connor,
M.B.E.; D. S. Prichard; P. D. M. Rowland; G. A.
Rowse; B. B. Samuel; P. A. Scott; A. G. Smith;
C. Stacey; H. H. Watkins; J. H. Whittle £1,325 to £1,650

Pharmaceutical, Nursing and Welfare Staff, etc.
Chief Pharmacist, H. Davis. £1,850
Senior Technical Officer, C. L. Sargent £900 to £1,100

Social Economist, E. R. Bransby. £1,000 to £1,375
Ambulance Adviser, A. G. Naldrett, O.B.E. £1,100 to £1,325

Adviser on Radio-active Substances, W. Binks. £1,000

Chief Nursing Officer, Miss E. Cockayne. £1,450

Deputy Chief Nursing Officers, Miss E. Jackson;
Miss M. G. Lawson, O.B.E. £950 to £1,050

Matron-in-Chief, Miss E. Roberts, O.B.E. £950

Public Health Nursing Officers, Misses M. M. M.
Bathgate, M.B.E.; P. M. Bucknell; M. H. Cook;
K. Drage; A. E. Grling; H. F. Harris; F. A.
Heaney; R. E. Maguire; M. W. Slight; E. M.
Trehearn; A. Webster. £620 to £845

Hospital Nursing Officers, Misses D. J. Berry; W.
Bowling, M.B.E.; I. Donelly; P. I. M. Robson;
I. Scott. £620 to £845

Chief Welfare Officer, Miss G. M. Aves, O.B.E.
 £950 to £1,150
 Welfare Officers, Misses H. Brown; K. Buchanan;
 N. F. Dixon; D. Fox, M.B.E.; F. E. Handasyde;
 E. L. Hope-Murray; J. R. Mijouain; E. Lewis;
 B. H. Roberts; M. M. Vowler; D. M. Warren
 £620 to £845
 Inspector of Welfare of the Blind, Miss W. L. Adams
 £645 to £920
 Dietitians, Misses J. B. Beveridge; H. G. Cairney,
 M.B.E.; A. K. Chalmers; E. C. B. Ross; E.
 Washington; Mrs. B. M. Needham
 £620 to £845
 Milk Inspectors, T. A. Hole, M.B.E.; W. Rushton,
 M.B.E. £875 to £1,100
 Adviser on Hospital Domestic Management, Miss J. M.
 Howatt £620 to £845

Architects

Superintending Architect for Public Health Services.
 M. C. Tebbitt £1,850 to £2,125
 Principal Architect, P. T. Hiorns £1,500 to £1,750
 Architects (Senior Grade), A. Roberts; W. E. Sid-
 nell £1,250 to £1,450
 Architects (Main Grade), W. J. K. Dungey; L. E.
 Knight; W. L. Nicholson; Mrs. A. M. Nutting
 Men, £900 to £1,200; Women, £800 to £1,050
 Quantity Surveyor (Senior Grade), G. H. Allison,
 O.B.E. £1,250 to £1,450
 Quantity Surveyor (Main Grade), E. C. Lasseter
 £900 to £1,200

Engineering Staff

Senior Engineering Inspector, D. A. Hughes
 £1,725 to £2,000
 Engineering Inspector, M. Drury £1,100 to £1,400
 Electrical Safety Engineers, H. C. Davies; C. A.
 Powell £800 to £1,270
 The Architectural and Engineering Staff are attached
 from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

Legal Branch

Solicitor and Legal Adviser, B. O'Brien £3,250
 Principal Assistant Solicitor, J. C. Blake £2,500
 Asst. Solicitors, S. H. Brookfield; J. C. Hales; V. J.
 Lewis; S. D. Musson; G. D. Wheway
 £1,625 to £2,000
 Senior Legal Assistants, A. P. Arnold; I. Austin;
 N. G. Bird; J. B. Davidson; T. E. Johnston;
 J. M. Keidan; F. D. Kennedy; W. H. J. Parish;
 D. H. Parsons; J. S. Ryan; P. N. Townsend;
 E. H. Watson £1,150 to £1,500

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

Regional Hospital Boards

England and Wales are divided into 14 hospital
 regions, each with its own Regional Hospital
 Board which administers the hospital and specialist
 services in the area. The Regional Hospital Boards
 do not, however, administer Teaching Hospitals,
 which have their own Boards of Governors.

The Chairmen and members of Regional
 Hospital Boards and Boards of Governors are
 appointed by the Minister of Health in accordance
 with the third schedule to the National Health
 Service Act, 1946.

Areas

Newcastle, Dunira, Osborne Road, Newcastle upon
 Tyne 2. Chairman, E. F. Collingwood, C.B.E.,
 Ph.D. Secretary, R. Dobbin.
 Leeds, Park Parade, Harrogate, Yorks. Chairman,
 H. J. Bambridge, O.B.E. Secretary, W. A. Shee.
 Sheffield, Fulwood House, Old Fulwood Road,
 Sheffield. Chairman, Sir Basil Gibson, C.B.E.
 Secretary, L. W. Faulkner.
 East Anglian (Cambridge), 117 Chesterton Road,
 Cambridge. Chairman, The Earl of Cran-
 brook. Secretary, K. V. F. Morton, C.I.E.
 North West Metropolitan, 11A Portland Place, W.1.
 Chairman, Hon. John Fremantle, T.D. Secretary,
 A. J. Bennett.
 North East Metropolitan, 11A Portland Place, W.1.
 Chairman, Sir William Bowen, C.B.E. Secretary,
 C. E. Nicol.

South East Metropolitan, 3rd Floor, 11 Portland
 Place, W.1. Chairman, K. E. Julian, C.B.E.
 Secretary, C. M. Ker, O.B.E.
 South West Metropolitan, 11A Portland Place, W.1.
 Chairman, A. G. Linfield, O.B.E. Secretary, E. G.
 Braithwaite.
 Oxford, 43 Banbury Road, Oxford. Chairman,
 Sir George Schuster, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.B.E.,
 M.C. Secretary, G. Watts.
 South Western, Parklands, 27 Tyndalls Park Road,
 Bristol 8. Chairman, Sir Havergal Downes-
 Shaw, O.B.E. Secretary, M. O. Carter, C.I.E., M.C.
 Wales, Temple of Peace and Health, Cathays Park,
 Cardiff. Chairman, Sir Frederick John Alban,
 C.B.E. Secretary, R. E. Reese.
 Birmingham, 10 Augustus Road, Edgbaston, Bir-
 mingham 15. Chairman, V. W. Grosvenor.
 Secretary, W. F. Newstead.
 Manchester, Cheetwood Road, Manchester 8.
 Chairman, N. M. Agnew. Secretary, J. Gibbon.
 Liverpool, Alexandra Buildings, 19 James Street,
 Liverpool 2. Chairman, T. Keeling, C.B.E.
 Secretary, V. H. Collinge.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL (ENGLAND AND WALES)

Lunacy and Mental Deficiency

Ministry of Health Building, Savile Row, W.1

[Regent: 8411]

Chairman, I. F. Armer, C.B., M.C. (also Deputy Secre-
 tary, Ministry of Health) £3,250
 Private Secretary, E. F. Cooper.
 Senior Medical Senior Commissioner, Hon. W. S.
 Maclay, O.B.E., M.D. £2,500
 Senior Commissioners, H. R. Green (£1,725 to
 £2,000); W. Rees Thomas, C.B., M.D. (part-
 time); Miss I. G. H. Wilson, M.D.
 £1,850 to £2,125

The above constitute the Board

Secretary, H. C. Bleakley £1,500 to £8,000
 Commissioners, E. N. Butler, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
 D.P.M.; J. F. M. Campbell, M.B.; N. C. Croft-
 Cohen; Miss I. M. C. Duncan; C. M. T. Hast-
 ings, M.B.; G. A. Lilly, M.C., M.D.; J. C. Rawlin-
 son; J. I. Russell, M.D. £1,725 to £2,000
 Women Inspectors, Mrs. W. M. Curzon; Miss C. M.
 Gavin; Miss M. G. M. Gordon; Mrs. M. G.
 Milne-Redhead; Mrs. M. Woollven
 £670 to £1,000

(SCOTLAND)

See under Scottish Department of Health

WELSH BOARD OF HEALTH

Cathays Park, Cardiff

[Cardiff: 28066]

Chairman, H. H. Davies, M.C. £2,500
 Members of Board, A. R. Culley, M.D., £2,250; W.
 Bickle, O.B.E., £1,500 to £2,000; J. Glynn
 Jones, O.B.E., M.C. £1,000 to £1,375
 Principals, G. E. T. Fry; E. K. Jones, M.B.E.
 £1,000 to £1,375
 Chief Accountant and Establishment Officer, R. C. R.
 Richards, O.B.E. £1,100 to £1,325
 Legal Adviser, D. E. Davies £1,150 to £1,500
 Senior Executive Officers, R. J. Buckland; A. C.
 Careless; H. R. Comerford; R. Garrett; F. D.
 Riddett £900 to £1,075
 Medical Officers, Miss A. E. M. Herbert; G. J.
 Roberts, M.D. £1,250 to £1,725
 Medical Officers (Insurance Medical Service), H. R. G.
 Davies; E. Lloyd Jones, M.D.; H. C. C. Joyce;
 E. A. Wilson £1,250 to £1,725
 Dental Officers, I. H. Jones; G. E. Morgan; R. C.
 Price £1,100 to £1,500
 Inspector, J. E. Roberts £900 to £1,075
 Public Health Nursing Officer, Miss M. J. Morris
 £620 to £845

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR
SCOTLAND

See Scottish Office

HERRING INDUSTRY BOARD

1 Glenfinlas Street, Edinburgh 3

[Edinburgh Central: 6486]

Chairman, Sir Frederick A. Bell, O.B.E., M.C.

Gen. Manager, H. H. Goodwin, M.B.E.

Secretary, T. H. Wilson, M.C.

HOME OFFICE

Whitehall, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 8100]

The Home Office deals with such internal affairs of England and Wales as are not assigned to other Departments. The Home Secretary is the channel of communication between Her Majesty the Queen and Her subjects, and between the U.K. Government and the Government of Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. The chief matters with which the Home Office is concerned are—The maintenance of law and order; the efficiency of the police service; the treatment of offenders, including juvenile offenders; the efficiency of the Probation Service; the organization of Magistrates' Courts; legislation on criminal justice; the supervision of the Fire Service; the preparations for Civil Defence Services; the care of children by local authorities and voluntary societies; the regulation of the employment of children and young persons; the control and naturalization of aliens; the law relating to parliamentary and local government elections. In addition, many miscellaneous subjects are dealt with, including explosives, dangerous drugs, poisons, intoxicating liquor and State Management Districts (England and Wales), shops, public safety, entertainments, byelaws on good rule and government and other subjects, cremations and burials, betting and gambling; addresses and petitions to the Queen, ceremonials and formal business connected with honours.

Secretary of State for Home Affairs and Minister for Welsh Affairs, THE RT. HON. SIR DAVID

MAXWELL FYFE, G.C.V.O., Q.C., M.P. £4,000

Principal Private Secretary, R. J. Guppy.

Assistant Private Secretary, P. L. Taylor.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, Surgeon Lt.-

Cmdr. R. F. B. Bennett, V.R.D., M.P. unpaid

Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Frank

Newsam, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.V.O., M.C. £4,500

Private Secretary, P. J. Woodfield.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Sir Hugh

Lucas-Tooth, Bt., M.P. £1,500

Private Secretary, A. J. F. Brennan.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (Welsh

Affairs), The Lord Lloyd, M.B.E. £1,500

Private Secretary, G. J. Otton.

Deputy Under-Secretary of State, Sir Arthur Hutchinson,

K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O. £3,250

Legal Adviser, Sir Leslie Brass, C.B.E.

£2,500 to £3,250

Chief Scientific Adviser, E. T. Paris, C.B., D.Sc.

£2,500

Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, P. Allen; L. N.

Blake Odgers, M.C.; W. H. Cornish; S. Hoare,

C.B.; Maj.-Gen. S. F. Irwin, C.B., C.B.E.; J. Ross,

C.B.; C. N. Ryan, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.; Sir

Austin Strutt, K.C.V.O., C.B. (also Principal Estab-

lishment Officer) £2,500

Chief Medical Officer (at Ministry of Health), Sir John

Charles, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Expert Advisers

Official Analysts, G. Roche-Lynch, O.B.E. (St.

Mary's Hospital, Paddington, W.2); J. H.

Ryffel (Guy's Hospital, St. Thomas's Street,

S.E.1).

Honorary Catering Adviser, N. Joseph, C.B.E.

General Department

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Sir Austin Strutt,

K.C.V.O., C.B. £2,500

Assistant Secretaries, E. H. Gwynn; A. W. Peterson;

J. H. Walker £1,500 to £2,000

Principals, G. Emerson; A. W. Glanville; J. C.

Grant; D. A. C. Morrison; H. B. Wilson; Miss

G. P. Wise

Men, £1,000 to £1,375; Women, £880 to £1,200

Senior Executive Officer, F. L. Haigh

£900 to £1,075

Architect's Branch

Princeton House, 271/277 High Holborn, W.C.1

[Chancery: 8811]

Chief Architect, J. W. Williamson £1,750

Senior Grade Architect, H. A. Metayers

£1,250 to £1,450

Architects, *Lt.-Col. W. A. Ford; J. T. Gray; L. E.

Luck; *H. S. Stephens £900 to £1,200

Senior Quantity Surveyor, R. G. Read

£1,250 to £1,450

Quantity Surveyors, P. W. H. Davis; *I. H. A.

*Fisher £900 to £1,200

Civil Engineer, A. G. P. Thatcher

£900 to £1,200

Communications Branch

Director, Commander K. B. Best, M.V.O., R.N. (ret.)

£1,250 to £1,450

Senior Wireless Engineer, E. M. Eldred

£970 to £1,200

Chief Communications Officer, †J. L. Brooker

£970 to £1,250

Senior Communications Officers, †G. H. Craddock;

†M. J. Rogers £850 to £1,025

Dangerous Drugs Branch

Chief Inspector, F. R. Thornton, O.B.E.

£1,150 to £1,325

Deputy Chief Inspector, A. L. Dyke

£960 to £1,150

Explosives Branch

Chief Inspector, H. E. Watts, C.B., M.B.E., G.M., Ph.D.

£1,500 to £1,750

Second Inspector, Captain N. Fawcett

£1,200 to £1,450

Inspectors, Major W. Crawford; Captain C. W.

Ede; D. Simmons £850 to £1,100

Inspectors under Cruelty to Animals Act, 1876

Chief Inspector, P. L. C. Carrier, M.D.

£1,725 to £2,000

Inspectors, F. Elliott, T.D.; E. J. Fitzgerald, M.D.;

*Group Captain G. Struan-Marshall, O.B.E.,

F.R.S.E. £1,250 to £1,725

Public Relations Branch

Public Relations Officer, A. K. Fowler

£1,325 to £1,475

Senior Executive Officer, J. Cahill, M.B.E., D.C.M.

£1,100 to £1,325

State Management Scheme

(Carlisle District)

19 Castle Street, Carlisle

[Carlisle: 1000]

General Manager, G. W. B. Shepherd

£1,500 to £1,900

Assistant General Manager, L. F. Ambler

£1,100 to £1,325

Manager of Wholesale Spirit Stores, W. H. Thompson

£900 to £1,075

Superintendent of Managed Houses, C. Penson

£900 to £1,075

Head Brewer, E. Heslop £900 to £1,075

Accountant, J. F. Boxall £900 to £1,075

Statistical Branch

Kingston By-Pass Road, Surbiton, Surrey

[Emberbrook: 5541]

Senior Executive Officer (vacant) ... £900 to £1,075

Aliens Department

Princeton House, 271/277 High Holborn, W.C.1

[Chancery: 8811]

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, W. H. Cornish

Assistant Secretaries, K. A. L. Parker; I. Roy

Principals, Miss K. N. Coates; R. L. Jones; Cmdr.

O. G. Ommanney, R.N. (ret.); R. H. Rumble-

low; T. G. Weller.

Men, £1,000 to £1,375; Women, £880 to £1,200

Senior Executive Officers, H. F. Hankinson; L. S.

Heyes, M.B.E.; F. Sedgeley; R. F. Shepherd,

M.B.E.; W. H. Stephens; F. W. T. Turness,

M.B.E. £900 to £1,075

Immigration Branch

Princeton House, 271/277 High Holborn, W.C.1

[Chancery: 8811]

Chief Inspector, C.P. J. Ruck. £1,725

Assistant Chief Inspectors, S. I. Coombes, M.B.E.; L. F.

Field. £1,100 to £1,325

Inspectors, W. N. Barrington (London); H. V.

Bowles (Southampton); F. B. Carruthers (Glasgow);

F. G. Chinchin (Headquarters); A. Gold, D.C.M.,

M.M., (Newcastle and Hull); G. A. Hawthorn

(Headquarters); H. L. Jewell, M.B.E. (Dover); H. A.

Joslin (Harwich); G. Malcolm (Headquarters);

E. H. Shaw (Liverpool); G. C. Thomas (Bristol)

£930-£1,075

Children's Department

Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, S.W.1

[Victoria: 6655]

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, J. Ross, C.B.

Assistant Secretaries, C. P. Hill; G. H. McConnell;

H. H. C. Prestige, C.B.E.; Miss D. M. D. Rosling.

Men, £1,500 to £2,000; Women, £1,340 to

£1,850

Principals, Miss P. Boys-Smith; S. H. E. Burley;

R. J. Guppy; A. R. Judge; Miss R. H. K.

Knott; Miss M. G. MacGregor; Miss K. A.

O'Neill.

Men, £1,000 to £1,375; Women, £880 to

£1,200.

Chief Executive Officer, S. H. Wiscombe

Senior Executive Officers, E. J. W. Durrant; L. G. V.

Leeper; H. L. Oates. £900 to £1,075

Children's Department Inspectorate.

Chief Inspector, Miss M. Scorer, C.B.E. £1,850

Deputy Chief Inspectors, J. Kilgour; G. Revel

Senior Medical Inspectors, Miss D. Makepeace, M.D.;

A. P. Ross. £1,800 to £2,000

Medical Inspectors, Miss R. N. Chamberlain; H. A.

Constable; Miss M. A. Hay; Miss M. E.

McLaughlin; *Miss M. Murray; Miss M. D. H.

Sheridan, M.D.; T. K. Whitmore; Miss C. I.

Wright £1,250 to £1,725; *E. A. Hamilton-

Pearson (part-time).

Superintending Inspectors, B. Evans; Miss M. Glyn-

Jones; S. A. Gwynn; C. E. Shipley, Ph.D.;

P. F. Tipping; L. J. Wardle

Men, £1,375 to £1,675; Women, £1,200 to £1,500

Inspectors, J. M. Arldige; Miss S. C. Brown; Miss

G. E. Chesters; C. R. Corner; Mrs. K. E. Cuffe;

N. Desbrow; A. N. Dyson; Miss M. L. Edwards;

Miss L. Faithfull; R. A. Forge; A. B. Hadley;

N. Higson; C. P. Huggard; L. S. Jenkins; W. W.

Jones; W. H. Kelley; J. E. Knight; E. R. Murphy

D.F.C.; Miss L. M. E. Smart; Miss E. G. B.

Thomas

Men, £1,030 to £1,325; Women, £905 to £1,150

Civil Defence Department

Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, S.W.1

[Victoria: 6655]

Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, L. N. Blake

Odgers, M.C.; Maj.-Gen. S. F. Irwin, C.B., C.B.E.;

C. N. Ryan, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C. £2,500

Assistant Secretaries, G. H. G. Anderson, C.B.E.,

D.S.O., M.C.; T. C. Green; L. B. Macdonald-

Ross; Miss J. J. Nunn; J. M. Ross; H. W.

Stotesbury.

Men, £1,500 to £2,000; Women, £1,340 to £1,850

Principals, A. R. Beaumont, O.B.E.; P. Beedle;

*Lt.-Col. C. G. Butcher; E. R. Cowlyn; F. L. F.

Devey; B. A. E. Harrold; S. Lewis; *F. W. G.

Logan-Logan; R. M. North; G. W. Penn; G. T.

Rudd; C. I. Snelling; K. P. Witney; D. E. H.

Wynter, M.V.O. £1,000 to £1,375

Principal Officers (Civil Defence Regions), J. S.

Paterson, C.B.E., £1,500 to £2,000; H. A.

Bingley; S. W. Briggs; L. G. Bullock, O.B.F.;

P. V. Collyer; W. G. J. Haynes, O.B.E.; *G.

Hutchinson; C. C. Hutton; F. E. Potter; *H. B.

Schofield; *Flt.-Lt. L. Eardley Wilmot, O.B.E.

£1,125 to £1,475

Chief Executive Officer, P. W. H. Chapman

Senior Executive Officers, G. H. Baker, D.S.C.; A. W.

Collins; B. E. Edmonds; L. H. Foss; *S. I. Gray;

J. C. McGill; *A. H. McCreadie-Smith; L. C.

Sones; T. W. Waller. £900 to £1,075

Commandant Civil Defence Mobile Column, *Brig.

D. A. L. Mackenzie, C.B.E., D.S.O.

£1,150 to £1,350

Principal Warning Officer, *Brig. W. H. G. Rogers,

C.B.E. £1,100 to £1,325

Senior Communications Officers (Regions), *D. Allen;

*J. Bates; *S. G. Cole; *V. J. Habberfield,

M.B.E.; *A. E. Hammond; *E. W. J. Hartnell;

*H. A. McDonald; *J. L. Middlemas, M.B.E.;

*L. G. Minns; *V. G. W. Newcombe; *E. S.

Ricketts. £850 to £1,025

Civil Defence Training Branch

Director General of Training, Wing Commander

Sir John Hodsoll, C.B. £2,125

Chief Administrative Assistant, *A. S. Chapman

£1,000 to £1,375

Chief Training Officer, *Brig. G. H. C. Pennycook,

C.B.E. £1,000 to £1,375

Assistant Chief Training Officers, *Lt.-Col. A. J.

Batchelor; *Capt. K. L. Harkness

£940 to £1,080

Civil Defence Staff College

Sunningdale Park, Ascot, Berks

Commandant, *Maj.-Gen. J. G. Bruce, C.B., D.S.O.,

M.C. £1,325 to £1,725

Chief Instructors, *H. G. Brandis, M.B.E.; *E. S.

Moran. £950 to £1,075

Civil Defence Schools

Eastwood Park, Falfield, Gloucester

Commandant, *Brig. A. M. Toye, V.C., M.C.

£1,000 to £1,150

Instructor (Medical) (vacant). £1,250 to £1,725

Senior Instructors, *Brig. E. A. E. Bolton; *Lt.-Col.

F. C. West, M.C. £900 to £1,020

The Hawkhill, Easingwold, Yorkshire

Commandant, *Commander F. H. Austen, O.B.E.,

R.N. (ret.). £1,000 to £1,150

Instructor (Medical), *Col. T. H. Twigg

£1,250 to £1,725

Senior Instructors, *W. Charters; *Lt.-Comdr.

F. A. M. Eden, R.N. (ret.). £900 to £1,020

Taymouth Castle, Kenmore, nr. Aberfeldy, Perthshire

Commandant, *Air Vice-Marshal A. MacGregor,

C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C. £1,000 to £1,150

Instructor (Medical), *Col. R. S. Dickie

£1,250 to £1,725

Senior Instructors, *T. Marlow; *A. S. White, G.M.

£900 to £1,020

Criminal Division

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, P. Allen... £2,500
 Assistant Secretary, F. L. T. Graham-Harrison
 £1,500 to £2,000
 Principals, T. Fitzgerald; T. H. J. Hetherington;
 R. A. James, M.C.; R. R. Pittam; N. S. Ross
 £1,000 to £1,375

Establishment and Organization Division

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, (Principal Establishment Officer), Sir Austin Strutt, K.C.V.O., C.B.
 £2,500
 Assistant Secretary, L. W. Clayton, O.B.E.
 £1,500 to £2,000
 Statistical Adviser, T. S. Lodge..... £1,450
 Principal, T. A. Critchley..... £1,000 to £1,375
 Chief Executive Officers, G. W. Jefferies, M.B.E.;
 F. C. Pinder..... £1,100 to £1,325
 Senior Executive Officers, A. J. P. Drew; W. D.
 Evans; W. Prince, M.B.E. (Chief Registrar)
 £900 to £1,075

Finance Department

Finance Officer, W. H. Currie, O.B.E.
 £1,500 to £2,000
 Assistant Accountants-General, P. W. Barnes; L. H.
 Callard; H. G. Merson, I.S.O., M.B.E.
 Chief Executive Officers, W. G. Darnell; A. E.
 Foster; A. G. Teal..... £1,100 to £1,325
 Senior Executive Officers, R. J. Davis; A. T. Hard-
 man; F. S. Hicks; J. T. H. Lockie; T. J. Maxwell;
 L. T. Norman; A. J. Smith; W. T. Yates
 £900 to £1,075

Fire Service Department

Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, S.W.1
 [Victoria: 6655]

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, L. N. Blake
 Odgers, M.C.
 Assistant Secretaries, J. Shields Smith; A. I. Tudor,
 C.B.E.; R. S. Wells..... £1,500 to £2,000
 Principals, A. H. Hammond; R. M. Lees; A. S.
 Oakley, M.B.E.; G. H. Roberts; F. H. Starr,
 M.B.E.; G. M. Tucker..... £1,000 to £1,375
 Chief Executive Officer, H. H. Michelbacher, M.B.E.
 £1,100 to £1,325
 Senior Executive Officer, R. A. F. H. Townner
 £900 to £1,075

Fire Service College

Wootton House, nr. Dorking, Surrey
 Commandant, C. M. Kerr..... £1,325 to £1,600

Fire Service Inspectorate

Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, S.W.1
 Chief Inspector, H. M. Smith, C.B.E..... £2,000
 Inspectors, A. E. Bowles, M.B.E.; P. P. Booth, O.B.E.;
 S. H. Charters, O.B.E.; F. Dann, O.B.E.; A. V.
 Thomas, G.M..... £1,325 to £1,600
 Engineering Inspector, F. C. A. Shirling
 £1,350 to £1,450
 Engineering Inspector (Water), *R. Killey, M.B.E.
 £930 to £1,200

International Division

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, S. Hoare, C.B.
 £2,500
 Principal, W. C. Roberts..... £1,000 to £1,375

Legal Advisers

Legal Adviser, Sir Leslie Brass, C.B.E.
 £2,500 to £3,250
 Assistant Legal Adviser, G. B. T. Barr
 £1,625 to £2,000
 Senior Legal Assistants, G. V. Hart; J. K. T. Jones;
 H. W. Wollaston..... £1,150 to £1,500
 Legal Assistants, E. L. Bradley; P. N. S. Farrell;
 P. Harvey..... £750 to £1,070

Naturalization and Nationality Division

Princeton House, 271/277 High Holborn, W.C.1
 [Chancery: 8811]
 Assistant Under-Secretary of State, W. H. Cornish
 £2,500
 Principal, H. W. Savidge, M.B.E. £1,000 to £1,375
 Senior Executive Officers, W. D. Crane, M.B.E.;
 P. Hudis, M.B.E..... £900 to £1,075

Police Division

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, P. Allen... £2,500
 Assistant Secretaries, J. H. Burrell, C.B.E.; J. B.
 Howard; R. F. Wood..... £1,500 to £2,000
 Principals, E. Anstey; R. H. F. Firth; E. N. Kent;
 W. M. Lee; W. B. Lyon; C. T. H. Morris; C.
 Parkinson; R. L. Thomas; *Colonel W. F. Todd
 £1,000 to £1,375
 Forensic Science Adviser, *H. S. Holden, D.Sc.,
 F.R.S.E..... £1,500 to £1,750
 Senior Executive Officers, F. V. H. Harry, M.B.E.;
 T. O'Connor; H. A. Vickery.. £900 to £1,075

H.M. Inspectors of Constabulary

Inspectors, F. J. Armstrong, M.B.E.; W. C. Johnson,
 C.M.G., C.B.E.; F. T. Tarry, C.B.E.; Cdr. W. J. A.
 Willis, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.V.O., R.N..... £2,000
 Asst. Inspector of Constabulary, Miss B. M. Denis de
 Vitre, O.B.E..... £1,150 to £1,375

Police College

Ryton-on-Dunsmore, Coventry, Warwickshire
 Commandant, Brig. P. D. W. Dunn, C.B.E., D.S.O.,
 M.C..... £1,720 to £1,900
 Secretary, J. V. Rowe..... £900 to £1,075

Probation Division

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, J. Ross, C.B.
 £2,500
 Assistant Secretary, Miss W. M. Goode
 £1,340 to £1,850
 Principals, H. G. Holmes, M.B.E.; M. L. Priss
 £1,000 to £1,375
 Principal Probation Inspector, F. J. Macrae
 £1,375 to £1,675
 Inspectors, Grade I, R. H. Beeson; W. G. Minn;
 H. M. Morton; Miss K. M. P. Williams
 Men, £1,030 to £1,325; Women, £905 to £1,150

Scientific Adviser's Branch

Chief Scientific Adviser, E. T. Paris, C.B., D.Sc.
 £2,500
 Senior Principal Scientific Officer, J. W. Martin, M.B.E.
 £1,500 to £1,750
 Principal Scientific Officers, *E. C. Allen; F. H.
 Pavry; E. Leader-Williams; *T. Martin; G. R.
 Stanbury..... £1,000 to £1,375
 Senior Executive Officer, R. R. Welch
 £900 to £1,075

Supply and Transport Branch

Kingston By-Pass Road, Surbiton, Surrey
 [Emberbrook: 5541]
 Director of Supply, S. J. Dibble.. £1,500 to £1,900
 Deputy Directors, W. E. S. Harvey; T. C. J. Med-
 land..... £1,325 to £1,475
 Chief Executive Officer, F. S. T. Cleave
 £1,100 to £1,325
 Senior Executive Officers, E. A. Amos; F. Hogben;
 G. P. Illingworth..... £900 to £1,075
 Senior Engineer, J. W. Arnot... £1,250 to £1,450
 Engineer, G. R. K. Richards..... £900 to £1,200

Women's Voluntary Services

41 Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.1
 Chairman, The Dowager Marchioness of Reading,
 G.B.E..... (unpaid)

Vice-Chairman, The Dowager Lady Hillingdon, D.B.E. (unpaid)
Chief Administrators, *Miss A. C. Johnston (Central) (unpaid); *Miss K. M. Halpin, O.B.E. (Regions), £885

Seconded to other Departments

Assistant Secretaries, A. R. Bunker; P. T. Hayman, M.B.E.; W. G. Jagelman, C.B.E.; K. B. Paice; J. A. R. Pimlott; M. G. Russell.
Principals, N. F. Cairncross; P. J. Francis; R. J. P. Hewison; H. C. P. McGregor; N. Storr, O.B.E.

PRISON COMMISSION

Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street,

Westminster, S.W.1

[Victoria: 6655]

Chairman, Sir Lionel Fox, C.B., M.C. £2,850
Commissioners, (vacant) (*Deputy Chairman*) (£2,125); †K. B. Paice (*Secretary*) £1,500 to £2,000; R. L. Bradley, M.C. (*Director of Borstal Administration*), £1,500 to £1,800; Miss M. Mellanby (*Director of Women's Establishments*), £1,340 to £1,625

Establishment Officer, †W. G. Jagelman, C.B.E., £1,500 to £2,000

Director of Prison Administration, R. D. Fairn, £1,500 to £1,800

Director (Medical Services), H. K. Snell, M.D., £2,250

Director (Industries), J. Lamb, £1,475 to £1,800

Director (Works), Brigadier H. H. Bateman, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. £1,500 to £1,750

Assistant Commissioners, C. T. Cape (*Education and Welfare*), J. Holt, O.B.E.; Cmdr. D. N. Venables, D.S.C., R.N.; J. E. Henderson (*Prisons*); R. E. Owen; H. J. Taylor (*Borstals*), £1,350 to £1,550

Chaplain Inspector, Rev. H. T. Smith, £1,050

Assistant Director of Medical Services, C. E. Caudwell, £1,800 to £2,000

Finance Officer (Assistant Accountant General), S. C. N. Bone, £1,325 to £1,475

Principals, †N. F. Cairncross; †H. C. P. McGregor; †N. Storr, O.B.E., £1,000 to £1,375

Chief Executive Officers, S. O. King; F. S. Collins, M.B.E. (*Controller*); E. Goodbody, £1,100 to £1,325

Deputy Director of Work, Lt.-Col. S. P. Sartain, £1,250 to £1,450

Senior Surveyor, Lt.-Col. F. D. Ogden, £1,250 to £1,450

Architect, E. Cruddas, £900 to £1,200

Senior Engineer, G. McLean, £1,250 to £1,450

Senior Executive Officers, R. E. Doward; H. W. Gillies; R. Hancock; E. W. Herwerdine; T. F. Johnson, M.B.E.; M. T. Leddy; T. Lee; J. F. Quirk; E. G. Terry; W. A. Wilkinson, £900 to £1,075

BORSTAL INSTITUTIONS

Governors

Aylesbury, Miss J. Martyn £945 to £1,125

Borstal, Kent, P. M. Burnett £1,125 to £1,300

East Sutton Park, Kent, Miss E. Hooker, £720 to £920

Feltham, Middx., W. J. Harvey, £1,125 to £1,300

Gaynes Hall, Hunts., D. C. Waddilove, £875 to £1,075

Hafield, Yorks., H. G. Reeve, £850 to £1,050

Hewell Grange, Worcs., D. G. Hewlings, D.F.C., A.F.C., £875 to £1,075

Hollesley Bay Colony, Suffolk, R. M. Finch, £1,125 to £1,300

Hull, L. J. Simpson, £875 to £1,075

Huntercombe, Oxon, Sir Almeric F. C. Rich, Bt., £875 to £1,075

Latchmere House, Surrey, J. L. Gilder, £875 to £1,075

Lowdham Grange, Notts., G. Macfarlane, £1,125 to £1,300

North Sea Camp, Lincs., A. B. Robertson, £875 to £1,075

Pollington, Yorks., J. W. Garrod, £875 to £1,075

Portland, Dorset, H. Kenyon, £1,125 to £1,300

Portsmouth, Maj. J. R. Brookes, £875 to £1,075

Reading, G. B. Smith, £875 to £1,075

Usk, Mon., P. C. Jones, £875 to £1,075

PRISONS

Governors

Askham Grange, Yorks., Mrs. J. E. Kelley, £720 to £920

Bedford, Lt.-Col. C. C. Markes, £875 to £1,075

Birmingham, Brig. E. J. Paton-Walsh, £1,125 to £1,300

Bristol, A. C. W. Richards, £1,125 to £1,300

Brixton, London, J. R. C. Bantock, £1,125 to £1,300

Camp Hill, A. C. Packham, £875 to £1,075

Canterbury, W. P. Harding, £875 to £1,075

Cardiff, Col. W. H. Beak, O.B.E., £1,125 to £1,300

Chelmsford, Cdr. C. S. Cooke, R.N., £875 to £1,075

Dartmoor, Major C. G. Harvey, £1,425

Dorchester, B. A. Lamb, £875 to £1,075

Dover, A. C. Miller, £875 to £1,075

Durham, J. Richards, £1,125 to £1,300

Eastchurch, Kent, J. A. Dennett, £875 to £1,075

Exeter, L. Newcombe, £1,125 to £1,300

Falfield, Glos., R. C. Townsend, £875 to £1,075

Gloucester, C. H. Shoemaker, £1,125 to £1,300

Holloway, N.7, Dr. M. D. C. Taylor, £1,320

Leeds, Lt.-Col. E. W. Northfield, £1,125 to £1,300

Leicester, J. R. Truswell, £875 to £1,075

Lewes, T. W. H. Hayes, £875 to £1,075

Leyhill, Glos., A. Coomes, £1,125 to £1,300

Lincoln, Lt.-Col. J. W. A. Parkin, £875 to £1,075

Liverpool, S. T. E. P. Ennion, £1,125 to £1,300

Maidstone, J. L. S. Vidler, £1,425

Manchester, G. Hair, £1,425

Northallerton, R. Peacock, M.M., £875 to £1,075

Norwich, C. W. Honey, £875 to £1,075

Nottingham, S. G. Clarke, £875 to £1,075

Oxford, A. D. W. Sanderson, M.C., £875 to £1,075

Parkhurst, I.O.W., P. A. Marriott, £1,425

Pentonville, N.7, A. Horrix, £1,425

Preston, Capt. H. V. J. Hill, £1,125 to £1,300

Shrewsbury, Cdr. S. W. Lushington, R.N., £875 to £1,075

Stafford, R. F. Owens, £1,125 to £1,300

Sudbury, Derby, Maj. J. S. Haywood, £875 to £1,075

Swansea, J. L. Scott, £875 to £1,075

The Verne, M. S. Gale, M.C., £875 to £1,075

Wakefield, F. C. Ransley, D.I.C., £1,425

Wandsworth, S.W.18, W. J. Lawton, O.B.E., £1,425

Winchester, Capt. E. C. Tunnicliffe, £1,125 to £1,300

Wormwood Scrubs, W.12, Major B. D. Grew, £1,425

DETENTION CENTRE

Campsfield House, Oxford, F. V. Elvy (*Warden*), £675 to £775

* Temporary.

† Seconded from another Department.

‡ Seconded to another Department.

MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Whitehall, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 4300]

Minister of Housing and Local Government, THE RT. HON. HAROLD MACMILLAN, M.P., £4,000

Private Secretary, J. Rogerson.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, J. R. Bevin, M.P. (unpaid)

Parliamentary Secretary, A. E. Marples, M.P., £1,500

Private Secretary, G. W. Moseley.

Permanent Secretary, Sir Thomas Sheepshanks, K.C.B., K.B.E., £4,500

Private Secretary, W. C. Knox.

Deputy Secretary, Dame Evelyn Sharp, D.B.E.

Solicitor and Legal Adviser, B. O'Brien (and Solicitor and Legal Adviser to Ministry of Health).

Under-Secretaries, M. M. Dobbie, C.B.; F. L. Edwards, C.B., O.B.E. (Under Secretary for Finance and Accountant-General); S. W. C. Phillips; H. Symon, C.B.; A. B. Valentine, C.B.; D. P. Walsh, C.B. (Director of Establishment and Organization); S. F. Wilkinson, C.B.

Assistant Secretaries, G. L. Barber; J. E. Beddoe; R. Brain; J. Catlow; H. W. Cauthery; A. S. Charlton, C.B.E.; F. G. Downing; Miss W. M. Fox; F. B. Gillie; G. J. M. Gray; H. Heady, C.B.E.; A. E. Hickinbotham; Miss A. M. Jenkins; J. D. Jones; H. J. Ryan; F. Schaffer; H. F. Summers; A. Titherley, C.B.E.; W. B. Vince, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.; J. H. Waddell; S. G. G. Wilkinson; E. H. T. Wiltshire, C.B.E.

Men, £1,500 to £2,000; Women, £1,340 to £1,850

Principal Regional Officers, M. F. B. Bell; P. D. Coates; Maj.-Gen. N. A. Coxwell-Rogers, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.; V. I. Gaster; P. L. Hughes, O.B.E.; C. H. H. Smith, O.B.E.; P. St. B. Sydenham, C.B.E.; M. B. Tetlow. £1,500 to £1,900

Ironstone Adviser, Sir Henry Prior, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

Deputy Accountants-General, W. J. Reynolds, C.B.E.; H. B. Riddle, D.C.M. £1,500 to £1,900

Assistant Accountants General, H. P. Bolt; L. B. Jennings, O.B.E.; J. R. Pike, M.B.E.; L. Watson

Deputy Principal Regional Officers, V. L. Bilbey, M.B.E.; L. Bird; D. C. Milefant; A. G. Simms; C. Smith; P. S. M. Smith; F. J. Talbot, O.B.E.; A. W. Willis. £1,325 to £1,475

Principals, R. G. Adams; A. MacC. Armstrong; Miss C. E. Barson; L. F. Boden, O.B.E.; E. H. Bolton, M.B.E.; R. D. Brett; H. H. Browne; E. W. Bryant; Miss P. J. Cairns; Miss R. C. Cave; G. R. Coles; W. R. Corrie; W. R. Cox; J. Crocker; H. A. M. Cruickshank; Miss M. P. Deslandes; L. Goodman; E. R. Gordon; H. G. B. Guthrie; M. Hoffman; J. C. H. Holden; J. R. Iles; A. R. Isserlis; J. D. W. Jones; H. P. Kaufman; W. C. Knox; Miss I. V. Kuhlcke; V. D. Lipman; H. L. Longden, C.B., C.B.E.; L. Mann; R. Metcalf; T. E. Murray, M.B.E.; C. J. Pearce; Miss M. E. Petsche; H. R. Pollitzer; C. R. Poole; P. R. Rathbone; A. G. Rayner; R. E. H. Rodda; H. R. Savage, M.C.; F. E. C. Shearme, M.C.; C. T. Southgate; J. H. Stone; A. Sylvester-Evans; D. L. Syme; P. F. G. Twinn; A. L. Vincent; F. J. Ward; A. J. Watson; T. D. Wickenden, C.I.E.; Miss M. M. Wilkins; R. O. C. Winkler; C. J. Wood; W. A. Wood; Hon. Mrs. R. J. Youard

Men, £1,000 to £1,375; Women, £880 to £1,200

Chief Executive Officers, S. C. Barham, M.B.E.; Miss K. C. Close; S. G. Hansford, M.B.E.; W. V. Horgan; S. F. Kersey; D. C. Lamont, I.S.O.; J. M. McCambridge; T. MacKenzie; A. E. Thexton; R. D. Widdas; W. S. Winn

£1,100 to £1,325

Senior Executive Officers and Senior Staff Officers, E. V. W. Ablett, M.C.; F. J. Anderson; C. R. Arnold; F. A. Bird; A. D. Bullock, M.B.E.; J. W. E. Cheal; J. Clark; H. H. Croll; B. Dobson; R. F. Evans; A. G. Featherstone; A. H. Field; Miss E. J. Fish; H. E. Gibbs; G. A. Hewson; E. J. F. C. Hoge, M.B.E.; A. Howard; Mrs. P. M. Johnson; C. H. Leedham; G. H. W. Lewis; C. J. B. Lime; W. Lloyd-Davies; A. Meyer, M.B.E.; T. S. Miall; J. Mitchell; Miss I. Mooney; J. D. Morley; A. T. Muncey; C. Nettleton; S. H. Norris; A. P. Norwood; G. S. Orpwood; T. J. Pardey, M.B.E.; Miss D. G. Pomeroy; E. R. Cilly, M.B.E.; S. W. Robinson; A. M. B. Shephard; C. S. Smith; Miss W. A. Stansfield; T. C. T. Stoakley; J. Stobart; C. R. Stuart, M.B.E.; A. C. Sturman; G. M. Taylor; A. H. Thom; H. C. Thorn; L. R. Thurgood; W. H. Tortise; Mrs. M. M. Ward; C. N.

Wheeler; E. W. White; J. G. E. Williams; Miss W. Williams

Men, £900 to £1,075; Women, £775 to £910

Principal Press Officer, A. P. G. Brown

£1,100 to £1,325

Chief Engineer, G. M. McNaughton, C.B.

Deputy Chief Engineer, H. W. Coales, O.B.E., M.C.; G. S. Wells, M.C. £2,125

Adviser on Sewerage and Sewage Disposal, Lt.-Col. F. G. Hill, C.B.E., M.C. £1,300 to £1,500

*Senior Engineering Inspectors, W. Allard, O.B.E.; A. F. Brennaud; E. Butler; A. N. Gardiner; I. H. Hainsworth; *D. A. Hughes; A. A. L. Lane; J. H. Mair; J. W. Mason, O.B.E.; F. H. Seabrooke; A. R. Vail. £1,725 to £2,000*

*Engineering Inspectors, A. G. Boulton; G. Carlyle, M.C.; A. A. Cowie; *M. Drury; R. A. Elliott; E. L. Everatt, O.B.E.; Col. S. K. Gilbert; J. W. M. Hawksworth; V. D. Joll; Sir Hugh Maloney, Bt.; A. K. Pollock; Col. G. E. Rhodes, C.B.E.; C. H. Spens; M. W. Summers*

£1,300 to £1,550

Regional Engineers, J. A. R. Bromage, C.I.E.; H. A. Butterfield; G. Henderson; G. McC. Hoey; H. C. Jackson; J. R. Roberts, C.B.E.; A. G. Robinson; G. E. Scott, M.C., O.B.E.; A. C. Webber. £900 to £1,200

Senior Chemical Inspector, Dr. A. Key

£1,725 to £2,000

Public Cleansing and Salvage Inspector, J. Sumner

£1,075 to £1,375

Chief Inspector Alkali, etc., Works, W. A. Damon, C.B.E. £1,850

Deputy Chief Inspector Alkali, etc., Works, Dr. J. S. Carter, O.B.E. £1,300 to £1,550

Inspectors Alkali, etc., Works, C. Bride; Dr. L. E. Hockin; F. E. Ireland; Dr. E. A. J. Mahler; L. W. Mullinger; C. Tiplady. £1,160 to £1,400

Radio Chemical Inspector, A. W. Kenny

£1,250 to £1,450

*Electrical Safety Engineers, *H. C. Davies; *C. A. Powell. £960 to £1,450*

Adviser on Housing Management, Miss M. Empson

£620 to £845

Chief Architect and Housing Consultant, J. H. Forshaw, M.C. £3,250

Superintending Architect for Housing, M. B. Blackshaw, C.B.E. £1,850 to £2,125

Superintending Architect for Public Health Services, M. C. Tebbitt (acts also for Ministry of Health)

£1,850 to £2,125

Chief Housing Inspector, F. Collin Brown

£1,850 to £2,125

Chief Quantity Surveyor, H. J. Rayner

£1,850 to £2,125

First Class Valuer, G. T. Wilkes, O.B.E., M.C.

£1,350 to £1,550

Housing Inspectors, A. Archer Betham; N. Boothroyd; S. G. Bulstrode; J. M. Fairweather; S. D. Igglesden; H. H. Jewell; R. M. Love; W. Mackintosh. £1,250 to £1,450

*Principal Architects, A. A. Bellamy; D. T. Bloodworth; W. J. Brown; A. D. R. Cowley; J. Greaves, O.B.E.; *P. T. Hiorns; A. V. Robertson, O.B.E.; J. Beetham Shaw; S. Pointon Taylor, O.B.E.; R. W. Thorp, O.B.E.; R. Whitworth; P. J. Williams, O.B.E.; G. H. Yeoman*

£1,500 to £1,750

*Architects (Senior Grade), F. Appleton; G. A. S. Atkinson; F. E. Bennett; C. M. Bond; F. V. S. Chard; J. Clay; T. H. Clayton; J. S. Conway; A. C. Couch; H. U. Diplock; R. H. Evans; K. Exell; P. G. Fawcett; G. E. Francis; G. C. Gadd; E. E. Hall; Sir Arthur Hay, Bt.; E. H. H. Higham; G. Hines; W. Huson; G. F. Irwin; K. R. Lack; C. L. Lister; E. Ranger; R. S. Redwood; *A. Roberts; W. C. Robson; E. T. Salter; *W. E. Siddell; E. L. Thompson; F. N. E. Thompson; W. Tonge; F. D. Ward, O.B.E.; L. Whitaker. £1,250 to £1,450*

*Architects (Main Grade), A. G. Armstrong; C. J. Bartlett; H. A. N. Brockman; J. Cunningham; K. Dadds; *W. J. H. Dunger; R. A. Glover;*

M. R. Harris; E. W. Haysom; *L. E. Knight; R. D. Lawson; G. L. Martin; J. F. Monckton; C. P. Moon; F. A. Morrison; Miss G. M. McKenzie; P. G. Negus; *W. L. Nicholson; *Mrs. A. M. Nutting; E. Oakley; P. M. Powell; V. F. Russell; B. Seddon; W. J. Simmonds; C. J. Smith; J. P. Stott; E. A. Sykes; J. P. Vevers; R. St. G. Whelan
Men, £900 to £1,200; Women, £800 to £1,050

Quantity Surveyors (Senior Grade), W. S. Adam; *G. H. Allison, O.B.E.; G. E. Bromley; R. E. Bullock; B. H. Critchlow; D. W. Nunn; D. Schofield; L. McL. Watson. £1,250 to £1,450
Quantity Surveyors (Main Grade), R. P. Harland; *E. G. Lassetter. £900 to £1,200
Surveyors (Main Grade), R. H. Heath; H. E. A. Jackson; G. S. Stafford. £900 to £1,200
Director of Technical Services (Planning), S. L. G. Beaufoy, C.B.E. £2,500
Chief Planning Officers, L. P. Ellicott; R. T. Kennedy, C.B.E. £1,850 to £2,125
Senior Planning Officers, C. D. Buchanan; T. C. Coote, M.B.E.; E. G. S. Elliot, O.B.E.; G. T. Pound, O.B.E. £1,500 to £1,750
Planning Officers, G. C. Booth; H. J. Buck; R. S. Colquhoun; G. H. C. Cooper; P. L. Joseph; J. P. J. Kacirek; T. B. Kennedy; N. Lichfield; F. H. Littler; W. F. B. Lovett; W. M. Ogden; J. R. Oxenham; J. L. Parkinson; R. H. Shaw; E. R. Voyce; J. T. Wilkinson

Assistant Planning Officers, H. Armistead; R. P. Austin; J. C. Ball; K. S. Broad; S. R. Clarke; T. F. W. Clarke; W. E. Cousins; J. R. Coward; E. C. Davies; G. B. Dearden; W. D. Gash; C. E. D. Gibson; L. C. Hall; R. A. Hooker; J. H. Hopper; W. A. Hutchinson; G. L. M. Jenkins; K. C. Jeremiah; D. E. Johnson; A. Mapletot; J. W. Mason; B. C. Maynard; H. L. Nicholson; E. A. J. O'Neill; W. H. Owen; P. R. Phillips; D. T. B. Pope; Miss E. Rogers; C. E. Scanlon; R. Le B. Shelton; G. A. Simpson; H. J. Smith-Boyes; E. Thompson; H. H. E. Timmis, M.B.E.; J. E. Trimble; P. S. Waddington; D. Walpole; F. A. G. White; L. F. I. Wolters; C. B. Wrigley
Men, £1,000 to £1,250; Women, £900 to £1,100
Senior Civil Engineer, E. H. J. Stewart, M.C.

Chief Planning Inspectors, K. S. Dodd, M.C.; R. T. Russell, C.I.E., D.S.O. £1,500 to £1,750
Deputy Chief Planning Inspector, A. W. H. Brown, O.B.E. £1,250 to £1,450
Senior Planning Inspectors, J. G. Birkett; W. N. Cortis; S. J. Docking; H. E. Fitzgibbon; L. Henshaw, M.C.; J. D. Hossack, O.B.E.; R. A. Hudson; S. Knight; C. E. Pinel; S. T. Roberts; R. B. Walker; H. R. Wardill, O.B.E.

£1,250 to £1,450
Planning Inspectors, C. D. Allderidge, D.S.O., T.D.; J. E. S. Bodger, C.B.E.; A. C. Box; K. Braden; F. J. K. Brindley; H. A. Campbell; F. H. Carr; K. Cummings, T.D.; E. R. Davies; W. A. Devereux; G. J. Easterbrook; A. Eastmond, M.C.; E. Farricker; F. W. Foster-Turner; M. B. Hatfield; V. H. Loney; D. R. McKinlay; A. L. Mortimer; V. L. Nash; R. J. G. O'Donoghue; A. D. Parham; A. K. Park, M.B.E.; J. A. Parker, M.C.; F. C. Sabin; J. R. Sailer, M.C., T.D.; D. Senior; A. G. Shoosmith, O.B.E.; A. C. Todd; H. G. Warren, O.B.E.; J. L. Wettor; R. A. Youill, M.C.; F. H. M. Young. £900 to £1,200
Chief Estate Officer, G. S. Wheeldon

£1,500 to £1,750
Estate Officers, J. M. Berncastle; T. W. R. Bridson; D. L. Brocklesby, D.F.C.; P. G. Burnett; A. Coates; V. R. Fothergill; J. R. Hodgson, T.D.; A. L. Horton; W. J. N. Oswald; J. A. Speak

£1,250 to £1,450
Assistant Estate Officers, Major J. H. Baker, M.C.; R. H. Barson; K. J. W. Brown; R. M. Buckley; R. W. Castle; B. E. Cresswell; J. A. Fox; P. W. Jupp, C.B.E.; K. Keasley; E. H. M. Knight;

J. S. Mappin; R. F. Martin; A. R. Sanders; E. Thomas; J. G. Westcott. £900 to £1,200
Senior Research Officers, J. R. James; Dr. E. H. Rutland; Dr. E. C. Willatts. £1,500 to £1,750
Research Officers, H. C. Andrews; F. T. Burnett, M.C.; J. R. Jarman; Mrs. E. Knight; P. H. Massey; A. G. Powell; J. Stephenson; R. S. Taylor; R. S. Walshaw; R. O. Warburg; R. T. White
Men, £1,000 to £1,375; Women, £880 to £1,200
Statistician, S. Day. £1,000 to £1,375
Chief Inspector of Audit, A. Wilson, C.B.E. £2,500
Deputy Inspector of Audit, H. T. R. Bates. £2,125
District Auditors, O. Barraclough; A. J. Bridgewater; A. R. Dean; A. S. Higlett; C. R. H. Hurle; Hobbs; J. B. B. Kendrick; F. J. Laycock; J. M. Mackenzie, M.M.; W. Maginn; J. N. McF. Moyle; A. R. Parr; G. Russell, D.C.M.; H. E. Stevens; H. L. Stevens

£1,500 to £1,900
Deputy District Auditors, R. C. Bannerman; G. W. Bellingham; J. Carmichael; C. V. Cashmore; P. A. Chater; S. V. Collins; T. Eagle; A. H. Gibbons; G. H. Heeley; S. W. Jarvis; A. Long; W. D. Munrow; F. R. Smith; M. C. C. Sullivan; R. W. Thirwell; A. W. Vale. £1,325 to £1,475
Senior Assistant District Auditors, E. Baines, M.B.E.; S. Bayfield; C. S. Beaumont; W. Bird; E. J. Burdon; L. T. Butler; C. H. Chidgey; E. R. Clarke; G. Davies; L. L. Dinning; R. K. Edwards; D. Ellis; R. F. B. Elliston; S. T. Evans; E. Fieth; H. L. Gwyther, M.B.E.; J. P. R. Hanna; H. Harrison; L. M. Hclmore; S. G. Hewitt; S. A. Hills; F. Holdsworth; G. Jeremiah; R. Jones; A. J. Kappler, D.F.M.; E. E. Keys; C. D. Lacey; F. R. Lloyd; D. J. P. McCarthy; L. J. May; A. J. Middleton; N. S. Middleton; W. J. Middleton; P. H. Miles; J. H. H. Niblett; B. Northey; D. A. Peet; T. Peel; S. W. Pike; J. W. Pirie; H. H. Pollard; A. Pomey; S. D. Pude; T. Roberts; W. G. M. Roberts; E. S. Sant; L. J. Saunders; C. B. Seward; H. W. Sharpe; W. Slingsby; E. R. F. Southgate; J. Speirs; J. Standa; T. B. Stead; W. V. Straker; J. G. Teesdale; L. Tovell; W. N. Trump; L. A. Walmsley; H. C. Warren; Miss W. V. Warren; A. H. Willis; J. A. Wilson
Men, £900 to £1,150; Women, £865 to £975
* Attached to the Ministry of Health.

Welsh Office

Cathays Park, Cardiff.

[Cardiff: 28066]

Under-Secretary, W. Thomas, C.B.E. £2,500
Assistant Secretary, T. Vose, O.B.E.

£1,500 to £2,000
Principals, I. Bassett, M.B.E.; I. Davey; H. N. Jerman; H. Old (Establishment Officer)

£1,000 to £1,375
Senior Executive Officers, I. L. Davies; G. E. Jewitt; R. P. Jones; B. E. Laughrane, M.B.E.; C. A. Llewellyn; E. C. Taylor. £900 to £1,075

Architectural Staff †

Principal Architect, J. Hughes. £1,500 to £1,750
Architects (Senior Grade), J. T. Darch; C. H. Francis, M.B.E.; I. J. Lewis; H. O. Williams

£1,250 to £1,450
Architect (Main Grade), A. Oldridge

£900 to £1,200
Quantity Surveyor (Senior Grade), A. D. Hill
£1,250 to £1,450

Engineering Staff †

Senior Engineering Inspector, E. Butler
£1,725 to £2,000

Engineering Inspectors, N. Robertson; C. S. Trapp; B. C. W. Wood. £1,300 to £1,550

Regional Engineers, A. R. Fyfe; A. P. H. Holmes, M.C.; R. Lindsay; F. D. Tunncliffe, M.C.

£900 to £1,200

Planning Staff

Planning Adviser, Dr. D. Trevor-Williams

£1,500 to £1,900
 Planning Officer, W. L. Hulley... £1,300 to £1,500
 Assistant Planning Officers, J. R. Burgess; J. N. Jones; P. A. Sydney... £1,000 to £1,550
 Research Officer, D. S. Prosser... £1,000 to £1,375
 Estate Officer, B. J. Robe... £1,250 to £1,450
 Assistant Estate Officer, W. Bradley... £900 to £1,200

Also serve the Welsh Board of Health.

CENTRAL OFFICE OF INFORMATION

Norgeby House, 83 Baker Street, W.1.

[Welbeck: 4420]

The Central Office of Information came into being on April 1, 1946, as a non-Ministerial Department with a separate vote; it operates in England and Wales, the regional work in Scotland being undertaken by the Scottish Home Department, and in Northern Ireland by the Northern Ireland Government. The Department performs common technical and production functions, and gives specialized assistance and advice to other Departments, for both home and overseas publicity purposes. Some of its principal functions are: (a) To act as the central Government agency for the preparation of publicity material required by Departments, such as films, press and poster advertising, photographs, books, pamphlets and magazines and exhibitions; to maintain liaison with Departments on their publicity requirements; and to provide technical advice and assistance, both at home and overseas. (b) To undertake publicity as required on home matters of inter-departmental scope. (c) To provide a daily service of comment and background information for the use of Press Officers and other British Representatives overseas. (d) To provide a regional publicity organization in this country for the use of Departments requiring such services. (e) To provide the machinery in this country for the central issue of Government news.

Director-General, Sir Robert Fraser, O.B.E... £3,250
 Private Secretary, Miss E. M. Butler.

Group 1—Overseas

Controller, E. C. R. Hadfield... £2,200

Films Division

Director, J. P. Langston, O.B.E... £1,325 to £1,475
 Chief Distribution Officer, S. J. Fletcher... £1,325 to £1,475

Principal Information Officers, A. A. Ross; F. Watts... £1,100 to £1,325
 Senior Information Officers, J. Baird; F. C. Evans; J. C. E. Hyde; J. Maddison; A. A. Vesselo... £900 to £1,075

Photographs Division

Director, E. H. Underwood... £1,325 to £1,475
 Principal Information Officer, R. W. B. Howarth... £1,100 to £1,325

Senior Information Officers, L. Croft; L. W. Forsdick; R. E. Hicks; H. M. Newnham... £900 to £1,075

Publications Division

Director, J. H. McMillan, M.B.E... £1,500 to £2,000
 Chief Editor, A. H. M. Harrison, O.B.E... £1,325 to £1,475

Principal Information Officers, C. F. A. de V. Beauchamp, O.B.E.; R. Lloyd Jones; N. G. Thompson... £1,100 to £1,325

Senior Information Officers, L. Barringer; S. C. Bignell; R. D. Binfield; V. G. Cockersell; H. J. S. Collett; H. Dunn, M.B.E.; J. D. Gilbert; D. F. Grant; D. de M. Guilfoyle; R. T. Ronan; J. S. Tetley; H. F. Tomlinson... £900 to £1,075

Production Services Division

Director, R. G. Bliggs, O.B.E... £1,325 to £1,475

Principal Information Officers, E. R. Mount (part-time); W. H. J. Thornton... £1,100 to £1,325
 Senior Information Officers, A. E. Bates; Miss E. M. Evans (part-time); A. A. Garnett, M.B.E.; C. P. Jeaffreson; A. W. Jenkins, M.B.E.; W. J. Masters; A. W. Patten; F. Ranger; J. Wilson
 Men, £900 to £1,075; Women, £775 to £910
 Senior Executive Officer, A. J. Courtney... £900 to £1,075

Overseas Press Services Division

Director, M. H. Lovell, C.B.E... £1,500 to £2,000

Principal Information Officers, C. Barns, O.B.E.; R. McMillan, O.B.E... £1,100 to £1,325

Senior Information Officers, G. d'Arnaud-Taylor; C. A. F. Austen; Miss V. Chappelle; J. C. B. Hannah; L. A. J. Hawkins; Miss E. C. C. Mayson; W. W. Miller; R. H. Morison; R. N. Neale; S. H. Nelson; J. M. Spey; H. J. Watters; P. J. Willis; F. A. Wray (part-time); Mrs. F. M. Wyatt, M.B.E.
 Men, £900 to £1,075; Women, £775 to £910

Reference Division

Director, Miss B. J. Fell, O.B.E... £1,150 to £1,325

Principal Information Officers, Miss N. M. Chown; A. Lindsey

Men, £1,100 to £1,325; Women, £930 to £1,150
 Senior Information Officers, E. Bailey; Mrs. M. E. Burke; Mrs. C. Conner; M. McMullen; Miss M. E. J. Orna; A. A. Thomson; N. L. Webster
 Men, £900 to £1,075; Women, £775 to £910

Senior Executive Officer, C. T. Sawyer

£900 to £1,075

Group 2—Administration

Controller, B. C. Thomas, O.B.E... £2,200

Campaigns Division

Director, R. C. Cooke, C.B.E... £1,500 to £2,000

Principal Information Officer, E. R. M. Goode... £1,100 to £1,325

Senior Information Officer, A. B. Ashbourne... £900 to £1,075

Senior Executive Officer, A. G. Anderson... £900 to £1,075

Exhibition Division

Director, R. C. Cooke, C.B.E... £1,500 to £2,000

Principal Information Officer, C. R. H. Ward... £1,100 to £1,325

Senior Information Officers, A. H. Midgley; A. V. Whitehead... £900 to £1,075

Social Survey Division

Director, L. Moss... £1,325 to £1,475

Principal Information Officers, P. G. Gray; W. F. F. Kemsley; C. G. Thomas; H. D. Willcock... £1,100 to £1,325

Senior Information Officers, J. E. Fothergill; L. T. Wilkins... £900 to £1,075

Senior Executive Officer, Mrs. M. Hayes... £775 to £910

Finance and Accounts Division

Director, O. C. Watson, C.B.E... £1,500 to £1,900

Chief Executive Officers, C. H. Hanna, M.M.; A. F. Harman; C. F. Mathias, M.B.E.; N. S. O'Connell... £1,100 to £1,325

Senior Executive Officers, W. L. Brock; H. B. Isherwood; P. J. Moynihan... £900 to £1,075

Establishment and Organization Division

Director, G. Meara... £1,500 to £1,900

Chief Executive Officers, G. E. Backhouse; Capt. C. A. H. Brooking, C.B.E., R.N. (ret.); J. L. Haynes-Dixon... £1,100 to £1,325

Senior Executive Officers, R. W. Kingsbury; S. F. Shute; G. H. Trueman, M.B.E... £900 to £1,075

Regional Unit

Principal Information Officer, D. Cranston, O.B.E.
£1,100 to £1,325

News Distribution Service

Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 2610]

Officer in Charge, C. S. J. Haskins.

Chief Regional Offices.

Northern—42 Jesmond Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 2.
Chief Regional Officer, J. W. Shand

Senior Information Officer, W. S. G. Smele
£1,070 to £1,285
£880 to £1,046

**East and West Ridings—Cabinet Chambers,
Lower Basinghall Street, Leeds 1**

Chief Regional Officer, T. J. Hunt, O.B.E.
£1,070 to £1,285
Senior Information Officer, D. A. Wehl
£880 to £1,046

**North Midland—Sherwood Buildings, South
Sherwood Street, Nottingham**

Chief Regional Officer, W. W. G. Houghton
£1,070 to £1,285
**Eastern—Block A, Government Buildings, Brooklands
Avenue, Cambridge**

Chief Regional Officer, P. L. K. Schwabé
£1,040 to £1,245

**London and South Eastern—64 Victoria Street,
S.W.1**

Chief Regional Officer, M. F. Hackett
£1,100 to £1,325
Senior Information Officer, A. M. Paton
£900 to £1,075

**Southern—Building No. 1, Block D, Whiteknights
Park, Earley, Reading.**

Chief Regional Officer (vacant).
Senior Information Officer, P. T. Ede
£860 to £1,016

South Western—27 Oakfield Road, Bristol, 8

Chief Regional Officer, G. C. N. Mackarness
£1,070 to £1,285
Senior Information Officer, F. Barrett
£880 to £1,046

Wales—48 Park Place, Cardiff

Chief Regional Officer, T. Idris Evans
£1,070 to £1,285
Senior Information Officer, L. J. Evans
£880 to £1,046

Midland—x86 Corporation Street, Birmingham, 4

Chief Regional Officer, R. Dean, M.B.E.
£1,070 to £1,285
Senior Information Officer, W. J. D. Irving
£880 to £1,046

**North Western—Jubilee House, 1 Quay Street,
Manchester 3**

Chief Regional Officer, G. Mould, M.V.O., O.B.E.
£1,070 to £1,285
Senior Information Officer, J. W. Dunscombe
£880 to £1,046

BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE

Somerset House, W.C.2

[Temple Bar: 2407]

The present sources of "Inland Revenue" consist of Death Duties, Stamps and Taxes. Salaries and Expenses of the Board for 1953 are estimated at £32,415,550. The Board in its present form was established by the Inland Revenue Act of 1849.

The Board

**Chairman, Sir Eric St. John Bamford, K.C.B., K.B.E.,
C.M.G.**
Private Secretary, J. H. Gracey.
**Deputy Chairmen, Sir Edward H. Ritson, K.B.E.,
C.B.; E. W. Verity, C.B.**.....£3,250

Private Secretary, A. Lord.

**Other Members, E. R. Brookes; J. H. Evans, C.B.;
A. S. Whitehead, C.B., C.B.E.; J. R. McK. Willis,
C.B., C.M.G.**

Secretaries' Office

**Secretaries, E. R. Brookes; J. H. Evans, C.B.; A. S.
Whitehead, C.B., C.B.E.; J. R. McK. Willis, C.B.,
C.M.G.**.....£2,500

Establishments Division

**Director of Establishments, A. S. Whitehead, C.B.,
C.B.E.**
**Assistant Secretaries, F. A. Adams; N. Leach; D. G.
McPherson**.....£1,500 to £2,000
**Principals, R. F. Bailey; S. A. Noley; G. Smith;
J. R. Wheldon; Miss G. E. M. Wolters**
Men, £1,000 to £1,375; Women, £880 to £1,200
**Assistant Principal Clerks, A. H. England; C. H. W.
Hall; Miss L. Hyland; D. W. Tucker**
Men, £900 to £1,075; Women, £775 to £910
**Chief Accountants, D. Grancek; W. A. Heslop;
H. Jewitt; G. H. Knighton, O.B.E.; W. H.
Palmer**.....£1,000 to £1,260
Accommodation Officer, R. Cullerne
£1,100 to £1,325

**Deputy Accommodation Officers, *R. Quartly; R. A.
Jones, M.B.E.**.....£900 to £1,075
**Senior Organization and Methods Officer, S. N.
Angel**.....£1,100 to £1,325
**Organization and Methods Officers, S. G. Day; W.
Holmes; R. Horrex**.....£900 to £1,075
Medical Officer, H. S. Stannus, M.D., Ph.D.

Stamps and Taxes Division

**Assistant Secretaries, D. E. Barrett; W. E. Bruce;
G. R. East; F. Gilbert; J. F. Huntington, C.B.E.;
W. H. B. Johnson; J. A. Johnstone; E. S.
McNairn; A. J. N. Miller; S. W. Morton;
E. L. Nettleton; R. O. Nicholas; D. A. Smith;
J. P. Strudwick; J. Webb**.....£1,500 to £2,000
**Principals, M. H. Collins; A. H. Dalton; D. G.
Daymond; J. H. Gracey; J. M. Green; G. B. N.
Hartog; G. M. Kirby; J. G. Lewis; Miss A. H.
McNicol; S. L. Pembroke; N. C. Price; J. M.
Stevenson; A. M. Tristram, I.S.O.; L. Wyn
Griffith**
Men, £1,000 to £1,375; Women, £880 to £1,200
Assistant Principal Clerk, R. Leeming
£900 to £1,075

Statistics and Intelligence Division

Somerset House, W.C.2

Director, R. E. Beales.....£1,500 to £2,000
Statisticians, G. Paine; *G. Penrice
£1,000 to £1,375
Statistical Officer, T. I. Williams.....£900 to £1,075
Principal Clerk, W. B. G. Porter.....£1,100 to £1,325
Assistant Principal Clerks, W. H. Day; J. Shephard
£900 to £1,075

Assessments Division

Barrington Road, Worthing, Sussex

Controller, C. G. Ashby, I.S.O......£1,325 to £1,475
Principal Clerks, H. E. A. Condon; R. Pearce
£1,100 to £1,325
**Assistant Principal Clerks, A. R. I. Christie;
A. W. N. Clark; J. A. Day; R. G. Hopkins;
H. H. Leedale; C. Manthorp; F. A. Oelman;
E. C. Taylor; F. G. Thompson**
£900 to £1,075

Office of Special Commissioners of Income Tax

Hinchley Wood, Surrey

Presiding Special Commissioner, G. B. Todd-Jones
£2,500
**Special Commrs., A. W. Baldwin; W. E. Bradley;
R. A. Furtado; N. F. Rowe; H. G. Watson;
each £2,000; F. H. Luceft, C.B.E.; G. M. Moore,
O.B.E.**.....unpaid
**Clerk to Special Commissioners of Income Tax and
Inspector of Foreign and Colonial Dividends, F. H.
Luceft, C.B.E.**.....£2,000
Assistant Clerk to Special Commissioners of Income

Tax and Assistant Inspector of Foreign and Colonial Dividends, G. M. Moore, O.B.E. £1,675
Senior Principal Clerks, V. E. Ashton, O.B.E.; H. P. Barnes; D. G. Dyne, O.B.E. . . . £1,325 to £1,475
Principal Clerks, H. R. Barnes; E. J. Cleall; S. H. S. Cross; D. E. S. Davies; A. E. Dredge; C. E. Easton; J. P. Gee; W. M. Inlay; S. E. C. Lamb; J. A. Lewry; C. G. Ransom, M.B.E.; J. M. Rice; E. T. Robinson; F. C. Skinner; H. H. W. Smith; H. Teale; L. A. Warr; W. E. Webb

£1,100 to £1,325
Assistant Principal Clerks, S. G. Ash, M.B.E.; H. H. P. Barker; A. McK. Bevan; F. D. Billham; H. F. Boddington; A. E. A. Bonvini; W. M. Brooks; F. H. Brooman; H. A. Butler; L. E. Chapman; T. R. Chitson; J. N. Cleghorn; F. W. Etherington; F. L. Faulkner; F. G. File; F. Garside; J. W. Glare, M.B.E.; T. A. Gooch; G. F. K. Grant; A. J. Green, M.B.E.; W. M. Harris; L. Harrison; W. J. Harver; *W. E. Hogger, M.B.E.; Mrs. M. E. Hughes; W. J. Hunt; *F. W. Johnson; C. W. Kingswell; F. A. Lamb; H. Leigh; E. Lewis; G. E. H. Lumley; G. F. Manfield; P. H. Mountjoy; *F. E. Nicol; C. V. Palmer; N. I. Parkhurst; D. O. Peach; W. J. Pedersen; A. R. U. Perkes; C. Rambert; W. Roberts; Miss M. Roffe; *C. F. Saunders; R. C. Smith; C. O. Southern; R. A. Sparrow; R. B. Stevens; H. Sturton; N. W. Sydee; R. C. Tebboth; *H. H. Tibble; F. W. Watson; C. A. Watts; E. A. Whalley; W. R. Wharton; A. E. White; A. Wilson; C. H. Windatt
 Men, £900 to £1,075; Women, £775 to £910

Estate Duty Office

Minford House, Rockley Road, West Kensington, W.14

Controller of Death Duties, A. T. Evans . . . £2,125
Deputy Controllers of Death Duties, A. Edmunds; J. D. Geake . . . £1,725
Asst. Controllers of Death Duties, W. M. Brown; R. F. Goodman; J. G. Ibbotson; A. T. Law; T. A. McKee; R. Mead; H. J. Porter; H. E. Smith; E. G. Tucker . . . £1,475

Chief Examiners, E. Allen; E. L. Archer; E. J. Ashman; W. K. D. Atkins; P. J. Bacon, O.B.E.; W. A. J. Barnett; C. J. Brown; G. C. Burston; E. Coates; H. G. Cosgrove; H. G. Du Heume; C. W. Elliott; E. L. Fairweather; C. C. Ferguson; A. H. Folland; H. S. Fowler; P. H. Fruin, O.B.E.; D. W. Gratton; D. Harrison; C. Hayes; C. S. Herridge; H. W. Hewitt; L. Johnson; W. L. Jones; S. M. J. P. Kelly; T. W. King; R. Lea; A. E. P. Leak; E. W. C. Lewis; B. C. Lines; H. H. Livesey; G. C. Lund; D. W. McAra, O.B.E.; K. McFarlane, I.S.O.; G. B. Mason; C. F. Nutt; G. Patrick; W. L. Plummer; F. E. Price; L. C. Rae; W. Reader; E. I. Salter; H. L. Smith; J. A. Smith; P. A. Smith; J. A. Taylor; F. M. Towend; M. H. Tucker; H. T. Veall; A. H. Watson . . . £1,100 to £1,375

Sen. Examiners, J. S. Agnew; W. J. G. Allen; J. H. Andrew; J. D. Armour; W. J. Atkinson; J. S. Attwood; E. H. Baker; J. A. Banks; J. P. Barter; J. H. Bell; J. W. Bogle; J. T. Bow; P. Bunting; A. J. Burley; W. G. Cannon; C. G. Carter; W. G. Carter; A. Cherns; K. W. Chetwood; D. D. Chitty; Miss M. Clark; J. G. Colebrook; W. R. G. Coleman; H. Cook; W. W. Cornforth; M. F. B. Couzens; E. N. Crowther; V. H. Cullingford; A. P. Currie; T. C. Dale; W. E. Dallas; G. F. Dawe; R. D. J. Dean; N. Deane; Miss M. Dexter; L. Drew; P. Dunphy; R. D. Finner; B. Franklin; P. K. Gerhold; B. E. Glaze; C. P. Grant; N. B. Gudgein; E. G. Hamilton; C. D. Harding; G. E. Hayman; J. M. Henderson; Miss B. R. Hewens; J. Hillas; S. Holmden; F. G. Hoyle; C. C. Hughes, O.B.E.; D. D. Hughes; G. H. Ingram; F. Irwin; H. I. Isak; J. S. Jackson; A. F. Jacques; H. H. Jago; T. Jobling; R. K. Johns; Miss M. M. Jones; C. W. Jordan; A. Kay; E. Y. Knights; K. S. Lake; A. D. Lawton; J. W. Lea; I. D. Lorde;

W. A. Lucas; D. H. McCartie; L. A. Mackay; W. A. McLaren; E. G. Marriott; E. C. V. Marter; R. C. Mason; S. D. W. Meacock; L. M. Merricks; C. E. Milner; W. G. Mitchell; A. D. Mitchner; T. R. Moore; H. Morton; S. Noden; E. A. Owen; E. W. J. Panting; N. M. Parker; G. F. Parrott; J. Pearce; N. L. Pearce; R. J. Pearson; C. M. Phillips; L. F. Poole; F. H. Pratchett; N. G. M. Prichard; C. A. Robertson; W. K. Sisman; P. B. Smallwood; H. Lockhart Smith; L. Smith; F. B. Spurrell; R. A. Suckling; E. Sykes; Miss M. C. Taylor; H. E. Thomas; R. W. Thomas; G. Thompson; F. H. Thornton; P. Vernon; A. H. L. Vigurs; L. B. Wafford; Miss J. E. Wakeford; J. B. Wells; Miss M. S. Whitley; E. Withers; W. F. Worth; W. Wright; G. W. Youngman

Men, £900 to £1,075; Women, £775 to £910
Assistant Principal Clerk, A. F. Young, M.B.E.

£900 to £1,075

Accountant and Comptroller-General's Office

Bush House, South-West Wing, Strand, W.C.2
Accountant and Comptroller-Gen., R. L. Southern, C.B.E. . . . £2,900
Deputy do., L. F. Grant, O.B.E. . . . £1,675
Assistant Accountants and Comptrollers-General, T. Proudlove; W. F. B. Smith; R. C. Tattersall; W. H. Umfreville, I.S.O. . . . £1,325 to £1,475
General Accounting and Collection of Taxes Divisions
Principal Collectors, G. D. Bailey; J. B. Casey; E. E. Gingell, O.B.E.; S. W. E. Horsman; J. Irvine; W. P. Williams; J. N. Wright

£1,100 to £1,325
Regional Collectors, A. Atkinson; J. A. T. Bryant; F. G. Coppage; A. C. Deaves; H. Edwards; R. W. Elkins, M.B.E.; L. Herbert; F. Hollowell; C. A. Holmes; W. A. House; G. How; J. W. J. Johnson; E. J. F. Lawrence; J. A. Lewis; W. J. Noah; G. H. Pearce; W. Pickersgill; F. E. Reeves; A. G. H. Richards; A. Robertson; J. W. Sidford; J. J. Stokes; J. D. Tucker

£900 to £1,075

Audit Division

Principal Clerk, R. B. Evans . . . £1,100 to £1,325
Assistant Principal Clerks, R. Baird; Miss M. C. Bird; J. Laurence, M.B.E.; *O. C. Webb
 Men, £900 to £1,075; Women, £775 to £910

Office of the Controller of Stamps

Bush House, South-West Wing, Strand, W.C.2
Controller, D. Neish . . . £1,600
Deputy Controller, W. J. Taylor, £1,100 to £1,325
Principal Clerk, W. G. Howard, O.B.E.

£1,100 to £1,325
Assistant Principal Clerks, S. J. C. Boucher; J. G. Gentleman; J. Green; H. E. King; J. Mackenzie; L. O. Morice; R. A. J. Webber; E. M. Wells, M.B.E. . . . £900 to £1,075

Office of the Director of Stamping

Somerset House, W.C.2
Director, L. A. Griffith . . . £1,350

Chief Inspector's Office

Somerset House, W.C.2
Chief Inspector, Sir Alfred Road, C.B.E. . . £2,750
Deputy Chief Inspectors, E. J. Norman; G. L. Turnbull . . . £2,125
Senior Principal Inspectors, C. E. Ainley; E. Atkinson; H. W. Bennett; E. S. Davies; J. I. Davies; N. C. S. Down; T. Dunsmore; I. Fine; E. G. Fox; W. F. Grant; R. S. Habbajim, C.B.E.; J. M. Hall; W. F. Martin; G. H. Nowell-Withers; G. W. Pole; O. D. Pullen; A. G. T. Shingler; H. A. Smith; R. A. Snook; H. J. Stevens, C.B.E.; J. Thompson; V. Y. Timbrell; W. G. Wardrop; A. J. Whelan; *L. J. Whelan . . . £1,900
Principal Inspectors (attached to Head Office), J. B. S. Attwood; F. Bassom; T. L. Blackburn; T. H. Blackwell; R. A. Briggs, O.B.E.; R. A. Burnard; M. J. Collier; W. J. Cowling; A. F. Cross;

*G. C. Davenport; I. Farquharson; S. H. H. Hildersley; H. F. Hodgkinson; C. D. Hunter; A. McLean; S. B. Macleod; W. A. J. Marshall; H. E. Matthews; H. I. Miles; W. E. W. Naylor; W. H. Nelson; F. H. Oostime; W. A. Purdie; C. Radbourne; C. G. Strick; D. A. Swift; C. E. Turner; W. Walne; *E. H. Western; J. G. Williams. £1,675

*Senior Inspectors (attached to Head Office), G. L. Ayres; C. H. Bannister; I. Barford; A. W. Benson; P. Bishop; W. J. Blanch; E. Bramley; J. L. Butler; R. T. W. Butter; J. T. Cannon; V. C. Chapman; J. E. Comben; H. B. Crawford; E. A. Crossland; R. L. Dignan; J. E. Firth; G. C. V. Fleming; L. A. C. Furlong; A. G. Grieve; W. S. Grimshaw; H. D. Grinham; E. G. Heath; R. Heather; H. A. Heyhoe; B. Hoey; A. J. Humphreys; G. W. Hurrell; C. M. Jeanes; K. A. Job; E. P. Jones; M. B. Land; J. C. Leicester; A. F. Lindblom; G. G. E. Lucas; P. H. Luker; A. W. Mason; P. C. D. Medland; C. W. Moir; L. T. W. Morley; *L. S. Murphy; K. W. Murray; C. G. Newman; R. W. Perry; A. J. Philbin; J. P. Pook; R. W. Rae; W. Sanderson; O. T. B. Sharkey; H. C. Shaw; *C. Staley; A. J. W. Swan; E. V. Symons; A. Taylor; C. M. Walker; Miss K. B. Walker; A. B. Wheeler; J. R. Wilde; H. E. Williams, O.B.E.; S. G. C. Wilson.*

Men, £1,200 to £1,475; Women, £1,040 to £1,325

*Inspectors Higher Grade (attached to Head Office), C. W. Adam; E. V. Adams; H. Allen; J. N. Allen; L. C. Andrews; F. W. Bailey; E. Ball; W. A. Barton; Miss D. M. Bates; N. E. Beck; W. F. Bennett; V. D. Boyce; F. Brocklehurst; G. L. Brown; R. Buckley; H. K. Burns; A. R. R. Butler; W. W. H. B. Camp; F. Carr; W. A. Casmore; T. S. Charles; A. T. Clark; E. Coakley; L. W. Coleman; W. C. Cookson; W. H. Couzens; R. B. Davies; F. W. Dudbridge; F. H. Eavis; T. J. Edwards; W. T. Edwards, M.B.E.; A. D. Ellis; C. P. Flanagan; A. Gill; H. C. Hale; F. B. Harrison; B. W. Higgs; E. F. Hockings; C. A. Hollands; C. W. Hopkins, M.B.E.; E. Howie; H. Jobling; W. Johnstone; D. A. Jones; A. J. Kent, M.B.E.; W. E. Kershaw; W. G. Knight; G. D. Laycock; C. S. Leach; R. H. Le Fevre; D. G. E. Lewis; A. Leyland; F. H. Linnitt; S. W. D. Lowe; J. Mangan; S. J. McKenzie; H. C. Mansfield, M.B.E.; P. J. Martin; C. F. C. Massey; J. J. Masterson; Miss W. M. Melbourne; H. J. F. Merritt; C. H. Milton, M.B.E.; G. F. Moore; C. S. Morgan; R. S. Morrow; W. A. Noble, M.B.E.; H. W. Owen; W. H. C. Palmer; A. W. Pattie; W. A. Perry; F. Potter; J. R. Poynter; C. Prince; G. Proctor; *E. A. Puttick; W. K. Robinson; E. A. Roe; T. H. Sanders; J. P. Smeaton; G. E. Smith; A. Spalding; E. J. Sutherland; I. R. E. Symons; S. R. Thomson; G. R. Turner, M.B.E.; J. E. Underdown; W. C. G. Ward; R. J. Watson, M.B.E.; T. J. Williams; C. W. Wood; A. J. Wright*

Men, £900 to £1,160; Women, £775 to £1,010

Solicitor's Office

Somerset House, W.C.2

Solicitor, R. B. Waterer, C.B., £3,250
Principal Assistant Solicitor, A. Fraser, £2,500
Assistant Solicitors, K. G. Blake; C. H. Dewey; P. G. Hutton; J. F. Iosling; R. W. Quayle, O.B.E.; H. G. Rowland; C. R. Sopwith; N. S. Spendlow; J. M. R. Wreford, £1,625 to £2,000
*Senior Legal Assistants, D. S. Blair; K. Brading, M.B.E.; J. C. Doggett; S. J. P. Franck; D. M. Hutton; J. B. Hodgson; P. Holdstock; H. G. Kingston; F. P. Laws; R. J. Lloyd; E. G. R. Moses; P. G. Osborn; S. D. G. Passmore, O.B.E.; A. L. Potez; G. V. Rogers; P. Towle; J. W. Weston; *A. R. Whiteway; R. H. Widdows, £1,150 to £1,500*

Legal Assistants, A. S. Alcock; R. T. Brand; P. Carter; J. S. Clarke; P. D. Hall; Miss A.

*Hopkin; B. A. K. Le Champion; *C. W. D. Miller; H. E. Nye; D. L. F. O'Kelly; D. H. S. Robson; A. K. Tararé*

Men, £600 to £1,070; Women, £600 to £920
Temporary Legal Officer, E. G. Sergeant, O.B.E., £1,070

Assistant Principal Clerks, A. P. Balchin, M.B.E.; E. E. Poole, M.B.E., £900 to £1,075

Valuation Office

Somerset House, W.C.2

Chief Valuer, Sir Kenneth Atkinson, £3,250
Deputy Chief Valuers, J. A. Edwards, C.B.E.; D. P. Iggulden, D.S.O., T.D.; W. Randell, M.B.E., £2,125

Assistant Chief Valuers, W. R. T. Eveling; J. F. K. Griffiths; W. E. Hayns; L. Hilton; F. C. Lane, O.B.E.; L. N. Roddis; J. J. Scott, £1,950

Superintending Valuers, S. V. Abel; G. Alexander; V. Arden; H. E. Bailey; T. E. C. Bond; T. Broad; H. Coley; R. F. Davey; G. Edwards; S. J. Emms; J. Fairclough; C. S. Farnes; H. S. Ford; H. B. Freeman; N. Gasson; W. A. Hobbs; R. P. Lincham; A. H. London; J. H. Lucas; E. W. S. Martin; A. F. Meire; D. F. Mills; A. Molony; E. M. Neville; E. Passingham; T. C. Penn; C. J. Pither; A. E. Roberts; N. Simmonds; A. W. Smith; E. J. Smith; C. G. Stott; G. Thomas; M. C. Thorne; C. H. Tinsley; J. C. Webb; E. L. Woodruff; E. R. Young

(London) £1,625 to £1,850

*First Class Valuers (attached to Head Office), J. Amor; F. Andrew; J. V. C. Anthony; R. M. Barraball; F. M. Bomer; G. M. Collyer; R. J. Cowling; R. G. Edwards; M. C. Fuller-Hall; W. A. S. Jones; K. J. Morgan; R. J. Shoorbridge; *G. T. Wilkes, M.C., O.B.E.*

(London) £1,360 to £1,550

Senior Rating Valuers (attached to Head Office), F. E. Johnson; G. F. J. Morgan; D. E. J. Rottenbury; G. S. Teviotdale, (London) £1,360 to £1,550

Senior Executive Officers, A. V. J. Harvey, M.B.E.; W. L. Smith, M.B.E., (London) £900 to £1,075

Edinburgh Branch Office

10 Waterloo Place, Edinburgh 1

Stamps and Taxes

Comptroller, R. W. Stanton, C.B.E.

Deputy Comptroller, D. Glass, £1,460 to £1,950

Principal Clerks, T. Allan; W. B. Johnston, £1,070 to £1,285

Asst. Principal Clerks, Miss W. J. Blanchard; D. S. Kirtley; E. D. Watt

Men, £880 to £1,046; Women, £757 to £890

Solicitor's Office

Solicitor, H. Barton, C.B.E., £1,950

Senior Legal Assistants, G. H. Brown; J. K. W. Dunn, £1,120 to £1,460

Legal Assistants, A. H. S. Neave; G. K. Petrie-Hay, £585 to £1,047

Estate Duty Office

6 Waterloo Place, Edinburgh 1

Registrar of Death Duties, A. W. H. Noakes

Deputy Registrar of Death Duties, A. J. Williamson, £1,675

Chief Examiners, R. Beveridge, O.B.E.; G. Emmett; R. A. Grieve; J. Howieson; M. G. Mackenzie; A. Stuart; F. C. Walters, £1,070 to £1,335

Senior Examiners, R. L. Balfour; J. A. Beaton; P. Butler; W. H. Cartwright; J. W. B. Crombie; A. S. Grant; I. W. Grant; J. W. Grant; J. F. Halley; J. Jack; A. J. Kilpatrick; E. G. Lucas; G. G. McGregor; W. L. Pollitt; T. Roy; J. A. Taylor; Miss A. C. Tennant; D. A. White

Men, £880 to £1,046; Women, £757 to £890

Valuation Office, Scotland

29 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh 2

Chief Valuer for Scotland, C. Short.....£1,950
 Assist. Chief Valuers, D. S. Glen; N. E. Mackay.....£1,675

* Temporary.

§ Seconded to other Government Departments.

IRON AND STEEL BOARD

Norfolk House, St. James's Square, S.W. 1

[Whitehall: 6931]

Established by the *Iron and Steel Act, 1953*, for the supervision of the iron and steel industry, the Board assumed its responsibilities on July 13, 1953.

Chairman, Sir Archibald Forbes.....£7,500
 Deputy Chairman, Sir Lincoln Evans, C.B.E.....£5,000
 Executive Member, R. W. Shone, C.B.E.....£5,000
 Members (part-time), G. Beharrell; C. Connell; Sir Percy Lister; Sir Andrew McCance, F.R.S.; Sir Andrew Naesmith, C.B.E.; J. Owen; N. H. Rollason; J. Shaw.....each £1,000
 Secretary, S. Robinson, C.M.G.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE

8 St. James's Square, S.W. 1

[Whitehall: 6200]

The office of Minister of Labour was created by the *New Ministries and Secretaries Act, 1926*, which provided for the transfer to the Ministry of Labour of certain of the duties of the Board of Trade. Under the *Minister of National Service Order, 1939*, the title of the Ministry was changed to the Ministry of Labour and National Service and the offices of Minister of Labour and National Service are held by the same Minister. The principal functions of the Ministry of Labour and National Service are: (1) Administration of the *Employment and Training Act, 1948*, and provision of facilities and services for the purposes of assisting persons to select, fit themselves for, obtain and retain employment suitable to their age and capacity, of assisting employers to obtain suitable employees, and generally for the purpose of promoting employment in accordance with the requirements of the community, including the operation of, (a) a national system of Employment Exchanges; (b) Appointments Offices and the Technical and Scientific Register; (c) Nursing Appointments Offices; and (d) Government schemes for vocational training (2) Provision of a comprehensive Youth Employment Service and responsibility for the Central Youth Employment Executive. (3) Collection and publication of information and statistics relating to employment, manpower, wages, earnings, hours, retail prices, industrial disputes and industrial accidents and diseases. (4) Manpower policy and co-operation with other Government Departments on matters of general employment policy including the distribution of industry and the maintenance of a high and stable level of employment. (5) Registration, medical examination and calling-up of men under the *National Service Acts*. (6) Resettlement in civil employment of men called up under the *National Service Acts* and released from service in the Regular Forces. (7) Administration of the *Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944*, including provision of services for industrial rehabilitation and vocational training of disabled persons. (8) Employment of older men and women. (9) Administration of the *Factories Acts*, and miscellaneous work relating to safety, health and welfare of workpeople. (10) Generally dealing with industrial relations, i.e. questions affecting relations between employers and employed. In particular with: (a) assistance in the prevention or settlement of industrial disputes, including the administration of the *Conciliation Act, 1896*, the *Industrial Court Act, 1919* and the *Industrial Disputes Order, 1951*; (b) administration of the *Wages Councils Act, 1945*; (c) administration of the *Catering Wages Act, 1945*, and (d) encouragement

of good personnel management and of arrangements for joint consultation in industry. (11) Employment of foreign workers in Great Britain. (12) Dealing with labour policy in the international field, including relations with the International Labour Organization, and overseas questions concerning labour and employment. (13) Agency work for other Government Departments in connexion with National Insurance, National Assistance, issue of ration documents and distribution of welfare foods, repayment of income tax to unemployed persons and the issue of passports.

The gross amount for the services administered by the Ministry (Parliamentary Vote, Class V, 7) was estimated at £23,161,000 for the year ending March 31, 1954, reduced by Appropriations in Aid to a net sum of £19,275,000. The gross estimate is made up as follows: Salaries, £14,136,000 for Headquarters Departments and Outstations; £467,000 for Travelling, etc.; Expenses; £88,000 for incidental Expenses; £2,750 for Law Charges; £36,250 for Fees, Travelling Expenses, etc., of Chairmen and Members of Committees, Wage Councils, Compensation Appeal Tribunals, etc.; £2,440,000 for Employment and Transference; £4,997,000 for Training, Rehabilitation, Resettlement, etc.; £660,000 for expenditure under the *National Service Acts*; £49,000 for Other Services (Industrial Court, Industrial Disputes Tribunal, Anthrax Disinfection and the Office of the Umpire). There is also included in the Gross Estimate a sum of £285,000 in connexion with the International Labour Organization, including a grant in aid of the expenses of the Organization of £264,000. The Ministry also administers the Parliamentary Vote (Class V, 9) for Grants in respect of Employment Schemes, amounting to £595,000.

Minister of Labour and National Service, THE RT. HON. SIR WALTER TURNER MONCKTON, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., M.C., Q.C., M.P.....£4,000
 Principal Private Secretary, C. F. Heron, O.B.E.
 Principal for Special Duties, E. M. Hunt.
 Assistant Private Secretary, Miss E. B. Fox.
 Personal Private Secretary, Miss H. M. Gallaway.
 Correspondence Secretary, A. E. Hine.
 Parliamentary Clerk, D. C. Horne.
 Parliamentary Private Secretary, C. I. Orr-Ewing, M.P.....unpaid
 Parliamentary Secretary, H. A. Watkinson, M.P.

Private Secretary, A. K. Rawlinson.....£1,500
 Permanent Secretary, Sir Goufrey H. Ince, G.C.B., K.B.E.....£4,500
 Private Secretary, J. H. Galbraith.
 Deputy Secretaries, Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir Harold H. Wiles, K.B.E., C.B.....£3,250
 Private Secretary to Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, Miss M. J. Wheatley.
 Private Secretary to Sir Harold Wiles, Miss M. L. Stocker.
 Under-Secretaries, H. G. Gee, C.M.G. (Chief Industrial Commissioner); C. E. Maher (Accountant General); G. J. Nash, C.B. (Employment Policy); W. J. Neden, C.B., C.B.E. (Director of Organization and Establishments); H. H. Sellar, C.B.E. (Military Recruitment); Dame Mary Smicton, D.B.E. (Safety, Health and Welfare); J. G. Stewart, C.B.E. (Employment Services); G. C. Veysey, C.B. (Overseas) P. H. St. John Wilson, C.B.E. (Training and Youth Employment and Disabled Persons).
 Men, £2,500; Women, £2,325
 Solicitor, A. F. Harrison, C.B.E.....£3,250

Employment Policy Department

Under-Secretary, G. J. Nash, C.B.
 Assistant Secretaries, J. Howie Mitchell; D. Pointon.....£1,500 to £2,000
 Principals, L. H. Copley; W. R. Iley, O.B.E.; H. Shaddick, M.B.E.; D. R. F. Turner.....£1,000 to £1,375
 Grade 2 Officer, H. E. Chester.....£1,100 to £1,325

Grade 3 Officers, J. W. Algar; Miss M. D. Boston, M.B.E.; Miss C. M. Davis; R. M. Hobsbaum; E. L. Sackett
Men, £925 to £1,125; Women, £775 to £980

Employment Services Department

Under-Secretary, J. G. Stewart, C.B.E.
Assistant Secretaries, R. L. Bicknell; J. R. Davies; W. H. Hardman, C.B.E., M.C.; A. J. S. James
£1,500 to £2,000

Principals, J. Bond; Miss B. P. Boyes, M.B.E.; G. S. Christie; Miss M. Hayward; Mrs. D. M. Kent; W. E. Leopold; W. T. Piggott; J. M. Vincent-Smith; D. Taylor

Men, £1,000 to £1,375; Women, £880 to £1,200
Temporary Principal (Principal Nursing Officer), Mrs. B. A. Bennett, O.B.E. £880 to £1,200
Grade 2 Officers, I. W. Dunlop; Miss R. Heighway
Men, £1,100 to £1,325; Women, £930 to £1,150
Grade 3 Officers, J. J. Bunday; R. C. Carter, M.B.E.; S. Goldblatt; Miss E. Hanson; G. W. Parry; Miss D. C. Pearce; Miss M. A. Straton; Miss V. M. A. Tavener, M.B.E.

Men, £925 to £1,125; Women, £775 to £980
Senior Technical Officer, Hon. Christopher A. Hankey £900 to £1,075

Scientific Adviser (part-time), Professor W. Wardlaw, C.B.E.

Honorary Polish Adviser, Count E. Raczyński.

Technical and Scientific Register

Grade 3 Officer, E. A. W. Hill, D.S.M.

£925 to £1,125
Senior Technical Officers, T. Bertram, O.B.E., I.S.O.; W. V. Burggy; H. R. Cantelo; Lt.-Col. C. Latham; B. G. Meara; M. Pinto.

£900 to £1,075

Finance Department

Accountant-General, C. E. Maher.
Director of Accounts and Audit, W. B. Bradshaw, C.B.E. £1,500 to £1,900
Grade 1 Officers, J. Cross; H. N. Dove; E. Jones; F. C. Sharpley £1,325 to £1,475
Grade 2 Officers, M. Baker; E. Betterton; A. E. Gibby; E. Robbie; W. E. Stovey
£1,100 to £1,325

Grade 3 Officers, A. R. Cooke; F. C. Dally; L. F. Dessant; J. D. Dixon; C. A. Hosking; A. R. Jenkins; D. W. J. Orchard; Mrs. W. M. Osbaldeston; R. L. Osborn; S. E. Smith; A. C. Ward
Men, £925 to £1,125; Women, £775 to £980

Regional Finance Offices

Grade 2 Officers (Regional Finance Officers), A. A. D'Encer (North Western); H. P. Dunkley (London and South Eastern); C. P. Field (South-eastern); J. L. Neill, O.B.E. (North Midland); F. H. Pugh (Midland); G. C. Robins (East and West Ridings); D. J. Robson (Northern); A. W. G. Sidders (Eastern); A. E. Storie (Scotland); F. W. Titman (South Western); H. E. Wilkinson (Wales) £1,100 to £1,325
Grade 3 Officers, E. H. J. Burbidge (London and South Eastern); C. Mark (Scotland); H. Williams, M.B.E. (North Western) £925 to £1,125

Industrial Relations Department

Under-Secretary, H. G. Gee, C.M.G. (Chief Industrial Commissioner).

Assistant Secretaries, C. J. Maston; A. M. Morgan; N. Singleton; C. F. Waters ... £1,500 to £2,000

Grade 1 Officers, J. W. Clarke, O.B.E. (Chief Wages Inspector); Z. T. Claro (Chief Industrial Relations Officer) £1,325 to £1,475

Principals, K. Barnes; H. P. Bond; J. L. Edwards; P. Holden; K. Kenney, O.B.E. £1,000 to £1,375
Grade 2 Officer, H. A. Whitson, £1,100 to £1,325

Grade 3 Officers, A. W. Barcy, M.B.E.; C. A. Bryer; D. G. Cox; W. M. Lewis; A. N. Lowe; Miss W. E. Tanock; W. E. Thomas

Men, £925 to £1,125; Women, £775 to £980

Chief Personnel Management Adviser, Miss M. Towry-Evans £930 to £1,150

Personnel Management Adviser, Miss S. M. Bevington
£775 to £980

Office of Wages Boards and Councils

Grade 2 Officer (Chief Officer), F. D. Grover
£1,100 to £1,325

Grade 3 Officers, J. R. Eads; H. Shepherd
£925 to £1,125

Military Recruitment

Under-Secretary, H. H. Sellar, C.B.E.

Assistant Secretary, J. N. Harmer, C.B.E.
£1,500 to £2,000

Principals, S. C. Hooper, O.B.E.; E. A. Mossman
£1,000 to £1,375

Grade 2 Officers, F. M. Dunwoody; A. M. P. Fyfe, O.B.E.; G. F. C. Matthews; S. Price
£1,100 to £1,325

Grade 3 Officers, W. H. Cosford; S. H. Eames; V. Morley, M.S.M.; G. Rodgeison; H. B. Saunders; Miss T. A. Snow; W. L. Stocker

Men, £925 to £1,125; Women, £775 to £980

Organization and Establishments Department

Under-Secretary — **Director of Organization and Establishments**, W. J. Neden, C.B., C.B.E.

Assistant Secretary, C. H. Sisson. £1,500 to £2,000
Director of Public Relations, L. H. Hornsby
£1,500 to £2,000

Controller of Services, W. G. Taplin, O.B.E.
£1,500 to £2,000

Grade 1 Officers, A. Kemp-Badley (Chief Instructions Officer); I. C. Webley (Chief Inspector)
£1,325 to £1,475

Principals, C. E. Kilvington; E. W. Moriarty, O.B.E.; M. L. Rayner, O.B.E.; J. G. Simpson; Miss M. F. Yates

Men, £1,000 to £1,375; Women, £880 to £1,200
Grade 2 Officers, Miss J. M. Campbell, O.B.E.; H. J. Caradine; D. A. Mick; A. Edmonds; P. T. Half-head; W. R. Joslin; R. J. Lee; J. G. Leggett, M.B.E.; P. D. Ward

Men, £1,100 to £1,325; Women, £930 to £1,150
Grade 3 Officers, C. W. Amoss; W. F. Bannister; P. Bennetts; H. A. Bulpitt; A. E. V. J. Campion; C. G. Clarke; H. L. Cockrell; A. C. Cranfield; J. T. Curtis; T. J. Endersby; Miss E. Hanson; J. A. Hawkins, M.B.E.; D. A. Holland; W. C. Hood; T. F. Hopkins; O. Lambeth; J. E. V. Lewis; W. H. Marsh; H. W. Pack; H. S. Robinson; W. E. Rowland; C. R. Salmon, M.B.E.; E. J. Smart; R. P. Snow; S. T. Sturtridge, M.B.E.; W. A. Sutcliffe; J. Taylor, M.B.E.; N. R. Tucker; L. A. Wightman

Men, £925 to £1,125; Women, £775 to £980
Senior Information Officers, C. W. Birdsall; A. J. Randall £900 to £1,075

Overseas Department

Under-Secretary, G. C. Veysey, C.B.

Assistant Secretaries, G. W. J. Cole; J. R. Lloyd Davies, C.M.G.; M. D. Tennant, C.M.G.
£1,500 to £2,000

Principals, G. F. Blumer; R. F. Keith; J. G. Robertson; R. M. Walker £1,000 to £1,375

Grade 2 Officers, E. V. Crookenden, M.B.E.; A. Greenhough, O.B.E.; E. J. Toogood
£1,100 to £1,325

Grade 3 Officer, C. J. Rodda £925 to £1,125

Safety, Health and Welfare Department

Under-Secretary, Dame Mary Smieton, D.B.E.

Assistant Secretary, H. R. Hodges, C.B.E.
£1,500 to £2,000

Principals, J. Blake; E. C. M. Cullingford; H. D. K. Davies, M.C.; G. C. Wilson. £1,000 to £1,375

Factory Department

Headquarters

Chief Inspector of Factories, Sir George Barnett
£2,125

Deputy Chief Inspectors of Factories, L. N. Duguid; H. A. Hepburn, C.B.E.; Miss D. Johnson; N. H. Jones, C.B.E.; L. Le Couteur, C.B.E.

Men, £1,800; *Women*, £1,625
Senior Medical Inspector, E. R. A. Merewether, C.B.E. £2,250

Deputy Senior Medical Inspectors, A. N. Currie; Mrs. S. G. Stuart Horner £1,800 to £2,000

Medical Inspectors, Mrs. E. Browning; G. O. Williams £1,250 to £1,725

Senior Electrical Inspector, H. W. Swann, O.B.E. £1,500 to £1,750

Electrical Inspectors, N. Elliott; F. H. Mann (+£85 *allice*) £960 to £1,450

Senior Chemical Inspector, S. H. Wilkes, M.C. £1,375 to £1,675

Senior Engineering Inspector, H. Eccles, M.B.E., M.C. £1,375 to £1,675

Engineering and Chemical Inspectors, W. A. Attwood; K. C. Brown; H. Entwistle; K. L. Goodall; W. R. Hockaday (+£85 *allice*); E. W. Hodgson; W. B. Lawrie; W. Lister; M. A. McTaggart; D. Matheson; R. K. Mawson; W. D. Short; J. H. F. Smith; S. Smith; H. C. Stephenson; R. A. J. Stockbridge £740 to £1,410

Factory Inspectors (Class I A), †Miss A. S. Bettenson; Miss D. M. O. Clark; †Miss N. L. Forster; W. A. N. Hardwick

Men, £910 to £1,325; *Women*, £800 to £1,150

Outstations

Superintending Inspectors, R. Bramley-Harker (South Midland); E. A. Clothier (Central Metropolitan); Miss K. Crundwell (West Midland); B. W. A. Crutchlow (South Western); W. F. Evans (Wales); Miss A. R. Ewart (East Midland); C. P. Gourley (North Western); P. G. Horsler, M.C. (North Eastern); J. MacColl (North Midland); T. W. McCullough (Scotland); W. G. Poore, M.C. (South Eastern); Miss E. Schofield (Southern); T. P. Threlkeld, O.B.E. (East Lancs.)

Men, £1,375 to £1,675; *Women*, £1,200 to £1,500

Medical Inspectors, K. Biden-Steele (London); W. D. Buchanan (Leeds); A. F. Campbell (Liverpool); Mrs. J. E. Cottrell (Birmingham); A. T. Doig (Glasgow); H. J. Davies (Bristol); A. I. G. McLaughlin (London); R. Murray (Manchester)

Electrical Inspectors, C. Cameron; A. S. Carr; F. Clarke; W. F. C. Cooper; S. J. Emerson; J. W. Jones; G. L. Leighton; F. Murgatroyd; D. A. Picken; E. Sutton; W. A. Vivian

Men, £1,250 to £1,725

Factory Inspectors (Class I A), Miss K. R. Andrew; J. M. Beattie; Miss M. E. Bell; F. G. Bellerby; †Miss A. S. Bettenson; Miss E. K. Blackburn; W. A. Bond; S. E. Boxer; Miss M. Brand; †A. Chalmers; †Miss V. E. Chinn; †R. K. Christy; Miss M. E. Collington; A. Crook; Miss A. A. C. Crosthwaite; Miss J. N. R. Currie; J. M. S. Dale; A. T. Davidson; †Miss A. G. Deans; Miss R. Drummond; J. T. Dunn; H. Entwistle; Miss D. Farquhar; N. L. Ford; Miss E. J. Forrest; D. S. Gurney; E. W. M. Gurney; Miss K. M. Haddock; B. H. Harvey; †W. T. Hewins; C. W. Hewlett; R. Hillier; J. L. Hobson; Miss J. B. Hopgood; E. W. Huddy; H. E. Hudson; Miss W. M. Irving; D. T. Jenkins; †D. E. Jones; F. J. Kirk; P. E. Knowles; N. S. Lambert; R. L. Lind; A. B. E. Lovett; †Miss D. McWilliam; C. Mainwaring; Miss M. E. Massey; †Miss F. E. Messiter; A. Mills; H. B. O. Mitchell, M.C.; Miss G. M. Mitchell; W. S. Moore; J. B. H. Morton; Miss H. Mosely; C. R. Noble; Miss E. M. Parker; H. C. Piper; W. J. C. Plumble; C. N. Pyc; Miss P. E. Scarlett; Miss B. T. Smith; Miss M. M. Smith; R. Sutherland; Miss M. D. Symonds; W. G. Symons; F. J. Tanner; F. W. Taylor; †F. W. Thompson; R. H. Thompson; F. O. Townsend; H. H. Tranter; Miss P. M. Vickers; E. Waller;

J. N. Whitley; J. Y. Williamson; †E. I. Wilson; †H. Woods; J. A. Woodward

Men, £910 to £1,325; *Women*, £800 to £1,150

† Receives £85 allowance as Dep. Sup. Insp.

Museum

Safety, Health and Welfare Museum, 97 Horseferry Road, Westminster, S.W.1.—A permanent exhibition of methods, arrangements and appliances for promoting safety, health and welfare of industrial workers.

Director, Sir George Barnett (H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories).

Factory Inspector (Class I A), J. O. Peacock

£910 to £1,325

Government Wool Disinfecting Station

Director, H. Gray £1,200 to £1,400

Solicitors Department

Solicitor, A. F. Harrison, C.B.E. £3,250

Assistant Solicitors, B. J. B. Ezard; H. W. W. Huxham; E. H. Richards, C.B.E.

Senior Legal Assistants, D. Bowden Dan; F. D. Lawton; T. N. Lockyer; H. T. Morgan; C. A. Stredwick £1,150 to £1,500

Legal Assistants, D. E. Belham; J. B. H. Billam, D.R.C.; G. E. McClelland; T. O'Sullivan; H. Slavid; A. Stone £800 to £1,070

Grade 3 Officer, J. Walker, M.B.E. £925 to £1,125

Statistics Department

Director of Statistics, R. F. Fowler, C.B.E.

Grade 1 Officer (Deputy Director), G. H. Goode

Principal, W. H. Mason £1,325 to £1,475

Grade 2 Officers, J. G. Cannell; F. Wynn Jones; Miss E. G. Spatchet

Men, £1,100 to £1,325; *Women*, £930 to £1,150

Grade 3 Officers, Miss C. E. Jeffreys, M.B.E.; G. E. McIsack; W. L. Magraw; L. Surman

Men, £925 to £1,125; *Women*, £775 to £980

Training Department

Under-Secretary, P. H. St. J. Wilson, C.B.E.

Assistant Secretary, P. Goldberg, £1,500 to £2,000

Principals, Miss B. Green; J. A. O'D. Timoney

Men, £1,000 to £1,375; *Women*, £880 to £1,200

Grade 1 Officer, F. C. Watts, O.B.E., M.M., T.D. (Chief Inspector of Training) £1,325 to £1,475

Grade 2 Officers, A. E. Pedgrift, D.C.M. (Deputy Chief Inspector of Training); C. D. Lodge, M.M.

Men, £1,100 to £1,325

Deputy Chief Inspector of Training, J. Mowat

Men, £1,100 to £1,325

Training Service Officers, Grade 1, H. Critchley, M.B.E.; G. M. Flood; T. M. Iley; W. G. Kilby

Senior Trainer, E. Lord £900 to £1,075

Grade 3 Officers, R. Berg; F. A. Crowe; A. E. Hart, M.B.E.; S. J. Simister £925 to £1,125

Youth Employment and Disabled Persons Department

Under-Secretary, P. H. St. J. Wilson, C.B.E.

Assistant Secretaries, C. B. McAlpine, C.B.E.; G. C. H. Slater £1,500 to £2,000

Principals, Miss M. F. Gracey; Miss B. M. Grainger, M.B.E.; E. Harrison, O.B.E.; J. H. Hewitt, O.B.E.; W. A. Treganowan

Men, £1,000 to £1,375; *Women*, £880 to £1,200

H.M. Inspector of Schools (on loan), R. Field

Men, £1,000 to £1,525

Grade 2 Officers, T. P. Harris, M.M.; Miss J. A. Wales; G. E. T. Whiting

Men, £1,100 to £1,325; *Women*, £930 to £1,150

Grade 3 Officers, A. Cameron; Miss P. Gorham; Miss D. F. Liddle; A. Murdie; C. I. Payne, M.M.; W. H. Pounds, M.B.E.; W. E. Rumble, M.B.E.; P. W. Stevens; A. G. Wallis, D.F.C.
Men, £925 to £1,125; women, £775 to £980

Regional Organization

Northern Region

Assistant Secretary—Regional Controller, W. G. Fuller, O.B.E. £1,500 to £2,000
Grade 1 Officer (Deputy Regional Controller), A. G. Gibbs, O.B.E. £1,325 to £1,475
Grade 2 Officers, M. Abbott; T. J. Moran (Reg. Ind. Rels. Officer); Miss M. Stabler
Men, £1,100 to £1,325; Women, £930 to £1,150

East and West Riding Region

Assistant Secretary—Regional Controller, S. D. Morton, C.B.E. £1,500 to £2,000
Grade 1 Officer (Deputy Regional Controller), G. Craig, O.B.E. £1,325 to £1,475
Grade 2 Officers, J. Elger (Reg. Ind. Rels. Officer); F. H. Heckingbottom; A. C. Turner
£1,100 to £1,325

North Midland Region

Assistant Secretary—Regional Controller, G. E. D. Ball, O.B.E. £1,500 to £2,000
Grade 1 Officer (Deputy Regional Controller), H. J. Wilson £1,325 to £1,475
Grade 2 Officers, C. H. Bates, O.B.E.; D. J. Craggs; C. L. Pect. £1,100 to £1,325

Eastern Region

Assistant Secretary—Regional Controller, C. A. Swindin £1,500 to £2,000
Grade 1 Officer (Deputy Regional Controller), H. C. Humphries £1,325 to £1,475
Grade 2 Officers, A. C. Baker; R. Dymond; W. A. Pillingier £1,100 to £1,325

London and South Eastern Region

Assistant Secretary—Regional Controller, H. R. Whiteman, C.B.E. £1,500 to £2,000
Grade 1 Officer (Deputy Regional Controller), L. Hagestadt. £1,325 to £1,475
Grade 2 Officers, E. Barber (Reg. Ind. Rels. Officer); A. C. R. Cameron; L. W. Carey, O.B.E.; E. V. Eyes; E. G. Hughes; H. I. Smith, O.B.E.; W. Wigginton; J. A. Wyer, O.B.E.
£1,100 to £1,325

Southern Region

Assistant Secretary—Regional Controller, H. S. Gosney, C.B.E. £1,500 to £2,000
Grade 1 Officer (Deputy Regional Controller), F. A. Copp, O.B.E. £1,325 to £1,475
Grade 2 Officers, F. Kettle; Miss D. A. Shorthand; W. Westin
Men, £1,100 to £1,325; Women, £930 to £1,150

South Western Region

Assistant Secretary—Regional Controller, C. H. Booth. £1,500 to £2,000
Grade 1 Officer (Deputy Regional Controller), B. M. Evans. £1,325 to £1,475
Grade 2 Officers, K. J. Hird, O.B.E.; W. Simm; A. H. Wadeldon. £1,100 to £1,325

Wales

Assistant Secretary—Controller, O. N. Taylor
£1,500 to £2,000
Grade 1 Officer (Deputy Controller), C. J. German
£1,325 to £1,475
Grade 2 Officers, W. J. Griffiths, M.S.M. (Ind. Rels. Officer); E. E. Lloyd; G. K. Pollard
£1,100 to £1,325

Midland Region

Assistant Secretary—Regional Controller, W. E. Davis, C.B.E. £1,500 to £2,000

Grade 1 Officer (Deputy Regional Controller), I. W. Eldridge, O.B.E. £1,325 to £1,475
Grade 2 Officers, Miss M. M. Bongard; F. W. Grimes, O.B.E. (Reg. Ind. Rels. Officer); H. V. Meachem; W. D. White
Men, £1,100 to £1,325; Women, £930 to £1,150

North Western Region

Assistant Secretary—Regional Controller, H. F. Jones
£1,500 to £2,000
Grade 1 Officer (Deputy Regional Controller), E. P. Murphy. £1,325 to £1,475
Grade 2 Officers, J. Johnstone (Reg. Ind. Rels. Officer); K. D. Jones, O.B.E.; W. J. Mitchell; R. Scott, M.B.E.; Miss F. M. Sower; A. R. Tennyson
Men, £1,100 to £1,325; Women, £930 to £1,150

Scotland

Assistant Secretary—Controller, R. N. Campbell, O.B.E. £1,500 to £2,000
Grade 1 Officer (Deputy Controller), Miss I. Robertson, M.B.E. £1,325 to £1,475
Grade 2 Officers, A. B. Anderson; J. T. R. Bain; R. Brown; J. Foulds (Ind. Rels. Officer); R. Kay; Miss M. A. Mackie, M.B.E.; J. F. Montgomerie, I.S.O., D.C.M.
Men, £1,100 to £1,325; Women, £930 to £1,150

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Catering Wages Commission

26 Sussex Place, Regent's Park, N.W.1

[Ambassador: 1266]

The Catering Wages Commission was created by the Catering Wages Act, 1943 (1) To examine the arrangements for regulating the remuneration and conditions of employment in the Catering Trades and to make proposals in appropriate circumstances for the establishment of Wages Boards; (2) To inquire into any matters affecting the remuneration, conditions of employment, health or welfare of the workers to whom the Act applies; (3) To inquire into means for meeting the requirements of the public, including in particular the requirements of visitors from overseas, and for developing the tourist traffic.

The Commission may make such recommendations as it thinks fit to any Government Department in respect of any of the matters mentioned in (2) and (3) above.

Chairman, Professor A. N. Shimmin, C.B.E.
Members, A. W. Grant, C.B.E.; Mrs. Hermione Hichens, C.B.E., A.R.R.C.; G. Middleton, C.B.E.; Captain H. W. J. Powell; T. H. Rose; G. B. Thornycroft.

Secretary, L. F. Kemp. £925 to £1,125

The Industrial Court

1 Abbey Garden, Great College Street,

Westminster, S.W.1

[Whitchall: 4571]

The Industrial Court was created by the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to deal with trade disputes on the lines laid down by that Act.

President, Sir John Forster, K.B.E., Q.C. £4,500
Chairmen, Prof. H. G. Hanbury, D.C.I.; G. G. Honeyman, C.B.E.; H. Lloyd-Williams, D.S.O., M.C.; The Lord Terrington, K.B.E.
Members, A. J. Espley, C.B.E.; G. M. Hann; Miss Janet A. Kidd, M.B.E.; W. E. C. Lazenby; G. Marchand, C.B.E.; J. T. B. Sandercock, O.B.E.; J. Young
Secretary, N. W. Coleman. £925 to £1,125

Industrial Disputes Tribunal

Egginton House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1

[Victoria: 6283]

The Industrial Disputes Tribunal was constituted by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Industrial Disputes Order, 1951, for the purpose of determining industrial disputes and issues which cannot otherwise be settled.

Members, W. L. Buxton, M.B.E.; J. Cameron, D.S.C., Q.C.; Sir John Forster, K.B.E., Q.C.; C. W. Guillebaud, C.B.E.; Prof. H. G. Hanbury, D.C.L.; Miss Edith Hesling, O.B.E.; Sir Hector Hetherington, K.B.E., LL.D.; G. G. Honeyman, C.B.E.; Prof. D. T. Jack, C.B.E.; Prof. H. S. Kirkaldy; R. P. Morison, Q.C.; Sir Richard Lloyd-Roberts, C.B.E.; Prof. A. N. Shimmis, C.B.E.; The Lord Terrington, K.B.E.; H. Lloyd-Williams, D.S.O., M.C.

Secretary, H. J. Grimsey, M.B.E. . . . £925 to £1,125

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

26 Sussex Place, Regent's Park, N.W.1

(Ambassador: 1266)

Chairman, G. G. Honeyman, C.B.E.

Secretary, L. F. Kemp £925 to £1,125

Office of the Umpire

6 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1

(Sloane: 9236)

Independent statutory authority—appointed by the Crown to decide appeals under Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act and National Service Acts.

Umpire, Sir Richard Ludlow £3,250
Deputy Umpires, N. P. d'Albuquerque; J. H. Barrington.

Secretary, A. A. Bytheway £925 to £1,125

CENTRAL LAND BOARD AND WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION

6 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 4341]

The War Damage Commission was appointed on March 27, 1941, to administer Part I of the *War Damage Act, 1941*, 4 & 5 Geo. 6, ch. 12. The 1941 Act, and two subsequent amending Acts, were consolidated in the *War Damage Act, 1943*, 6 & 7 Geo. 6, ch. 21. Its operations are related only to war damage to land and buildings, those parts of the Act which are concerned with goods and chattels being administered through the Board of Trade. In addition to the Headquarters in London the Commission has five Regional Offices in the London and South Eastern area, and eight elsewhere in England, together with offices in Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast.

The Central Land Board was appointed on November 11, 1947, under the *Town and Country Planning Act, 1947*, 10 & 11 Geo. 6, ch. 51, and the corresponding Scottish Act, 10 & 11 Geo. 6, ch. 53. The functions of the Board in relation to the financial provisions of the Acts have been radically altered by the *Town and Country Planning Act, 1953*. The Government's intentions for the future are set out in a White Paper (Cmd. 8699) published in November, 1952. The membership of the Commission and of the Board is identical and there is a common staff for both bodies.

Chairman (part-time), Sir Thomas W. Phillips, C.B.E., K.C.B.

Deputy Chairman and Secretary, Sir Robert Fraser, K.C.B., K.B.E.

Members, Dame Myra Curtis, D.B.E.; Sir Luke Fawcett, O.B.E.; Sir E. Basil Gibson, C.B.E.; A. MacDonald, C.B.E.; Sir J. Randall Philip, O.B.E., Q.C.; J. R. Rutherford, C.B.E.

Deputy Commissioners, W. H. Ansell, M.C.; E. G. Bigwood; W. E. A. Bull; J. R. Edwards; A. Hollis; T. C. Howitt, O.B.E., D.S.O.; J. K. Stephens; G. C. Wilson.

Deputy Secretary, H. B. Usher, C.B.E. £2,500

Under Secretary, J. F. Greenwood, C.B.E. £2,500

Assistant Secretaries, H. N. V. Clarke; L. W. N. Homan; W. H. Plumer, C.B.E. (*Establishment Officer*); G. M. Ratcliff, O.B.E.; H. A. Shaw;

A. C. Sheldrake (Scotland); A. J. D. Woods, C.B.E.; H. M. Young, M.B.E. . . . £1,500 to £2,000

Principals, Miss S. D. Clements; M. L. David; L. B. Jacques; H. Jones, O.B.E.; W. A. Kirkpatrick;

E. G. Lewis; L. W. Medhurst; J. G. C. Richardson (Scotland); A. S. Robertson; A. Thom, I.S.O.; W. A. Walker.

Men, £1,000 to £1,375; *Women*, £880 to £1,200

Chief Technical Adviser, L. P. Rees £2,000

Senior Technical Adviser, A. Schneider £1,500 to £1,750

Technical Advisers, H. J. B. Tufton; J. P. Ward £1,250 to £1,450

Chief Regional Manager, R. Snook, O.B.E. £1,325 to £1,475

Director of Finance, H. F. Ward, I.S.O., M.C. (+ *allée*) £1,325 to £1,475

Assistant Director of Finance, J. J. Somper £1,100 to £1,325

Principal Information Officer, D. A. Collett £1,100 to £1,325

Senior Executive Officers, E. G. Govas, M.B.E.; W. H. Neuff; A. E. Noakes, M.B.E.; S. G. Smith;

A. O. Winter £900 to £1,075

Scotland

102 George Street, Edinburgh

[Edinburgh Central: 5311]

Assistant Secretary, A. C. Sheldrake £1,500 to £2,000

Principal, J. G. C. Richardson £1,000 to £1,375

Chief Executive Officer, J. R. Turner, M.B.E. £1,100 to £1,325

Senior Executive Officer, F. B. McCall £900 to £1,075

H.M. LAND REGISTRY

Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2

[Holborn: 3488]

H.M. Land Registry was established in pursuance of a recommendation of a Royal Commission by the Land Registry Act 1862. The aim of the Act was to render dealings with land more simple and economical by establishing a State register of land-owners who voluntarily submitted the titles to their land for examination and approval by the Registrar on behalf of the State. The Registry was reformed by the Land Transfer Act, 1875, which, while making many changes in the system, continued its voluntary basis. In 1897 the Land Transfer Act introduced the principle of compulsory registration, and four Orders in Council under that Act between 1898 and 1902 made the system compulsory on sale in the administrative county of London. By a further Order made in 1925 registration was made compulsory on sale in Eastbourne, under an order made in 1928 in Hastings, in 1936 in the administrative county of Middlesex, in Dec. 1938 in the County Borough of Croydon, and in 1952 in the administrative County of Surrey. The Land Registration Act, 1925, consolidated the previous Acts, and made such changes in the system as the experience of a generation had shown to be necessary. The keynote of the system is that the machinery for the purchase and sale of land is assimilated to that for stocks and shares. Absolute titles granted by the Land Registry are guaranteed by the State. Simple forms, analogous to those used on transfers of stocks and shares, are provided. The cost of buying, selling or mortgaging registered land is much less than the cost in the case of unregistered land. It is open to any County Council or Council of a County Borough to apply to the Privy Council for an order making registration of title compulsory in its area. The Land Registry is administered under the Lord Chancellor by the Chief Land Registrar, who also controls the Land Charges Department under the Land Charges Act, 1925, and the Agricultural Credits Act 1928 (Sec. 9).

Registration of Title

Chief Land Registrar, G. H. Curtis, C.B. £2,850

Senior Registrar, Miss E. M. Price £2,200

Registrars, E. L. Follett; E. D. Wetton; W. E. B. Pryer.
Asst. Registrars, E. S. Hood; T. B. F. Ruoff; T. I. Casswell; D. Johnston; S. L. Whiteley; C. C. Searth; F. L. Harris; S. Jacey; G. E. O. Nutt

Legal Assistants, Miss K. Rushworth; Miss M. M. F. G. Walker; D. P. Chivers; A. G. W. James; C. N. T. Waterer; A. O. Viney; U. Davidson; R. B. Roper; Miss J. E. Bagshaw; C. W. Furneaux; Miss K. Kirk

Men, £800 to £1,070; Women, £700 to £920
Organization Officer, A. J. Sullivan, M.B.E.

£1,100 to £1,325
Senior Executive Officers, K. P. Smith; E. J. Smith; G. R. R. Blake; A. G. L. Brown; E. Gayfer; A. Cooper; E. J. Dalby; P. L. Umfreville

£900 to £1,075
Chief Superintendent (Plans Branch), E. A. Malby, M.B.E.

£1,100 to £1,325
Deputy Chief Superintendent, C. J. Sweeney, M.B.E.

£900 to £1,075
Chief Assistant (Establishment) & Clerk of Accounts, W. J. Walling, O.B.E.

£1,100 to £1,325
Deputy Chief Assistant (Establishment) and Clerk of Accounts, C. C. Woods. £900 to £1,075

Land Charges and Agricultural Credits Departments

Station Approach Buildings, Kidbrooke, S.E.3.

[Lee Green: 9191]

Superintendent, A. G. Clarkson, M.B.E.

£900 to £1,075

LAW OFFICERS' DEPARTMENT

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.

[Holborn: 7641]

Attorney-General, Sir Lionel Heald, Q.C., M.P.

£10,000
Parliamentary Private Secretary, J. E. S. Simon, Q.C., M.P.

Solicitor-General, Sir Reginald Manningham-Buller, Q.C., M.P.

£7,000
Parliamentary Private Secretary, F. P. Crowder, M.P.

Legal Secretary, A. Macdonald. £1,150 to £1,500

Asst. Legal Secs., G. E. Dudman; K. J. S. Ritchie

£800 to £1,070

LIBRARIES

BRITISH MUSEUM

See under MUSEUMS

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCOTLAND

Parliament House, Edinburgh 1

[Edinburgh Caledonian: 4806]

Open free on weekdays, 9.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.; Saturdays, 9.30 to 12.30. Not open on Sundays. Thursdays, also 5.30 to 8.30 p.m.

Under the National Library of Scotland Act, 1925, the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh (founded in 1682), became the National Library of Scotland.

Chairman of the Trustees, The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, G.B.E.

Librarian of the National Library, William Beattie

Keeper of Manuscripts, William Park

Keeper of Printed Books, D. M. Lloyd

£1,275 to £1,475
Assistant Keepers (First Class), J. H. Loudon; Miss A. A. Calderwood; J. S. Ritchie; J. R. Seaton; Miss M. P. Linton; Miss M. I. Johnston.

Men, £780 to £1,250; Women, £655 to £1,085

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF WALES

LLYFRGELL GENEDLAETHOL CYMRU
 Aberystwyth

Readers' room open on weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; closed on Sundays. Admission by Reader's Ticket.

Founded by Royal Charter, 1907, and maintained by annual grant from the Treasury. One of the six libraries entitled to certain privileges under Copyright Act. Contains approx. 1,000,000 printed books, 25,000 manuscripts, 3,500,000 deeds and documents, and numerous maps, prints and drawings. Specializes in manuscripts and books relating to Wales and the Celtic peoples. Repository for pre-1858 Welsh probate records. Bureau of the Regional Libraries Scheme for Wales and Monmouthshire.

Librarian, Thomas Parry.

NATIONAL CENTRAL LIBRARY

Malet Place, W.C.1

[Euston: 6262]

Incorporated by Royal Charter and maintained by annual grants from the Treasury, Municipal and County Authorities, University and special libraries, Adult Education bodies, and public Trusts.

The Library is a national centre for the loan of books (other than fiction and students' text-books) to readers in all parts of the British Isles, through their public, university, or other library. It is able to draw on over 21,000,000 books in nearly all the principal British libraries. Special Departments include the Information Department (for the supply of bibliographical information), the Adult Class Department (which lends books to organized classes of adult students), the Bureau of American Bibliography (which contains the chief American bibliographies and catalogues, including the only set of the Library of Congress card catalogue in the British Isles), and the British National Book Centre for the recording of duplicates and "unwanted" books and periodicals and their redistribution to suitable libraries at home and abroad. The Library also maintains an International Lending Service.

Applications to borrow books must be made through the reader's library and not directly to the National Central Library.

Librarian and Secretary to the Trustees, R. H. Hill, Deputy Librarian, S. P. L. Filon.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT. See HOUSING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

LORD ADVOCATE'S DEPARTMENT

3 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1

Lord Advocate, The Rt. Hon. James Latham Clyde, Q.C., M.P.

£5,000
Solicitor-General, William Rankine Milligan, Q.C.

£3,000
Legal Secretary and Parliamentary Draftsman, A. L. Innes, C.B.

£3,250
Asst. Legal Secs. and Parly. Draftsmen, *Sir Marshall Millar Craig, C.B., Q.C.; J. H. Gibson;

G. I. Mitchell. £1,625 to £2,000

Junior Legal Sec. and Parliamentary Draftsman, J. M. Moran. £1,150 to £1,500

* Re-employed on retirement.

LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE

Royal Court, House of Lords, S.W.1.

[Whitehall: 6240]

The Lord Great Chamberlain is the Sixth Great Officer of State, the office being hereditary since the grant of Henry I to the family of De Vere, Earls of Oxford.

Lord Great Chamberlain, The Marquess of Cholmondeley, G.C.V.O.

Secretary to the Lord Great Chamberlain, Admiral Sir
Guy Royle, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Clerk to the Lord Great Chamberlain, F. R. Lister.

LORD PRIVY SEAL

Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 1234]

Lord Privy Seal, CAPTAIN THE RT. HON. HARRY
FREDERICK COMFORT CROOKSHANK, M.P.

Principal Private Secretary, Miss E. A. Hogg, M.B.E.
Parliamentary Private Secretary, Sir Robert Cary,
M.P.

MINISTRY OF MATERIALS

Horse Guards Avenue, S.W.1

[Trafalgar: 8888]

A Minister of Materials was appointed under the Ministry of Materials Act, 1951, with the responsibility for the supplies of materials, with certain exceptions, up to the point at which they enter into manufacturing industry; for the increased production of scarce materials and the maintenance of supply of commodities which become scarce; for the promotion of their economical use; for salvage and recovery and for the development and production and use of substitutes.

Under the Transfer of Functions (Various Materials) Order, 1951, the Minister took over from the Minister of Supply responsibility for the supply of non-ferrous and light metals in unwrought forms (including ores and concentrates) except for certain specified exceptions, and from the Board of Trade responsibility for the supply of a variety of materials, e.g. fertilizers and some chemicals, leather, paper, rubber, cotton, wool, jute, hemp, flax, timber.

Minister of Materials, THE RT. HON. THE VISCOUNT
WOOLTON, C.B. £4,000

Principal Private Secretary, J. K. T. Frost.

Assistant Private Secretary, Miss E. C. G. Evans.

Permanent Secretary, Sir Eric Bowyer, K.B.E., C.B. £4,500

Private Secretary, R. Hibbert

Deputy Secretary, E. F. Muir, C.B. £3,250

Private Secretary, Miss P. M. Whitehead.

Under Secretaries, R. F. Bretherton, C.B.; G. Grant;
H. O. Hooper, C.M.G. (Principal Establishment and
Finance Officer); J. A. R. Pimlott, C.B.; A. E.
Welch, C.M.G. £2,500

Assistant Secretaries, A. Currall; D. F. Eades; W. G.
Fergusson; G. T. Field; Miss N. K. Fisher; A. S.
Gilbert; W. Gilbert; T. E. H. Hodgson; M. M.
Ord Johnstone; J. G. M. Richards; K. D.
Rogers; D. A. Wilson, C.B.E.

Men, £1,500 to £2,000; Women, £1,340 to £1,850

Director of Accounts, E. W. Jones, O.B.E.

£1,500 to £1,900

Chief Accountants, A. I. M. Cox; J. H. Drayson;

B. A. F. Pennock; H. Pyzer. £1,150 to £1,350

Principals, E. Atherton; C. A. L. Brown; P. W.

Carey; *E. J. Cowles; S. J. Gross; F. W. Holden;

M. P. Lam; Miss G. N. McCleary; A. McErlean;

J. H. Macphail; C. W. Mahoney; A. Nathan;

A. Oates; W. E. Owen; F. H. E. Pearce; J. C.

Rea Price; B. A. Renton; Miss C. B. Reynolds;

J. M. Reynolds; D. W. Savage; C. B. Selby-

Boothroyd, T.D.; Mrs. E. Tegart; F. G. Thomp-

son, I.S.O.; S. D. Wilks.

Men, £1,000 to £1,375; Women, £880 to £1,200

Statistician, *T. S. Pilling. £1,000 to £1,375

Chief Executive Officers, B. Hards; *A. C. McKee-

nie; R. S. Smart. £1,100 to £1,325

* Temporary.

Washington Organization.

Assistant Secretary, W. E. Taylor, £1,500 to £2,000

Principals, *J. A. Goddard; R. Goldsmith

£1,000 to £1,375

* Temporary.

MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

38 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 4884]

The Council was formerly the Medical Research Committee, established in 1913 under the National Health Insurance Act, but was incorporated under its present title by Royal Charter on April 1, 1920. It is now under the administrative direction of a Committee of the Privy Council, consisting of the Lord President, the Minister of Health (England and Wales), and the Secretaries of State for Scotland, for Commonwealth Relations, for the Colonies, and for Home Affairs; the Secretary of the Medical Research Council is *ex officio* Secretary to this Committee.

The Council applies moneys voted by Parliament or received from private sources for the furtherance of medical research. Its reports, published by H.M. Stationery Office, are obtainable through any bookseller.

Members, The Earl of Limerick, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O. (Chairman); Sir Geoffrey Vickers, T.T. (Treasurer); Group Capt. C. A. B. Wilcock, O.B.E., A.F.C., M.P.; Prof. W. E. le Gros Clark, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.; Prof. F. G. Young, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Prof. G. L. Brown, C.B.E., F.R.S.; Prof. Sir James Learmonth, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., LL.D., M.D., F.R.S.E.; Sir James Spence, M.C., M.D., D.Sc.; Prof. G. R. Cameron, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Prof. A. J. Lewis, M.D.; Prof. E. T. C. Spooner, M.D.; Prof. R. Platt, M.D.

Secretary, Sir Harold Himsworth, K.C.B., M.D.

Private Sec., Miss R. Sadler.

Second Secretary, Sir Landsborough Thomson, C.B., O.B.E., D.Sc.

Private Sec., Miss N. J. Small.

Principal Medical Officer, F. H. K. Green, C.B.E., M.D.

Assistant Secretary (Finance), D. V. T. Fairrie.

Senior Medical Officers, F. J. C. Herrald; R. H. L. Cohen.

Administrative Officers, J. G. Duncan (Establishments); J. D. Whitaker, M.B.E. (Supplies); Miss J. M. L. Stephen, Ph.D. (Publications).

Medical Officers, Mrs. J. M. Faulkner (Information); B. S. Lush, M.D. (Environmental Medicine).

Director of Public Health Laboratory Service, G. S. Wilson, M.D.

National Institute for Medical Research

Mill Hill, N.W.7

[Mill Hill: 3666]

Director, Sir Charles Harington, Sc.D., F.R.S.

Research Units.

Air Hygiene Laboratory, Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale, N.W.9. Director, R. E. O. Williams, M.D.

Antibiotics Research Station, 4 Elton Road, Clevedon, Somerset. Director, B. K. Kelly.

Applied Psychology Research Unit, Dept. of Psychology, Cambridge University. Director, N. H. Mackworth, Ph.D.

Biophysics Research Unit, King's College, Strand, W.C.2. Hon. Director, Prof. J. T. Randall, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Blood Group Research Unit, Lister Institute, Chelsea Bridge Road, S.W.1. Director, R. R. Race, Ph.D., F.R.S.

Blood Transfusion Research Unit, Postgraduate Medical School of London, Ducane Road, Hammersmith, W.12. Director, P. L. Mollison, M.D.

Cell Metabolism Research Unit, Sheffield University. Director, Prof. H. A. Krebs, M.D., F.R.S. (part-time).

Climate and Working Efficiency Research Unit, Department of Human Anatomy, Oxford. Honorary Director, Prof. W. E. le Gros Clark, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Clinical Chemotherapeutic Research Unit, Gardiner Institute of Medicine, Glasgow. Director, J. Reid, M.D. (*part-time*).

Clinical Endocrinology Research Unit, Clinical Laboratory, Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh. Hon. Secretary, C. P. Stewart, D.Sc.

Clinical Research Unit, Guy's Hospital, S.E.1. Director, R. T. Grant, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.

Common Cold Research Unit (National Institute for Medical Research), Harvard Hospital, Salisbury. Medical Superintendent, A. T. Roden, M.D.

Department of Clinical Research, University College Hospital Medical School, W.C.2. Director, E. E. Pochin, M.D.

Department of Experimental Medicine, Tennis Court Road, Cambridge. Director, Prof. R. A. McCance, C.B.E., M.D., Ph.D., F.R.S.

Department for Research in Industrial Medicine, London Hospital, E.1, and at M.R.C. Laboratories, Hampstead, N.W.3.

Physician-in-Charge, Donald Hunter, M.D. (*part-time*).

Dunn Nutritional Laboratory, Milton Road, Cambridge. Director, L. J. Harris, Sc.D.

Electro-Medical Research Unit, Stoke Mandeville Hospital, Aylesbury, Bucks. Director, R. B. Bourdillon, C.B.E., M.C., A.F.C., D.M.

Environmental Hygiene Research Unit, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, W.C.1 and at M.R.C. Laboratories, Hampstead, N.W.3. Director, T. Bedford, D.Sc.

Human Nutrition Research Unit, M.R.C. Laboratories, Hampstead, N.W.3. Director, Prof. B. S. Platt, C.M.G., Ph.D.

Industrial Injuries and Burns Research Unit, Birmingham Accident Hospital, Bath Row, Birmingham 15. Director, J. P. Bull, M.D.

Laboratory Animals Bureau, M.R.C. Laboratories, Hampstead, N.W.3. Director, W. Lane-Petter.

Ministry of Health Blood Group Reference Laboratory, Lister Institute, Chelsea Bridge Road, S.W.1. Director, A. E. Mourant, D.Phil., D.M.

Neurological Research Unit, National Hospital for Nervous Diseases, W.C.2. Director, E. A. Carmichael, C.B.E.

Nutrition Building, The Ridgeway, Mill Hill, N.W.7. Hon. Director, Sir Edward Mellanby, C.B.E., K.C.B., M.D., F.R.S.

Ophthalmological Research Unit, Institute of Ophthalmology, Judd Street, W.C.1. Director, Sir Stewart Duke-Elder, K.C.V.O., M.D., D.Sc. (*part-time*).

Otological Research Unit, National Hosp. for Nervous Diseases, W.C.1. Director, C. S. Hallpike.

Pneumoconiosis Research Unit, Llandough Hospital, Penarth, Glam. Director, J. C. Gilson, O.B.E.

Radiobiological Research Unit, Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell. Director, J. F. Loutit, D.M.

Radiological Protection Service, 17a Onslow Gardens, S.W.7. Director, W. Binks.

Radiotherapeutic Research Unit, Hammersmith Hospital, W.12. Director, Constance A. P. Wood (*part-time*).

R.N. Tropical Research Unit, Singapore. Director, Surgeon-Commander F. P. Ellis, O.B.E., R.N.

Serum Research Institute, Woodmansterne Road, Carshalton. Actg. Director, L. F. Hewitt, Ph.D.

Social Medicine Research Unit, Central Middlesex Hospital, N.W.10, and Department of Midwifery, Aberdeen University. Director, J. N. Morris.

Spectrographic Research Unit, London Hospital, E.1. Director E. R. Holiday.

Statistical Research Unit, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, W.C.1. Hon. Director, Prof. A. B. Hill, C.B.E., D.Sc.

Toxicology Research Unit, Serum Research Institute, Woodmansterne Road, Carshalton. Director, J. M. Barnes.

Tuberculosis Research Unit, M.R.C. Laboratories,

Hampstead, N.W.3, and at Birmingham and Manchester. Director, P. D'Arcy Hart, M.D.

Unit for Research in Chemical Microbiology, School of Biochemistry, University of Cambridge. Director, E. F. Gale, Sc.D., F.R.S.

Unit for Research on the Experimental Pathology of the Skin, Dept. of Experimental Pathology, The Medical School, Birmingham. Hon. Director, Prof. J. R. Squire, M.D.

Unit for Research on the Molecular Structure of Biological Systems, Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge. Director, M. F. Perutz, Ph.D.

Unit for Research in Occupational Adaptation, Maudsley Hospital, S.E.5. Honorary Director, Prof. Aubrey J. Lewis, M.D.

Wernher Research Unit on Deafness, Institute of Laryngology and Otology, Golden Square, W.C.2. Director, T. S. Littler, Ph.D.

Research Groups

Betatron Research Group, Christie Hospital and Holt Radium Institute, Manchester, 20. Hon. Director, J. Ralston Paterson, C.B.E., M.D.

Group for Research on Billharzia, Winches Farm, St. Albans, Herts. Director, J. Newsome.

Group for Research in Chemotherapy, Molteno Institute, University of Cambridge. Director, Miss A. Bishop, Sc.D.

Group for Research in Industrial Psychology, University College, W.C.1. Hon. Director, Prof. R. W. Russell, Ph.D.

Group for Research on Occupational Optics, Institute of Ophthalmology, Judd St., W.C.1. Director, H. C. Weston.

Group for Research on the Physiology of Vision, Institute of Ophthalmology, Judd Street, W.C.1. Director, L. C. Thomson, Ph.D.

External Staff

S. Wyatt, D.Sc., *Battle, Sussex*; F. G. Spear, M.D.; M. Webb, Ph.D.; F. Sanger, Ph.D., *Cambridge*; B. M. Slizynski, Ph.D.; Miss M. F. Lyon, Ph.D.; E. J. Delorme, M.D.; G. L. C. Ingram, M.D.; L. D. E. Storey, Ph.D.; D. C. Simpson, Ph.D., *Edinburgh*; W. Carruthers, Ph.D.; J. C. Gendes, *Glasgow*; Miss K. Little, D.Phil., *Harwell*; J. C. Waterlow, M.D., *Jamaica*; J. G. Holmes, *Leeds*; *Miss E. M. Hume; H. Davson, D.Sc.; G. A. Rose; Miss I. Kane; W. M. Court Brown; F. K. Sanders, D.Phil.; A. D. Vizoso; Miss M. E. Mackay, Ph.D., *London*; Miss S. Murray, *Manchester*; Mrs. J. W. Webb; Miss J. Lascelles, D.Phil., *Oxford*; Miss M. D. Thompson, M.D., *Uganda*.

Industrial Health Research Board

Chairman, Prof. Sir Frederic Bartlett, C.B.E., F.R.S.

Public Health Laboratory Service

(Administered by the Medical Research Council on behalf of the Ministry of Health.)

Director of Public Health Laboratory Service, G. S. Wilson, M.D.

CENTRAL PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY, LONDON, N.W.9

Director, Lt.-Col. H. J. Bensted, O.B.E., M.C., R.A.M.C. (ret.).

REFERENCE LABORATORIES (With names of Directors)

Standard Laboratory of Serological Reagents, Lt.-Col. H. J. Bensted, O.B.E., M.C., R.A.M.C. (ret.).

Central Enteric Fever Reference Laboratory and Bureau, A. Felix, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Salmonella Reference, Mrs. J. Taylor.

Streptococcus Reference, R. E. O. Williams, M.D.

Virus Reference, F. O. MacCallum, M.D.

Dysentery Reference, Mrs. K. P. Carpenter (acting).

Anaerobe Reference (London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine), Prof. J. C. Cruickshank (*part-time*).

Mycological Reference (London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine), Mrs. J. Walker, Ph.D. (acting).

V.D. Reference, St. Peter's Hospital, Whitechapel, E.1., I. N. Orpwood Price (part-time).

National Collection of Type Cultures, Central Public Health Laboratory, N.W.9. Curator, S. T. Cowan, M.D.

Dysentery Reference, Mrs. K. P. Carpenter (acting).
Malaria Reference, Horton Hospital, Epsom, Surrey, Sir Gordon Cowell, C.I.E. (part-time).

CONSTITUENT PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES (With names of Directors)

Aberystwyth, Miss M. V. N. Suds.

Bath, P. G. Mann, M.D.

Bedford, W. F. Lane.

Birkenhead, J. M. Ritchie.

Birmingham, B. R. Sandford, M.D.

Bournemouth, G. J. G. Klag.

Bradford, K. G. M. Smith.

Brighton, J. E. Jameson.

Cambridge, R. M. Fry.

Cardiff, Scott Thomson, M.D.

Carmarthen, W. Kwantes.

Conway, A. J. Kingsley Smith.

County Hall, London, A. J. H. Tomlinson.

Covertry, R. E. Jones.

Dorchester, G. H. Tee.

Edmonton, Miss M. E. M. Thomas.

Epsom, Miss D. M. Stone, M.D.

Exeter, B. Moore.

Guildford, G. T. Cook, M.D.

Harrogate, L. A. Little.

Hereford, D. R. Christie.

Hull, J. H. McCoy.

Ipswich, P. H. Martin, A.R.C.

Leicester, N. S. Mair.

Lincoln, J. M. Croll.

Luton, J. H. C. Walker.

Manchester, M. T. Parker.

Middlesbrough, A. R. Blowers, M.D.

Newcastle, A. I. Messer.

Newport (Mon.), R. D. Gray, M.D.

Northallerton, D. J. H. Payne.

Northampton, L. Hoyle.

Norwich, Miss L. M. Dowsett, M.D.

Nottingham, G. B. Ludlam.

Oxford, R. Vollum, D.Phil. (part-time).

Peterborough, C. C. B. Gilmour, O.B.E.

Plymouth, C. H. Jellard.

Portsmouth, K. E. A. Hughes, M.B.E.

Reading, N. Wood, M.D.

Sheffield, E. H. Gillespie.

Shrewsbury, A. C. Jones.

Southampton, Miss R. I. Hutchinson, M.D.

Southend, R. Pilsworth, M.D.

Stafford, R. N. Phease.

Sunderland, P. B. Crone, M.D.

Taunton, J. A. Boycott, D.M.

Truro, F. D. M. Hocking (acting).

Wakefield, Brigadier H. T. Findlay, R.A.M.C. (ret.).

Watford, Mrs. B. H. E. Cadness Graves (part-time).

Winchester, R. D. Mackenzie.

Worcester, R. J. Henderson.

OTHER STAFF

Food Hygiene Unit, Colindale, N.W.9, Miss B. C. Hobbs, Ph.D.

Whooping Cough Immunization Trials, Colindale, N.W.9, W. C. Cockburn.

Epidemiological Research Unit, Cirencester, R. E. Hope-Simpson.

Leptospira Reference Laboratory, London, N.W.1, J. C. Broom, M.D. (part-time).

MERSEY DOCKS AND HARBOUR BOARD

Dock Office, Liverpool 3

Nominee Members (appointed by the Minister of Transport), J. J. Cleary; Robert W. Johnson; Charles McVey; G. A. S. Nairn, M.B.E.

Elective Members (elected by Dock Electors), Col. J. G. B. Beazley, M.C., T.D. (Chairman); V. A. Arnold, M.C.; Arthur F. Behrend; A. H. Bibby, D.S.O.; N. M. Bibby; C. C. Black; Harry Brough; Hon. M. A. R. Cayzer; R. Crail; G. Fairrie; Edmund Gardner; J. A. Holt; J. B. Watson Hughes; W. H. Jones; W. M. Love, O.B.E.; A. C. Morrell, C.B.E., M.C.; W. B. Nelson; Alma Parkin; James Patron; M. Arnet Robinson; R. P. Silcock; J. C. Taylor; R. H. Thornton, M.C. (Deputy Chairman); M. S. Webster.

General Manager and Secretary, Sir Rex Hodges.
Deputy, do., F. H. Cave.

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD

New River Head, Rosebery Avenue, E.C.1

(Terminus: 3300)

The Board serves an area of 540 sq. miles. The charges are levied on net annual value at such rate not exceeding 10 per cent., as the Board may fix, the charge for 1952-53 being 10 per cent. on net annual value. The Capital Debt on March 31, 1952, amounted to £58,868,972, the interest paid being £1,713,720. The annual supply was 117,836,400,000 gallons (representing 526,100,000 tons), a daily average of 321.96 million gallons. One of the sources of supply is the *New River Company's* undertaking, inaugurated in the reign of James I (1609) by Sir Hugh Myddelton, to bring water from Amwell and Chadwell, Herts, to London.

Chairman of the Metropolitan Water Board, W. H. Girling, O.B.E. unpaid
Vice-Chairman, A. Gorman unpaid
Clerk of the Board, W. S. Chevalier
Chief Engineer, H. F. Cronin, C.B.E., M.C.
Director of Water Examination, Lt.-Col. E. F. W. Mackenzie, O.B.E., M.C.
Treasurer and Comptroller, Harold Graham
Solicitor and Parliamentary Officer, H. R. McDowell

THE ROYAL MINT

Tower Hill, E.C.3

(Royal: 1351)

Admission is by order only, application for which should be made to the Deputy Master of the Mint at least 6 weeks in advance of intended visit. Hours of admission Monday to Friday 10.15 a.m. to 3 p.m. (Public holidays excepted.)

Master and Worker. The Chancellor of the Exchequer (ex officio).

Deputy Master and Comptroller, and Engraver of H.M.

Seals, Sir Lionel Thompson, C.B.E. £2,500

Chief Clerk, H. G. Stride, O.B.E. £1,325 to £1,475

Senior Clerk, S. C. Lambert, £1,100 to £1,325

Senior Executive Officers, F. G. Cawsey; P. J. Maggs; J. S. Congdon, £900 to £1,025

Superintendent, Operative Department, P. H. Pettiford, C.B.E. £1,750

Deputy do., E. H. McCormack, I.S.O.

£1,250 to £1,450

Mechanical Engineers, H. A. Brading; D. R. Cooper

£900 to £1,200

Bullion Clerk, H. L. Neate, £1,075

Chemist and Assayer, W. A. C. Newman, C.B.E.

£1,500 to £1,750

Senior Assayer, Dr. J. H. Watson, M.B.E., M.C.

£1,000 to £1,375

Assayer, E. G. V. Newman, £1,000 to £1,375

Senior Experimental Officer, H. J. Tabor

£900 to £1,075

Branches of the Royal Mint

Melbourne, Victoria

Deputy Master, O. G. Reynolds, t.s.o., M.C.

Perth, Western Australia

Deputy Master, C. Bowyer.

MONOPOLIES AND RESTRICTIVE PRACTICES COMMISSION

3 Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.1
[Museum: 8801]

The Monopolies and Restrictive Practices Commission, consisting of a full-time Chairman, one full-time and seven part-time Members, was established under the provisions of the Monopolies and Restrictive Practices (Inquiry and Control) Act, 1948.

The Commission has the general duty of investigating and reporting on the existence of monopoly or restrictive practices in the industries referred to it by the President of the Board of Trade. Where so required by the President, the Commission has also to report on the effect of such monopoly or restrictive practices on the public interest. The Commission may also be required to report on the general effect on the public interest of practices of a specified class in whatever industries they may be found.

Chairman, Sir Archibald Carter, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.L.E. £5,000

Members, Prof. G. C. Allen; C. N. Gallie; I. C. Hill; Prof. Sir Arnold Plant; Sir Harold Saunders; G. Stott, Q.C.; Hon. J. Wedgwood; Sir Richard Yeabsley, C.B.E.

Secretary, W. Hughes, C.B.

Assistant Secretaries, C. M. P. Brown; E. L. Phillips. Principals, Miss I. M. Aubrey; Mrs. B. Binney; Miss T. W. M. Brunsdon; Miss G. E. Gates; E. T. Harvey; Miss M. E. Hunter; J. C. Prescott; Miss M. Seaman.

Establishment Officer, F. A. Bear.

MUSEUMS

STANDING COMMISSION ON MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES

Curzon Street House, Curzon Street, W.1
[Mayfair: 9400 (Ext. 74)]

First appointed Feb. 11, 1931. The functions of the Commission are:—(1) To advise generally on questions relevant to the most effective development of the National Institutions as a whole and on any specific questions which may be referred to them from time to time; (2) to promote co-operation between the National Institutions themselves and between the National and Provincial Institutions; (3) to stimulate the generosity and direct the efforts of those who aspire to become public benefactors.

Chairman, The Lord Harlech, K.G., G.C.M.G.

Members, The Earl of Ilchester, G.B.E., F.S.A.; The Lord Normand, P.C., LL.D.; Sir Henry Dale, O.M., G.B.E., F.R.S.; G. M. Young, C.P., D.Litt.; The Earl Spencer, T.D., F.S.A.; Sir Charles Darwin, K.B.E., M.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S.; Prof. A. E. Richardson, F.A., F.R.L.B.A., F.S.A.; E. C. Gregory; The Lord Kenyon.

Secretary, Sir Harold Cloughton, C.B.E.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM

Bloomsbury, W.C.1

[Museum: 1555]

Exhibitions.—Selected Exhibition of works of art and antiquities in the King Edward VII Gallery. Prints and Drawings, Oriental Paintings, Egyptian and Babylonian antiquities (North Entrance, Montague Place, W.C.1), Manuscripts, Printed

Books, Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek and Roman Sculptures, Romano-British, Prehistoric and Oriental Antiquities and Ethnography (Main Entrance, Great Russell Street, W.C.1) open weekdays 10 to 5 and Sundays 2.30 to 6. Closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day. Admission free.

Reading-room open daily to readers, from 9 to 5, and Newspaper Room (at Colindale), from 10 a.m. throughout the year, except Good Friday and Christmas Day, and Sundays. Closed for cleaning the weeks beginning with first Monday in May and with first Monday in November. Long-period tickets of admission for purposes of research and reference which cannot be carried on elsewhere, are granted on written application beforehand to the Director. The applicant should state abode, business or profession and full particulars of purpose, and should send a recommendation from a person of recognized position.

The British Museum may be said to date from 1753, when Parliament granted the sum of £20,000 to purchase the collection of books, &c., of Sir Hans Sloane, the building (Montague House) being opened in 1759. The present building, were erected between 1823 and the present day, and the original collection has increased to its present dimensions, by gift and purchases, and by the operation of the Copyright Acts. Its administrative expenses were estimated at £392,443 in 1953-54, and were met by a vote under "Education and Broadcasting," Class IV of the Civil Estimates.

STANDING COMMITTEE

The Three Principal Trustees, The Archbishop of Canterbury; The Lord High Chancellor; The Speaker of the House of Commons—*ex-officio*; Appointed by the Sovereign, The Marquess of Cambridge, G.C.V.O.; Other Trustees, Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, G.B.E., D.C.L.; Earl of Ilchester, G.B.E.; Lord De L'Isle and Dudley, P.C.; Lord Normand, P.C., LL.D.; Hon. David Bowes-Lyon; Rt. Hon. J. Chuter Ede, C.H., M.P.; Sir Henry Tizard, G.C.B., A.F.C., F.R.S.; Sir Henry Dale, O.M., G.B.E., F.R.S.; Sir George Clark, F.B.A.; G. M. Young, C.B., Litt.D.; V. M. R. Goodman, C.B., O.B.E., M.C.; Professor James Gray, C.B.E., M.C., F.R.S.; Professor A. V. Hill, C.H., O.B.E., F.R.S.; Professor D. M. S. Watson, F.R.S.; Rev. Canon C. E. Raven, D.D., D.Sc., F.B.A.; T. S. R. Boase, M.C., D.Litt.

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Secretary, B. P. C. Bridgewater £1,275 to £1,475

Assistant Secretary, J. McIntyre £780 to £1,250

Principal Keeper of Printed Books and Hon. Curator of the King's Music Library, C. B. Oldman, C.B. £1,850 to £2,000

Keepers, F. C. Francis; R. A. Wilson £1,500 to £1,750

Deputy Keepers, L. A. Sheppard; N. F. Sharp; A. H. Chaplin £1,275 to £1,475

Superintendent of Reading Room, N. F. Sharp.

Assistant Keeper, *W. A. Smith; J. C. W. Horne;

*B. H. U. L. Townshend; *K. A. Skelton; *A. H. King; G. H. Spinney; R. G. Lyde; G. A. F. Scheele; Annie O'Leary; Margaret S. Smith;

*H. M. Nixon; Audrey C. Brodhurst; *J. L. Wood; A. F. Johnstone-Wilson; G. D. Painter;

H. G. Whitehead; R. Pine-Coffin; E. J. Miller;

R. F. L. Bancroft; R. J. Fulford; A. F. Allison;

F. J. Hill; G. J. R. Arnold; P. A. H. Brown;

D. E. Foxon; Lorna M. Painter; J. E. Rhodes;

Anna E. C. Simoni; L. J. Thomas; T. T. Tucker;

Smith; O. W. Neighbour; Helen M. Wallis;

Audrey J. Ahmad; P. Brown

First Class £780 to £1,250; Second Class £400

to £600

antiquities and other objects associated with the history of London. The Collection was originally housed in Kensington Palace, and was reopened in 1914 at Lancaster House. The Museum was closed during and after the Second World War, when the greater part of Lancaster House was used for conferences. It was granted temporary accommodation at Kensington Palace by King George VI.

Director and Accounting Officer, W. F. Grimes,
V.P.S.A. £1,700
Asst. Keepers, M. R. Holmes £780 to £1,250;
F. H. W. Sheppard; B. W. Spencer
£400 to £600

THE SCIENCE MUSEUM

South Kensington, S.W.7

[Kensington: 6371]

Open free on weekdays 10 to 6; Sundays 2.30 to 6. Closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day.

For Science Museum Library, see below.

The Science Museum, which is the National Museum of Science and Industry, was instituted in 1853 under the Science and Art Department as a part of the South Kensington Museum, and opened in 1857; to it was added in 1883 the Collections of the Patent Museum. In 1900 the administration of the Science Collections was separated from that of the Art Collections, which were transferred to the Victoria and Albert Museum. The Collections in the Science Museum illustrate the development of science and engineering and related industries.

The seven departments into which the exhibits are grouped are shown below.

The administrative expenses of the Museum and Library were estimated at £167,896 in 1953-54 to be met by a vote under Education.

Director and Secretary, F. Sherwood Taylor. £2,125
Museum Superintendent, J. H. Comper

£900 to £1,075

Department of Physics

Keeper, F. A. B. Ward. £1,500 to £1,750
Deputy Keeper, D. H. Follett. . . . £894 to £1,364
Assistant Keeper (First Class), J. A. Chaldecott
£780 to £1,250

Department of Chemistry and Photography

Keeper, A. Barclay. £1,500 to £1,750
Deputy Keeper, S. E. Janson. . . . £894 to £1,364
Assistant Keepers (First Class), F. Greenaway; W. Winton. £780 to £1,250

Department of Land and Water Transport and Mining

Keeper, F. Lebetter. £1,500 to £1,750
Deputy Keeper, H. P. Spratt. . . . £894 to £1,364
Assistant Keepers (First Class), G. F. Westcott; C. F. Caunter. £780 to £1,250

Department of Electrical Engineering and Communications

Keeper, F. St. A. Hartley, C.B.E. . . £1,500 to £1,750
Deputy Keeper, G. R. M. Garratt. £894 to £1,364
Assistant Keeper (First Class), A. D. Collop
£780 to £1,250

Department of Aeronautics and Sailing Ships

Keeper, W. T. O'Dea. £1,500 to £1,750
Deputy Keeper, E. W. White. . . . £894 to £1,350
Assistant Keeper (First Class), P. L. Sumner
£780 to £1,250

Department of Motive Power and Industries

Keeper, A. Stowers. £1,500 to £1,750
Deputy Keeper, F. G. Skinner. . . . £894 to £1,364
Assistant Keepers (First Class), C. St. C. B. Davison; K. R. Gilbert. £780 to £1,250

Department of Astronomy and Geophysics

Keeper, H. R. Calvert. £1,500 to £1,750
Deputy Keeper, D. Chilton. . . . £894 to £1,364

Library

SCIENCE MUSEUM LIBRARY, Imperial Institute Road, S.W.7.—A national library especially devoted to pure and applied Science, 386,000 volumes, 17,000 periodicals and transactions of learned societies, about 8,500 current. Bibliographies supplied.—Open Monday to Friday, 10 to 5.50; Saturday 10 to 1. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Day, Sundays and Bank Holidays. Admission free. Books lent to Government Departments, Universities, approved Research Institutions, and industrial organizations. Photocopying Service.

Keeper, H. T. Pledge. £1,500 to £1,750
Deputy Keeper, Miss H. J. Parker. . £769 to £1,199

THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM

South Kensington, S.W.7

[Kensington: 6371]

Hours 10 to 6 (weekdays and Bank Holidays); Sundays, 2.30 to 6. Admission Free. Art Library and Print Room open free 10 to 6 (closed Sunday). Is a museum of all branches of fine and applied art, under the Ministry of Education.

The Museum descends direct from the Museum of Manufactures (later called Museum of Ornamental Art) opened in Marlborough House in 1852. The nucleus was a selection of objects bought for £5,000 from the Great Exhibition of 1851 which, with objects illustrating historic styles, was to be devoted to the "application of fine art to the objects of utility" and "the improvement of the public taste in design." The Museum was moved in 1857 to become part of the collective South Kensington Museum. Most of the older buildings date from 1860-82; the new parts from 1899-1909. The South Kensington Museum was re-named the Victoria and Albert Museum in 1899, and only became an exclusively art museum in 1909. Besides comprising the departments named below, the Museum contains the national collections of post-classical sculpture (excluding modern), of British miniatures and of water-colours, the National Art Library, and of art lantern slides. The branch museum at Bethnal Green (composed of a building formerly at South Kensington) was opened in 1872. The Victoria and Albert Museum also administers the Wellington Museum (Apsley House); Ham House, Richmond and Osterley Park, Middlesex.

Director and Secretary, Sir Leigh Ashton, P.S.A.

£2,500

Secretariat

Museum Superintendent, T. R. Parkin

£1,100 to £1,325

Department of Architecture and Sculpture

Keeper, H. D. Molesworth. . . . £1,500 to £1,750
Keeper, T. W. I. Hodgkinson (also Sec. to Advisory Council). £1,275 to £1,475
Deputy Keeper, J. W. Pope-Hennessy, M.B.E.
£894 to £1,364

Department of Ceramics

Keeper, E. A. Lane. £1,500 to £1,750
Assistant Keepers, Class I, R. J. Charleston; J. G. Avers. £780 to £1,250

Department of Circulation

Keeper, P. C. Floud. £1,275 to £1,475
Assistant Keeper, Class I, H. G. Wakefield
£780 to £1,250

Department of Engraving, Illustration and Design

Keeper, J. Laver, C.B.E. £1,500 to £1,750
Deputy Keeper, A. G. Reynolds. . . £894 to £1,364
Assistant Keepers, Class I, B. E. Read; J. H. Mayne; P. W. Ward-Jackson. £780 to £1,250

Library

Keeper, A. W. Whcen, M.M. £1,500 to £1,750
Deputy Keeper, J. Wardrop £894 to £1,364
Assistant Keeper, Class I, J. P. Harthan
 £780 to £1,250

Department of Metalwork

Keeper, C. C. Oman £1,500 to £1,750
Assistant Keepers, Class I, B. W. Robinson; J. F. Hayward £780 to £1,250

Department of Museum Extension Services

Keeper, C. H. Gibbs-Smith £1,275 to £1,475

Department of Textiles

Keeper, G. F. W. Digby £1,500 to £1,750
Assistant Keepers, Class I, J. G. Beckwith; D. King
 £780 to £1,250

Department of Woodwork

Keeper, H. C. R. Edwards, C.B.E., F.S.A.
 £1,500 to £1,750
Deputy Keeper, W. A. Thorpe £894 to £1,364

Indian Section

Keeper, W. G. Archer, O.B.E. (temp.)
 £1,500 to £1,750
Assistant Keeper, Class I, J. C. Irwin £780 to £1,250

BETHNAL GREEN MUSEUM

Cambridge Heath Road, Bethnal Green, E.2

A branch of the Victoria and Albert Museum, opened in 1872. The following sections are now open (admission free). (1) British paintings. (2) British ceramics. (3) British domestic Silver and Sheffield Plate. (4) Costumes, etc. (5) Children's Section.

Officer-in-Charge, C. M. Weekley (Deputy Keeper)
 £894 to £1,364

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE

South Kensington, S.W.7

(Kensington: 3264)

The Imperial Institute was founded in 1887 as a memorial of Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee. Its primary purposes were firstly, to give scientific and technical advice in the interests of the economic development of the natural resources of the Empire, and secondly educational, to provide visual aids to a knowledge of the life, scenery and industries of the Empire.

Since April 1, 1949, as a direct result of recommendations adopted by the Commonwealth Scientific Conference of 1946, the scientific and technical activities of the Institute have been transferred to the control of the Secretary of State for the Colonies; the Institute retaining its educational functions. From the same date the Minister responsible for the administration and finance of the Institute is the Minister of Education, who includes in the Estimate for his Department an annual grant-in-aid from Parliament to supplement the annual grants to the Institute from Overseas Empire Governments and the annual income from its invested endowment funds. The Minister is assisted in the management of the Institute by a Board of Governors consisting of the High Commissioners for the Dominions, representatives of United Kingdom Government Departments and of educational, commercial and industrial interests.

Exhibition Galleries open weekdays, 10 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.; Sundays, 2.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. Cinema, every afternoon. Admission free. Closed Good Fridays and Christmas Days.

Director, K. G. Bradley, C.M.G. £1,750
General Secretary, J. A. Nelson £900 to £1,075
Accountant and Establishment Officer, B. Daly
 £900 to £1,075

Curator, Exhibition Galleries, R. V. Hatt
 £700 to £900

IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM

Lambeth Road, S.E.1

(Reliance: 2636)

Open free daily (except Good Friday and Christmas Day), 10 a.m.; Sundays, 2 p.m. Closes at 6 p.m.

The Museum was founded by the War Cabinet in March, 1917, and established by Act of Parliament in 1920 as a memorial of the effort and sacrifice made by the men and women of the Empire during the Great War of 1914-1918 and to provide a record and a place for the study of that period. On the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939, the Trustees were authorized to collect exhibits and records of the War of 1939-1945 on similar lines. The exhibition galleries contain relics, models, weapons, uniforms, badges, and medals and record the achievements of the three fighting services and the war effort and experiences of the home front. There is also a number of picture galleries containing works by prominent British artists who recorded the two wars in paintings, drawings, or sculpture. A reference library contains the important books dealing with all aspects of the military, social, political and economic history of the two wars, and files of the many service journals and other periodicals published during those periods. The Photographic Department contains all the official war photographs and prints may be purchased and reproductions authorized. The official cinematograph films of the two wars are also in the Trustees' custody.

Director, L. R. Bradley, C.B.E. £1,600
Assistant Keeper of Photographs and Deputy Director, A. J. Charge, M.B.E. £780 to £1,250
Assistant Keeper of Pictures, W. P. Mayes, F.S.A. (scot.) £780 to £1,250
Librarian, L. P. Yates Smith, M.B.E.

NATIONAL MARITIME MUSEUM

Greenwich, S.E.10

(Greenwich: 4422)

Open weekdays 10 till 6; Sundays 2.30 to 6. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve and Christmas Day. Admission free. The Octagon Room at the Royal Observatory now forms part of the Museum and is open at the same times.

Reading Room and Students' Section of the Print Room open on weekdays 10 to 5 (Saturdays, 12.30); tickets of admission on written application to the Director.

The National Maritime Museum was established by Act of Parliament on July 24, 1934, for the illustration of the maritime history, archaeology and art of Great Britain. The Museum, which has absorbed the Royal Naval Museum and the Painted Hall Collections, is accommodated in the Queen's House (built by Inigo Jones, 1616-35) and the Caird Galleries (converted at the expense of Sir James Caird, Bt.). The collections include paintings; ship-models; ships' lines; prints and drawings; maps, atlases and charts; navigational instruments; relics; books and MSS. The amount for salaries and expenses, including a Grant in Aid, was estimated at £34,364 in 1953-54.

Director and Accounting Officer, Frank G. G. Carr
 £1,450 to £1,725
Assistant Keepers (First Class), Comdr. W. E. May, R.N.; G. P. B. Nalsh; M. S. Robinson
 £780 to £1,250

THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES

AMGUEDDFA GENEDLAETHOL CYMRU

Cardiff

Open free on weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays (admission 6d.) 2.30 to 5 p.m.

Founded by Royal Charter, 1907, and maintained by Annual Grant from the Government and Museum rate from the Cardiff City Council. The collections consist of:—(Geology), Relief Maps of Wales, "David Davies" collection of fossil plants, "Griffith J. Williams" collection of minerals, and extensive collections relating to geology in Wales. (Botany), the Welsh National Herbarium illustrating especially the flora of Wales, and collections illustrating general, agricultural and forest botany. (Zoology). Collections of skins, British mammals and birds, eggs of British birds, extensive entomological collections, British molluscs, spirit collections, chiefly of Welsh interest. (Archæology), Welsh prehistoric, Roman and medieval antiquities, casts of pre-Norman monuments of Wales. (Folk Life), Welsh Folk Crafts and Industries. Collections illustrating Welsh Life, 16th to 19th centuries. (Art). The works of Richard Wilson, R.A., Augustus John, O.M., and Sir Frank Brangwyn, R.A., are well represented. The Gwendoline Davies Bequest of works of the 19th-century French School, the British School and Old Masters; Pyke-Thompson collection of water-colour drawings and a general collection of paintings in oil; sculpture, including many works by Sir W. Goscombe John, R.A., Swansea and Nantgarw porcelain, the De Winton collection of Continental porcelain, and the Jackson collection of silver, etc.

President, The Lord Kenyon.
Vice-President, The Lord Raglan, F.S.A.
Director, Dr. D. Dilwyn John, T.D.
Secretary, R. J. H. Lloyd, T.D.
Keepers (Geology), Dr. F. J. North, O.B.E.; (Botany), H. A. Hyde; (Zoology), Colin Matheson; (Archæology), Dr. V. E. Nash-Williams; (Art) R. L. Charles, M.C.

Welsh Folk Museum Amgueddfa Werin Cymru St. Fagans

The museum is situated 4 miles west of Cardiff. Open weekdays (except Monday) 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. April to September, and 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. October to March (admission 1s.). Open Sundays from 2.30 p.m. The museum is a development of the previous Folk Life Department of the National Museum, made possible by the gift of St. Fagans Castle and its grounds by the Earl of Plymouth in 1946. The rooms of the Castle contain period furniture; the gardens are maintained. A woollen factory from Brecknockshire and a 16th-century barn from Flintshire have been re-erected in the grounds, and other typical Welsh buildings are being re-erected in a wooded area adjoining the Castle to picture the old Welsh way of life and to show the rural crafts of the past. *Curator*, Dr. Iorwerth C. Peate.

Legionary Museum of Caerleon Caerleon, Mon.

Open daily (April–September), 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., and at other times on application to the Caretaker. Contains material found on the site of the Roman fortress of Isca and in the immediate neighbourhood.

Turner House Art Gallery Penarth, Nr. Cardiff

Open daily (except Mondays), 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. in summer; 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. in winter.

ROYAL SCOTTISH MUSEUM Chambers St., Edinburgh, 1 [Edinburgh Caledonian: 7534-5]

Open free on weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; and on Sundays 2 to 5 p.m.

Director, D. A. Allan. £1,900
Keeper of Art and Ethnological Department, R. Kerr. £1,250 to £1,450
Keeper, Technological Department, A. R. Hutchieson. £1,250 to £1,450
Keeper, Natural History Department, A. C. Stephen. £1,250 to £1,450
Assistant Keepers (First Class), W. I. R. Finlay; W. C. Wallis; R. W. Plenderleith; A. R. Waterston; C. Aldred. £761 to £1,214

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE BOARD

30 Old Burlington St., W.1
[Grosvenor: 6011]

Chairman, The Rt. Hon. G. Buchanan. £5,000
Private Sec., B. R. Williams, M.B.E.
Deputy Chairman, Mrs. J. L. Adamson. £1,500
Other Members, W. Asbury, C.M.G.; Miss A. C. Johnston, O.B.E.; Sir George Martin, K.B.E., LL.D.; Brinley Thomas.
Secretary, Sir Harold Fieldhouse, K.B.E., C.B., £3,250
Under Secretaries, J. E. Bullard, C.B.; W. A. H. Hepburn (*Director of Establishments*). £2,500
Assistant Secretaries, G. W. Cole; C. W. Dixon; Miss J. Hope-Wallace; T. D. Kingdom; C. Marshall, C.B.E.; J. W. M. Sibly
Men, £1,500 to £2,000; *Women*, £1,340 to £1,850
Solicitor to the Board, J. P. Davies.
Principals, A. G. Beard; Miss F. M. Collins; H. W. Harvey; T. M. Logan; E. T. Randall; R. Windsor
Men, £1,000 to £1,375; *Women*, £880 to £1,200
Chief Executive Officers, E. H. L. Clynes; R. Fish; E. W. Hawkins; H. S. Jones; G. A. Pepper; Miss S. M. Reed; H. A. Saunders; E. A. Simkins, M.B.E.; A. C. Smith, O.B.E.
Men, £1,100 to £1,325; *Women*, £930 to £1,150
Senior Executive Officers, A. C. Anderson; L. G. Ballard; J. Begbie; F. R. Bennlon; Miss M. Carroll; T. Eden; H. W. Hart; R. E. Higginson; V. C. Hutchinson; F. F. Jones; H. Moore; J. S. Moore; G. H. Neale, V.R.D.; J. L. Neill, M.B.E.; Miss V. E. Preddie; T. W. Roper, M.B.E.; G. C. Seager; F. A. Stringer; W. G. F. West; A. Wood
Men, £900 to £1,075; *Women*, £775 to £910

Regional Organization

Regional Controllers, J. S. Balderstone, O.B.E., T.D.; C. J. Bentley, O.B.E.; W. B. Greenwood; J. G. Grimshaw; H. Jauncey, O.B.E.; H. J. Jones, O.B.E., M.C.; T. R. Jones; W. L. Lidbury; R. H. Rhodes; J. Emrys Thomas, O.B.E.; W. Walton. £1,375 to £1,675
Deputy Regional Controllers, J. M. Anderson; J. H. Bradley; H. G. Brewster; J. Campbell, M.B.E., M.M.; G. P. Cribb; E. A. Cusworth, M.C.; E. W. Davies; E. G. Gowan; F. Jackson; D. S. Johnston; I. Jones; J. R. Reddall; B. H. Rook; C. H. Vernon; R. McN. Wright.
Men, £1,100 to £1,325; *Women*, £930 to £1,150
Senior Executive Officers, T. B. Anderson; H. W. Argile; R. J. Boyle; F. J. Burls; J. R. Cockburn; P. C. Collic; R. I. Cornes; H. W. Cotton; Miss E. Craik, M.B.E.; J. H. Dobson; W. S. Duthie; G. B. Farlam; J. Gaskell; F. W. Goodchild; W. R. D. Greenan; L. B. Grimes; C. Hanchard; O. H. Holme; F. R. Kisby; E. E. Lalonde; J. G. Lancaster; J. Lambie; C. Leaf; Miss S. E. Levy; Miss C. M. Liptrot; V. J. Lockwood; I. McCrindle; J. G. McKie; J. Maxton; W. G. Millard; F. W. Morris; S. Morrison; J. W. Murray; J. K. Nicol; W. Niven, M.S.M.; T. C. Noble; W. Norris; R. L. Orme; J. G. Paul; L. Power; G. G. Quaife; D. F. Rae; W. T. Reeve; W. H. Rudge; C. W. Saffery; D. M. Sangster, M.M.; Miss E. M. Scott; J. Simpson; W. S. Smethurst; A. N. Smith; J. W. Stevens; E. Telfer; R. G. Trent; J. Wallace; H. Wilcoxon, M.B.E., M.C.; Miss E. E. Wilkinson, M.B.E.; S. B. Williamson; A. H. Woodrow
Men, £900 to £1,075; *Women*, £775 to £910

NATIONAL COAL BOARD

Hobart House, Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1

[Sloane: 3401]

The Coal Industry Nationalization Act received the Royal Assent on July 12, 1946, and the National Coal Board was constituted on July 15, 1946. It took over the mines on January 1, 1947. The Board was reconstituted on August 1, 1951.

Chairman, Sir Hubert Houldsworth, Q.C., D.Sc., L.D. £7,500
Deputy Chairmen, Sir Eric Coates, C.S.I., C.I.E.; Sir Walter Drummond. £5,000
Members, Sir Andrew Bryan, D.Sc., L.D., F.R.S.E.; E. Edwards; Sir Charles Ellis, F.R.S.; Sir Geoffrey Vickers, each £5,000
Part-Time Members, J. H. Hambro, C.M.G., Sir Geoffrey Heyworth; W. Bayliss, C.B.E.; G. Martin, each £500
Secretary, C. A. Roberts, C.B.E.
Legal Adviser, D. H. Haslam.
Director-General of Production, E. H. Browne, C.B.E.
Director-General of Research, R. W. Idris Jones, Ph.D.

Director-General of Finance, J. Latham, C.B.E.
Director-General of Manpower and Welfare, J. Macdonald.

Director-General of Marketing, Sir William McGilvray, C.B.E.

Director-General of Carbonization, Dr. R. J. Morley.
Chief Medical Officer, Dr. J. M. Rogan.

Director-General of Labour Relations, I. R. Williams.
Chairmen of Divisional Boards, W. Reid, Ph.D.

(*Scottish Division*); E. H. D. Skinner (*Durham*); J. Bowman, C.B.E. (*Northumberland and Cumberland*); Major-General Sir Noel G. Holmes, K.B.E., C.B., M.C. (*North Eastern*); Col. G. G. H. Bolton, M.B.E., M.C. (*North Western*); R. Ringham (*East Midlands*); I. W. Cumberbatch, O.B.E. (*West Midlands*); D. M. Rees (*South Western*); Rear-Admiral H. R. M. Woodhouse, C.B., O.B.E., R.N. (*ret.*) (*South Eastern*).

NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE

and Office for Purchase of Government Life Annuities

Bank Buildings, 19 Old Jewry, E.C.2

Comptroller-General, N. E. Young, C.B., C.M.G., M.C. £2,500

Private Secretary, R. G. Smith.
Asst. Comptroller and Actuary, O. J. Phillips, O.B.E. £1,600 to £1,750

Chief Clerk, F. M. Lewis, M.B.E. (with *allce.*)

Principal Clerks, F. M. Lewis, M.B.E.; J. E. Long;

G. McLoughlin, M.B.E. £900 to £1,075

Brokers, Messrs. Mullens & Co. £2,000

NATIONAL GALLERIES

See ART GALLERIES

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

See HEALTH SERVICE

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL INSURANCE*

10 John Adam Street, W.C.2

[Whitehall: 9066]

The Ministry of National Insurance, which was established by the Ministry of National Insurance Act, 1944, was instituted on November 18, 1944, and is responsible for the administration of the Family Allowances Acts, 1945 and 1952, the National Insurance Acts, 1946 to 1952, the National

* The Ministry of Pensions was merged with the Ministry of National Insurance from Sept. 1, 1953, though certain departments of the Ministry of Pensions have been transferred to the Ministry of Health.

Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, 1946 and 1952, the Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Act, 1951, and the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Act, 1951. The schemes administered by the Ministry are explained in detail on pp. 579-585.

Minister, R.T. HON. OSBERT PEAKE, M.P. £4,000

Principal Private Secretary, R. S. Swift.

Assistant Private Secretary, Miss E. Landells.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, Sir Harold Sutcliffe, M.P. unpaid

Parliamentary Secretaries, R. H. Turton, M.C., M.P.;

Brig. J. G. Smyth, T.C., M.C., M.P. £1,500

Private Secretary, R. Dronfield.

Secretary, Sir Geoffrey King, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C. £4,500

Private Secretary, I. G. Gilbert.

Deputy Secretaries, Sir Nicolas de Villiers, K.B.E. £3,250; Dame Marjorie Cox, D.B.E. £2,325

Under Secretaries, C. G. Denny, C.B., M.C.; J.

Walley, C.B.; R. Hamilton Farrell, C.B. (*Director*

of Establishments and Organization)^{*} G. M. Williams, C.B.E. (*Under Secretary for Finance and Act.*

Genl.); H. W. Stockman, C.B.E. £2,500

Solicitor, J. P. Davies. £3,250

Chief Medical Officer, A. Massey, C.B.E. £2,850

Insurance Department A

(Industrial Injuries and Family Allowances)

Under Secretary, C. G. Denny, C.B., M.C. £2,500

Assistant Secretaries, I. McG. Robertson; K. R.

Malcolm; D. Overend. £1,500 to £2,000

Principals, F. K. Forrester, M.B.E.; J. C. Hobbs;

J. A. Atkinson, D.E.C.; J. E. Ashford; H. B.

Lewin, M.B.E. £1,000 to £1,375

Chief Executive Officers, F. D. S. Waterson; R. J.

Heath; R. Taylor £1,100 to £1,325

Insurance Department B

(National Insurance Scheme Benefits)

Under Secretary, J. Walley, C.B. £2,500

Assistant Secretaries, G. Edwards; Mrs. E. M. Kemp-

Jones; S. E. Waldron, O.B.E.

Men, £1,500 to £2,000; *Women*, £1,340 to

£1,850

Principals, J. P. Carswell; A. J. G. Crocker;

W. P. W. Barnes; E. W. Whittemore, M.M.;

Miss M. Lewis

Men, £1,000 to £1,375; *Women*, £880 to £1,200

Chief Executive Officers, E. B. Bein, O.B.E.; E. P.

Hyam. £1,100 to £1,325

Insurance Department C

(Unsurability, Contributions, Statistics, Overseas Matters, etc.)

Under Secretary, H. W. Stockman, C.B.E. £2,500

Assistant Secretaries, D. C. H. Abbot; J. W. Dick,

C.B.E.; Miss N. Haddon; S. S. Menner

Men, £1,500 to £2,000; *Women*, £1,340 to

£1,850

Principals, J. Vaughan; E. Jenkins, O.B.E.; G. D.

Caldwell; D. J. Carter; T. C. Stephens; D. H.

Fulcher, D.S.C.; R. B. Hodgetts

Men, £1,000 to £1,375

Chief Executive Officer, F. W. A. Uppington

£1,100 to £1,325

Chief Insurance Officer

Chief Insurance Officer, K. Curtis, C.B.E. £2,125

Principal, W. F. Morris. £1,000 to £1,375

Chief Executive Officers, I. D. C. Mackintosh;

W. R. Denaro. £1,100 to £1,325

Establishments and Organization Department

Under Secretary, R. Hamilton Farrell, C.B. (*Director*

of Establishments and Organization) £2,500

Assistant Secretaries, J. H. McCarthy; D. F. Herring;

B. C. Oades; W. McLaine; Miss S. E. Lehfeldt,

O.B.E.

Men, £1,500 to £2,000; *Women*, £1,340 to

£1,850

Principals, G. J. Harvey, O.B.E.; Miss G. M. Jones; W. T. Horsley; S. B. Kibbey
 Men, £1,000 to £1,375; Women, £880 to £1,200
 Chief Information Officer, R. G. S. Hoare, M.V.O., M.B.E. £1,500 to £2,000
 Chief Instructions Officer, W. Lewendon £1,325 to £1,475
 Chief Survey Officer, J. H. K. Sebright £1,325 to £1,475
 Head of Branch, F. A. Harmon £1,325 to £1,475
 Chief Executive Officers, W. H. Philp, M.B.E.; Miss M. Dalrymple; W. J. V. Thorne, O.B.E.; L. W. Siggs; M. Eastaugh; P. J. Burchett; R. Hobbins; D. Pilkington; F. B. Hindmarsh; Miss C. H. Hampton; W. F. Pearman; L. F. Wheeler
 Men, £1,100 to £1,325; Women, £930 to £1,150

Finance Department

Under Secretary for Finance and Accountant General, G. M. Williams, C.B.E. £2,500
 Assistant Secretary for Finance and Deputy to the Accountant General, L. Errington £1,500 to £2,000
 Director of Accounts, H. T. Speirs; J. Rickard £1,500 to £1,900
 Assistant Accountants General, F. W. W. Daniels, O.B.E.; F. W. Preston, M.B.E.; P. L. Johns; C. W. G. Hull, I.S.O.; R. U. L. Edwards £1,325 to £1,475
 Chief Executive Officers, A. A. Reid; M. W. Viney, M.B.E.; L. M. Lambie, O.B.E.; W. R. Dean; W. L. Williams; H. Royston; A. O. Patterson £1,100 to £1,325
 Regional Finance Officers, J. W. Barrs (Northern); N. Reay (East and West Ridings); T. Warburton (North Midland); S. A. Earl (Eastern); W. B. Cowie (London Inner); E. J. Lawman, O.B.E. (London Outer); A. W. Collyer, M.M. (Southern); A. W. Hepburn (South Western); D. R. Toller (Wales); T. E. Cammell, O.B.E. (Midland); T. J. Whitaker (North Western); J. C. L. Penney (Scotland) £1,100 to £1,325

Legal Department

Solicitor, J. P. Davies £3,250
 Assistant Solicitors, S. V. F. Coules; R. L. Garbutt; G. H. Brinkworth; A. E. W. Ward; J. R. B. Hodgets £1,625 to £2,000
 Senior Legal Assistants, T. L. Williams; W. H. M. Clifford; H. S. Badger; R. F. N. Thoys; Miss C. K. Bridgewater; H. W. Hornsby; M. W. M. Osmond; L. Lea; D. O. Robinson; T. C. A. Butcher; W. H. C. Hodges; W. H. D. Winder; R. N. Williams
 Men, £1,150 to £1,500; Women, £1,000 to £1,350

Medical Department

Chief Medical Officer, A. Massey, C.B.E. £2,850
 Deputy Chief Medical Officer, F. M. Collins £2,500
 Principal Medical Officers, J. M. Davidson; C. J. P. Grosvenor £2,250
 Senior Medical Officers, W. D. T. Brunyate; A. D. Aveling, M.B.E.; J. Watkins-Pitchford; J. C. McVittie (Wales); N. C. Simpson (Scotland) £1,800 to £2,000
 Medical Officer (Headquarters), P. K. Walker £1,250 to £1,725
 Medical Officers (Regions), W. A. Slater; R. S. Parkin; R. Paton; G. F. Condon; J. Wilkinson (part-time) (Northern); D. C. Pim, D.S.O.; J. E. Outhwaite; M. J. B. F. Burke-Kennedy (East and West Ridings); W. Lawie; A. A. Forty; J. Weir (North Midlands); J. L. Cox (Eastern); D. C. Farquharson, O.B.E.; Sir Henry St. C. Colson, K.C.B., C.B.E.; E. C. Linton; Miss B. Winterton (London Inner); W. E. K. Coles; G. S. McConkey, O.B.E. (London Outer); E. G. Houghton (Southern); J. H. Ramage; J. Lindsay (part-time) (South Western); J. M. Cribb; G. T. Cribb; T. J. Thomas (Wales); B. Yuill; H. Carson; J. W. Laird (Midland); R. T. Fletcher, M.B.E.; G. V. Fiddian; G. O. Airey; W. J. R. Jones (North

Western); A. Mackinnon; F. H. A. L. Davidson; J. B. McCallum (Scotland) £1,250 to £1,725
 Medical Officers (Pneumococcal Medical Panels), J. Black; H. Blyth; S. Bryson; A. M. Campbell, D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D.; A. Caplan; J. Egan; S. W. Fisher; W. W. Jones; W. B. Lister R. M. McGowan; R. A. C. Macnair; G. B. Murray, D.C.M.; F. N. R. Price; T. J. Reid; Mrs. E. M. Rogers; C. L. Sutherland, C.B.F.; R. W. Thomas; J. M. Tyrrell; Mrs. M. L. Williams; W. Williams £1,250 to £1,725

Central Offices, Newcastle-on-Tyne (Central Records, Family Allowances, etc.)

Controller, S. T. Divers, C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D. £2,500
 Heads of Divisions, A. Stewart, C.B.E., M.C.; M. H. MacKellar, O.B.E.; H. E. Morgan £1,500 to £1,900
 Heads of Branches, C. J. Bromhead, O.B.E.; H. W. Etkins, O.B.E.; C. B. Hollingsworth, M.B.E.; L. G. Shrimpton £1,325 to £1,475
 Chief Executive Officers, D. Wagstaff; C. W. Adams; E. C. Griffiths; E. E. Roberts, M.B.E.; W. H. Watling; E. C. Yarnold, M.M.; H. R. McGhee; F. Wilshaw; A. E. Hancock £1,100 to £1,325
 Statistician, D. Newman £1,000 to £1,375

Regional Organization (England)

Northern—Newcastle

Regional Controller, A. Cree, C.B.E. £1,500 to £1,900
 Deputy do., C. C. Fleetwood £1,325 to £1,475
 Assistant do., H. T. Curtis, O.B.E.; W. A. Dearman; J. H. Hargreaves £1,100 to £1,325

East and West Ridings—Leeds

Regional Controller, R. Noble, C.B.E. £1,500 to £1,900
 Deputy do., C. E. Lynch £1,325 to £1,475
 Assistant do., T. C. Secret; J. E. Dodwell; W. S. Jones £1,100 to £1,325

North Midland—Nottingham

Regional Controller, H. H. Leeman £1,500 to £1,900
 Deputy do., C. Kenwright £1,325 to £1,475
 Assistant do., R. G. Young, O.B.E.; A. Astbury; J. T. Perkins £1,100 to £1,325

Eastern—Cambridge

Regional Controller, H. P. Firkins, O.B.E. £1,500 to £1,900
 Deputy do., Miss P. M. Price, O.B.E. £1,150 to £1,325
 Assistant do., H. M. Cowell, O.B.E., A. G. Stephens £1,100 to £1,325

London Inner

Regional Controller, R. H. G. Garside £1,500 to £1,900
 Assistant do., B. R. Hillard; G. E. Dracup; Miss H. M. Roberts; H. E. Knott £1,100 to £1,325; Women, £930 to £1,150

London Outer

Regional Controller, E. Wilkinson, O.B.E. £1,500 to £1,900
 Deputy do., C. Kelly, O.B.E., M.C. £1,325 to £1,475
 Assistant do., G. S. C. Wiggins; C. A. Ivory; A. G. Lewis £1,100 to £1,325
 Principal, E. Franks £1,000 to £1,375

Southern—Reading

Regional Controller, F. B. Matthews, M.B.E. £1,500 to £1,900
 Deputy do., C. D. Curtis £1,325 to £1,475
 Assistant do., T. J. Reilly, O.B.E.; J. A. Worrall £1,100 to £1,325

South Western—Bristol

Regional Controller, J. S. Pearce, C.B.E., M.C.
£1,500 to £1,900
 Assistant do., L. A. Hanuy, O.B.E.; L. F. Isaac
£1,100 to £1,325

Midland—Birmingham

Regional Controller, J. Snookhill, *£1,500 to £1,900*
 Deputy do., A. W. Facer, *£1,325 to £1,475*
 Assistant do., A. E. Howells; E. G. Harmer; G. F. Franklin, M.C., *£1,100 to £1,325*

North Western—Manchester

Regional Controller, A. H. G. Thompson, C.B.E.
£1,500 to £1,900
 Deputy do., C. T. Dean, *£1,325 to £1,475*
 Assistant do., A. Cook; F. Turnbull; G. H. Childs;
 E. M. Fillmore; J. W. Farnsworth
£1,100 to £1,325

Scotland

39 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh 3
 Controller, W. Glennie, C.B.E., M.M.
£1,500 to £2,000
 Deputy do., E. H. Kelly, *£1,325 to £1,475*
 Assistant do., M. F. Brewster; D. M. Bridges; Miss
 M. Warburton; Miss E. I. T. Heatlie
 Men, *£1,100 to £1,325*; Women, *£930 to £1,150*

Wales

Cathays Park, Cardiff
 Controller, E. Evans, *£1,500 to £2,000*
 Deputy do., L. S. Bibbings, *£1,325 to £1,475*
 Assistant do., H. Jones, O.B.E.; T. T. Beckerlegge;
 J. O. Davies, *£1,100 to £1,325*

NATIONAL INSURANCE ADVISORY
COMMITTEE

to John Adam Street, W.C.2
 [Whitehall: 9066]

The National Insurance Advisory Committee was appointed on Oct. 28, 1947, under the National Insurance Act, 1946, to give advice and assistance to the Minister of National Insurance in connection with the discharge of his functions under the Act, and to perform any other duties allotted to it under the Act. These other duties include the consideration of preliminary drafts of regulations to be made under the National Insurance Act, 1946, and representations received thereon. When the regulations are laid before Parliament, the Committee's Report on the preliminary draft is laid with them, together with a statement by the Minister showing what amendments to the preliminary draft have been made, what effect has been given to the Committee's recommendations, and, if effect has not been given to any recommendation, the reasons for not adopting it. The Minister of National Insurance may refer to the Committee for consideration and advice any questions relating to the operation of the Act (including questions as to the advisability of amending the Act).

Chairman, Sir Will Spens, C.B.E.

Members: Sir John S. Boyd; Professor J. K. Charlesworth; Mrs. L. Davies, M.B.E.; Dr. B. Hutchison, M.C.; A. Roberts, C.B.E.; Miss E. M. Spelman; Professor R. M. Titmuss; H. W. Townley, O.B.E.

Secretary, Mrs. F. P. A. Parr.

Assistant Secretary, D. Hellmuth.

INDUSTRIAL INJURIES ADVISORY
COUNCIL

to John Adam Street, W.C.2
 [Whitehall: 9066]

The Industrial Injuries Advisory Council, established under the National Insurance (Industrial

Injuries) Act, 1946, considers and advises the Minister of National Insurance on the Regulations proposed under the Act, and on other questions which the Minister refers to it.

Chairman, Sir Wilfrid Garrett.

Members, C. R. Dale; E. De'Ath, C.B.E., D.C.M.; Col. R. Forbes, D.S.O., M.C.; Sir Hugh Griffiths, C.B.E.; Dame Florence Hancock, D.B.E.; E. C. Haggold; Prof. R. E. Lane; Sir William Lawther; T. A. E. Laybourn, C.B.E.; D. B. Lewis; Prof. J. M. Mackintosh; J. Megaw, Q.C.; J. Owen; W. Sapcote; H. J. Widdowson.

Secretary, H. B. Lewin, M.B.E.

Assistant Secretary, C. M. Regan.

NATIONAL INSURANCE JOINT
AUTHORITY

to John Adam Street, W.C.2
 [Whitehall: 9066]

Members, The Minister of National Insurance; the Minister of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland.

Deputies, Sir Geoffrey King, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.; H. W. Stockman, C.B.E.; W. Allen, M.B.E.

Joint Financial Advisers, Sir George H. Maddex, K.B.E.; G. M. Williams, C.B.E.; H. Anderson.

Secretary, T. C. Stephens.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION
SUPPLEMENTATION BOARD

and
 PNEUMOCONIOSIS AND BYSSINOSIS
 BENEFIT BOARD

to John Adam Street, W.C.2
 [Whitehall: 9066]

The Workmen's Compensation Supplementation Board was appointed on July 11, 1951, under the Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Scheme, 1951, to consider and determine all claims arising and any other questions assigned to it under the scheme. The scheme deals solely with persons who have rights under the Workmen's Compensation Acts on account of an accident which happened (or industrial disease contracted) before January 1, 1924. It gives them allowances out of the Industrial Injuries Fund to bring their compensation up to about the level it would have stood at if the later Workmen's Compensation Acts had applied to them.

The Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Board was appointed on March 10, 1952, under the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Scheme, 1952, to consider and determine all claims arising and all questions assigned to it under the scheme. The scheme provides for payments out of the Industrial Injuries Fund for total disablement or death from pneumoconiosis or byssinosis in certain cases which are not covered by either the Workmen's Compensation Acts or the Industrial Injuries Act.

Chairman, P. E. Sandlands, O.B.E., O.C.

Deputy Chairman, E. J. Keith, Q.C.

Members: J. A. Atkinson, D.F.C.; Sir William Lawther; A. McAndrews; D. Overend; R. Pilkington; W. C. Stansfield.

Secretary, S. G. Nicholls.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL
INSURANCE COMMISSIONER

6 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1
 [Sloane: 9236]

23 Melville Street, Edinburgh 3
 [Edinburgh: 30196]

7 Park Place, Cardiff
 [Cardiff: 32623]

The Commissioner is the final Statutory Authority to decide claims under the National Insurance Acts and under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts.

Commissioner, His Honour Sir David Davies, Q.C.
Deputy Commissioners, A. P. Duffes, M.C., Q.C.; A. Safford, M.C., Q.C.; N. P. d'Albuquerque; G. Owen George; J. H. Barrington.
Legal Assistant, J. R. C. Walford.
Secretary, A. D. Church.

NATIONAL PARKS COMMISSION

3 Chester Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.1
 [Welbeck: 0366]

The National Parks Commission, a body corporate, was established under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act, 1949. Members are appointed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government, to whom the Commission reports annually. This report is laid before each House of Parliament.

The Commission is entrusted with the task of designating National Parks and areas of outstanding natural beauty. The former must be extensive tracts of country and afford provision for open-air recreation. The Parks, when approved by the Minister of Housing and Local Government, are administered by Local Planning Authorities, subject to a general supervision by the Parks Commission. The Commission is also required to report to the Minister of Housing and Local Government on long-distance routes, e.g. the Pennine Way, to make representations to the Minister of Housing and Local Government or Local Planning Authorities on any proposed development likely to be prejudicial to the natural beauty of any area, and to provide information services for the public.

Chairman, Sir Patrick Duff, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. £2,000
Deputy Chairman, The Lord Lawson, P.C., D.C.L. £1,000
Members, Brig. P. B. E. Acland, O.B.E., M.C., T.D.; J. V. Allen; Dr. Nancy G. Davies; Mrs. John Dower; Professor R. C. McLean, D.Sc.; The Lord Merthyr, T.D.; F. Ritchie; T. Stephenson; Sir William L. Taylor, C.B.E.; J. F. Wolfenden, C.B.E.; W. B. Yapp. unpaid
Secretary, H. M. Abrahams. £1,500 to £2,000
Principals, J. R. B. Ferguson; J. Locke
£1,000 to £1,375
Field Officer, L. J. Watson. £900 to £1,075.

NATIONAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

1 Tilney St., W.1
 [Grosvenor: 5431]

The National Research Development Corporation is a Public Corporation set up by the Board of Trade under the provisions of the Development of Inventions Act, 1948, to exploit or develop in the public interest inventions resulting from research carried out by Government Departments or other public bodies, or any other research in respect of which financial assistance has been provided out of public funds.

Chairman, Sir Percy H. Mills, K.B.E. unpaid
Managing Director, The Earl of Halsbury. £5,000
Members, Prof. P. M. S. Blackett, F.R.S.; Prof. E. C. Dodds, M.V.O., F.R.S.; Sir Edward H. Hodgson, K.B.E., C.B.; W. E. P. Johnson, A.F.C.; Sir Henry Tizard, G.C.B., F.R.S.; Sir John McLean Duncan (part-time) £500; J. F. Lockwood; Sir Rowland Smith; Sir Edward de Stein
(part-time) (unpaid)

NATURE CONSERVANCY

92 Victoria Street, S.W.1
 [Abbey: 5475]

The Nature Conservancy was incorporated by Royal Charter in March, 1949, and is directly responsible to the Lord President of the Council through the Committee of the Privy Council for Agricultural Research and Nature Conservation.
Chairman, A. B. Duncan.

Director-General, E. M. Nicholson, C.B.
Secretary, P. H. Cooper.
Chairman (Scottish Committee), Prof. J. R. Matthews, F.R.S.E.
Director (Scotland), J. Berry, Ph.D., F.R.S.E.

ROYAL OBSERVATORIES

Royal Greenwich Observatory

[Herstmonceux: 3171; Greenwich: 1238]
 [Abinger: 50]

The Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was established by Charles II in 1675. When international agreement on the selection of a zero or prime meridian from which the longitudes of all places should be measured was sought in 1884, the choice of the meridian through the transit circle of the Royal Observatory was a recognition of the importance of the contributions of the Observatory to astronomical and nautical science. With the growth of London, there has been a progressive deterioration in the conditions for astronomical observations at Greenwich, and the installation of brighter street lighting has made the skies at night too bright for long exposure photography. The removal of the Observatory from Greenwich to Herstmonceux, Sussex, is now in progress. The Admiralty has purchased Herstmonceux Castle, with about 370 acres of ground, as the home for the Royal Observatory. The Castle, built in 1440 and carefully restored and modernized in recent years, is one of the finest early brick buildings in England. It was built by Sir Roger de Fiennes, Treasurer to the Household of Henry VI. It is hoped to complete the removal by the end of 1955. The removal will entail no change in the prime meridian. The longitude of the new site will be accurately determined by special longitude observations made simultaneously at Greenwich and Herstmonceux.

H.M. Astronomer Royal, Sir Harold Spencer Jones, Sc.D., F.R.S. £2,500
Senior Principal Scientific Officers, R. D'E. Atkinson, Ph.D.; T. Gold. £1,500 to £1,750
Principal Scientific Officers, H. F. Finch; A. Hunter, Ph.D.; H. W. Newton; D. S. Perfect, D.Phil.; H. M. Smith; L. S. T. Symms. £1,000 to £1,375
Secretary and Cashier, H. G. Barker
(+ allee.) £715 to £865

H.M. Nautical Almanac Office
 c/o The Royal Greenwich Observatory

The "Nautical Almanac" was first published for 1767 by the Board of Longitude. The Office is now a branch of the Royal Greenwich Observatory. Annual publications—Nautical Almanac, Abridged Nautical Almanac, Air Almanac, Apparent Places of Fundamental Stars, Star Almanac.
Superintendent, D. H. Sadler, O.B.E.

Principal Scientific Officers, Miss F. M. McBain £880 to £1,200; J. G. Porter, Ph.D. £1,000 to £1,375

Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope

The Cape Observatory was founded by order in Council in 1820 to continue in the Southern Hemisphere the work being undertaken by Greenwich in the North. Extensive programmes are carried out to ascertain the positions, distances, magnitudes and radial velocities of stars.

Astronomer, R. H. Stoy, Ph.D.
Chief Assist., D. S. Evans, Ph.D.
Senior Observatory Officers, A. W. J. Cousins; J. v. B. Lourens.

SCOTLAND

Royal Observatory
 Blackford Hill, Edinburgh 9

Astronomer Royal for Scotland (£1,175) and Professor of Astronomy in the University of Edinburgh (£625).
W. M. H. Greaves, F.R.S. £1,800

Principal Scientific Officer, M. A. Ellison, Sc.D.
£980 to £1,335

PATENT OFFICE

(and Industrial Property Department, Board of Trade).

25 Southampton Buildings, W.C.2
[Holborn: 8721]

The duties of the Department, which deals mainly with the granting of patents, the registration of designs and trade marks, and with questions relating to literary and artistic copyright, are performed by a Comptroller-General with a staff of officials. In 1952 the Patent Office sealed 21,380 patents and registered 8,447 designs and 6,846 trade marks.

Comptroller-General, Sir John Blake. £2,850

Private Secretary, Miss I. J. Dunk.

Assistant Comptrollers, S. E. Chisholm, C.B.E.; J. N. Brown, C.B.E.; H. C. Miller. . . £1,850 to £2,125
Superintending Examiners, W. Parkin; E. Jobling, O.B.E., M.C.; D. H. Reed; W. H. Langmaid; A. G. Tapster; J. L. Girling; H. S. Gilham; W. E. Watts £1,500 to £1,750

Patent Office Library

The Library (350,000 volumes) is open to the public daily from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Mondays to Fridays; Saturdays 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Chief Librarian, F. W. Gravell. . . £1,100 to £1,325

Manchester Office

51 Regent House, Cannon St., Manchester.
[Blackfriars: 1128]

Keeper of Manchester Branch, W. L. Hayes
£900 to £1,075

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE

Russell Square House, Russell Square, W.C.1
[Terminus: 3622]

The Paymaster General's Office was formed by the consolidation in 1835 of various separate pay departments then existing, some of which dated back at least to the Restoration of 1660. Other offices were incorporated in 1848. Its function is that of paying agent for the different Government Departments, other than the Revenue Departments. The majority of its payments are made through banks (to whose accounts the necessary transfers are made at the Bank of England), but cash payments are also made, and the payment of pensions is an important feature of its work. The Establishment expenses were estimated at £303,100 in 1953-54.

Paymaster General, THE LORD CHERWELL, P.C., F.R.S.

Private Secretary, F. J. Clay.

Assistant Paymaster General, A. H. May, O.B.E.
£1,725

Dep. Asst. Paymaster Gen., A. Gardner
£1,325 to £1,475

Principal Clerks, W. G. Stedman, I.S.O.; F. H. Fox, M.B.E. £1,100 to £1,325
Controller of Office Services, F. C. Johnson, I.S.O.
£900 to £1,075

Heads of Division, D. E. Davies, M.B.E.; H. Less; R. Badham; A. V. Punter; C. S. Hindwood; J. T. Gardiner; A. M. Ford; C. C. Attenborough; S. A. H. Guile; C. S. Scouller; S. Cowling
£900 to £1,075

POLITICAL HONOURS SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

H.M. Treasury, Gt. George St., S.W.2
[Whitehall: 1234]

Chairman, The Lord Asquith of Bishopstone, P.C.

Members, The Lord Pethick-Lawrence, P.C.; The Viscount Templewood, P.C., G.C.S.L., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.C.L., I.L.D.

Secretary, Sir Robert Knox, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.

PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY

Head Office, Trinity Square, E.C.3
[Royal: 2000]

The Port of London Authority, established under the Port of London Act, 1908 (8 Edw. VII. c. 68), on the 31st March, 1909, for the purpose of administering, preserving, and improving the Port of London, consists of 28 members—10 appointed and 18 elected, with a Chairman and Vice-Chairman appointed by the Authority; these offices may (but need not) be filled by an elected or appointed member.

The following undertakings were transferred to the Port Authority as from the 31st March, 1909:—Thames Conservancy (all rights, powers and duties of the Conservators of the Thames in respect of the river below Teddington); London and India Docks Company; Surrey Commercial Dock Company; Millwall Dock Company; and Watermen's Company, except certain property and funds. The working of the Port for the year ended March 31, 1951, showed a surplus of £244,792, leaving a surplus balance of £586,972 carried forward.

Chairman, The Viscount Waverley, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.L., G.C.I.E., F.R.S.

Vice-Chairman, Sir Douglas Ritchie, M.C.

Appointed Members

By the Admiralty, Vice-Admiral Sir John A. Edgell, K.B.E., C.B., F.R.S.; By the Ministry of Transport, Charles Brandon; The Lord Macpherson of Drumochter; By the Corporation of London, Sir Frank Alexander, Bt.; The Lord Rochester, C.M.G.; By the London County Council, W. R. Owen; T. W. Condon, O.B.E.; Hon. John W. H. Fremantle, T.D.; Adm. Sir Alan Hotham, K.C.M.G., C.B.; By Trinity House, Capt. W. R. Chaplin.

Elected Members

(Eighteen members are elected by payers of rates, wharfingers and owners of rivercraft, and one by wharfingers.)

Capt. Sir Ion Hamilton Benn, Bt., C.B., D.S.O., T.D.; W. I. Clarke; J. W. Coats; R. Gillespie, C.B.E.; A. K. Graham; Geoffrey Hinton; G. D. Hodge; Rt. Hon. Sir Richard V. N. Hopkins, G.C.B.; W. Errington Keville, C.B.E.; Sir Ralph Metcalf; Sir Eric Miller; K. R. Peilly; Hon. J. G. Simon, C.M.G.; Sir John Tait; W. C. Warwick; A. Lawrence Williams.

Officers

General Manager, L. E. Ford, O.B.E.

Deputy General Manager, P. W. J. Martin, M.B.E.

Assistants to do., E. S. Birch, M.B.E.; H. Allen.

Chief Engineer, G. A. Wilson.

Chief Accountant, F. Cheesman.

Solicitor, G. J. D. Tull.

Secretary, F. W. Nunneley, O.B.E.

River Superintendent and Chief Harbour Master, Cmdr. A. M. Coleman, O.B.E., D.S.C., R.N. (ret.).

Establishment Officer, H. C. Baker.

Chief Information Officer, C. F. J. Tomlinson.

Chief Police Officer, S. F. Cox.

Stores Officer, C. E. Male.

Estate Officer, H. W. Ellis.

Medical Officer, A. M. Lawrence-Smith.

Docks and Warehouses, etc.

London and St. Katherine Docks, Superintendent, C. Garland; Dockmaster, Capt. G. W. C. King.

Surrey Commercial Docks, Superintendent, R. B. Oram, O.B.E.; Dockmaster, Capt. A. G. Course.
India and Millwall Docks, Superintendent, E. A. Lewis; Dockmaster, Capt. J. P. Epps, G.M.
Royal Victoria, Albert and King George V. Docks, Superintendent, R. Parsons, M.B.E.; Dockmaster, Capt. W. J. Moffatt.
Tilbury Docks, Superintendent, H. D. Pine; Dockmaster, W. R. Crouch.
Railway Dept., Superintendent, G. C. D. Wiggins.

Australia and New Zealand
 22 Loftus St., Sydney, N.S.W.

Representative, W. C. Perkins.

South Africa and Southern Rhodesia

P.O. Box 3034, Cape Town

Representative, W. H. A. Webster, C.I.E.

THE POST OFFICE

St. Martin's le Grand, E.C.1

[Headquarters: 1234]

Crown services for the conveyance of Government letters and despatches by posts or stages were set up under a Master of the Posts about 1516. Public correspondence was officially accepted for the first time for conveyance by these services at fixed postage rates in 1635, but they were still under direct Crown control. In 1657 a Post Office was created under a Postmaster-General by Oliver Cromwell, and responsibility for the carrying of all letters was thus transferred to Parliament. Charles the Second ratified this arrangement by statute in 1660, since when the Post Office has been one of the great revenue collecting Departments.

The Money Order Office was inaugurated in 1792, uniform Penny Post in 1840, the Book Post in 1848, the Post Office Savings Bank in 1861, the Post Office Telegraphs in 1870, Postal Orders and the Post Office Telephone Service in 1881 and the Parcel Post in 1883.

The Post Office also acts as agent for many other Government Departments in the collection of revenue and the disbursement of pensions and allowances.

The expenses of the Post Office (salaries, wages, etc., only) were estimated at £159,982,000 in 1953-54. Post Office transactions with the public during 1951-52 exceeded £3,463,000,000. The highest pre-war total was £1,062,000,000, but charges have of course increased in many cases since that time.

There are in Great Britain and Northern Ireland over 24,000 Post Offices, nearly 6,000 Telephone Exchanges, over 60,000 Telephone Call Offices and over 5,500,000 Telephones.

Postmaster-General, THE EARL DE LA WARR, P.C.

£4,000

Principal Private Secretary, Miss P. Bridger, M.B.E.

Assistant Private Secretaries, Miss S. P. M. Fisher;

Miss P. I. K. Stanley.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, The Earl of Selkirk, O.B.E., A.F.C.

Assistant Postmaster General, L. D. Gammans, M.P.

£1,500

Private Secretary, J. Hodgson.

Director General, Sir Alexander Little, K.C.B., £4,500

Private Secretary, D. E. Baptiste.

Deputy Directors General, Sir Ben Barnett, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.; Sir Dudley Lumley, K.B.E., C.B.

£3,250

Private Secretaries to Deputy Directors General, Miss F. E. Hicks; Mrs. J. E. Jansz.

Engineer-in-Chief, W. G. Radley, C.B.E., Ph.D.

£3,250

Director of Postal Services, R. H. Locke, C.B.

£2,500

Director of Overseas Telecommunications, Col. A. H.

Read, C.B., O.B.E., T.D., £2,500

Director of Inland Telecommunications, R. J. P.

Harvey, C.B., £2,500

Director of Establishments and Organization, G. R.

Parsons, C.B.E., £2,500

Director of Personnel and Accommodation, S. D.

Sargent, C.B., £2,500

Director of External Telecommunications Executive,

W. A. Wolverson, £2,500

Comptroller and Accountant General, K. Anderson,

C.B.E., £2,500

Post Office Board

Chairman, The Postmaster General.

Deputy Chairman, The Assistant Postmaster

General; The Director General.

Members, Sir Ben Barnett, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.; Sir

Dudley Lumley, K.B.E., C.B. (Deputy Directors

General); K. Anderson, C.B.E. (Comptroller and

Accountant General); R. H. Clay, M.C. (Director

of Post Office, N. Ireland); Col. J. Gardiner, C.B.E.

(Director of Post Office, Scotland); F. E. A. Man-

ning, M.C., T.D. (Director of Post Office, Wales and

Border Counties); G. R. Parsons, C.B.E. (Director

of Establishments and Organization); W. G.

Radley, C.B.E., Ph.D. (Engineer-in-Chief); L. G.

Simple, C.B.E. (Regional Director—South Western

Region); R. J. P. Harvey, C.B. (Director of Inland

Telecommunications); R. H. Locke, C.B. (Director

of Postal Services); Col. A. H. Read, C.B., O.B.E.,

T.D. (Director of Overseas Telecommunications);

A. J. Ryan, C.B.E. (Regional Director—London

Postal Region I); S. D. Sargent, C.B. (Director of

Personnel and Accommodation).

Secretary to the Board, Miss P. Bridger, M.B.E.

Administrative Departments

Assistant Secretaries, A. F. James; W. D. Sharp;

A. Hibbs; A. Wolstencroft; J. M. Newton; A. H.

Ridge; S. Horrox; W. A. D. Furley Smith; A.

Kemp; H. A. Daniels; H. M. Mead; Brig. K. S.

Holmes; R. J. S. Baker; G. R. Downes; F. J.

Tickner, C.B.E.; J. V. Greenlaw; J. T. Baldry

Men, £1,500 to £2,000; Women, £1,340 to

£1,850

Principals, G. F. Saffery; N. A. Perkins; F. W.

Deans, O.B.E., M.C.; E. E. Wilkins; J. F. Parry;

H. N. Pickering, O.B.E.; Miss P. Bridger, M.B.E.;

Col. E. W. Wood; J. Evans; A. B. Hards;

E. W. Cross; G. H. Coates, M.B.E.; *W. J.

Sulston; L. J. Glanfield; H. A. Penn, M.B.E.; Miss

E. M. Perry; A. W. C. Ryland; F. Dawson;

D. C. Balaam; F. E. Jones, M.B.E.; H. J. Millen;

A. H. Martin-Smith; *K. H. Cadbury, M.C.;

M. O. Tinniswood; *Mrs. M. Swaffield; K.

Hind; R. Martin, M.B.E.; A. Smith; T. H.

Davies; R. J. Broadbent; R. B. Bailey; Col.

C. J. Gill; *R. G. Armstrong, M.C.; P. W. F.

Fryer; H. A. Longley; C. E. Lovell; D. Smith;

H. G. Lillicap; J. O. Thompson; T. C. Car-

penter; D. S. Pullen; A. V. Leaver; C. F.

Perryman; D. G. C. Lawrence; C. F. E. Elms;

D. Wesil; D. C. Jones; E. Sharpe, M.B.E.

Men, £1,000 to £1,375; Women, £880 to £1,200

Chief Executive Officers, A. H. Woodland; A. J.

Levell; F. E. Gates; E. W. Weaver; F. S. Hoare;

C. H. G. Eburne, M.B.E.; A. J. Ching; C. O. C.

Stanley; R. S. Drummond; G. C. Goodman;

T. F. Wrangham; J. J. L. Poole

£1,100 to £1,325

Senior Executive Officers, G. C. Battson; J. A. Barrett;

A. E. Merritt; S. Apple; N. E. Wallis; W. B.

Cox; A. C. Woodroffe; T. E. Moore; *J. V.

Young; J. H. L. Price; G. W. Chandler; V. J. L.

Finn; J. T. Beddoe; C. J. Lane, M.B.E.; S. Libgott;

W. H. Wyles; A. W. Wilshen; T. E. Spiller;

A. B. Norton; A. S. Gammon; N. Crosby;

R. H. Jebb; G. W. Robson; N. O. Johnson;

J. W. Grady; S. G. Angood; F. B. Savage;

J. T. T. Pennock; B. J. Rose; L. W. Addis; E. C. K. Argall; E. C. Baker; J. C. Dibben; J. E. Sayers; R. Davies; *R. Murray; C. H. Selby; H. A. Fricker; Miss C. Kennedy; J. W. Morris; C. F. Payne; R. N. Jebb; G. L. Mallett

Headquarters Inspectors of Clerical Establishments, Miss A. B. Straghan, M.B.E.; F. W. Legrand (+ £100 allee.) £900 to £1,075

Telecommunications Department

Controller of Sales, S. L. Holcombe

Assistant Controllers of Sales, A. Graham; C. A. Richardson.....£1,100 to £1,325
£900 to £1,075

Wireless Telegraph Establishment

Inspector, T. A. Davies, O.B.E.....£1,375 to £1,725

Deputy Inspector, R. M. Billington
£1,000 to £1,270

Postal Services Department

Chief Inspector, L. J. Taylor.....£1,725

Deputy Chief Inspector, F. J. Clark

Senior Inspectors, W. C. Harvey; J. H. Arthur;
A. A. Brett; D. F. Oliver; W. Appleby; H.
Cilmour.....£1,325 to £1,600
£970 to £1,200

Public Relations Department

Public Relations Officer, T. A. O'Brien
£1,500 to £2,000

Controller of Publicity, F. S. Hoare

Asst. Controllers of Publicity, F. R. Allcroft; F. B.
Savage.....£1,100 to £1,225
£900 to £1,075

Principal Information Officers, S. R. Campion,
O.B.E.; J. L. Young.....£1,100 to £1,325

Senior Information Officer, W. F. Clements
£900 to £1,075

External Telecommunications Executive

Deputy Directors, Capt. C. F. Booth, O.B.E.; S. A.
Manser.....£1,500 to £2,000

Controllers, H. W. Smart; A. G. Sutherland
£1,325 to £1,600

Asst. Controllers, R. A. Harrison; E. R. Gray; Lt.-
Col. D. T. Gibbs, O.B.E., T.D.....£970 to £1,200

Telegraph Manager, Col. H. J. Wellingham £1,995

Deputy Telegraph Manager, H. E. Chapman £1,135

Investigation Branch

Controller, C. E. Boxall.....£1,265 to £1,600

Asst. Controllers, J. C. Mathison; A. A. Wilson;
A. C. Hawksworth; C. G. Osmond

£1,100 to £1,270

Senior Investigation Officers, M. F. Allan, M.B.E.;
S. P. Wright; Z. C. Claro; S. A. Hunnisett;
W. G. Sharp; C. T. W. Read; S. F. Clark;
F. Urquhart; E. H. Fleming; R. J. Mitchell;
R. F. Yates; W. H. C. Thomas, M.B.E., T.D.;
W. J. Edwards; C. J. Saunders; L. J. T. Marsh;
J. J. H. Peckles; B. A. E. Evans; R. J. Lawrence;
J. Johnston; E. J. Passmore; G. A. Harlow; W.
Bowles; P. E. Whetter; F. A. Carr

£900 to £1,075

Architectural Staff

Senior Architect, S. C. Mason.....£1,050 to £1,270

Architect, P. G. Watkinson.....£750 to £1,000

Accountant General's Department

Comptroller and Accountant General, K. Anderson,
C.B.E.....£2,500

Deputy Comptrollers and Accountants General,
W. H. T. Porter; E. W. Shepherd.....£1,900

Assistant Accountants General, H. L. Beck; W. A.
Langton; R. W. Smart, M.B.E.; A. J. Pettit;
*H. W. Barnes; N. F. Holman

£1,325 to £1,475

Chief Executive Officers, W. F. Goward; F. E. Pol-
kinhorn; C. H. W. Russell; S. Franklin

£1,100 to £1,325

Senior Executive Officers, M. O. Goodman; F. V.
Best; A. A. Coombs; M. Caws; J. Collens; Miss
F. M. Mears, M.B.E.; Miss D. M. Lake, M.B.E.;
E. H. Dowker; D. H. King; C. P. Peel; H.
Fitchie; A. F. Lambert; A. R. Rowland; W. C.
Tilleray; C. E. Haynes, D.F.C.; B. E. Hearn;
B. T. Phillpott; A. R. E. Moore; W. H. Hawks;
Miss L. Phillips; L. J. Roberts, M.B.E.; R. C.
Giham; A. J. Vigurs; H. T. Davis; H. V.
Holden; *A. J. Levell; B. Tarrant; J. S. Night-
ingale; R. Field; Miss C. E. Skelton

Men, £900 to £1,075; Women, £775 to £910

Engineering Department

Engineer-in-Chief, W. G. Radley, C.B.E., Ph.D.

Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, H. Faulkner, C.M.G.
£3,500

Controller of Research, Brig. L. H. Harris, C.B.E.
£2,500

Asst. Engineers-in-Chief, G. J. S. Little, G.M.;
A. H. Mumford, O.B.E.; Col. J. Reading, M.B.E.
£2,250

Staff Controller (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), G.
Daly, M.B.E.....£1,325 to £1,600

Chief Regional Engineers, W. E. Hudson; A. C.
Warren; C. A. Beer; H. G. Davis, O.B.E.; L. L.
Tolley; W. S. Procter; C. E. Moffatt; R. J.
Hines; R. S. Phillips.....£1,500 to £1,750

Staff Engineers, W. F. Smith; H. R. Harbottle,
O.B.E.; F. C. Carter, O.B.E.; W. West, O.B.E.;
H. G. Beer; H. Williams; R. J. Halsey; E. H.
Jolley; L. F. Scantlebury; D. A. Barron; T. H.
Flowers, M.B.E.; *R. H. Franklin; A. E. Peacey;
H. Stansby; E. F. H. Gould; J. Stratton; Col.
D. McMillan, O.B.E., R. E. Jones, M.B.E.; R. O.
Carter.....£1,500 to £1,750

Senior Executive Officers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office)
S. R. Oliver; W. I. Manning; G. Glover; A. G.
Southgate; W. J. Nelson; A. W. Ford; W. H.
Scrivener.....£900 to £1,075

Chief Motor Transport Officer, Col. A. G. McDonald,
O.B.E., T.D.....£1,500 to £1,750

Motor Transport Officers, Class I, R. Marks; E. L.
Collman.....£1,250 to £1,450

Submarine Supt., W. H. Leech, O.B.E., D.S.C.
£1,500 to £1,750

Commanders, R. H. J. Wallis (H.M.T.S. Alert);
J. P. F. Betson (H.M.T.S. Monarch); C. M. G.
Evans, M.B.E. (H.M.T.S. Ariel); I. R. Finlayson
(H.M.T.S. Iris).....£1,050 to £1,270

Regional Engineers, F. E. Wallcroft; F. B. Chap-
man; W. Stretch; W. T. Palmer; J. J. Edwards;
Major M. C. Cooper; Col. W. Hodge; H. S.
Smith; H. F. Epps; Lt.-Col. J. Baines, O.B.E.;
A. E. Morrill; W. H. Brent; Lt.-Col. J. E. Z.
Bryden; D. E. Blake; J. G. Straw; C. W. Mil-
lard; G. S. Berkeley; P. L. Barker; F. W. Long-
more; W. H. Diack; R. O. Boocock; S. I.
Brett; Lt.-Col. F. N. Lucas; E. W. Anderson;
*A. C. Knox; P. R. Couch; F. Summers;
F. C. G. Greening; H. M. W. Ackerman;
S. M. E. Rousell; S. D. Mellor; W. F. Bevis;
W. L. A. Coleman.....£1,250 to £1,450

Assistant Staff Engineers, I. J. Cohen; R. W. Palmer;
*Lt.-Col. G. T. Evans; F. Hollinghurst; A. J.
Jackman; L. F. Salter; *W. G. N. Chew; S. L.
Helman; Lt.-Col. C. E. Calvey, O.B.E.; L. G.
Dunford; A. Cook; R. A. Brockbank, Ph.D.;
W. J. E. Tobin; A. W. C. Pearson; H. Leigh;
T. W. Baker; D. A. Thorn; L. L. Hall; F. C.
Mead; J. W. H. Freebody; H. T. Mitchell; *J. L.
Creighton; R. H. Chapman; O. W. Gill;
H. C. S. Hayes; A. J. Leckenby, M.B.E.; Lt.-Col.
F. A. Hough, M.B.E.; R. S. Salt; J. Rhodes,
M.B.E.; A. E. Wood; G. Spears; W. C. Ward;
J. Balcombe; W. J. Bray; G. N. Davison; A.
MacWhirter; F. J. D. Taylor, M.B.E.; E. C. H.
Seaman; E. F. Graham; C. W. Sowton; G. M.

Mew; F. E. Williams; *H. Barker; H. E. Francis; H. E. Wilcockson; C. F. Floyd; P. E. C. Smith; P. R. W. Brock; J. H. H. Merriman; N. V. Knight; C. J. Cameron £1,250 to £1,450
 Senior Principal Scientific Officers (Engineer-in-Chiefs Office), R. F. J. Jarvis, Ph.D.; C. E. Richards; N. W. J. Lewis, Ph.D.; G. H. Metson, Ph.D.; J. R. Tillman, Ph.D. £1,500 to £1,750
 Principal Scientific Officers (Engineer-in-Chiefs Office), E. A. Speight, Ph.D.; D. W. Glover; A. W. M. Coombs, Ph.D.; H. J. Josephs; A. Fairweather, Ph.D.; R. Taylor, Ph.D.; H. F. Hourigan; A. D. W. Downes; H. D. Bickley; E. V. Walker; R. L. Bull; A. C. Lynch; E. W. Ayers; M. F. Holmes; F. F. Roberts; W. E. Thomson £1,000 to £1,375
 Chief Draughtsmen (Engineer-in-Chiefs Office), B. Ivory; E. C. Benstead £870 to £1,030

London Postal Region

Regional Director, A. J. Ryan, C.B.E. £2,500
 Deputy Regional Director, H. G. Dorey, O.B.E. £1,725
 Controllers, F. G. Fielder; E. G. Hucker £1,325 to £1,600
 Staff Controller, S. Scott, O.B.E., M.C. £1,325 to £1,600
 Chief Regional Engineer, R. S. Phillips £1,500 to £1,750
 Regional Finance Officer, A. E. Carter £1,215 to £1,375
 Divisional Controllers, V. T. Mills; A. E. Baker £1,325 to £1,600
 Chief Executive Officer (Deputy Staff Controller), E. J. Walker £1,100 to £1,325
 Assistant Controllers, G. R. Clegg; H. V. Daniels; W. K. Goodhind; H. Hayward; C. F. S. Hearn; C. J. Lambourne, M.B.E.; D. J. McDougall; E. G. White £970 to £1,200
 Chief Supts., W. Green, M.B.E.; H. A. Knight; D. J. Evans; A. C. Vince; F. E. Gaskin; H. Kearney £970 to £1,200
 Senior Executive Officers, J. Thomson; G. S. Pittman; J. L. T. Buckley; S. J. Collins; B. Wallis; L. F. Weatherhead £900 to £1,075
 Regional Inspector of Clerical Establishments, C. W. F. Beamand £900 to £1,075
 Regional Training Officer, J. L. T. Buckley £900 to £1,075
 Senior Executive Engineer, T. H. A. Mascall £900 to £1,200
 Court Postmaster, R. D. Norton

North and South Postal Engineering Sections

Senior Executive Engineers, S. E. Pugh; D. W. Roy £900 to £1,200

Metropolitan District Offices

West Central, New Oxford Street, W.C.1

District Postmaster, I. B. Stone £970 to £1,200
 Western, Wimpole Street, W.1
 District Postmaster, C. E. Folds, M.M. £970 to £1,200

Paddington, London Street, W.2

District Postmaster, W. Pounder £970 to £1,200

Eastern, 206 Whitechapel Road, E.1

District Postmaster, W. V. Johnson £970 to £1,200

South-Western, 9 Howick Place, Victoria Street, S.W.1

District Postmaster, J. A. Jeffery £970 to £1,200
 Postmaster, House of Commons, R. H. T. Curram

Battersea, 202 Lavender Hill, S.W.11

Asst. District Postmaster, V. J. Roques (alice. £130) £715 to £865

* On loan to another Government Department.

South-Eastern, 239 Borough High Street, S.E.1
 District Postmaster, E. Caddy £970 to £1,200

Northern, 116 Upper Street, N.1

District Postmaster, T. W. Holden £970 to £1,200

North-Western, Eversholt Street, N.W.1

District Postmaster, H. D. Perry £970 to £1,200

Post Office Savings Department

Director of Savings, G. D. Fraser, C.B.E. £2,250
 Deputy Director of Savings, R. M. Phillimore, O.B.E. £1,725
 Controllers, N. A. Pester; C. F. Batchelor; H. W. Speed £1,325 to £1,475
 Assistant Controllers, E. N. Wilkinson, D.C.M.; H. Lawrence, M.M.; A. F. Fountain; A. S. Baker; J. R. Ives; L. D. Simpson; A. E. Barnes; J. B. Lacey; Miss E. R. Clark; G. E. Peters; J. Wiltshire

Men, £1,100 to £1,325; Women, £930 to £1,150
 Senior Executive Officers, J. H. Bannerman; T. Harrell, M.B.E.; T. Muir; S. C. Pidsley; H. C. W. Scovell; A. G. Bird; F. D. Kennedy; F. W. Weeks; Miss E. M. Bradford; Miss C. M. Cole; T. A. Wherret; F. W. Rowe; Miss A. E. Harrison; P. A. Baggus; Miss M. Cronin; Miss E. M.; Lathlean; C. E. R. Nobbs; F. D. Coghlan; C. E. Hinkley; E. F. Sewell; W. Matthews; C. H. Moody; W. R. Holloway; Miss P. M. Doherty; F. G. Lobbs; F. Milligan; L. J. Wanford; Miss C. K. Brind; H. G. E. Slater; H. W. Garland; R. Bailey; F. J. Harris; Miss H. G. Cornwell; Miss D. E. Day; P. E. Plummer; J. P. Wilde; J. Higson; P. H. C. Pelling; G. E. Bligh; Miss G. E. Acteson; Miss B. K. Billot; Miss W. A. Roper

Men, £900 to £1,075; Women, £775 to £910
 Inspectors of Clerical Establishments, G. W. Robins, £900 to £1,075; Miss R. Saint, £775 to £910

Supplies Department

Controller, R. J. Lewis £1,900
 Deputy Controller, V. L. Austin £1,650
 Asst. Controllers, A. W. Rathbone, O.B.E., M.S.M.; E. Carr, D.C.M.; H. J. Harding £1,325 to £1,475
 Chief Executive Officers, W. A. Smith, M.B.E., M.M.; C. H. Lyle; H. H. Simmons; T. H. Bowes £1,100 to £1,325

Inspector of Clerical Establishments, O. J. Ford £900 to £1,075

Senior Executive Officers, P. J. Coleman; A. L. Everitt; S. Coultas, M.B.E.; A. S. Flynn; L. L. Ellis; A. M. Teare, M.M.; R. W. Marsh; J. B. Fuller; P. I. N. Rich; F. G. Welch; L. A. Bryant; H. Barrett £900 to £1,075

Solicitor's Department

Solicitor, J. P. Ricks £3,250
 Assistant Solicitors, F. Hesketh; A. T. Roberts; E. V. Harrison £1,625 to £2,000
 Senior Legal Assistants, S. Pemberton; A. E. Normington; W. Vaughan Williams; A. R. C. Griffiths; J. H. Weston; P. Turner; C. B. Maxted; A. G. E. Price; J. C. Fetherston £1,150 to £1,500

Legal Assistants, J. A. Howard; T. U. Meyer; S. Rothstein; D. Howells; B. A. Ritchie; E. L. Orkin; D. B. Broad; R. L. Johnstone; D. E. Follett; P. Turner £800 to £1,070

Factories Department

Controller, W. A. Hibberd £1,800
 Deputy Controller, A. B. Harnden £1,500
 Chief Factories Engineer, W. H. Maddison £1,250 to £1,450

Factories Senior Executive Engineers, E. H. Truslove (London); R. A. Cooper (Birmingham); D. C. Smith (Birmingham) £900 to £1,200
 Chief Executive Officer, G. W. Birch £1,100 to £1,325

Senior Executive Officers, J. G. Price; F. W. Millett; R. Harry (London); H. G. Granville (Birmingham) £900 to £1,075

Factory Managers, D. J. Woods (London), £1,325;
T. H. Southerton (Birmingham).....£1,285

Contracts Department

Director, A. G. Robertson, C.B.E., M.M.£2,075
Deputy Director, L. D. Harkess.....£1,725
Assistant Directors, A. T. Smalley; R. W. Mayhew;
W. A. Edgson.....£1,325 to £1,475
Principal Accountant, P. J. Mapplebeck
£1,400 to £1,600
Principal Technical Costs Officer, S. J. Husband
£1,250 to £1,450
Chief Accountant, P. J. Bolton.....£1,150 to £1,350
Senior Executive Officers, E. E. Sturges; W. de la
Court Topley, T.D.; C. T. Meredith; N. T.
Wright; A. Cave, M.B.E.; R. Oliver; J. A.
Latham; C. H. Turney; G. H. Arnold
£900 to £1,075
Senior Technical Costs Officers, S. D. Hull (+alloe.
£50); R. B. Robinson; H. Stevens; B. S.
Burns, M.B.E.....£900 to £1,200

Scotland

Director, Col. J. Gardiner, C.B.E.....£2,075
Deputy Director, S. W. Campbell.....£1,675
Postal Controller, J. S. Black.....£1,325 to £1,600†
Chief Regional Engineer, R. J. Hines
£1,500 to £1,750†
Telecommunications Controller, Col. M. G. Holmes
£1,325 to £1,600†
Staff Controller, D. W. L. Hughes
£1,325 to £1,600†
Regional Finance Officer (and Chief Accountant for
Scotland), W. Taylor (+£140 alloe.)
£1,215 to £1,375
Accountant (Edinburgh), D. H. Craig.....£1,150
Senior Executive Officers, F. Harrison; T. B. Skinner;
P. S. Bell; V. Smithies; M. A. Munro
£900 to £1,075
Solicitor, J. Richardson, W.S.
Head Postmaster (Glasgow), A. B. Holland
£1,500 to £1,650
Head Postmaster (Edinburgh), N. M. McCallum,
O.B.E.....£1,265 to £1,375
Assistant Postal Controllers (Class I), E. T. Vallance;
C. H. Rose; H. S. Hughes.....£970 to £1,200†
Senior Assistant Controller of Telecommunications,
G. H. Arterton.....£970 to £1,200†
Assistant Controllers of Telecommunications (Class I),
H. Scarborough, £900 to £1,125; A. H. Mowatt
£900 to £1,075†
Regional Inspector of Clerical Establishments, T.
Rowand.....£900 to £1,075†
Telephone Managers, Aberdeen, S. J. Smith; Dundee,
W. F. Pratt; Edinburgh, F. R. B. Bucknall;
Glasgow, M. W. Ramsay; Scotland, West, T. T.
Aitken.

Post Office Headquarters, Northern Ireland

Director, R. H. Clay, M.C.....£1,675
Postmaster Controller, Belfast, J. Johnstone
£1,285 to £1,475
Regional Engineer and Telecommunications Controller,
P. L. Barker.....£1,250 to £1,450
Staff Controller, H. Streatfield.....£960 to £1,265
Regional Finance Officer, L. J. Ronald
(+£55 alloe.) £900 to £1,075
Assistant Telecommunications Controller (Class I), S. J.
Giffen.....£900 to £1,075
Assistant Postal Controller (Class I), K. W. Mills
£970 to £1,200†
Telephone Manager, Belfast, R. R. Walker..£1,250

North-Eastern Region

Regional Director, Col. H. B. Somerville, C.B.E., T.D.
£2,075
Deputy do., Col. J. Evans, O.B.E.....£1,675
Postal Controller, S. H. Bates.....£1,325 to £1,600†
Chief Regional Engineer, C. A. Beer
£1,500 to £1,750†
Telecommunications Controller, Lt.-Col. A. Hemsley,
M.B.E., T.D.....£1,325 to £1,600†

Staff Controller, W. Morton...£1,325 to £1,600†
Regional Finance Officer, N. A. Smedley
£1,215 to £1,375†

Assistant Postal Controllers (Class I), A. W. B.
Strachan; W. Park; *Lt.-Col. J. N. Drew, O.B.E.;
R. O. Bonnett.....£970 to £1,200†
Senior Executive Officers, P. J. Brown; J. Tennant;
P. Stimpson.....£900 to £1,075†
Senior Assistant Controller of Telecommunications, W.
Millman.....£970 to £1,200†
Assistant Controllers of Telecommunications (Class I),
W. W. Seed; R. W. C. Alford
£900 to £1,075†

Regional Inspector of Clerical Establishments, B. Smith
£900 to £1,075†
Telephone Managers:—Bradford, B. R. Bailey;
Leeds, F. Wood; Lincoln, F. O. Watson; Middles-
brough, Col. J. R. Sutcliffe, O.B.E.; Newcastle, G.
Green; Sheffield, I. Matheson; York, H. A.
Clibbon.

North-Western Region

Regional Director, H. A. Ashdowne.....£2,075
Deputy Regional Director, H. A. Ashton, C.B.E.
£1,675

Postal Controller, W. Scott, O.B.E.
£1,325 to £1,600†

Telecommunications Controller (vacant)
£1,325 to £1,600†

Chief Regional Engineer, H. G. Davis, O.B.E.
£1,500 to £1,750†

Staff Controller, W. D. Evans.....£1,325 to £1,600†

Head Postmaster, Manchester, J. R. E. Aitken
£1,500 to £1,650

Head Postmaster, Liverpool (vacant)
£1,500 to £1,650

Regional Finance Officer, J. L. Herlihy
£1,215 to £1,375†

Assistant Postal Controllers (Class I), R. A. Weir;
F. W. Guenier, M.B.E.; *A. S. Gammon; D. N.
White.....£970 to £1,200†

Senior Assistant Telecommunications Controller, J. A.
Beaver.....£970 to £1,200†

Telecommunications Service Officers (Grade I),
J. D. H. Martin; W. Palk, £900 to £1,075†; J.
Ellison, £1,318; H. B. Fraser.....£1,339

Senior Executive Officers, J. A. Hargraves; J. J.
Brown; R. R. Postlethwaite, £900 to £1,075†

Regional Inspector of Clerical Establishments, R. B.
Munro.....£900 to £1,075†

Telephone Managers:—Liverpool, H. C. Jones, O.B.E.;
Manchester, N. F. Septon, £1,500; Blackburn,
W. R. Beach; Lancaster, C. W. Lemmey;
Preston, N. C. C. de Jong.....£1,250

Home Counties Region

Regional Director, T. Dalsh, C.B.E., M.C.....£2,500

Deputy Regional Directors, L. E. Ryall, PhD.; A.
Progers.....£1,725

Postal Controller, G. A. Moss.....£1,325 to £1,600

Telecommunications Controller, J. F. A. Dimes, O.B.E.
£1,325 to £1,600

Chief Regional Engineer, W. E. Hudson
£1,500 to £1,750

Staff Controller, W. J. Beale, M.M.
£1,325 to £1,600

Regional Finance Officer, E. G. Trim
£1,215 to £1,375

Assistant Postal Controllers (Class I), F. E. Pearson;
C. R. Smith, O.B.E.; W. E. Phillips; D. H. Loose-
more; K. E. F. Gowen, M.B.E.....£970 to £1,200

Senior Assistant Telecommunications Controllers, W. F.
Green; V. T. Dodson.....£970 to £1,200

Telecommunications Service Officers (Class I), S. A. T.
Payne; C. S. Scantlebury, M.B.E., T.D.; H. J. R.
Cox.....£900 to £1,075

Senior Executive Officers, T. H. Edmunds (+£130
alloe.); S. J. Bayliss, M.B.E. (+£130 alloe.); H. E.
Reed; A. H. Mills; P. Davies; J. E. Morris
£900 to £1,075

School Principal and Chief Regional Training Officer,
P. E. Pritchard.....£970 to £1,200

Regional Inspectors of Clerical Establishments, W. Bell; J. H. A. Hallett. £900 to £1,075
 Telephone Managers:—Bedford, H. Jeffs, £1,250; Brighton, L. Hill, £1,325; Cambridge, W. E. Dance; Canterbury, W. H. Scarborough; Colchester, L. H. Brown; Guildford, E. A. Mayne; Norwich, H. J. H. Webb; Oxford, A. D. V. Knowers; Portsmouth, I. E. Carr; Reading, C. R. Fright, M.B.E.; Southend, J. L. Howard; Tunbridge Wells, E. W. Gillett. £1,250

Midland Region

Regional Director, J. McA. Owen. £2,075
 Deputy Regional Director, W. T. Gemmell. £1,700 (personal)
 Postal Controller, A. Crisswell. £1,325 to £1,600†
 Telecommunications Controller, H. T. W. Millar. £1,325 to £1,600†
 Chief Regional Engineer, L. L. Tolley. £1,570 to £1,750†
 Staff Controllers, S. G. King; W. H. Bloomfield. £1,325 to £1,600†
 Head Postmaster, Birmingham, A. W. Langford. £1,500 to £1,650
 Regional Finance Officer, E. F. Harvey. £1,215 to £1,375†

Assistant Postal Controllers (Class I), P. J. W. de Grouchy; W. H. Blunt; T. Frankland. £970 to £1,200†
 Senior Assistant Telecommunications Controller, C. Irving. £970 to £1,200†
 Assistant Controllers of Telecommunications (Class I), E. A. Darby, M.S.M.; R. E. Jordan. £900 to £1,075†
 Senior Executive Officers, P. A. Gatling; F. F. Buckle; J. Bellew. £900 to £1,075†
 Regional Inspector of Clerical Establishments, J. Kelly. £900 to £1,075†
 Telephone Managers:—Birmingham, Brig. F. Jones, C.B.E., £1,500; Nottingham, Lt.-Col. A. T. J. Beard, M.B.E., £1,300; Coventry, W. Bewick; Stoke-on-Trent, Lt.-Col. W. C. Huff, T.D.; Leicester, E. L. Perkins; Peterborough, Lt.-Col. W. E. Gill, T.D. (each) £1,250

Post Office Headquarters, Wales and Border Counties

Director, F. E. A. Manning, M.C., T.D. £2,075
 Deputy Director and Postal Controller, C. A. Blackmore. £1,325 to £1,600†
 Telecommunications Controller, H. R. Jones. £1,325 to £1,600†
 Chief Regional Engineer, C. E. Moffatt. £1,500 to £1,750†
 Staff Controller, H. F. Rodgers. £1,325 to £1,600†
 Regional Finance Officer, W. A. Simester, I.S.O. £1,215 to £1,375
 Assistant Postal Controllers (Class I), Lt.-Col. R. G. Treagus; L. E. Nice; Lt.-Col. F. M. Ash, O.B.E. £970 to £1,200†
 Senior Assistant Telecommunications Controller, R. F. Braddon. £970 to £1,200†
 Assistant Controller of Telecommunications (Class I), E. A. Bracken. £900 to £1,075†
 Senior Executive Officers, J. Levick; A. M. D. Donovan; C. H. Sleeman. £900 to £1,075†
 Inspector of Clerical Establishments, W. Gardner. £900 to £1,075†
 Telephone Managers:—Cardiff, H. C. Andrews, £1,225; Swansea, F. R. Perris; Chester, W. G. Luxton; Shrewsbury, F. Bate. (each) £1,150

South-Western Region

Regional Director, L. G. Semple, C.B.E. £2,075
 Deputy Regional Director, W. H. Penny. £1,675

Postal Controller, F. W. Lister. £1,325 to £1,600
 Telecommunications Controller, G. H. Farnes. £1,325 to £1,600
 Chief Regional Engineer, A. C. Warren. £1,500 to £1,750†
 Staff Controller, T. L. Sturges, O.B.E. £1,325 to £1,600
 Finance Officer, W. E. S. Brookes. £1,215 to £1,375†
 Assistant Postal Controllers (Class I), G. A. Lascelles; L. W. Higgins; P. Dunn, M.B.E. £970 to £1,200†
 Senior Assistant Telecommunications Controller, H. R. C. Hickish. £970 to £1,200†
 Telecommunications Service Officers (Grade I), W. O. Vokins £900 to £1,225†; V. Roberts. £900 to £1,075†
 Senior Executive Officers, B. I. Craven; G. H. Clemitson; G. E. Trusler. £900 to £1,075†
 Regional Inspector of Clerical Establishments, W. Couper. £900 to £1,075†
 Telephone Managers:—Bristol, M. E. Tufnall, £1,350; Bournemouth, W. R. Tyson; Southampton, F. E. Ferneyhough; Taunton, A. E. Sims; Exeter, H. G. Dean; Gloucester, W. Moseley, M.B.E.; Plymouth, H. C. O. Stanbury. £1,250 (fixed)

London Telecommunications Region

Regional Director, F. I. Ray, C.B.E. £2,500
 Deputy Regional Directors, A. Murphy; C. O. Horn. £1,725
 Controller (Telephones), W. J. Bentlett. £1,325 to £1,600
 Controller (Telegraphs), W. Fraser. £1,325 to £1,600
 Chief Regional Engineer, W. S. Procter. £1,500 to £1,750
 Deputy Chief Regional Engineers, G. S. Berkeley; J. J. Edwards (+ allee, £120). £1,250 to £1,450
 Staff Controller, D. E. Knapman. £1,325 to £1,600
 Deputy Staff Controller, R. Boyd. £1,100 to £1,325
 Finance Officer, F. W. Fox. £1,325 to £1,475
 Deputy Controllers (Telephones), R. J. Niles; R. H. McGann. £1,150 to £1,265
 Senior Assistant Telecommunications Controllers (Telephones), W. F. Newland; F. Sugden; W. T. Munro; E. W. Cherry; L. G. Hawker. £970 to £1,200
 Assistant Controllers (Telegraphs), J. Short; M. H. Croker; E. J. Hickmott. £970 to £1,200
 Senior Executive Officers, Miss K. B. M. Scovell, M.B.E.; G. K. Burgess; F. R. Wyld, O.B.E.; F. J. L. Clark; R. J. Martin; L. N. Corbett; F. W. Wood; Miss M. E. Faulkner; S. G. Reed; E. K. May.
 Men, £900, to £1,075; Women, £775 to £910
 Telephone Manager (Centre Area), H. M. Turner. £1,550
 Telephone Managers (other Areas), A. Hudson; G. J. Millen; C. Turner; W. T. J. Donovan; J. Walsley; H. S. M. Hall; E. E. Neal; C. W. Davies. £1,400
 Deputy Telephone Managers, Lt.-Col. J. C. Rowe, T.D.; C. H. Howard; C. G. Brooks; A. Taylor; F. W. Gill; E. J. Markby; *S. A. F. Adams; H. M. De Borde; W. F. Hickox. £1,250
 Telecommunication Service Officers (Class I), F. F. Meyer; F. W. Baldry; E. H. Burt; E. E. Hancock; E. W. G. Knight; V. W. N. Bowles; H. F. Edwards; R. W. Chandler; A. L. Budd; A. P. W. McCarthy; P. H. Paul; R. F. Bloxham; A. L. S. Godden; W. G. Aylett; E. D. Harvey; I. A. D. Cordercy; W. H. Cleaves; E. W. Sansom; *J. L. Brooker; W. E. Tyzack; W. L. Starling. £900 to £1,075
 Chief Clerks (Senior Executive Officers), E. E. P. Matthews; Miss C. A. Deuchar, M.B.E.; Miss N. Kendal; Miss F. L. Clark; H. R. Cowdrey; Miss C. D. Bliss; Miss D. Stokes; J. S. Garwood; D. C. Thompson.
 Men, £900 to £1,075; Women, £775 to £910

* On loan to another Government Department.

† Consolidated London Scales, subject to Intermediate or Provincial Differentiation.

Regional Engineers, F. B. Chapman; H. F. Epps; W. T. Palmer; S. I. Brett; H. M. W. Ackerman; S. M. E. Rousell; F. C. G. Greening

Senior Executive Engineers, C. G. Grant; R. W. Hopwood; F. V. Partridge; A. W. Whittaker; C. E. P. Jones; D. F. Hamilton; W. S. Mabe

Area Engineers, R. A. E. Parsons; E. M. Gleadle Richards; J. E. Young; A. E. Hayward; E. W. Johnson; G. E. Smith; J. A. Sheppard; R. C. Devereux; A. G. Lydall; A. D. Neate; E. B. M. Beaumont; J. Prescott; H. T. A. Sharpe; A. B. Cooper; C. N. Smith; A. Blight; L. R. Watson; W. B. Jago; C. F. Thomas; L. G. Wootten; W. T. Wooding; A. M. Stonebanks; E. Palk; C. H. Wright; F. W. J. Webber; R. F. Holliday; C. A. Pride; W. H. Owens; T. C. Loveday; E. C. Swain.....£900 to £1,200

* On loan to another Government Department.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE

Whitehall, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 1234]

Lord President of the Council, THE MOST HON. THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY, K.G., P.C.....£4,000

Private Secretary, A. H. K. Slater.

Asst. Private Secretary, Miss M. C. Douglass.

Clerk of the Council, W. G. Agnew, C.V.O.....£2,250

Deputy Clerk of the Council, E. N. Landale

Senior Clerk, N. E. Leigh.....£1,150 to £1,525

Deputy Clerk, N. E. Leigh.....£950 to £1,150

OFFICE OF LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL

Privy Council Office, Whitehall, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 1234]

Lord President of the Council, THE MOST HON. THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY, K.G., P.C.....£4,000

Private Secretary, A. H. K. Slater.

Asst. Private Secretary, Miss M. C. Douglass.

Secretary, R. N. Quirk.....£2,500

Scientific Secretariat

Great George Street, S.W.1

Chief Scientific Liaison Officer, E. D. T. Jourdain

£1,500 to £2,000

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

See RECORD OFFICES

PUBLIC TRUSTEE OFFICE

Sardinia Street, Kingsway, W.C.2

[Holborn: 4300]

This is a Government Office (opened in 1908) by means of which the State acts as executor and trustee under a will, or as trustee under a settlement, and in other capacities of a like nature. The value of the trusts accepted up to March 31, 1953, was £590,600,466.

The facts of any trust, new or old, in which it is desired that the Public Trustee should act may be brought to his notice by letter or by personal interview. The appointment is effected in the same way as a private trustee, or by an Order of the Court. He can act solely or jointly with others.

In the case of a will, all that the testator need say is, "I appoint the Public Trustee executor and trustee of this my Will"; or the appointment may be a joint one with others. Executors who have obtained probate can transfer their duties to him under an Order of the Court. He can also act as administrator with, or without, the will annexed.

Strict secrecy is observed in all matters dealt with in the Department. Accounts in simple form are furnished to the beneficiaries as required.

An interview with the Public Trustee or with any of his senior officers can be arranged at any time. A pamphlet giving particulars and details of the fees can be obtained free of cost from the Office of the Public Trustee, Kingsway, W.C.2.

Public Trustee, Sir Wyndham Hirst, K.B.E.....£4,000

Assistant Public Trustee, R. P. Baulkwill, O.B.E.

Chief Administrative Officers, A. K. Speeden; C. J. S. Cooke; R. Higson.....£1,625 to £2,000

Acceptance Officer and Officer in Charge of Legality of Investments, H. B. Worthington

£1,150 to £1,500

Trust Officers, B. L. M. Davies; E. W. Eldridge, O.B.E.; F. Haynes; J. H. Horne; C. F. Jackson; J. Knowles; S. L. Leach; C. A. J. N. O'Sullivan; N. D. Ouvry; H. L. Pettitt; W. Ross Taylor; R. M. Thrupp; G. W. Wallace

Establishment Officer (and Secretary, National Disasters Relief Fund), J. C. McCathie.....£1,100 to £1,325

Deputy Establishment Officer, Miss W. C. Nichols, M.B.E.....£775 to £910

Chief Accountant, F. W. Teare.....£1,325 to £1,475

Asst. Chief Accountant, S. V. Moon

Accounts, T. H. Macbeth; H. T. Bowden; L. J. Packham; H. Thomas; C. R. Randall

Income Tax Officer, A. Bird.....£900 to £1,075

Chief Investment Manager, F. G. Turner, O.B.E.

Asst. do. A. H. Craig (temp.).....£1,325 to £1,475

Investment Managers, H. G. Coates; J. J. Olliffe; E. C. Engel; W. R. Gillett (temp.)

Securities Officer, A. E. Gettens.....£900 to £1,075

Chief Property Adviser, J. H. Neale

Senior Property Advisers, S. Vidler; P. G. Crawley (temp.); G. L. Jennings; H. N. Venner, M.B.E. (temp.).....£900 to £1,200

Manchester Office

76 Newton Street, Piccadilly,

Manchester 1

[Central: 0101-4]

Deputy Public Trustee, G. P. Seed, C.B.E.

Trust Officers, O. N. Sidebottom; A. G. Taylor

Chief Accountant, E. N. T. Platt.....£880 to £1,046

Investment Manager, J. A. Worsnup

£860 to £1,090

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD

19 Old Jewry, E.C.2

[Monarch: 6234]

The Board is an independent statutory body, consisting of 12 unpaid Commissioners appointed by the Crown to hold office for 4 years; 3 Commissioners retire each year and may be re-appointed.

The functions of the Commissioners, derived chiefly from the Public Works Loans Act, 1875, and the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1945, are to consider applications for loans by Local Authorities and other prescribed bodies, to make loans and to collect the repayments.

Funds for loans are provided by annual Acts of Parliament and are drawn from the Local Loans Fund through the National Debt Commissioners. Rates of interest on the Board's loans and fees to cover management expenses are fixed by the Treasury.

During the year ended 31st March 1953, 20,703 applications for loans totalling £573,122,387 were approved and 21,729 advances totalling £436,216,311 were made.

Chairman, Sir A. J. Raisman, G.C.L.E., K.C.S.L. unp.
 Deputy-Chairman, D. H. Scott unp.
 Other Commissioners, P. R. Barnes; J. Blinn;
 E. G. M. Fletcher, M.P.; A. B. Griffiths, O.B.E.;
 F. Haywood; R. H. Jessel; The Lord Latymer;
 L. H. Oliver, C.B.E.; J. S. E. Todd; G. Tyser.

unpaid
 Secretary, J. W. Roberts £2,000
 Asst. Secretary and Establishment Officer, W. A.
 Gething £1,375 to £1,475
 Legal Adviser, J. Conway Morris . . . £1,150 to £1,500
 Chief Executive Officer, S. C. Merson
 £1,100 to £1,325
 Accountant, S. Green £1,100 to £1,325

RACECOURSE BETTING CONTROL BOARD

163 Euston Road, N.W.1

[Euston: 5871]

Established by the Racecourse Betting Act, 1928, to set up and operate totalisators on approved horse racecourses in Great Britain.

From the profits derived grants are made, with the approval of the Home Secretary, for purposes conducive to the improvement of breeds of horses, the sport of horse racing and the advancement and encouragement of veterinary science and education.

Members

Appt. by the Home Secretary:—Sir Dingwall Bateson, C.B.E., M.C. (Chairman); H. J. Hamblen; by the Chancellor of the Exchequer:—E. Holland-Martin; by the Secretary of State for Scotland:—Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Charles MacAndrew, T.D., M.P.; by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries:—R. T. Paget, Q.C., M.P.; by the Jockey Club:—Col. C. B. R. Hornung; Rt. Hon. Sir Percy Loraine, Bt., G.C.M.G.; Major R. N. Macdonald-Buchanan, C.V.O., M.B.E., M.C.; by the National Hunt Committee:—Maj.-Gen. J. F. B. Combe, C.B., D.S.O.; Col. R. Thompson, D.S.O.; by the Racecourse Association, Ltd.: J. C. H. Booth; by Tattersall's Committee:—Col. F. T. Halse, T.D. Secretary, G. S. B. McNaughton.

RECORD OFFICES, ETC.

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

Chancery Lane, W.C.2

[Holborn: 0741-4]

National Records since the Norman Conquest brought together from Courts of Law and Government Departments. Search rooms open daily from 10 to 5.30; Saturdays, 10 to 2. The Museum (open Monday to Friday, 1 to 4 p.m.), and to organized parties at other times by arrangement) contains *Domesday Book* (2 vols), made by order of William the Conqueror in 1085, and *Domesday Chest*; the *Gunpowder Plot* papers (1605); bull of Pope Clement VIII, confirming Henry VIII as *Fidei Defensor* (1524); the Log Book of H.M.S. *Victory* at Trafalgar (1805); and many other documents of national interest.

Keeper of the Records, The Master of the Rolls
 Deputy Keeper, Sir Hilary Jenkinson, C.B.E., LL.D., F.S.A. £2,125
 Principal Assistant Keeper and Establishment Officer, D. L. Evans, O.B.E. £1,500 to £1,750
 Secretary, L. C. Hector.

Assistant Keepers, First Class, Diverting Sections, H. N. Blakiston (Public Search Rooms); J. H. Collingridge, O.B.E. (Modern Departmental Records); H. C. Johnson (Training and Preparation of Publications); D. B. Wardle (Repository and Photography), £1,275 to £1,475
 Assistant Keepers, R. L. Atkinson, O.B.E., M.C., F.S.A.; K. H. Ledward; F. H. Slingsby, M.C.; R. H. Ellis, F.S.A. (Repairs); R. E. Latham; C. A. F. Meekings; E. K. Timings; J. R. Ede; J. E. Fagg; E. W. Denham; Miss D. H. Gifford; A. W. Mabbs; N. J. Williams; R. A. Brown
 Men, £780 to £1,250; Women, £655 to £1,085

Senior Executive Officers, O. G. R. Fox, M.B.E. (Deputy Establishment Officer); W. L. White, M.B.E.; R. D. Farmer, M.B.E. . . . £900 to £1,075

Land Revenue Records and Enrolments

Keeper of the Records, Sir Hilary Jenkinson, C.B.E., LL.D., F.S.A.

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION

Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, W.C.2

[Holborn: 0741—Extension 17]

The Historical Manuscripts Commission is empowered (by the original commission issued in 1869, renewed in 1919) to make inquiry into the place of deposit of collections of manuscripts and papers of general public interest and with the consent of their owners to publish their contents. Over 200 volumes of reports have been issued. The National Register of Archives is an extensive organization of voluntary helpers for the furtherance of these inquiries.

Chairman, The Master of the Rolls.
 Executive Commissioner, Sir Hilary Jenkinson, C.B.E.
 Commissioners, The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G.; Lord Herbert, C.V.O.; Viscount Sandon; The Bishop of Ely; Lord Wright, G.C.M.G.; Sir Cyril Flower, C.B.; D. A. Chart, I.S.O.; William Angus; K. W. M. Pickthorn, M.P.; E. F. Jacob; G. M. Young, C.B.; Prof. J. G. Edwards, F.R.S.; Prof. G. R. Potter, Ph.D., F.S.A.; Miss C. V. Wedgwood, Ph.D.

Secretary, R. L. Atkinson, O.B.E., M.C.
 Registrar (National Register of Archives), Miss W. D. Coates.

SCOTTISH RECORD OFFICE

Register House, Edinburgh

[Edinburgh: 26011]

The recently re-named Scottish Record Office has a continuous history from the 13th century. Its present home, The General Register House, was founded in 1774 and built to designs by Robert Adam, later modified by Robert Reid. Here are preserved, in accordance with the Treaty of Union, the public records of Scotland and many collections of private muniments lodged with the national records. Search Rooms open daily from 10 to 5; Saturdays, 10 to 1. Museum section open at the same hours in the summer months for exhibitions, and at other times by arrangement. Permanent exhibits include Bull of Pope Honorius III (1218), Declaration of Arbroath (1320), Treaty of Northampton (1328), National Covenant (1638) and Treaty of Union (1707).

Keeper of the Records of Scotland, Sir James Fergusson of Kilkerran, Bt. £1,725
 Curator of Historical Records, C. T. McLinnes

£1,275 to £1,475
 Senior Executive Officer, D. Anderson
 £900 to £1,075
 Assistant Keepers (1st Class), Miss A. B. Calderwood; Miss M. R. Miller £655 to £1,085

DEPARTMENT OF THE REGISTERS OF SCOTLAND

Register House, Edinburgh

[Edinburgh: 26011]

The Registers of Scotland became a separate Department on April 1, 1949. By the Public Registers and Records (Scotland) Act, 1948, there were transferred to the Keeper of the Registers of Scotland the whole functions of the Keeper of the Registers and Records of Scotland with regard to the framing of the following legal Registers:—

(1) General Register of Sasines; (2) Register of Deeds in the Books of Council and Session; (3) Register of Protests; (4) Register of English and Irish Judgments; (5) Register of Service of Heirs; (6) Register of the Great Seal; (7) Register of the Quarter Seal; (8) Register of the Prince's Seal; (9) Register of Crown Grants; (10) Register of Sheriffs' Commissions; (11) Register of the Cachet Seal; (12) Register of Inhibitions and Adjudications; (13) Register of Entails; (14) Register of Hornings.

The largest of these is the General Register of Sasines, which forms the chief security in Scotland of the rights of land and other heritable (or real) property.

Keeper of the Registers of Scotland, John McVie

Deputy Keeper, E. Bonner £1,155 to £1,380
Assistant Keepers, D. N. White; J. M. McKenzie

Accountant, J. S. C. Gill £1,100 to £1,325
Senior Examiners; A. Penman; C. S. Scobie; F. Y. Strachan; J. Maccabe £900 to £1,075

CITY OF LONDON RECORDS OFFICE

55 to 61 Moorgate, E.C.2

[Monarch: 3030]

Contains the municipal archives of the City of London which are regarded as the most complete collection of ancient municipal records in existence. Includes charters of William the Conqueror, Henry II, and later Kings and Queens to 1937; ancient customs; Liber Horn, Dunthorne, Customarum, Ordinacionum, Memorandum and Albus; Liber de Antiquis Legibus, and collections of Statutes; continuous series of judicial and administrative rolls and books from 1252 to present day; records of the Old Bailey and Guildhall Sessions from 1603, and financial records from the 16th century, together with numerous subsidiary series and miscellanea of historical interest. A Guide was published in 1951. Readers' Room open Monday to Friday 10 A.M. to 4.30 P.M.

Keeper of the City Records, The Town Clerk.

Deputy Keeper, P. E. Jones.

Assistant Keeper, M. J. Chandler.

ROAD HAULAGE DISPOSAL BOARD

Clive House, Petty France, S.W.1

[Abbey: 6866.]

Appointed May 28, 1953.

Chairman, Sir Malcolm Trustarft Eve, Bt., G.B.E., M.C., T.D., Q.C. £3,000
Deputy Chairman (whole-time), F. J. Orchin £3,000

Members, The Lord Rusholme †; F. H. Farmer †; W. G. Graham*; J. W. Greenwood*

† unpaid; * each £500

Secretary, E. S. Foster £1,500 to £2,100

THE CONVENTION OF THE ROYAL BURGHS OF SCOTLAND

Agents' Chambers, 51 Castle Street, Edinburgh 2

Instituted about 1150, and extended in 1405 and 1487: Annual General Convention meets in Edinburgh; Committees meet in Edinburgh City Chambers.—*Preses, The Lord Provost of Edinburgh; Chaplain, The Very Rev. Charles Laing Warr, K.C.V.O., D.D., LL.D.; Standing Counsel, John Cameron, Q.C.; Engineer, W. P. Haldane, M.B.E.; Convention Officer, William H. Young (City Chambers, Edinburgh); Party Agents, Beveridge & Co. (Europe House, Smith Square, Westminster, S.W.1); Agent, Clerk, and Treasurer, J. Gibson Kerr, W.S., F.R.S.E., 51 Castle Street, Edinburgh 2.*

ROYAL COMMISSION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851

1 Lowther Gardens, Exhibition Road, S.W.7
 [Kensington: 3665]

[Incorporated by Supplemental Charter as a permanent Commission after winding up the affairs of the Great Exhibition of 1851. It has for its object the promotion of scientific and artistic education by means of funds derived from its Kensington Estate, purchased with the surplus left over from the Great Exhibition.]

President of the Royal Commission, H.R.H. the Princess Royal.

Chairman (Acting), Board of Management, Sir Edward Peacock, G.C.V.O., D.C.L.

Chairman, Science Scholarships Committee, Sir Robert Robinson, O.M., LL.D., F.R.S.

Secretary to Commissioners, W. D. Sturch.

TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS

INSPECTION COMMITTEE

Belgrove House, Belgrove Street, W.C.1

This Committee was established under the Savings Bank Act, 1891, and is responsible for the inspection of the books and accounts of Trustee Savings Banks and for other duties set out in this and subsequent Acts.

Chairman, G. R. Freeman.

Vice-Chairman, C. W. Wise, O.B.E., M.C.

Other Members, A. R. B. Haldane, D.Litt., W.S.; S. J. Davis; Sir John Fox, O.B.E.; Sir Leonard S.

Holmes; Col. M. K. Matthews, O.B.E., T.D.

Secretary, C. Bindley Erlebach, M.B.E.

THE NATIONAL SAVINGS COMMITTEE

1 Princes Gate, S.W.7

[Kensington: 5166]

Chairman, The Lord Mackintosh of Halifax, LL.D.

Vice-President, Sir Theodore G. Chambers, K.B.E.

Vice-Chairmen, Sir Harold Parkinson, O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. Sir Myers Wayman, K.B.E.; G. Ff. Williams, C.B.E.; Air Marshal Sir Thomas Williams, K.C.B., O.B.E., M.C., D.F.C.; G. Woodcock, C.B.E.

Members, Dr. W. P. Alexander (Association of Education Committees); R. C. Ashman; M. M. Barbour, O.B.E.; Mrs. E. Bradley, O.B.E.; W. Brown, O.B.E.; P. A. Browne, C.B., H.M.I. (Ministry of Education); E. A. G. Caroe (Trustee Savings Banks Association); P. Cheetham, M.B.E.; Sir George Eddy, O.B.E.; E. C. C. Evans, M.B.E. (Trustee Savings Banks Association); The Hon. Dame Frances Farrer, D.B.E. (Nat. Fed. of Women's Institutes); W. Fisk, O.B.E.; G. D. Frazer, C.B.E. (Post Office); G. Freeman; H. Gauntlett, C.B.E.; S. Goldman (Treasury); C. A. Harrison, O.B.E.; G. E. Haynes, C.B.E. (National Council of Social Service); The Dowager Lady Hillingdon, D.B.E. (Women's Voluntary Services); W. Holmes, C.B.E. (Trades Union Congress); S. H. G. Hughes, C.B., C.B.E. (Ministry of Housing and Local Government); T. F. E. Jakeman, O.B.E.; J. Killey, O.B.E.; Sir Andrew McC. MacTaggart (British Employers Confederation); L. F. Milner, O.B.E.; Lt.-Gen. G. N. Molesworth, C.S.I., O.B.E.; A. C. Morrell, C.B.E., M.C.; T. O'Brien, M.P. (Trades Union Congress); Sir Sydney Parkes, C.B.E. (Joint Stock Banks); G. Paul (National Union of Teachers); Mrs. E. Perkins, O.B.E. (National Street and Village Group Advisory Committee); H. G. Reynolds, O.B.E.; E. Haddon Roberts, O.B.E.; L. Stearns, O.B.E.; Sir Kenneth D. Stewart, G.B.E. (Trustee Savings Banks Association); R. Sutcliffe, M.B.E. (Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants); A. A. Thorpe, O.B.E.; H. B. Turle; E. Whitley-Jones; N. E. Young, C.B., C.M.G., M.C. (National Debt Office).

OFFICERS

Secretary, E. C. H. Jones, C.B.E. £2,075

Deputy Secretary, H. C. Robertson, O.B.E., M.C.

£1,725

Director of Establishment and Finance, L. W. Manley £1,650
 Director of Publicity, Major W. Morris, O.B.E., M.C. £1,525
 Chief Commissioners, H. J. Clare, M.B.E.; W. N. Cryer, M.B.E. £1,325 to £1,475
 Chief Executive Officers, H. C. Birch, M.B.E.; D. R. Davidson £1,100 to £1,325
 Commissioners, Lt.-Col. F. B. Baker, M.B.E.; J. P. Bown, M.B.E.; D. J. Cresswell; G. G. L. Cruickshank, M.B.E.; R. H. Dowler, O.B.E.; Capt. J. A. H. Harries, M.B.E.; E. H. Harwood, M.B.E.; H. Houston; J. Hurst; G. R. Latham; H. C. Lewis, M.B.E.; K. J. Wilson, I.S.O., M.B.E.; D. R. Worgan, M.C. £1,100 to £1,325

SCOTTISH SAVINGS COMMITTEE

York Buildings, Edinburgh 2
 [Edinburgh Central: 3894]

Chairman, Sir John Maxwell Erskine, C.B.E.
 Members, Lt.-Col. C. L. Addison-Smith, C.B.E., W.S.; Lady Ruth Balfour, C.B.E.; Thomas Brown; Thomas Cameron, O.B.E.; James Campbell; W. D. Collier; George Cowe, O.B.E.; R. E. Douglas, O.B.E., T.D.; Miss Margaret Duncan; Sir John I. Falconer, LL.D., W.S.; Sir James R. Fiddes, C.B.E.; John Forbes; Mrs. E. Forrest; Lt.-Col. Sir William K. Fraser-Tyler, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.; Col. J. Gardiner, C.B.E.; Lord Greenhill; R. J. Hastings, M.B.E.; John Hodge; Sir John D. Imrie, C.B.E.; James Keir, M.B.E.; Lady MacColl; James A. Mackie, O.B.E.; J. W. Napier, M.B.E.; Very Rev. Canon O'Hanlon; A. Lewis Ross, O.B.E.; J. W. Scholes, M.B.E.; Sir James F. Simpson; Rev. A. W. Stevenson; J. B. Thomson, O.B.E.; J. Watson; A. Yeaman, M.B.E.
 Secretary, A. Thomson, O.B.E. £1,285 to £1,435
 Deputy Secretary, A. Garrow £970 to £1,170

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

Charles House, 5-11 Regent St., S.W.1. [Whitehall 9788.] x8 Melville St., Edinburgh. [Edinburgh 34994].

A Committee of the Privy Council was appointed by Order in Council dated July 28, 1915 (amended February 6, 1928), to direct the application of any sums of money provided by Parliament for the organization and development of Scientific and Industrial Research. The Committee consists of the holders for the time being of certain Ministerial offices. The Order in Council also appointed an Advisory Council to whom all proposals for researches stand referred. On December 15, 1916, a separate Department, having its own Parliamentary Vote, was created for the service of the Committee.

The aggregate net estimate for the Department in 1953-54 amounts to £5,688,821, a net increase of £245,271 on the same estimate for 1952-53. The gross estimate amounts to £6,271,021. Headquarters administration, £312,971; Grants for Research £2,103,400; Research Work and Research Establishments, £3,571,650.

President of the Committee of the Privy Council, The Lord President of the Council.

Advisory Council, Prof. Sir Ian Heilbron, D.S.O., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S. (Chairman); Sir Wallace Akers, C.B.E.; Sir Hugh Beaver; J. Crawford; Prof. R. S. Edwards; E. Fletcher; Prof. T. R. C. Fox; The Earl of Halsbury; Sir Henry Hinchliffe; Sir Philip Johnson; Prof. Sir Eric Rideal, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Prof. Sir George Thomson, D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.; A. H. Wilson, F.R.S.
 Secretary to the Committee, Sir Ben Lockspeiser, K.C.B., F.R.S.

Headquarters Office

Secretary, Sir Ben Lockspeiser, K.C.B., F.R.S. £4,500
 Private Secretary, A. P. J. Edwards.

Deputy Secretaries, E. Barnard, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.; B. K. Blount £3,250
 Under Secretary, G. R. D. Hogg, C.B.E. (Establishment Officer) £2,500
 Deputy Chief Scientific Officers, C. M. Cawley, O.B.E., D.Sc.; W. L. Francis, Ph.D.

£1,850 to £2,125
 Assistant Secretary, H. Wooldridge, O.B.E. (Deputy Establishment Officer) £1,500 to £2,000
 Principal, F. H. Bell, I.S.O. £1,000 to £1,375
 Senior Principal Scientific Officers, H. J. Dowden, M.C.; H. J. Hadow; C. Jolliffe; S. E. B. Solomons £1,500 to £1,750
 Principal Scientific Officers, G. Bird; W. J. Clenshaw; P. D. Greenall; L. H. A. Holmes; G. A. McMillan; M. A. Vernon, Ph.D.; J. Wallace £1,000 to £1,375
 Finance and Accounts Officer, S. H. Smith £1,325 to £1,475
 Deputy Finance and Accounts Officer, C. F. Fryer £1,100 to £1,325
 Senior Executive Officers, F. A. Foott; W. J. Gower, M.B.E.; T. Lacey; E. C. Whincup, £900 to £1,075; Miss M. J. O'Reilly £775 to £910
 Senior Experimental Officers, Miss A. G. Allen; Mrs. V. Connell; Miss N. Sullivan, M.B.E. £655 to £900

Intelligence Division

Chief Scientific Officer, A. King, C.B.E., D.Sc. £2,500
 Senior Principal Scientific Officers, I. Knox; D. J. Urquhart, Ph.D. £1,500 to £1,750
 Principal, *L. R. Poole £1,000 to £1,375
 Principal Scientific Officers, R. Ashton; S. B. Bailey; T. E. Easterfield, Ph.D.; R. O. Jones, Ph.D.; W. M. Rogers; R. G. Stansfield; A. L. Thorogood, M.B.E.; Miss T. C. Marwick, Ph.D.
 Men, £1,000 to £1,375; Women, £880 to £1,200
 Principal Information Officer, Lt.-Col. W. G. Hingston £1,100 to £1,325
 Senior Information Officer, B. T. Hogben £900 to £1,075
 Senior Experimental Officers, W. H. Bickle; A. A. Morris; *E. J. Offord £780 to £1,000

Overseas Liaison Division

Africa House, Kingsway, W.C.2
 [Holborn: 3422]

Assistant Secretary, H. L. Verry £1,500 to £2,000
 Principal Scientific Officers, A. R. M. Murray, Ph.D.; R. G. Silversides (Stockholm); A. H. Waterfield (Paris) £1,000 to £1,375
 Senior Executive Officer, H. A. W. Couves £900 to £1,075

United Kingdom Scientific Mission, North America

(Unit of British Commonwealth Scientific Offices)

1800 K Street, N.W.

Washington 6, D.C., U.S.A.

Director, W. A. Macfarlane, Ph.D. £1,850 to £2,125
 Senior Principal Scientific Officer (Assistant Director), J. F. Jackson, O.B.E. £1,500 to £1,750

Building Research

Chairman of Board, W. K. Wallace, C.B.E.

Building Research Station

Bucknalls Lane, Garston, near Watford

[Garston: 2246]

Montague Mansions, Crawford Street, W.2
 [Welbeck: 4420]

Building Operations Research Unit

Thatched Barn, Barnet By-Pass, Barnet
 [Barnet: 4516]

Scottish Laboratory
 Thorntonhall, Glasgow
 [Busby: 1171]

Director, F. M. Lea, C.B.E., D.Sc. £2,500
 Deputy Director, T. W. Parker, Ph.D.

Deputy Chief Scientific Officer, D. G. R. Bonnell, Ph.D. £1,850 to £2,125
 Senior Principal Scientific Officers, H. E. Beckett; R. C. Bevan; L. F. Cooling, D.Sc.; N. Davey, D.Sc.; J. W. Harding, Ph.D.; R. W. B. Nurse; A. T. Pickles, O.B.E.; R. J. Schaffer; F. G. Thomas, Ph.D.; J. West, D.Sc.; J. C. Weston, Ph.D. £1,500 to £1,750

Principal Scientific Officers, W. A. Allen; B. Arch; H. E. Andrews; *B. Bakewell (part-time); R. G. Bateson; B. Butterworth; *F. J. Crabb; I. B. Dick; A. F. Dufton; S. B. Hamilton, Ph.D.; F. C. Harper, Ph.D.; D. B. Honeyborne; R. G. Hopkinson, Ph.D.; F. E. Jones, D.Sc.; W. Kinniburgh; H. M. Llewellyn; G. W. Mack; J. H. Madge; J. J. McNamee, Ph.D.; C. W. Newberry; P. H. Parkin; J. W. Rice; A. E. Seddon; A. Short; W. H. Ward; T. Whitaker; R. H. Wood, Ph.D. £1,000 to £1,375

Senior Architect, G. A. Atkinson; A. Miller £1,250 to £1,450

Senior Engineers, J. Comrie; *Lt.-Col. K. G. H. Fryer, O.B.E.; *N. W. B. Clarke £1,250 to £1,450

Development Officer, *H. F. Broughton, £1,300

Senior Executive Officer, L. Forbes, M.B.E. £900 to £1,075

Chemical Research

Chairman of Board, Prof. E. L. Hirst, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Chemical Research Laboratory
 Teddington, Middlesex
 [Molesey: 1380]

Director, D. D. Pratt, O.B.E., Ph.D. £2,500

Senior Principal Scientific Officers, J. G. Mitchell, Ph.D. (Assistant Director); F. H. Burstall, D.Sc.; K. R. Butlin; E. A. Coulson, D.Sc.; G. R. Davies, Ph.D.; E. F. G. Herington, Ph.D.; W. H. J. Vernon, O.B.E., D.Sc. £1,500 to £1,750

Principal Scientific Officers, H. T. Hookway, Ph.D.; J. I. Jones, D.Sc.; J. R. Postgate, D.Phil.; R. St. J. Preston; F. M. Reynolds, Ph.D.; S. L. S. Thomas, Ph.D.; N. E. Topp, Ph.D.; R. A. Wells; F. Wormwell, Ph.D.; *Miss D. M. Brasher; Miss M. Corner; *Miss E. Napier

Men, £1,000 to £1,375; Women, £880 to £1,200

Fire Research

(A joint organization in conjunction with the Fire Offices' Committee)

Boreham Wood, Elstree, Herts.

[Elstree: 1341 and 1797]

Cunard Building: 15 Regent Street, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 9788]

Chairman of the Board, Sir George Burt

Director, S. H. Clarke, £1,850 to £2,125

Senior Principal Scientific Officer (Assistant Director)

D. T. Lawson, £1,500 to £1,750

Principal Scientific Officers, F. E. T. Kingman, Ph.D.; P. Nash, £1,000 to £1,375

Food Investigation

20A Regent Street, Cambridge
 [Cambridge: 55604]

Chairman of Board, Professor Sir Frank Engledow, C.M.G., F.R.S.

Director, F. Kidd, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S. £2,500

Principal Scientific Officer, P. R. P. Claridge, T.D. £1,000 to £1,375

Senior Executive Officer, R. Johnson £900 to £1,075

Low Temperature Research Station
 Downing Street, Cambridge
 [Cambridge: 4477]

Superintendent, E. C. Bate-Smith, Ph.D.

£1,850 to £2,125

Senior Principal Scientific Officers, E. H. Callow, Ph.D.; M. Ingram, Ph.D.; C. H. Lea, Sc.D., Ph.D. £1,500 to £1,750

Principal Scientific Officers, J. R. Bendall; J. Brooks, O.B.E., Ph.D.; J. M. Bryan, Ph.D.; R. Kane, Ph.D.; F. A. Isherwood, Ph.D.; L. W. Mapson, Ph.D.; S. M. Partridge, Ph.D.; J. G. Sharp, Ph.D.; H. G. Wager, Ph.D. £1,000 to £1,375

Smithfield Laboratory

91-93 Charterhouse Street, E.C.1

[Clerkenwell: 8150]

Senior Principal Scientific Officer, E. H. Callow, Ph.D. £1,500 to £1,750

Torry Research Station

Aberdeen

[Aberdeen: 24258]

Superintendent, G. A. Reay, O.B.E., Ph.D.

(+ altie.) £1,500 to £1,750

Senior Principal Scientific Officer, J. A. Lovern, D.Sc. £1,500 to £1,750

Principal Scientific Officers, A. Banks, Ph.D.; J. M. Shewan, Ph.D. £1,000 to £1,375

Humber Laboratory

Wassand Street, Kingston-upon-Hull,

[Hull Central: 38283]

Principal Scientific Officer, C. L. Cutting, Ph.D. £1,000 to £1,375

Ditton Laboratory

East Malling, near Maidstone, Kent

[West Malling: 3441]

Superintendent, R. G. Tomkins, Ph.D.

£1,500 to £1,750

Principal Scientific Officers, W. G. Burton; J. C. Fidler, Ph.D.; A. C. Hulme, D.Sc.; W. H. Smith, £1,000 to £1,375

Covent Garden Laboratory

Inveresk House, Strand, W.C.2

[Temple Bar: 6156]

Principal Scientific Officer, J. C. Fidler, Ph.D. £1,000 to £1,375

Forest Products Research

Chairman of Board, R. G. Bennett, C.B.

Forest Products Research Laboratory

Princes Risborough, Bucks.

[Princes Risborough: 201]

Director, F. Y. Henderson, C.B.E., D.Sc.

£1,850 to £2,125

Senior Principal Scientific Officers:

Assistant Director, S. T. C. Stillwell, O.B.E.; Others:

J. Bryan; K. T. St. G. Cartwright; W. P. K. Findley, D.Sc. £1,500 to £1,700

Principal Scientific Officers, F. H. Armstrong; J. D. Betchley; R. H. Farmer, D.Sc.; R. C. Fisher, Ph.D.; P. Harris; R. F. S. Hearmon; R. A. G. Knight; F. G. O. Pearson; E. W. J. Phillips, Ph.D.; B. J. Rendle; N. A. Richardson; W. C. Stevens, £1,000 to £1,375

Fuel Research

Chairman of Board, Prof. Sir Cyril Hinshelwood, Sc.D., F.R.S.

Fuel Research Station

Blackwall Lane, East Greenwich, S.E.10

[Greenwich: 3065]

Scottish Laboratory

Thorntonhall, Glasgow

[Busby: 1171]

Director, A. Parker, C.B.E., D.Sc. £2,500

Deputy Director, A. C. Monkhouse, Ph.D. £1,850 to £2,125

Senior Principal Scientific Officers, S. R. Craxford, D.Phil.; C. C. Hall, Ph.D.; T. F. Hurley, O.B.E.; D. MacDougall, O.B.E.; C. A. R. Pearce; W. F. B. Shaw.....£1,500 to £1,750
Principal Scientific Officers, G. C. Ackroyd; H. Bardgett; J. H. G. Carllie; A. Fitton; L. L. Fox; D. Gall, Ph.D.; L. Horton, Ph.D.; L. J. Jolley, Ph.D.; A. B. Manning, Ph.D.; H. E. Newall, D.Sc.; L. R. B. Shackleton, Ph.D.; D. W. Slimming; W. J. Sparkes; A. H. Taylor, M.B.E.; R. A. A. Taylor; E. T. Wilkins, Ph.D.

£1,000 to £1,375
Senior Executive Officer, C. B. Fitzgerald, I.S.O.
(+ allee.) £900 to £1,075

Hydraulics Research

Howbery Park, Wallingford, Berks.

[Wallingford: 2382]

Chairman of Board, W. P. Shepherd-Barron, M.C., T.D.

Director, *Sir Claude C Inglis, C.I.E., F.R.S. (part-time).

Senior Principal Scientific Officer (Assistant Director), F. H. Allen.....£1,500 to £1,750

Principal Scientific Officer, G. H. Lean.....£1,000 to £1,375

Mechanical Engineering Research

Chairman of Board, Sir Andrew McCance, D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.

Mechanical Engineering Research Laboratory

East Kilbride, Glasgow

[East Kilbride: 20222]

Director, D. G. Sopwith, D.Sc.....£2,500
Senior Principal Scientific Officers, T. C. Crawhall (Assistant Director); F. T. Barwell, Ph.D.; E. J. Le Fevre; C. E. Phillips; W. J. Robinson; C. Timms.....£1,500 to £1,750
Principal Scientific Officers, A. J. Ede; M. Graneck; L. Grunberg; S. P. Hutton; A. E. Johnson, D.Sc.; H. L. D. Pugh; M. T. Watkins; C. F. Watkinson.....£1,000 to £1,375

Pest Infestation Research

Chairman of Board, F. R. Horne.

Pest Infestation Laboratory

London Road, Slough, Bucks.

[Slough: 21295]

Director, G. V. B. Herford, O.B.E.

£1,850 to £2,125
Senior Principal Scientific Officers, E. A. Parkin, Ph.D. (Assistant Director); T. A. Oxley.....£1,500 to £1,750

Principal Scientific Officers, W. B. Brown; R. W. Howe; M. E. Solomon; F. P. W. Winteringham.....£1,000 to £1,375

Radio Research

Chairman of Board, Sir Noel Ashbridge.

Radio Research Station

Ditton Park, Slough, Bucks.

[Slough: 20391]

Director, R. L. Smith-Rose, C.B.E., D.Sc.....£2,500
Senior Principal Scientific Officers, H. G. Hopkins, Ph.D.; A. F. Wilkins, O.B.E.....£1,500 to £1,750
Principal Scientific Officers, R. E. Burgess; F. Horner; F. H. C. M. Minnis; W. R. Piggott, O.B.E.; B. G. Pressey, Ph.D.; J. A. Saxton, D.Sc.....£1,000 to £1,375

Road Research

Chairman of Board, Sir Frank Edward Smith, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.

Road Research Laboratory

Harmondsworth, West Drayton, Middlesex

[Colnbrook: 216]

Langley Hall, Langley, Bucks.

[Langley: 360]

Scottish Laboratory, Thorntonhall,

Glasgow

[Busby: 1271]

Director, W. H. Glanville, C.B., C.B.E., D.Sc.....£2,500
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Senior Accountants, J. Henderson; J. G. Henderson;
E. C. Hodges; Miss N. M. A. W. Ross; A. M.
Swanson
Men, £900 to £1,075; Women, £775 to £910

Solicitor's Office

(For the Scottish Department and certain U.K. services,
including H.M. Treasury, in Scotland.)

Solicitor, J. M. Dick, C.B.E., V.D., £2,500
Deputy Solicitor, Alex. Thomson, W.S.,
£1,625 to £2,000
Assistant Solicitor, J. S. Dalgetty, £1,625 to £2,000
Senior Legal Assistants, K. J. A. Greig; J. A. Beaton;
D. Martin; D. J. MacCulish; W. Thomson;
R. W. Deans, £1,150 to £1,500
Legal Assistants, A. D. Wilson; W. Moffat; E. S.
Robertson; D. H. A. Mitchell; R. A. Lawrie;
A. G. Brand, M.B.E.; N. R. W. Niven
£800 to £1,070
Counsel to the Secretary of State for Scotland, under
Private Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1936
(2 Parliament Square, Edinburgh), Counsel,
M. G. Fisher, Q.C.; M. R. McLarty, Advocate.

Scottish Information Office

St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1
[Edinburgh Central: 2500]

Director, W. M. Ballantine, . . . £1,425 to £1,700

Principal Information Officer, †J. W. P. Dundas
£1,100 to £1,325

Senior Information Officers, H. F. Hardy; A. G. Christie, . . . £900 to £1,075
† At Fielden House.

Marine Laboratory

Wood Street, Torry, Aberdeen
[Aberdeen: 25218]

Director, C. E. Lucas, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.

Deputy Director, H. Wood, Ph.D., F.R.S.E.
£1,850 to £2,125

Senior Principal Scientific Officers, J. B. Tait, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.; K. A. Pyfinch (at Pitlochry)
£1,500 to £1,750

Principal Scientific Officers, J. H. Fraser, Ph.D., F.R.S.E.; A. Ritchie, Ph.D., F.R.S.E.; B. B. Rae, Ph.D.; H. J. Thomas, Ph.D.; B. B. Parrish
£1,000 to £1,375

Miscellaneous Appointments

Chief Inspector of Sea Fisheries, R. H. Johnston
£1,160

Deputy Chief Inspector, J. Lawson
£950 to £1,050

Inspector of Salmon Fisheries, P. R. C. Macfarlane
£1,100 to £1,375

Marine Superintendent, Capt. C. H. Champness, D.S.O., R.N. (ret.), . . . £1,000 to £1,075
Engineer (Harbours), C. R. Wallace
£1,250 to £1,450

Inspector (Harbours), A. Flett, . . . £900 to £1,200

Chief Inspector, Child Care and Probation, 13 Carlton Terrace, Edinburgh 1, W. Hewison Brown, O.B.E., . . . £1,375 to £1,725

Chairman, Scottish Central After Care Council, Rev. George F. MacLeod, M.C., D.D.

H.M. Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh 1, S. A. Kinnear
£1,900

Commandant, Scottish Police College, Air Vice-Marshal R. Graham, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C., D.F.C., . . . £1,100 to £1,325

H.M. Inspector of Fire Services, A. D. Wilson
£1,325 to £1,600

Commandant, Scottish Fire Service Training School, D. A. Palmer, . . . £840 to £1,005

State Managements Districts, Scotland

93 West George Street, Glasgow
[Central: 4191]

General Manager, J. G. Paterson, O.B.E., . . . £1,500

Prisons Division

11 Broomhouse Drive, Edinburgh 11

[Craiglockhart: 4040]

Director of Scottish Prison and Borstal Services, K. M. Hancock, . . . £1,500 to £2,000

Industrial Adviser, J. Lamb.

Visiting Physician and Medical Adviser, T. D. Inch, C.B.E., M.C.

Psychiatrist, R. M. Stewart, M.D. (part-time).

Prison Governors

Aberdeen, Maj. M. P. Lotherian, M.C., . . . £720 to £850

Edinburgh, J. R. Peddie, M.B.E., . . . £950 to £1,125

Glasgow (Barlinnie), J. P. Mayo, . . . £1,425 (Personal)

Glasgow (Duke Street) (vacant).

Greenock, J. G. Monteath, M.B.E., . . . £720 to £850

Perth, W. M. Adams, . . . £720 to £850

Peterhead, Maj. D. G. Heron-Watson
£950 to £1,125

Palmont Borstal Institution, H. Scott, . . . £950 to £1,125

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1

[City: 9876]

Publications Sale Offices in London:—

Retail.—York House, Kingsway, W.C.2., and 423 Oxford St., W.1.

Post Orders.—P.O. Box No. 569, S.E.1.

Wholesale.—Cornwall House, Stamford Street, S.E.1.

H.M. Stationery Office was established in 1786 and is the British Government's central organization for the supply of printing, binding, office supplies and office machinery of all kinds, and published books and periodicals, for the Public Service at home and abroad; it also undertakes duplicating and distributing services for government departments. In addition the Stationery Office is the publisher for the government, and has offices for the sale of government publications in London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Manchester, Bristol and Birmingham; leading booksellers in the larger towns act as agents; and there is a wholesale department from which booksellers generally may obtain supplies. It is also the agent for the sale of publications of the United Nations and its specialised organizations. The Controller of the Stationery Office is under Letters Patent the Queen's Printer of Acts of Parliament and in him is vested the Copyright in all British Government documents.

The aggregate net estimate for the department in 1953-54 was £13,593,707 (a decrease of £2,160,020 on the same estimate for 1952-53). The gross estimate amounts to £18,133,707 and includes £2,131,607 for salaries and wages of office and warehouse staffs, £5,320,000 for printing and binding (inclusive of salaries and wages of printing works staff), £7,000,000 for paper, £2,690,000 for office supplies and office machinery and £540,000 for published books and periodicals. The receipts side includes £1,132,000 from the sale of government publications and £75,000 from the sale of waste paper recovered from all departments.

Generally the department obtains its supplies from commercial sources by competitive tender. On the printing and binding side, however, the Stationery Office has its own printing and binding factories which produce about one-third of the total requirement, including telephone directories, rationing documents, pension allowance books, national savings certificates and stamps, postal orders and National Insurance stamps. The annual face value of these certificates and stamps is nearly £1,500,000,000.

Government publications are of a wide and varied range and about 6,000 titles are published each year. They include the *London Gazette*, which has been issued twice weekly since 1665, and *Hansard*, the verbatim report of both Houses of Parliament, available on the morning following the debate. The Stationery Office has in stock some 300,000 titles and its subscription lists contain 60,000 names. The annual sales total about 18 million copies. The Stationery Office also acts as the official agent in Great Britain for publications of the United Nations and its subsidiary organizations.

The staff employed on April 1, 1953, was 7,452 including 1,942 in warehouses and 2,374 at printing works; the total space occupied was two million square feet, including 1,314,000 sq. ft. for warehouse space and 463,000 sq. ft. for the printing works.

Controller, H. G. G. Welch, C.B.E., . . . £3,350

Private Secretary, D. C. Dashfield
£900 to £1,075

Deputy Controller, W. Cox, O.B.E., . . . £2,200

Personal Clerk, E. S. Brooks.

Assistant Controllers, C. H. Legg, O.B.E. (Group 1); C. J. Bruce, O.B.E., I.S.O. (Group 2); R. P. Roberts, O.B.E. (Group 3), . . . £1,500 to £1,900

Adviser on Typography, Sir Francis Meynell, unpaid

Chief Clerk and Registrar, R. Edwards

£900 to £1,075

Group 1

Accounts Division

Director, B. S. Baker, O.B.E. £1,325 to £1,475
 Deputy Director, J. H. Hinson. £900 to £1,075
 Assistant Directors, C. W. Blundell; H. V. Roe;
 L. G. Robinson. £900 to £1,075
 Chief Examiner of Printers' and Binders' Accounts,
 W. S. Fox, M.B.E. £900 to £1,075

Establishments and Organization Division

Director, H. G. Smith. £1,325 to £1,475
 Deputy Director, A. J. Long, M.B.E. £1,100 to £1,325
 Assistant Directors, J. W. Wilson; J. H. Francis. £900 to £1,075
 Director of Training, L. G. Smith. £900 to £1,075

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Director, W. A. Beck, M.V.O., M.B.E. £1,325 to £1,475
 Deputy Director, J. W. E. Bates. £900 to £1,075
 Assistant Director, E. S. Watkins. £900 to £1,075

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 Works Managers, A. S. Brown, M.B.E.; J. V. Westlake; C. G. H. Walker; D. A. Jamieson. £900 to £1,075
 Senior Deputy Works Manager, J. H. Hynes. £900 to £1,075

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 Deputy Director, A. C. A. Taylor. £900 to £1,075
 Assistant Directors, F. T. Hillman; J. L. Wilkinson. £900 to £1,075

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Typographic Design and Layout Section

Head of Section, H. G. Carter, O.B.E. £1,200

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 Deputy Director, W. H. Browne. £900 to £1,075
 Assistant Directors, J. I. Jones; R. E. Pysden. £900 to £1,075

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Director, A. Ryder. £1,325 to £1,475
 Deputy Director, E. W. Auty. £900 to £1,075
 Deputy Director (Warehouses), C. Pengelly, M.B.E. £900 to £1,075
 Chief Examiner of Paper and Office Requisites, E. Halson. £870 to £1,045

REGIONAL OFFICES

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Publications Sale Office: 2 Edmund Street, Birmingham 3.

Manchester

Gorse Street, Hollinwood, Lancs.

Publications Sale Office: 39-47 King Street, Manchester 2.

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 Deputy Director, H. Burns. £900 to £1,075

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All Saints Street, Bristol 1

Publications Sale Office: Tower Lane, Bristol 2.
 Superintendent, C. S. Walker. £900 to £1,075

Scotland

125 George Street, Edinburgh 2

Publications Sale Office: 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh 2.

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 Deputy Director, A. C. Brown, M.B.E. £900 to £1,075

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Publications Sale Office: 1 St. Andrews Crescent, Cardiff.

Officer in Charge, T. S. Harris.

Northern Ireland

Chichester House, Chichester Street, Belfast

Publications Retail Sale Office: 80 Chichester Street, Belfast.

Publication Wholesale Office: Custom House, Belfast.

Superintendent, D. C. Glen, M.B.E. £900 to £1,075

MINISTRY OF SUPPLY

Shell Mex House, Strand, W.C.2

[Gerrard: 6933]

Minister of Supply, THE RT. HON. DUNCAN SANDYS, M.P. £4,000

Private Secretaries, R. ST. J. Walker (Principal); J. Charles (Assistant).

Parliamentary Private Secretary, R. S. Russell, M.P. unpaid

Parliamentary Secretary, A. R. W. Low, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.P. £1,500

Permanent Secretary, Sir James Helmore, K.C.M.G. £4,500

Private Secretaries, Miss J. Chignell, M.B.E.; D. A. Lovelock

Deputy Secretary (A.), L. H. Robinson, C.B.E. £3,250

Private Sec. J. B. Visser.

Deputy Secretary (B.), Sir Lewis Hutchinson, K.B.E., C.B. £3,250

Private Secretary, G. M. P. Myers.

Deputy Secretary (C.), F. C. Musgrave, C.B. £3,250

Private Secretary, R. A. Pengelly.

Controller of Supplies (Munitions), Maj.-Gen. W. J. Eldridge, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Deputy Controller of Supplies (Munitions), Maj.-Gen. G. P. Walsh, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Director of Supplies (Munitions), Brigadier L. M. Scott.

Adviser on Explosives and Chemicals Production, J. Davidson Pratt, C.B.E. unpaid

Controller of Supplies (Air), Air Chief Marshal Sir John Baker, K.C.B., M.C., D.F.C., A.D.C.

Deputy Controller of Supplies (Aircraft Production). (vacant).

Asst. Controller of Supplies (Air), Air Vice-Marshal W. A. Opie, C.B.E.

Controller of Atomic Energy, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick Morgan, K.C.B. (ret.) £3,750

Chief Naval Representative, Rear-Adm. C. John, C.B.

Chief Scientist, O. H. Wansbrough-Jones, C.B., O.B.E., Ph.D.

Directors, Air Vice-Marshal E. J. Cuckney, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C. (ret.); R. H. Schlotel

Varying Rates to £2,125

Director-General of Machine Tools (vacant).

Administration and Finance

Under-Secretaries, D. W. Bartington, C.B.; H. R. Camp, C.B.; L. J. Dunnett, C.M.G.; V. P. Harries, C.B.; F. C. How, C.B.; S. Hudson; E. S. Jackson; W. F. Jenkins, C.B., C.B.E.; H. G. Lindsell, C.B.; L. T. F. Little; J. B. L. Munro, C.M.G.; N. Balliol Scott; W. D. Wilkinson, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.; S. S. Wilson, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.; S. S. Wilson, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Directors of Contracts, L. M. Snelling, C.B.E. (Air), D. N. Rayner, C.B.E. (Munitions) £2,125

Accountant-General, W. Galfrs, O.B.E. £2,125

Assistant Secretaries, J. E. Adamson; H. Bailey; J. E. Barnes; Dr. W. E. Berry; J. W. Blackshaw, C.M.G., M.B.E.; R. E. Bone; E. M. Bowen; H. C. Budden; E. G. Cass, O.B.E.; H. R. Chapman, C.B.E.; A. F. Cooper; J. B. Cullen; L. H. Curzon; J. F. Cutler; F. J. Doggett; W. G. Downey; R. G. Elkington; R. E. France, O.B.E.; Miss J. M. Franks; C. S. Good; J. L. Gray; E. E. Hall; D. W. G. L. Haviland; E. W. G. Haynes; W. M. Hill; D. G. Hooper, C.B.E.; J. A. Jagers; Miss H. V. Lupton, M.B.E.; N. V. Meeres; D. W. Mitchell, C.B.E.; J. Parkin, O.B.E., M.C.; D. E. H. Peirson; E. G. Penman, C.B.E.; F. E. Prince; A. Reid; S. C. Robbins; G. Roberts; S. Robinson, C.M.G.; W. N. Robinson; Mrs. L. Silverston, O.B.E.; W. E. Taylor; H. E. Thatcher; W. K. Ward; C. J. A. Whitehouse, O.B.E.; J. M. Wilson; G. A. C. Witheridge; E. Woodford.

Men, £1,500 to £2,000; *Women*, £1,340 to £1,850

Directors, Maj. G. P. Bulman, C.B.E. (ret.); J. Hanson

Chief Safety Officer, A. R. V. Steele £2,125

Chief Information Officer, I. S. Jchu, C.I.E. £1,500 to £2,000

Munitions, etc.

Director-General of Armaments Production, V. A. G. Lambert, C.B.E. £2,500

Senior Director, L. G. Gale, O.B.E.

Directors, A. W. Angus, O.B.E.; T. D. Jacobs; E. S. Jones £1,850 to £2,125

Director-General of Artillery, Maj.-Gen. H. M. Paterson.

Directors, Brigadier J. A. Barlow, C.B.E.; Brigadier C. T. D. Lindsay.

Director-General of Fighting Vehicles, Maj.-Gen. H. R. B. Poote, F.C., C.B., D.S.O.

Directors, E. W. Ditchburn, O.B.E.; W. M. Millar (£1,850 to £2,125); Brigadier F. W. Gordon-Hall, C.B.E.; Brigadier J. L. Morton; Brigadier W. B. Radford, M.B.E., M.C.

Chief Engineer (Fighting Vehicles Research and Development Establishment), A. E. H. Masters, C.B.E. £2,400

Director-General of Ordnance Factories, K. Gordon, C.B.E., M.C. £4,750

Deputy Director-General, T. E. Harris, C.B., C.B.E. £3,250

Directors, G. C. Allfrey; L. S. Flatman; H. W. Hobbs; J. E. Jackson; Dr. W. B. Litter

Varying rates to £2,125

Principal Director Scientific Research (Defence), Dr. W. Cawood, C.B.E. £2,850

Directors, C. S. Bryant; A. E. Childs; Brigadier G. H. Hinds, O.B.E. (ret.); F. W. Hornsby; Air Vice-Marshal T. McClurkin (ret.)

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Varying rates to £3,150

President, Ordnance Board, Air Vice-Marshal C. N. H. Bilney, C.B., C.B.E.

Director of Equipment and Stores, F. H. Harrison £2,125

Director of Royal Engineer Equipment, Brig. P. K. Benner, O.B.E.

Head of Technical Services (Washington), S. Scott Hall, C.B. £2,500

Head of United Kingdom M.O.S. Staff in Australia, I. Bowen. £2,500

Aircraft

Director-General, Technical Development (Air), G. W. H. Gardner, C.B.E. £2,850

Principal Director Scientific Research (Air), E. T. Jones, C.B., O.B.E. £2,500

Principal Director Equipment Research and Development (Air), H. L. Stevens, C.B.E. £2,500

Principal Director, Research and Development (Aircraft), A. E. Woodward-Nutt £2,500

Principal Director, Engine Research and Development, Air Commodore F. R. Banks, C.B., O.B.E. (ret.) £2,500

Directors, H. Constant, C.B.E., F.R.S.; Air Commodore H. Ford, A.F.C.; S. F. Follett; R. Graham; J. M. Gray; Dr. H. Sutton, C.B.E.; Air Commodore G. Silyn Roberts, C.B.E., A.F.C.; L. Boddington; Air Commodore J. A. Hawkings, C.B.E.; R. H. Weir

Varying rates to £2,500

Director, Royal Aircraft Establishment, Prof. A. A. Hall, F.R.S. £2,500

Director-General Aircraft Production, W. R. McGaw £2,500

Directors, J. R. Beesly; B. D. Davies; H. E. Hancock, O.B.E.; W. A. Sales, O.B.E.; R. E. Swift. £1,850 to £2,125

Chief Superintendents, H. Davies; Dr. T. P. Hughes

Varying rates to £2,500

Atomic Energy

Director of Research, Sir John Cockcroft, K.C.B., C.B.E., F.R.S. £4,500

Deputy Controller, Sir Christopher Hinton. £4,000

Director, Sir William Penney, K.B.E., F.R.S. £3,150

Guided Weapons and Electronics

Deputy Controller of Electronics, Rear-Admiral G. F. Burghard, D.S.O.

Principal Director of Guided Weapons (Vacant).

Director, Dr. W. H. Wheeler. £2,125

Principal Director of Electronics Research and Development, F. S. Barton, C.B.E. £2,500

Directors, Dr. D. H. Black; Air Commodore W. P. G. Pretty, C.B.E. £2,125

Director-General of Electronics Production, N. C. Robertson, M.B.E.

Directors, A. T. Black; R. E. Sainsbury.

Chief Superintendents, P. E. Pollard, O.B.E.; W. J. Richards, C.B.E.; Dr. G. W. Sutton

Varying rates to £2,125

THAMES CONSERVANCY

See

CONSERVANCY BOARDS

TITHE REDEMPTION COMMISSION

Finsbury Square House, 33/37 Finsbury Square, E.C.2

[Monarch: 2052]

The Tithe Redemption Commission was constituted pursuant to the Tithe Act, 1936 (26 Geo. v and 1 Edw. viii). Estimates (1953-54), £324,900.

Chairman, Sir Gerald B. Canny, K.C.B., K.B.E. £1,000

Other Members, Sir Norman Vernon, Bt.; Sir Russell Kettle; H. G. Richardson (ex-officio); J. B. Stonebridge, C.B.E. (ex-officio).

Secretary, H. G. Richardson. £2,500

Principal Finance and Establishment Officer, S. A. Piggott, C.B.E. £1,800

Heads of Divisions, D. A. Eden, O.B.E., £1,325 to £1,475; C. G. Harris, O.B.E.; H. Whitaker, M.B.E. £1,100 to £1,325

Heads of Branches, W. G. Blisken; E. A. Bouchier; A. H. Cobbett; H. A. Cox, M.B.E. (Deputy Establishment Officer); P. H. Garrett; L. Parnwell, M.B.E.; C. Sloman; W. J. Weightman

£900 to £1,075

BOARD OF TRADE

Horse Guards Avenue, S.W.1

[Trafalgar: 8855]

The Board of Trade has general responsibility for the industry and commerce of the United Kingdom, and particular responsibility for most industries except building and quarrying, merchant shipbuilding, transport, food, agriculture and fisheries, fuel and power, steel and non-ferrous metals and engineering which fall to other Government Departments; but most of its former responsibilities for raw materials were transferred in 1951 to the Ministry of Materials. The Board's general responsibility includes certain powers and duties in relation to insurance and company law, bankruptcy, patents, the administration of enemy property and the distribution of the proceeds of its realization, the distribution of industry, commercial relations with overseas countries, the promotion of exports and the collection, evaluation and publication of industrial and trade statistics.

The Board administers its responsibilities through three main groups of divisions, overseas, home and regulatory, to which are added common service divisions such as the Information, Statistics, Finance, Accountants and Establishment Divisions and the Solicitor's Department.

On the overseas side, the *Commercial Relations and Export Department*, which has a separate branch for *Export Licensing*, is responsible for general commercial policy and trade relations with overseas countries; organizes the British Industries Fair; fosters British participation in exhibitions abroad; and, together with the *Export Credits Guarantee Department*, assists exporters in their selling plans.

On the home side, the *Industries and Manufactures Department* is organized in six Divisions. Division 1 is responsible for import policy in respect of the United Kingdom tariff; and, through the *Import Licensing Branch* for the issue of licences to import of goods on private account. Division 2 is concerned with general questions of industrial organization and capital investment and with the long-term efficiency of industry; and is administratively responsible for the Board's regional organization, and for serving the Regional Boards, for Industry, and provides the Secretariat of the National Production Advisory Council on Industry. The textile industry is the concern of Division 3; the chemical industry of Division 4, which also takes tobacco and the Board of Trade responsibility for the tourist industry and maintains liaison with the Monopolies and Restrictive Practices Commission; while Division 5 covers all other industries within the Board of Trade field, including in particular the film industry. Division 6 is responsible for the planning of industrial location within the terms of the *Distribution of Industry Acts*, and for the central administration of industrial estates in Development Areas.

There are three departments in the regulatory group. The Insurance and Companies and Bankruptcy Department administers insurance and company law; and is responsible for the administration of bankrupts' estates by the Official Receivers, and for the affairs of companies wound up by order of the High Court of Justice.

All questions relating to patents, registered designs, trade marks and copyright are dealt with by the *Patent Office and Industrial Property Department* which maintains a large public library.

The administration of enemy property, the distribution of realized assets and the duties of the Custodian of Enemy Property for England, are among the functions carried out by the *Administration of Enemy Property Department*.

President of the Board of Trade, THE RT. HON. GEORGE EDWARD PETER THORNEYCROFT, M.P.

Private Secretaries, F. W. Graves-Smith; I. Gray; Miss M. Dowie; Miss E. Gower.

Parliamentary Private Secretaries, A. E. Cooper,

M.B.E., M.P.; J. A. Hay, M.P.; E. E. Bullus, M.P. unpaid
Minister of State, Rt. Hon. Derick Heathcoat Amory, M.P.
Parliamentary Secretary, H. G. Strauss, Q.C., M.P.

Private Secretary, L. Bevan. £1,500

Parliamentary Clerk, S. N. Fieldhouse £900 to £1,075

Permanent Secretary, Sir Frank Lee, K.C.B., C.M.G. £4,500

Private Secretary, Miss M. J. Lackey.

Second Secretary, Sir Maurice Dean, K.C.M.G., C.B. £3,250

Private Secretary, Miss M. F. Heard.

Second Secretary, E. A. Cohen, C.M.G. £3,250

Private Secretary, Miss L. K. Langham.

Second Secretary, Sir Henry Gregory, K.C.M.G., C.B. £3,250

Private Secretary, Miss N. Wright.

Tobacco Adviser and Chairman of Manufacturers and Distributors Committee, Sir Alexander Hyslop Maxwell, K.C.M.G. unpaid

Accountant Adviser, Sir Richard Yeabsley, C.B.E. £2,000

Commercial Relations and Exports Department

Under-Secretaries, A. E. Percival; R. J. W. Stacy; J. Leckie; G. H. Andrew. £2,500

Adviser on Commercial Policy, C. W. Sanders £2,500

Assistant Secretaries, H. J. Gray; R. C. Bryant; J. L. Reading; R. Burns, C.M.G.; C. W. Jardine;

R. B. Tippetts; S. H. Levine; T. H. Sinclair;

P. Harris; D. Caplan; Miss H. Barkely; P. S. Young; E. Bower; I. A. H. More; Mrs. M. E. Welch.

Men, £1,500 to £2,000; Women, £1,340 to £1,850

Export Licensing Branch

Controller (Assistant Secretary), R. L. Elkington £1,500 to £2,000

Export Services Branch

Principal Executive Officer, J. H. Devine, O.B.E. £1,500 to £1,900

Factory and Storage Premises (Defence Planning) Division

Controller-General, Sir Philip Warter. unpaid

Division 1

Under-Secretary, R. M. Nowell, C.B. £2,500

Assistant Secretaries, G. E. Preston; J. F. Hewitt; E. Wagstaff. £1,500 to £2,000

Import Licensing Branch

Controller (Asst. Sec.), V. I. Chapman £1,500 to £2,000

Division 2

Under-Secretary, D. H. Lval, C.M.G., M.B.E. £2,500

Assistant Secretaries, Dr. F. E. Budd; R. W. Daniel £1,500 to £2,000

Regional Organization

No. 1.—North (Newcastle-upon-Tyne)

Controller, K. G. Sillar. £1,500 to £1,900

Assistant Secretaries, W. G. Onslow; J. L. May;

P. B. Hypher. £1,500 to £2,000

No. 2.—E. and W. Ridings (Leeds)

Controller, J. Paterson. £1,500 to £2,000

No. 3.—North Midland (Nottingham)

Controller, M. Weber. £1,500 to £1,900

No. 4.—Eastern (Cambridge)

Controller, R. J. Forbes. £1,500 to £1,900

No. 5.—London and South Eastern
(Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W.1)
Controller, C. S. Toseland, M.B.E. £2,500
No. 6.—Southern (Reading)
Controller, F. A. Swann £1,500 to £2,000
No. 7.—South Western (Bristol)
Controller, W. G. Glennie, O.B.E.

£1,500 to £1,900

No. 8.—Office for Wales (Cardiff)
Controller, Capt. H. P. K. Oram, R.N. (ret.)
£1,500 to £2,000

No. 9.—Midland (Birmingham)
Controller, B. W. T. Kay, C.B.E. £1,500 to £2,000

No. 10.—North Western (Manchester)
Controller, E. J. Holford-Strevens, £1,500 to £2,000

No. 11.—Office for Scotland (Glasgow)
Controller, A. Young £1,500 to £2,000

Standards Department

Controller, T. G. Poppy £1,100 to £1,325

Division 3

Under-Secretary, K. McGregor, C.M.G. £2,500
Assistant Secretaries, W. G. Onslow; J. L. May;
P. B. Hypher £1,500 to £2,000

Division 4

Under-Secretary, A. C. Hill £2,500
Assistant Secretaries, H. A. Wilkinson, C.B.E., M.C.;
A. G. White; A. R. Bruce, O.B.E.; G. S. Knight
£1,500 to £2,000

Division 5

Under-Secretary, C. F. Monier Williams, C.B., M.B.E.
£2,500
Assistant Secretaries, S. Golt; H. G. Pollard; C. T.
Plumb £1,500 to £2,000

Division 6

Under-Secretary, Dame Alix Kilroy, D.B.E. £2,500
Assistant Secretaries, C. D. Campbell; A. L. Burgess;
S. R. Raffan £1,500 to £2,000

Insurance and Companies Department and Bankruptcy Department

Under-Secretary, H. Beer, C.B. £2,500
Assistant Secretaries, G. H. Carruthers; J. Cowen
£1,500 to £2,000
Inspector General of Companies, Companies Liquidation
and Bankruptcy, C. R. Bruce Park, C.B.E.
£2,000

Accountants Division

Director, E. L. Wright £1,500 to £1,900

Patent Office and Industrial Property Department
Comptroller General, Sir John Blake £2,850
Assistant Comptrollers, S. E. Chisholm, C.B.E.; J. N.
Brown, C.B.E.; H. C. Miller. £1,850 to £2,125

Administration of Enemy Property Department

Administrator of Enemy Property for England, Sir
Henry S. Gregory, K.C.M.G., C.B. £3,250
Deputy Head, P. J. Mantle, C.M.G. £2,200
Assistant Secretaries, A. W. McKenzie; R. H. King
£1,500 to £2,000
Principal Executive Officers, A. J. Campbell (Custodian
of Enemy Property for England); C. A.
Slatford, M.C. £1,500 to £1,900

Finance Division

Assistant Secretary, S. J. Campling, C.B.E.
£1,500 to £2,000

Solicitor's Department

Solicitor, R. W. A. Speed, C.B. £3,250
Assistant Solicitors, E. M. Parsey, C.B.E.; R.
Woodley; E. W. D. Dean; F. C. L. Bell, D.S.O.,
M.C.; G. Ryder; J. F. Brown
£1,625 to £2,000

Establishment Division

Under-Secretary and Principal Establishment Officer,
E. J. Mares, C.B. £2,500
Assistant Secretaries, T. K. Rees; E. W. R. Medway,
O.B.E., M.M.; K. H. Huggins
£1,500 to £2,000

Statistics Division

Director of Statistics, J. Stafford, C.B. £2,500
Assistant Secretary Miss M. D. Kennedy
£1,340 to £1,850
Chief Statisticians Miss J. M. Maton; C. O. George;
W. Rudoe
Men, £1,500 to £2,000; Women, £1,340 to
£1,850

Information Division

Chief Information Officer, M. L. G. Balfour, O.B.E.
£1,500 to £2,000

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

Berkeley Square House, W.1

[Mayfair: 9494]

Before October, 1939, the duties now performed by the Ministry of Transport were exercised by two Departments—the Ministry of Transport (which was established by the Ministry of Transport Act, 1919, "for the purpose of improving the means of, and the facilities for, locomotion and transport"), and the Mercantile Marine Department of the Board of Trade. In October, 1939, the Mercantile Marine Department left the Board of Trade and became the Ministry of Shipping. On May 9, 1941, all the functions of the Minister of Transport and of the Minister of Shipping were transferred to the Minister of War Transport. On April 1, 1946, the Minister of War Transport, retaining all his previous functions, became the Minister of Transport.

The powers and duties of the Minister relate to railways; tramways; canals, waterways and inland navigation; roads, bridges and ferries, and vehicles and traffic thereon; harbours, docks, piers and conservancy; and those previously exercised by the Board of Trade in relation to national and international shipping policy, to ships, their masters and seamen, safety of life at sea, navigation (including pilotage, lighthouses and other aids to safety in navigation) and wreck and salvage; coastguard; and boiler explosions, wherever occurring.

Minister, RT. HON. ALAN TINDAL LENNOX-BOYD, M.P. £4,000

Private Secretary, O. F. Gingell.

Assistant Private Secretary, J. H. Clement.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, B. R. Braine, M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary, J. Gurney Braithwaite, M.P.
£1,500

Private Secretary, P. G. Hudson.

Permanent Secretary, Sir Gilmour Jenkins, K.C.B.,
K.B.E., M.C. £4,500

Private Secretary, P. E. Lazarus

Deputy Secretaries, Sir Norman Guttery, K.B.E.,
C.B.; P. D. Proctor, C.B. £3,250

Financial Adviser, Sir Alan Rae Smith, K.B.E.

Adviser on Shipping in Port, P. E. Millbourn, C.M.G.

Under-Secretaries, P. J. E. Dalmahoy, C.B. (Principal
Establishment and Organization Officer); P. I.
Faulkner, C.B.; W. Graham, C.B., M.B.E.; G. I.
Morris, C.B.; D. E. O'Neill; G. F. Stedman, C.B.,
M.C.; I. Wild, C.B., C.M.G., O.B.E. (Director of
Finance); J. R. Willis, C.B., M.C. £2,500

Establishment and General

Under-Secretary (Principal Establishment and Organization Officer), P. J. E. Dalmahoy, C.B.

Establishment (Staffing)

Assistant Secretary, A. G. Curtis, O.B.E.
£1,500 to £2,000

Organization and Methods and Training Division*Assistant Secretary, F. C. Hampden*

£1,500 to £2,000

Finance and Statistics and Shipping Intelligence*Under-Secretary and Director of Finance, I. Wild, C.B., C.M.G., O.B.E.***Finance***Assistant Secretary, R. B. Lang, O.B.E.*

£1,500 to £2,000

Deputy Directors, H. F. Cray; W. C. Wilson, C.B.E.

£1,500 to £1,900

Assistant Director, W. O. Forth, I.S.O.

£1,325 to £1,475

Statistics and Shipping Intelligence*Assistant Secretary, (vacant)*

£1,500 to £2,000

Deputy Directors, W. G. Craig, I.S.O.; O. C. J. Klagge.....

£1,325 to £1,475

Marine*Under-Secretary, P. Faulkner, C.B.***Crews***Assistant Secretary, D. C. Haselgrove*

£1,500 to £2,000

Navigational Aids*Assistant Secretary, R. W. Bullmore, M.B.E.*

£1,500 to £2,000

Professional Officer, Cmdr. D. A. Henderson, O.B.E., R.N.....

£1,675 to £1,850

Safety*Assistant Secretary, J. E. Hampson*

£1,500 to £2,000

Professional Officer, Capt. J. C. Taylor, C.B.E.

£1,675 to £1,850

Engineer Surveyor in Chief, F. J. Colvill

£1,675 to £1,850

*Chief Ship Surveyor, H. E. Steel, £1,675 to £1,850***Railways, Rates and Charges, Ports and Inland Waterways***Under Secretary, D. E. O'Neill.***Ports and Inland Waterways***Assistant Secretary, S. R. Walton*

£1,500 to £2,000

Harbour Engineer, R. E. O'Malley

£1,250 to £1,450

Port Emergency Planning Branch*Director, Maj.-Gen. W. D. A. Williams, C.B., C.B.E.***Rates and Charges***Assistant Secretary, E. W. Godfrey, O.B.E.*

£1,500 to £2,000

Railways*Assistant Secretary, Miss M. B. A. Churchard, O.B.E.*

£1,340 to £1,850

Railway Inspectorate*Chief Inspecting Officer, Lt.-Col. G. R. S. Wilson*

C.B.E., R.E. (ret.).....£2,250

Road Transport*Under-Secretary, G. F. Stedman, C.B., M.C.***Road Transport A***Assistant Secretary, H. E. Robson*

£1,500 to £2,000

Road Transport B*Assistant Secretary, D. F. Allen...£1,500 to £2,000***International Inland Transport***Head of Branch, Brigadier A. E. M. Walter, C.B.E.*

£1,500 to £2,000

Shipping Operations and Planning*Under-Secretary, W. Graham, C.B., M.B.E.***Commercial Services.***Assistant Secretary, C. F. Brown, O.B.E.*

£1,500 to £2,000

Planning (Shipping)*Assistant Secretary, R. R. Goodison*

£1,500 to £2,000

Sea Transport*Assistant Secretary and Director, H. R. Lintern*

£1,500 to £2,000

*Deputy Director, R. Brenchley...£1,500 to £1,900***Ship Management and Contracts***Assistant Secretary, A. W. Wood*

£1,500 to £2,000

Shipping Policy*Under-Secretary, G. I. Morris, C.B.***Foreign Shipping Relations***Assistant Secretary, B. P. H. Dickinson*

£1,500 to £2,000

General Shipping Policy*Assistant Secretary, C. P. Scott-Malden*

£1,500 to £2,000

Tanker and Coasting*Assistant Secretary, M. M. V. Custance*

£1,500 to £2,000

Highways Administration

21/37 Hereford Road, W.2

[Bayswater: 3456]

*Under-Secretary, J. R. Willis, C.B., M.C.***Classified Roads***Assistant Secretary, T. G. Osborne, £1,500 to £2,000***Development and General***Assistant Secretary, A. Clark....£1,500 to £2,000***Traffic and Safety***Assistant Secretary, G. V. Hole...£1,500 to £2,000***Trunk Roads***Assistant Secretary, Miss N. Procter-Gregg*

£1,340 to £1,850

Highways Engineering Staff*Chief Engineer, E. B. Hugh-Jones, C.B., M.C...£2,750**Deputy Chief Engineers, J. F. A. Baker (Civil**Engineering); R. A. Lovell, O.B.E. (Electrical and**Mechanical Engineering).....£2,250**Assistant Chief Engineers, C. S. Chettoe; G. H.**Hargreaves, M.C.; V. H. Haynes*

£1,625 to £2,000

Divisional Road Engineers*North Eastern—Leeds 1: J. G. Taylor*

£1,625 to £2,000*

North Midland—Nottingham: L. W. H. Savage

£1,625 to £2,000*

Eastern—Bedford: A. K. Richards

£1,625 to £2,000*

*Metropolitan, Gaywood House, Great Peter Street,**S.W.1; C. E. Hollinghurst...£1,625 to £2,000**South Eastern—Berkeley Square House, W.1: H. S.**Keep, M.C.....£1,625 to £2,000**South Western—Exeter: T. E. Hutton*

£1,625 to £2,000*

Wales and Monmouth—Cardiff: L. Cleaver, O.B.E.

£1,625 to £2,000*

Midland—Birmingham 3: J. E. Jones

£1,625 to £2,000*

North Western—Manchester 3: J. S. McNeil

£1,625 to £2,000*

Scotland—Sighthill, Edinburgh 11: J. A. Burnett

£1,625 to £2,000*

* Subject to Provincial Differentiation.

Area Licensing Authorities

Traffic Areas and Chairmen

Northern—Newcastle 1: (vacant).....	£2,000
Yorkshire—Leeds 2: F. S. Eastwood, C.B.E.	£2,000
North Western—Manchester 3: F. Williamson, O.B.E.	£2,000
West Midland—Birmingham 3: W. P. James, O.B.E.	£2,000
East Midland—Nottingham: J. W. Fletcher	£2,000
Eastern—Cambridge: W. P. S. Ormond	£2,000
South Wales—Cardiff: (vacant).....	£2,000
Western—Bristol 8: S. W. Nelson.....	£2,000
South Eastern—36-38 Berkeley Square, W.1: H. J. Thom, C.I.E., M.C.	£2,000
Metropolitan—Marsham St., S.W.1: Brig. R. J. O. Dowse, C.B.E.	£2,125
Scottish—Edinburgh 1: W. F. Quin.....	£2,000

Marine Survey Offices

East of Scotland—Leith, Edinburgh 6: Principal Officer, E. G. Perkins.....	£1,450 to £1,600*
North East England—Newcastle 1: Principal Officer, F. Rae.....	£1,450 to £1,600*
East England—Hull: Principal Officer, R. G. Shepherd.....	£1,450 to £1,600*
London—Walsingham House, Seething Lane, E.C.3: Principal Officer, Capt. A. C. Kidd	£1,450 to £1,600
South and South West England—Southampton: Principal Officer, Capt. H. J. H. Bulford	£1,450 to £1,600*
Bristol Channel—Cardiff: Principal Officer, Capt. J. A. Theyer, O.B.E.....	£1,450 to £1,600*
Liverpool—Liverpool 3: Principal Officer, Capt. T. White.....	£1,450 to £1,600*
West of Scotland—Glasgow C.2: Principal Officer, G. Burdon.....	£1,450 to £1,600*
Northern Ireland—Belfast: Principal Officer, J. W. Thompson.....	£1,450 to £1,600*

* Subject to Provincial Differentiation.

Mercantile Marine Offices

Berkeley Square House, W.1: Inspector of Mercantile Marine Offices, F. C. Rennie.....	£1,100 to £1,325
Scotland and Northern Ireland—Glasgow C.2: District Superintendent, C. Kilgour, M.B.E.	£900 to £1,075*
North East England—Newcastle 1: District Superintendent, N. E. Lamb, R.D., R.N.R.	£900 to £1,075*
London—Dock Street, E.1: District Superintendent, J. R. Donaldson.....	£900 to £1,075
South England—Southampton: District Superintendent, L. A. L. Siffert.....	£900 to £1,075*
Bristol Channel—Cardiff: District Superintendent, C. A. Ashley.....	£900 to £1,075*
Liverpool—Liverpool 1: District Superintendent, L. H. Neal.....	£900 to £1,075*

* Subject to Provincial Differentiation.

Transport Tribunal

Watergate House, 15 York Buildings, W.C.2

[Trafalgar: 7194]

President, Hubert Hull, C.B.E.
Permanent Members, J. C. Poole, C.B.E., M.C.; A. E. Sewell.

Committee on Road Safety

Berkeley Square House, W.1

[Mayfair: 9494]

Chairman, J. Gurney Braithwaite, M.P.
Secretary, E. Y. Barnard.

War Risks Insurance Office

117 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3

[Royal: 4771]

General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen

Llantrisant Road, Llandaff, Cardiff

[Llandaff: 1130]

Registrar General, A. G. Blows. £1,325 to £1,475

H.M. Coastguard

Headquarters: Berkeley Square House, W.1

[Mayfair: 9494]

Chief Inspector, Cdr. J. H. Lewty, R.N. (ret.)... £1,325
Deputy do., Cdr. D. F. White, R.D., R.N.R. (ret.)... £1,200

THE TREASURY

Great George Street, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 1234]

The office of the Lord High Treasurer has been continuously in commission for well over 200 years. The Lords Commissioners of H.M. Treasury consist of the First Lord of the Treasury (who is also the Prime Minister), the Chancellor of the Exchequer and five Junior Lords. This Board of Commissioners is assisted at present by a Parliamentary Secretary, a Financial Secretary and an Economic Secretary who also are Ministers, and a Permanent Secretary who is the head of a staff of officials. The Prime Minister and First Lord is not primarily concerned in the day-to-day aspects of Treasury business, and the junior Lords and the Parliamentary Secretary are Government Whips in the House of Commons. The higher departmental direction of Treasury business, therefore, devolves on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, assisted at Ministerial level by the Financial Secretary and the Economic Secretary, who both advise the Chancellor on general financial and economic policy. The Financial Secretary devotes himself in particular to the Treasury's long-standing responsibilities for financial administration, including questions relating to the Civil Service; the Economic Secretary is concerned primarily with the co-ordination of general economic policy and planning and supply questions connected therewith.

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, THE RT. HON. SIR WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL, K.G., O.M., C.H., M.P. £7,000
Joint Principal Private Secretaries, D. B. Pibbald, C.V.O.; J. R. Colville, C.V.O.
Private Secretaries, P. G. Oates; A. A. D. Montague-Brown, D.F.C.
Secretary for Appointments, Sir Anthony Bevir, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Assistant Private Secretaries, Miss G. F. Davies, C.B.E., M.V.O.; Miss M. G. Stenhouse, M.V.O., O.B.E.
Parliamentary Private Secretary, Capt. Christopher Soames, M.P.

Lords Commissioners of the Treasury

The Prime Minister (First Lord); The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Junior Lords of the Treasury

E. R. G. Heath, M.B.E., M.P., £1,200; T. G. D. Galbraith, M.P.; D. F. Vosper, M.P.; H. D. Oakshott, M.B.E., M.P.; M. Redmayne, D.S.O., M.P. each £1,100
Chancellor of the Exchequer, THE RT. HON. RICHARD AUSTEN BUTLER, M.P. £4,000
Principal Private Sec., L. Petch.
Private Secs. H. L. Jenkins; Mrs. M. B. Sloman.
Asst. Private Sec., Miss M. Caparn.
Parliamentary Private Sec., H. Ashton, M.C., M.P., unpaid
Parliamentary Secretary of the Treasury, Rt. Hon. P. G. T. Buchan-Hepburn, M.P. £3,000
Priv. Sec., Sir Charles Harris, C.B.E.
Financial Secretary, J. A. Boyd-Carpenter, M.P. £2,000

Private Sec., K. E. Couzens.

Economic Secretary, R. Mauding, M.P. £2,000

Private Sec., R. T. Armstrong.

Permanent Secretary, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Bridges, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., M.C. £5,000

Private Secretary, T. J. Bligh, D.S.O., O.B.E., D.S.C.

Ceremonial Officer, Sir Robert Knox, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.

Second Secretaries, Sir Herbert Brittain, K.B.E., C.B.; Sir Bernard Gilbert, G.C.B., K.B.E. (Deputy

Secretary); Sir Leslie Rowan, K.C.B., C.V.O.;
 Sir Thomas Padmore, K.C.B., £4,500
Private Secretary to Sir Bernard Gilbert, Miss I. D.
 Brown, M.B.E.
Private Secretary to Sir Leslie Rowan, J. E. Herbecq.
Private Secretary to Sir Thomas Padmore, Miss
 D. M. Kershaw.
Third Secretaries, E. G. Compton, C.B.; Sir James
 Crombie, K.B.E., C.M.G.; R. G. A. Jackson,
 C.M.G., O.B.E.; Sir Alexander Johnston, K.B.E.,
 C.B.; E. W. Playfair, C.B.; W. Strath, C.B.;
 A. J. D. Winnifith, C.B., £3,250
Under Secretaries, Mrs E. M. Abbot; W. Armstrong,
 M.V.O.; R. W. B. Clarke, C.B., O.B.E.; E. R.
 Copleston; A. W. France; B. D. Fraser; G. P.
 Humphreys-Davies, C.B.; D. B. Pitblado, C.V.O.;
 J. A. C. Robertson; E. A. Shillito; J. R. Simpson,
 C.B. (*Director of Organization and Methods*);
 B. F. St. J. Trend, C.V.O.; F. F. Turnbull, C.I.E.

£2,500
Economic Adviser to the Government, R. L. Hall,
 C.B., £2,750
Assistant Secretaries, D. A. V. Allen; G. B. Blaker;
 A. R. Bunker; A. E. Drake, O.B.E.; H. H. Eggers,
 C.M.G., O.B.E.; F. E. Figgures; S. Goldman;
 A. T. K. Grant, C.M.G.; G. E. A. Grey, M.C.;
 A. H. M. Hillis; D. F. Hubback; K. S. Jefferies;
 M. E. Johnston; Mrs. D. C. L. Johnstone;
 E. C. R. Kahn; S. L. Lees, M.V.O.; G. H. van
 Loo; P. S. Milner-Barry, O.B.E.; D. O'Donovan;
 A. E. L. Parnis; J. A. Payne, O.B.E.; A. D. Peck;
 L. Petch; A. J. Platt, O.B.E.; A. K. Potter, C.B.E.;
 I. de L. Radice; M. G. Russell; D. R. Serpell,
 C.M.G., O.B.E.; J. S. Shaw; D. Stephens; M.
 Stevenson, C.M.G.; J. H. Street; R. C. Sugars,
 O.B.E., D.C.M.; R. S. Symons, C.I.E.; F. R. P.
 Vinter; G. M. Wilson.
 Men, £1,500 to £2,000; Women, £1,340 to
 £1,850

Treasury Medical Adviser, W. E. Chiesman, M.D.,
 Q.E.P.

Deputy Medical Adviser, C. G. Roberts, M.D.
Senior Medical Officers, Miss E. M. Anderson, M.D.;
 Miss E. C. Evans; M. C. W. Long; J. W. Parks,
 M.B.E., M.D.

Principals, J. E. Abbott, O.B.E.; A. M. Allen;
 W. G. Angle; R. G. Armstrong; G. R. Ashford;
 I. P. Bancroft; F. R. Barratt; J. D. K. Beighton;
 T. J. Bligh, D.S.O., O.B.E., D.S.C.; Mrs. E. H.
 Boothroyd (Statistician); Miss L. Bristow; Miss
 M. R. Bruce; R. F. Burch (Statistician); S. T.
 Charles; M. F. Clapp; K. H. Clucas; A. J.
 Collier; H. A. Copeman (Estimate Clerk); Miss
 R. Culhane, M.V.O., O.B.E. (*Treasury Welfare
 Adviser*); C. W. Fogarty; N. S. Forward;
 H. A. C. Gill; M. G. F. Hall; J. T. Healey, M.C.;
 Sir C. A. C. J. Hendriks, C.B.E., M.C.; Mrs. M. E.
 Hedley-Miller; D. O. Henley; C. H. W.
 Hodges; L. E. Holman; I. Hyman, O.B.E.;
 H. I. Jenkins; R. B. M. King, M.C.; H. S.
 Lambert; C. A. Larsen; J. Littlewood; Miss
 F. M. Loughnane; C. C. Lucas; J. E. Lucas;
 D. McKean; J. Macpherson; I. A. Marshall;
 E. W. Maude; Miss G. E. Miles; G. E. Milward,
 M.C.; A. H. M. Mitchell; D. J. Mitchell; R. B.
 Moberly; P. Nicholls; P. G. Oates; T. Oates,
 M.B.E.; A. K. Ogilvy-Webb; Miss M. T. Peters;
 L. Platky; H. C. Potter, O.B.E.; W. S. Polley;
 J. D. Rae, O.B.E.; A. R. G. Racburn; J. L.
 Rampton; Miss M. I. Reid; J. I. McK. Rhodes;
 G. W. Robertson; K. D. Rogers; Mrs. P. M.
 Rossiter; M. Rudd; P. Sloman; Miss E. L.
 Smart, M.B.E.; C. D. Smith; P. L. Smith, O.B.E.;
 J. G. P. Spicer; P. E. Stephenson; Mrs. M.
 Swaffield; C. G. Thorley; Miss D. J. Turner,
 M.B.E.; J. H. Vetch; W. S. Warwick, O.B.E.;
 D. W. G. Wass; C. Wigfull; A. M. Wilkie;
 Mrs. D. R. Williams; R. L. Workman

Men, £1,000 to £1,375; Women, £880 to £1,200
Temporary Administrative Officers, W. R. Edmunds,
 O.B.E., T.D.; Mrs. J. C. Gimpel; Miss A. L. T.
 Oppe; Miss K. Whalley; E. P. Wright
Varying Rates: Men, £800 to £1,375; Women,
 £680 to £1,200

Treasury Officers of Accounts, B. F. St. J. Trend,
 C.V.O.; P. S. Milner-Barry, O.B.E.

Assistant to Treasury Officers of Accounts, C. F. Rigby
 £1,100 to £1,325
Accountant, R. C. Sugars, O.B.E., D.C.M.

£1,500 to £2,000
Assistant Accountants, D. Chapman, M.B.E.; R. F.
 Lloyd, M.V.O., £1,100 to £1,325

Chief Canteen Adviser, Miss B. Tyson.
Secretary to Civil Service Council for Further Education,
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See Scottish Law Courts and Offices, p. 478

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84 George St., Edinburgh 2

[Edinburgh: 32121]

The Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses are the General Lighthouse Authority for Scotland and the Isle of Man. The present Board owes its origin to an Act of Parliament passed in 1786 which authorised the erection of 4 lighthouses; 19 Commissioners were appointed to carry out the Act. At the present time the Commissioners operate under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

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Head Office, Lambeth Bridge House, Albert Embankment, S.E.1
[Reliance: 7611]

The Ministry of Works was constituted in 1940. It took over the functions of the Commissioners of H.M. Works and Public Buildings who had been incorporated by the Commissioners of Works Act, 1852. The principal functions of the Commissioners were to provide, furnish and maintain buildings required for the public service, including buildings overseas, manage the Royal Parks, maintain the Royal Palaces and certain historic buildings and to administer the Ancient Monuments Acts.

The Ministry is now also responsible for co-ordinating the work of the building and civil engineering industries and of the building materials industries. It controls the use of building resources by the licensing of building work and the allocation of certain materials. It encourages efficiency and increased production by supplying technical information and making known the results of research.

Minister of Works, RT. HON. SIR DAVID MCADAM ECCLES, K.C.V.O., M.P. £4,000

Private Secretary, E. H. A. Stretton
(+ £250 allee.) £1,000 to £1,375

Parliamentary Private Secretary, J. C. Rodgers, M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary, A. H. E. Molson, M.P. £1,500

Private Secretary, D. W. Royle.
Secretary, Sir Harold Emmerson, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. £4,500

Private Secretary, G. J. Spence.
Deputy Secretaries, Sir Eric de Normann, K.B.E., C.B.; E. A. Seal, C.B. £3,250

Administration

Accommodation and Building Services

Under Secretaries, G. H. Bosworth; F. J. Root, C.B. £2,500

Assistant Secretaries, D. G. Brock; L. W. Burton;
A. W. Cunliffe, M.B.E.; W. J. Gilmore, A. Jolly;
D. F. Mann; K. Newis; W. A. Proctor £1,500 to £2,000

Principals, G. R. Armstrong; H. E. Bull; F. S. Butler; A. C. W. V. Clarke; Miss O. E. Cockett; A. A. Creamer, D.E.C.; N. Digney; P. Jenkins; C. D. E. Keeling; O. H. Lawn; H. Leadbeater; K. P. Leary; R. B. Marshall, M.B.E.; A. B. Moore; G. M. Patrick, D.S.C.; J. M. Ross; L. J. Sabatini; E. Vickers; J. H. Ward; C. E. V. Wilkins
Men, £1,000 to £1,375; Women, £880 to £1,200

Building Industries and General Division

Under-Secretary, M. W. Bennett. £2,500

Assistant Secretaries, A. W. T. Ellis; L. T. Foster;
J. G. Orr, I.S.O. £1,500 to £2,000

Principals, F. W. Bamford; S. N. Collings; F. R. McCutcheon; W. C. Orr; A. B. Saunders
£1,000 to £1,375

Statistician Mrs. F. E. Lea. £880 to £1,200

Head of Branch, A. P. Humby. £1,325 to £1,475

Directorate General of Building Materials

Under-Secretary, A. J. Filer. £2,500

Assistant Secretaries, F. Bath; T. Brockie
£1,500 to £2,000

Principals, J. H. S. Burgess; K. L. Griffiths; A. J. Isaac; A. S. Lee. £1,000 to £1,375

Director of Building Fitments, J. H. Nash
£1,100 to £1,200

Deputy Director, G. Fielding. £960 to £1,200

Head of Technical Information Service, C. W. G. Hindley. £1,250 to £1,450

Secretary to the Building Apprenticeship and Training Council, J. C. Cox, O.B.E., M.S.M.
(+ allee. £150) £1,000 to £1,375

Directorate of Establishments

Under-Secretary, H. Kendrew, C.B. (Director of Establishments). £2,500

Assistant Secretaries, S. Ashburner; W. P. D. Skillington; L. Middleton Smith; W. S. A. Winter, O.B.E. £1,500 to £2,000

Principals, R. P. Cooke, T.D.; G. May; P. H. Ogle-Skan; H. W. Silver; Mrs. J. Toohey; F. C. Withey

Men, £1,000 to £1,375; Women, £880 to £1,200

Head of Branch, L. J. Gloster. £1,325 to £1,475

Chief Executive Officers, C. R. Marks; C. V. Pumfrey; C. E. Richardson; E. S. Wiggins
£1,100 to £1,325

Librarian (Grade I), A. B. Agard Evans
£1,100 to £1,325

Chief Information Officer, B. B. P. Barker, O.B.E.
£1,725

Controller of Transport, G. MacAulay. £1,500

Directorate of Lands and Accommodation

Director, N. Black, C.B.F. £2,250

Chief Estate Surveyor (General), N. Sutton, O.B.E.
£2,000

Chief Estate Surveyor (London), W. J. Eves. £2,000

Chief Estate Surveyor (Provinces), J. B. D. Dutton
£2,000

Superintending Estate Surveyors, A. C. B. Evans;
J. W. Gardner; J. A. Geer; C. G. Libby; R. C. Rose; L. F. Savournin; R. K. Smerdon
£1,500 to £1,750

Senior Estate Surveyors, E. R. Dunn; J. R. Fernant;
C. G. Ferrell; D. I. Gotch, M.C., T.D.; C. S. Hardwick; A. E. Horat; R. B. Hunt; G. R. Inkpen; C. H. Jones; C. P. Miller; J. A. Moran; P. B. Norman; R. J. N. Norman; C. G. Nunn; N. F. Plews; R. E. Robson; L. G. Stevens; G. C. W. Twyman; B. F. B. Verchild; G. T. Wilby; G. E. Woodlock. £1,250 to £1,450

Directorate General of Works

Director-General of Works, Sir Charles J. Mole, K.B.E., M.V.O. £3,500

Deputy Director-General of Works, C. G. Mant
£2,500

Director of Maintenance Services, W. T. Jackson, M.B.E. £2,250

Chief Architect's Division: Architects' Branch
Chief Architect, E. Bedford, C.V.O. £2,500

Assistant Chief Architects, G. Ford; A. C. Manuel;
C. E. Mee, O.B.E.; R. Turner. £2,000

Superintending Architects, A. G. Alexander; J. M. Curry; J. A. Douglas; C. Gorrod; A. C. Hopkinson; G. H. Shepherd; J. O. Stevens; C. A. E. Thatcher; T. L. Viney. £1,500 to £1,750

Senior Architects, E. H. Banks; R. S. Brocklesby;
W. S. Bryant, M.B.E.; T. G. Champkins; K. H. Choate; J. C. Clavering; G. W. Dixson; A. Dumble; P. B. Dunthorne; H. N. Fisher, M.C.; W. S. Frost; W. F. Granger; J. Heald; N. Hindwood, M.M.; D. M. Jones; W. Kendall; R. P. Mills; L. G. Pargiter, M.B.E.; I. W. Parr; L. Pearce; H. M. Peskett; C. T. Pledge, M.B.E.; A. S. Reid; P. L. Rothwell; J. Russell; A. C. Shallis; H. A. Snow; H. G. Swann; A. Swift; T. F. Winterburn; C. J. Woodbridge; J. A. Wright, O.B.E., M.C.; G. R. Yeats
£1,250 to £1,450

Superintending Surveyor, W. Abnett
£1,500 to £1,750

Senior Surveyors, J. Johnston; F. W. M. Poynt;
V. H. N. Roles. £1,250 to £1,450

Structural Engineering Branch

Chief Structural Engineer, G. C. A. Greetham
£2,000

Superintending Structural Engineers, L. R. Creasy; D. R. R. Dick. £1,500 to £1,750
Senior Structural Engineers, J. F. Greinig; R. J. R. Hancock, M.B.E.; A. E. Hewitt; R. W. Pearson; W. J. Purcell; G. H. G. Stewart; G. G. L. Tyte; R. B. Unwin; T. C. Waters. £1,250 to £1,450
Senior Civil Engineers, B. W. Huntsman; E. A. Oliver. £1,250 to £1,450

Sanitary Engineer's Section

Chief Sanitary Engineer, G. L. Ackers. £2,000
Superintending Sanitary Engineer, H. E. Gooding, M.B.E. £1,500 to £1,750
Senior Sanitary Engineers, H. St. G. Burge; R. T. Gillett; R. A. Parker; T. H. Robinson; F. N. Shlmin. £1,250 to £1,450

Site Control Branch

Chief Works Engineer, E. E. H. Bate, C.B.E., M.C. £2,000
Superintending Civil Engineers, W. Davies, O.B.E.; E. H. MacMillen (+ variable allee); C. J. Rigby, M.M. £1,500 to £1,750
Senior Civil Engineers, D. I. Aronsberg; R. Johnson; N. H. Menesse, O.B.E.; J. R. Phillips, O.B.E.; S. White; T. G. Williams (+ allee, £100) £1,250 to £1,450

Maintenance Surveyors' Branch

Chief Maintenance Surveyor, D. Morrell. £2,000
Superintending Surveyors, E. E. Bridge; M. C. Glover, M.C.; O. P. D. Williams £1,500 to £1,750
Senior Surveyors, E. Baldwin; A. Chadwick; J. S. Cree; C. G. G. Fortune; H. A. Goldsworthy; E. E. O. Griffiths; H. E. A. Larkin; H. Lewis; W. E. L. Pollard; C. Whitaker, M.V.O.; P. A. Woolams; C. F. Wright. £1,250 to £1,450

Chief Mechanical and Electrical Engineers' Division

New Works Branch

Chief Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, P. T. Fletcher. £2,500
Assistant Chief Engineers, A. B. Mann, O.B.E.; P. McKearney; N. Sizer, O.B.E., M.C. £2,000
Superintending Engineers, C. E. Bedford; C. L. Champion; L. A. Grant; T. R. Keeley; E. H. Nash; H. Perring; W. L. Wilson £1,500 to £1,750

Senior Engineers, R. F. Aldis; T. Barlow; K. Bolton; C. H. Byatt; E. C. Crowley; H. H. Fairhurst; G. M. Harbert; E. W. Herrington; K. J. Jarvis; G. Johnston; J. C. Knight; R. A. Lorton; D. A. Mattison, M.B.E.; A. M. Palmer; A. L. Parker; D. C. A. Parsons; J. M. Phillips; J. H. Rigby; J. O. Savage; C. E. Shelley; J. J. Taylor; W. Wadkin; R. Wall; W. C. J. Watts; E. H. Woodhall; M. Woolfson. £1,250 to £1,450
Principal Scientific Officer, E. H. Williams £1,000 to £1,375

Maintenance Branch

Chief Maintenance Engineer, G. L. Wralge. £2,000
Superintending Engineers, S. M. Mitchell; J. Wilson; A. Young. £1,500 to £1,750
Senior Engineers, L. E. Atkins; W. P. Bingham; W. J. Bull; F. T. Butler; E. B. Carter; T. J. Crews; H. C. Dann; H. T. Denbon; C. H. Doherty; R. Flack; D. Forbes; T. W. Franks; L. H. Keeley; W. J. Salisbury; C. Stagg; H. W. Wallis; F. A. R. Webb. £1,250 to £1,450

Chief Quantity Surveyor's Division

Chief Quantity Surveyor, J. T. A. Brooks. £2,250
Assistant Chief Quantity Surveyors, R. Menzies; R. C. Miller; C. A. Wales. £2,000
Supt. Quantity Surveyors, R. H. Dow; F. A. Edwards; N. E. Higgit; W. M. Stevenson; L. J. F. Stone; A. G. B. Whittaker £1,500 to £1,750

Senior Quantity Surveyors, I. A. Angus; C. W. Bungey; W. R. Cathrow; R. F. Durrant; A. A. Dykes; F. E. C. Dymond; C. W. Eady; S. P. Foster; T. Grimshaw; R. C. Haddow; C. G. Howard; D. Kinner; E. A. Lee; E. S. Leslie; S. D. P. Lothian; T. L. McSwiney, M.S.M.; K. R. Moore; E. Murray; L. W. Payne; A. D. Poore; L. E. Rawles; C. A. Rowe; L. Speak; W. C. Thompson; J. Tindale; J. M. H. Tyrer; R. Walder; H. J. Whale; W. R. L. Writer £1,250 to £1,450

Works General Branch

Head of Branch, W. J. Fletcher, M.B.E.

Chief Executive Officers, W. H. C. Campbell; O. J. Davies. £1,325 to £1,475
 £1,100 to £1,325

Supplies Division

Controller of Supplies, H. L. Raybould. £2,000
Deputy Controller of Supplies, A. L. Barclay, O.B.E. (+ allee, £100) £1,325 to £1,675
Assistant Controllers of Supplies, W. L. Evans; T. F. Pearcey; T. H. Pritchard £1,325 to £1,475
Chief Executive Officers, L. Byfield; S. L. Diment; A. E. Lister. £1,100 to £1,325

Fuel Section

Superintending Technical Officer, J. G. Millar, M.M. £1,150 to £1,325

Furniture Section

Superintending Technical Officers, J. C. S. Aberdeen; A. H. Guiver; E. J. Powell, M.B.E. £1,150 to £1,325

Directorate of Contracts

Director, G. V. Strudwick. £2,000
Deputy Director, A. R. Plowman (+ allee, £130) £1,325 to £1,475
Assistant Directors, R. J. Fitzmaurice; L. W. Johnson £1,325 to £1,475
Principal Accountant, H. J. Cartwright, O.B.E. £1,400 to £1,600
Chief Accountants, W. Cowley; C. T. Williams £1,150 to £1,350

Accounts Division

Comptroller of Accounts, C. W. Reid. £2,000
Deputy Comptroller of Accounts, F. K. Stewart, O.B.E. (+ £100 allee) £1,325 to £1,475
Assistant Comptroller of Accounts, A. Chadwick £1,325 to £1,475
Chief Accountant, K. G. Brown, M.M. £1,100 to £1,325

Ancient Monuments Inspectorate

Chief Inspector, B. H. St. J. O'Neill £1,265 to £1,625
Inspector (England), P. K. B. Reynolds, O.B.E., T.D. (+ allee, £150) £850 to £1,050
Inspector (Wales), A. J. Taylor (+ allee, £150) £850 to £1,050

Royal Parks Division

Bailiff of Royal Parks, I. K. C. Hobkirk, M.C. £1,325 to £1,475

Regional Organization

No. 1.—Northern (Newcastle upon Tyne)
Director, A. W. I. Scoble. £1,500 to £2,000
Asst. Directors, R. Holt, M.M. (+ allee, £100), £1,100 to £1,325; J. Roberts (+ allee, £100), £1,250 to £1,450; C. K. Moore, M.B.E., £1,100 to £1,325; R. Gealy. £1,250 to £1,450

No. 2.—E. and W. Ridings (Leeds)

Director, C. C. Burdge. £1,500 to £2,000
Asst. Directors, A. H. Elwell (+ allee, £100), £1,000 to £1,375; S. R. Driver (+ allee, £100), £1,250 to £1,450; C. Harrison, £1,100 to £1,325; E. R. Timothy. £1,250 to £1,450

No. 3.—North Midland (Nottingham)

Director, W. T. Lewis.....£1,500 to £2,000
 Asst. Directors, A. E. Hooppell (+allice. £100),
 £1,100 to £1,325; J. Litchfield (+allice. £100),
 £1,250 to £1,450; A. G. Short, £1,100 to
 £1,325; C. L. Reeves.....£1,250 to £1,450

No. 4.—Eastern (Cambridge)

Director, Brig. R. Briggs, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 £1,500 to £2,000
 Asst. Directors, H. Glover (+allice. £100), £1,000
 to £1,375; I. F. Cunliffe (+£100 allice.),
 £1,250 to £1,450; R. H. Hurst, £1,100 to
 £1,325; K. C. Eyles.....£1,250 to £1,450

No. 6.—Southern (Reading)

Director, Maj.-Gen. G. L. S. Hawkins, C.B., M.C.
 £1,500 to £2,000
 Asst. Directors, H. J. Spurgeon (+allice. £100),
 £1,100 to £1,325; N. C. Hughes (+allice. £100),
 £1,250 to £1,450; A. Cannon, £1,100
 to £1,325; T. Wills, M.B.E., £1,250 to £1,450

No. 7.—South Western (Bristol)

Director, E. Hughes-Jones.....£1,500 to £2,000
 Asst. Directors, W. H. Brown (+allice. £100),
 £1,100 to £1,325; R. G. Tee (+allice. £100)
 £1,250 to £1,450
 E. G. Trent, £1,100 to £1,325; A. H. Healy,
 £1,250 to £1,450

No. 9.—Midland (Birmingham)

Director, W. S. Allen.....£1,500 to £2,000
 Asst. Directors, G. H. M. Williams (+allice. £100)
 £1,000 to £1,375; A. K. Barter, O.B.E., D.F.C.
 (+allice. £100), £1,250 to £1,450; H. Shear-
 smith, £1,100 to £1,325; A. C. Quarumby
 £1,250 to £1,450

No. 10.—North Western (Manchester)

Director, W. D. Marshall, C.B.E., £1,500 to £2,000
 Asst. Directors, D. T. Lord (+allice. £100), £1,100
 to £1,325; H. J. Muir (+allice. £100), £1,250 to
 £1,450; S. House, £1,100 to £1,325; J. F.
 James.....£1,250 to £1,450

Wales (Cardiff)

Director, G. G. Walters.....£1,500 to £2,000
 Asst. Directors, P. N. Piggott (+allice. £100), £1,100
 to £1,325; C. F. Fox (+allice. £100), £1,250
 to £1,450; G. Douch, £1,100 to £1,325;
 N. W. Chappell.....£1,250 to £1,450
 The salary scales shown are as for London and are
 subject to differentiation.

ROYAL COMMISSIONS, ETC.

Royal Commission on the Taxation of Profits
and Income

New Wing, Somerset House, W.C.2

Appointed Jan. 9, 1951. Terms of reference
 revised in March, 1952 as follows:—"To inquire
 into the present system of taxation of profits and
 income, including its incidence and effects, with
 particular reference to the taxation of business
 profits and the taxation of salaries and wages; to
 consider whether for the purposes of the national
 economy the present system is the best way of
 raising the required revenue from the taxation of
 profits and income, due regard being paid to the
 points of view of the taxpayer and of the Ex-
 chequer; to consider the present system of personal
 allowances, reliefs and rates of tax as a means of
 distributing the tax burden fairly among the
 individual members of the community; to make
 recommendations bearing in mind that in the
 present financial situation it may be necessary to
 maintain the revenue from profits and income;
 and, in so far as they make recommendations
 which would on balance entail a substantial loss of

SCOTTISH HEADQUARTERS

122 George Street, Edinburgh 2
 [Edinburgh Central: 2533]

Administration

Under-Secretary, D. L. Macintyre, F.T., C.B., £2,500
 Assistant Secretary, W. V. Wastie, O.B.E.,

£1,500 to £2,000
 Principals, D. M. Carmichael; T. S. Sharp; D.
 Watson.....£1,000 to £1,375

Directorate of Lands and Accommodation

Superintending Estate Surveyor, F. S. Borley
 £1,500 to £1,750

Directorate General of Works

Director of Works and Services, W. A. Ross, C.B.E.
 £1,950

Chief Architect's Division: Architects' Branch

Superintending Architect, J. E. R. G. Kean
 £1,500 to £1,750
 Senior Architects, D. C. Ireland; G. W. Pollard; S.
 Sim.....£1,250 to £1,450
 Senior Structural Engineer, E. A. Mackay
 £1,250 to £1,450

Sanitary Engineer, E. H. W. Gunton
 £900 to £1,200

Maintenance Branch

Senior Surveyor, G. I. Hunter....£1,250 to £1,450

Chief Mechanical and Electrical Engineers

Superintending Engineer, D. Wilkie
 £1,500 to £1,750

Chief Quantity Surveyor's Division

Superintending Quantity Surveyor, H. O. Bach
 £1,500 to £1,750
 Senior Quantity Surveyors, R. A. S. Jamieson; J.
 Morrison; A. M. Murdoch...£1,250 to £1,450

Materials Division

Chief Materials and Building Industries Officer, W. A.
 Millar, O.B.E.....£1,100 to £1,325

Supplies Division

Senior Technical Officer, T. E. Kemp
 £920 to £1,080

Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh

Regius Keeper, Professor Sir William Wright Smith.

Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments

Inspector, S. H. Cruden
 (+allice. £150), £850 to £1,050

revenue, to indicate an order of priority in which
 such recommendations should be taken into
 consideration."

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Lord Radcliffe, G.B.E.

W. S. Carrington; W. F. Crick; S. G. Gates,
 C.B.E.; Sir Harry Gill; J. E. Greenwood; Sir
 Geoffrey Heyworth; J. R. Hicks; N. Kaldor;
 Miss Lucy S. Sutherland, C.B.E.; J. M. Tucker,
 Q.C.; G. Woodcock, C.B.E.

Secretary, J. A. Johnstone.

Royal Commission on Marriage and Divorce

3, Dean's Yard, S.W.1

Appointed August 22, 1951, "to inquire into
 the law of England and the law of Scotland concern-
 ing divorce and other matrimonial causes and into
 the powers of courts of inferior jurisdiction in
 matters affecting relations between husband and
 wife, and to consider whether any changes should
 be made in the law or its administration, including
 the law relating to the property rights of husband
 and wife, both during marriage and after its termi-
 nation (except by death), having in mind the need
 to promote and maintain healthy and happy

married life and to safeguard the interests and well-being of children; and to consider whether any alteration should be made in the law prohibiting marriage with certain relations by kindred or affinity."

Chairman, The Lord Morton of Hechryton, P.C., M.C.

Members, Mrs. M. Allen; Mrs. M. T. Baird; R. Beloe; Mrs. E. M. Brace; Lady Bragg; Sir Russell Brain, D.M.; G. C. P. Brown; Sir Frederick Burrows, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; H. L. O. Flecker, C.B.E.; Mrs. K. W. Jones-Roberts, O.B.E.; Hon. Lord Keith; F. G. Lawrence, Q.C.; D. H. Mace; H. H. Maddocks, M.C.; Mr. Justice Pearce; Viscountess Portal, M.B.E.; Miss Violet M. C. Robertson, C.B.E.; J. Walker, Q.C.; T. Young, C.B.E.

Secretary, Miss M. W. Dennehy, C.B.E.

Foreign Compensation Commission

1 Princes Gate, S.W.7

The Commission was set up by the Foreign Compensation Act, 1950, to distribute compensation received under certain Czechoslovak and Yugoslav Agreements in respect of losses suffered by British subjects as a result of legislative measures in the named countries.

Chairman, Sir Arthur S. Comyns Carr, Q.C. (*part-time*).

Deputy Chairman, N. A. J. Cohen (*part-time*).

Commissioners, R. A. J. Mullarkey (*part-time*); N. H. Molter, O.B.E.

Secretary, B. Marsden-Smedley, O.B.E.

Legal Officer, R. L. Allen.

Royal Commission on Awards to Inventors

Somerset House, W.C.2

(Temple Bar: 2407; Ext. 8315)

The Royal Commission on Awards to Inventors, which was set up by Royal Warrant in May, 1946, has continued to hear claims and recommend to the Treasury what payments should be made for the Crown use of inventions, designs, drawings or processes, particularly in connection with the recent war. Under its terms of reference the Commission is empowered to act under four heads: (1) When the claim is based on a patented invention or registered design; (2) when the terms of use of an invention are in the course of negotiation between its owner and the Government Department; (3) when the claimant has no legal right to an award but may be entitled to some payment by reason of the exceptional utility of the invention; (4) which concerns the Interchange of Patent Rights and information between H.M. Government and the United States Government.

The Commission has issued three Reports which contain a general survey of the procedure and principles which have guided its decisions, and details of awards made up to 8th November, 1952. Since November, 1949, the Commission has made 218 awards to the value of £575,470 including £94,600 awarded to 20 radar claimants.

Chairman, The Lord Cohen, P.C.

Deputy Chairman, Sir Kenneth Swan, O.B.E., Q.C.

Commissioners, Sir James Rae, K.C.B., K.B.E.; Sir George Lee, O.B.E., M.C.; Sir William Stanier, F.R.S.; Dr. G. M. Bennett, C.B., F.R.S.; L. E. Mather, C.B.E.; J. Ryan, C.B.E., M.C.

Secretary, R. G. Lloyd, C.B.E.

Royal Commission on Scottish Affairs

23 Ainslie Place, Edinburgh, 3.

Appointed July 24, 1952, "to review, with reference to the financial, economic, administrative and other considerations involved, the arrangements for exercising the functions of Her Majesty's Government in relation to Scotland, and to report."

Chairman, The Earl of Balfour.

Members, Mrs. M. E. Campbell, C.B.E.; Sir Hugh Chance; Very Rev. J. Hutchison Cockburn, D.D.; Lady Dollan; Duncan Fraser, C.B.E., LL.D.; Sir Thomas Robert Gardiner, G.B.E., K.C.B., LL.D.; Sir William Gavin, C.B.E.; C. W. Guillebaud, C.B.E.; W. P. McGinniss, O.B.E.; J. McNaughton, C.B.E.; Sir John Spencer Muirhead, D.S.O., M.C., T.D., LL.D.; Sir Alexander Murray Stephen, M.C.; Maj. John Stirling of Fairburn, M.B.E.; F. H. N. Walker.

Secretary, W. G. Pottinger, C.V.O.

Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England)

37 Onslow Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.7
[Kensington: 8161]

The Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England) was appointed in 1908 to survey and publish in inventory form an account of every building, earthwork or stone construction up to the year 1714. The terminal date was extended after the late war to 1850. The Commission has published up to present date inventories covering nine counties. It is a purely recording body and while the Commissioners may recommend that certain structures should be preserved, they have no power to implement their recommendations.

Chairman, The Earl of Ilchester, G.B.E., F.S.A.

Commissioners, Miss Rose Graham, C.B.E., D.Litt., F.S.A.; Sir Mortimer Wheeler, C.I.E., M.C., D.Litt., D. Litt., F.B.A., Dir.S.A.; Sir Cyril Fox, D.Litt., Ph.D., F.B.A., F.S.A.; Walter Godfrey, C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A.; H. S. London, F.S.A.; A. E. Richardson, R.A., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; Professor I. A. Richmond, LL.D., F.B.A., F.S.A.; Sir James Mann, B.Litt., F.R.S.A.; The Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., P.C., G.C.V.O., C.B.E., LL.D.; Captain Richard Briscoe, M.C.; Professor V. H. Galbraith, D.Litt., F.B.A.; Professor S. Piggott, D.Litt., F.S.A.; B. H. St. J. O'Neill, F.S.A.; Walter G. Allen, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; Lord Digby; John Summerson, C.B.E., F.S.A., A.R.I.B.A.; Professor H. C. Darby, O.B.E., Ph.D.; Christopher Hussey, F.S.A.; C. A. Ralegh Radford, F.S.A.

Secretary, G. F. Webb, C.B.E., F.S.A.

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire

30 Pier Street, Aberystwyth
[Aberystwyth: 256]

The Commission was appointed in 1908 to make an Inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire.

Chairman, Robert Richards, M.P., F.S.A.

Commissioners, Sir Cyril Fox, D.Litt., Ph.D., P.P.S.A., F.B.A.; Sir Ifor Williams, D.Litt., LL.D., F.S.A., F.B.A.; Prof. J. G. Edwards, D.Litt., F.B.A.; Prof. I. Ll. Foster; W. F. Grimes, F.S.A.; T. A. Lloyd, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A.

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland

3 South Bridge, Edinburgh 1
[Edinburgh Central: 6692]

The Commission was appointed in 1908 to make an Inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland from the earliest times to 1707, and to specify those that seem most worthy of preservation. The terms of reference were extended by Royal Warrant dated Jan. 1, 1948, to cover the period since 1707.

Chairman, The Earl of Wemyss and March, LL.D.

Commissioners, Prof. V. H. Galbraith, D.Litt., F.B.A.; I. G. Lindsay, A.R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; Prof. S. Piggott, F.S.A.; Prof. I. A. Richmond, LL.D., F.B.A., F.S.A.; W. Douglas Simpson, D.Litt., F.S.A.; Prof. W. C. Dickinson, M.C., LL.D.; G. P. H. Watson, M.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., R.W.S.

Secretary, A. Graham, F.S.A. £1,250

THE NATIONAL TRUST

40-42 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1

The National Trust was founded in 1895 by Miss Octavia Hill, Sir Robert Hunter and Canon Rawnsley, their object being to preserve as much as possible of the history and beauty of their country for its people. It has since become an organization incorporated by Act of Parliament to ensure the preservation of lands and buildings of historic interest or natural beauty for public access and benefit. It is a non-profit-making organization and relies mainly on subscriptions and donations for working funds. The State, however, allows it certain tax exemptions. A further, and only recently instituted, branch of the Trust's work is the acquisition and preservation, with the co-operation of the Royal Horticultural Society, of gardens of national importance. It also has under its care bird sanctuaries and nature reserves, together with several hundred farms.

The National Trust now administers more than 200,000 acres of land in England, Wales and Northern Ireland; and in this area are more than 2,000 properties. The properties which comprise the Trust have come into its hands mainly by gift, bequest or purchase; but since 1946, in cases where land has been accepted by the Treasury in lieu of death duties, suitable properties have been handed over to the National Trust, the Treasury recompensing itself from the National Land Fund. Properties so acquired by the Trust are Cotehele House, near Plymouth, one of the finest medieval

houses in the west country; the Hartsop Hall estate (Westmorland); Town End Farm, Troutbeck; Rainham Hall (Essex); Wisbech; North Brink Houses (Cams.); Southdown Farm (Dorset); Abinger Roughs (Surrey); Claremont Woods (Surrey); Eaves Wood and Waterslack Wood (Lancs.); land at Box Hill (Surrey); The Kelseys (Cornwall); Town Farm and Woolacombe Borton Farm (Devon); The Warren, Woolacombe (Devon); The Derwent Estate (Derbyshire and Yorks.); The Penrhyn Estates (Cænarvonshire and Denbighshire); High Close Estate, Grasmere.

Other acquisitions of the last year include Moretonhampstead Almshouses, Devon; Ramsey Abbey Gatehouse, Hunts.; Fenton House, Hampstead; Oxburgh Hall, Norfolk; Ditchling Beacon, Sussex; Mompesson House, Salisbury, and Nunington Hall, Yorks. Among the many places, famous for their beauty or historical interest, owned by the National Trust, are—Lyme Park, Cheshire; Blickling Hall, Norfolk; Montacute House, Somerset; Lacock Abbey, Wiltshire; Bodiam Castle, Sussex; the village of West Wycombe, Buckinghamshire; Derwentwater, Lake District; Mill Dale and Dovedale, Derbyshire; Devil's Punch Bowl, Surrey; White Park Bay, Antrim; White Sands Bay, Pembrokeshire; Avebury, Wiltshire; and part of Hadrian's Wall, Northumberland.

THE PILGRIM TRUST

Offices, Millbank House, 2 Great Peter St., S.W.1

Trustees, Thomas Jones, C.H.; The Right Hon. Sir Oliver Franks, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.B.E.; Richard Fleming, M.C.; The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, C.B.E.; W. F. Oakshott; The Right Hon. Sir Raymond Evershed, Master of the Rolls.

Secretary, The Lord Kilmaine.

The Pilgrim Trust was founded in 1930 by the late Mr. Edward S. Harkness of New York, who placed in the hands of trustees £2,000,000 to be for the benefit of Great Britain. Since then the Trust has been able to make substantial grants for the preservation of ancient buildings, the collection and preservation of archives, the support of learned societies, the assistance of social welfare schemes, and in many other ways.

Since its foundation the Trust has paid out grants amounting to £2,383,353, yet it still retains investments with a market value of £2,855,433. In 1952 the Trustees voted grants totalling £287,985 (including £100,000 to the Historic Churches Preservation Trust, payable in ten annual instalments) and exceeded all their previous records of benevolence. The grants were made under the three heads: Preservation (£207,002), Art and Learning (£56,553) and Social Welfare (£24,430).

The Trustees entertained no appeals for the repair

of English parish churches, with the notable exception of Staunton Harold, Leicestershire, which is not a parish church in the usual sense and is closely bound up with national history. Four cathedrals received assistance: Ely (£10,000), Gloucester (£5,000), and Derry and Down in Northern Ireland (£3,000 each). The ancient cathedral of Iona, Scotland, also received £3,000.

Amongst the recipients of grants for secular buildings were Blundell's School, Devon (£2,000) and Loretto School, Midlothian (£4,000), and the Trustees also contributed towards the cost of restoring 16th-century panelling and glass to Gilling Castle, Yorkshire, the preparatory school of Ampleforth College.

In the field of art and learning they gave £10,000 for the improvement and extension of the services of Lambeth Palace Library; other libraries which received assistance were the John Rylands at Manchester (£5,000) and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge (£2,500).

Other grants included The Royal School of Church Music (£10,000); Oxburgh Hall, Norfolk (£10,000); Rose Castle, Carlisle (£5,000); Plewlands House, South Queensferry, Scotland (£4,000) and Taunton Castle (£3,000).

HISTORIC CHURCHES PRESERVATION TRUST

Fulham Palace, S.W.6

In June, 1951, the Church Assembly appointed a Repair of Churches Commission, which, in its report to the Assembly on June 19, 1952, recommended the establishment of a Historic Churches Preservation Trust. The Trust was accordingly formed in October, 1952. Its main task is to raise the sum of £4,000,000 which the Repair of Churches Commission calculated to be needed over

the next ten years to supplement the efforts of parishes in putting their churches into good repair.

The Pilgrim Trust, which recently ceased to make grants to individual churches, is making an annual grant of £10,000 for ten years to the Historic Churches Preservation Trust. In July, 1953, the first distribution of grants, totalling £23,700, was announced. In making the grants

the trustees first made a block allocation to each diocese, and then sought the advice of the Diocesan Advisory Committee on the Care of Churches on the most urgent needs.

Chairman, The Archbishop of Canterbury.

Chairman of Executive Committee, Ivor Bulmer-Thomas.

Secretary, Lt.-Col. D. L. Searle.

THE BRITISH COUNCIL

65 Davies St., W.1

The British Council was established in 1934 to promote abroad a wider knowledge of the United Kingdom and of British life and thought, and to develop closer cultural relations between the United Kingdom and other countries. Almost the whole of the Council's funds are derived from grants voted by Parliament. Grants for 1953-54 amounted to £2,519,900.

The Council's activities include the formation of new, and the encouragement of existing, British cultural centres, Anglophilic societies and British schools abroad; the encouragement of English language teaching and British studies in schools, universities and other institutions abroad. Scholarships and bursaries for study in this country of British institutions, methods and achievements, are granted to overseas graduates and others.

In July, 1953, the Council had staffs at work in most European countries, in many Latin-American Republics, in most countries of the Middle East, in Burma, Indonesia, Japan and Siam, in Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan, Ceylon and in most British colonies. Its publications, films and other material are distributed and sold also in a number of other countries in which it is not directly represented. In 1952, it was announced that the Council's overseas activities would be curtailed.

The Council maintains centres in the United Kingdom, mainly in university cities, to provide services for students, professional visitors, holders of U.N. and Colombo Plan Fellowships and others from overseas. It is responsible for accommodation and welfare services for the main body of colonial students in the U.K., funds for this work being provided from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

President, Sir Henry Dale, O.M., G.B.E., F.R.S.

Chairman and Director-General, General Sir Ronald Adam, Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.

THE ARTS COUNCIL OF GREAT BRITAIN

4 St. James's Square, S.W.1

The Arts Council of Great Britain, formerly known as C.E.M.A. (Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts, which came into existence on January 1, 1940), was incorporated under Royal Charter on August 9, 1946, "for the purpose of developing greater knowledge, understanding and practice of the fine arts exclusively, and in particular to increase the accessibility of the fine arts to the public . . . to improve the standard of execution of the fine arts and to advise and co-operate with . . . Government Departments, Local Authorities and other bodies on any matters concerned directly or indirectly with those objects. . . ."

The Members of the Council, who may not exceed 16 in number, are appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer after consultation with the Minister of Education and the Secretary of State for Scotland. They normally serve for a period of five years.

In addition to the Headquarters Office there are separate offices in Edinburgh (for Scotland) and Cardiff (for Wales) and six regional offices in England.

The Council is in receipt of an annual grant from the Treasury. For the year 1952-53 the amount was £675,000.

Chairman, Sir Kenneth Clark, K.C.B., LL.D., F.B.A.

Vice-Chairman, Wyn Griffith, O.B.E., D.Litt.

Secretary-General, W. E. Williams, C.B.E.

THE PRESS COUNCIL

In April, 1947, a Royal Commission was appointed to enquire into the control, management and ownership, etc., of the press and news agencies and to make recommendations thereon. The Commission, in its report of June, 1949, recommended *inter alia* that a voluntary Press Council be formed.

A constitution ultimately set up provided for the establishment of such a council on July 1, 1953. The objects of the Council were stated in the constitution to be (1) to preserve the established freedom of the British Press; (2) to maintain the character of the British Press in accordance with the highest professional and commercial standards; (3) to keep under review any developments likely to restrict the supply of information of public interest and importance; (4) to promote and encourage methods of recruitment, education and training of journalists; (5) to promote a proper functional relation among all sections of the profession; (6) to promote technical and other research; (7) to study developments in the Press which may tend towards greater concentration or monopoly; (8) to publish periodical reports recording its own work and reviewing from time to time the various developments in the Press and the factors affecting them.

The membership of the Council is composed of 15 editorial representatives (3 national newspaper editors, 2 provincial newspaper editors elected by editors of newspapers in membership of the Newspaper Society, 2 provincial newspaper editors nominated by the Guild of British Newspaper Editors, 1 Scottish newspaper editor, 4 editorial representatives nominated by the National Union of Journalists and 3 editorial representatives nominated by the Institute of Journalists) and 10 managerial representatives (4 nominated by the Newspaper Proprietors Association, 4 nominated by the Newspaper Society, 1 nominated by the Scottish Daily Newspaper Society and 1 nominated by the Scottish Newspaper Proprietors Association).

Chairman, Col. the Hon. J. J. Astor.

Vice-Chairman, W. L. Andrews.

Acting Secretary, Bernard Alton, 85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

THE COUNCIL OF INDUSTRIAL DESIGN

Tilbury House, Petty France, S.W.1

The Council of Industrial Design, with its Scottish Committee, was set up in December, 1944, by the President of the Board of Trade.

The purpose of the Council is to promote by all practicable means the improvement of design in the products of British industry, and its main functions are (1) to encourage and assist the establishment and conduct of design centres by industries, and to advise the Board of Trade on the grant of financial assistance to these centres; (2) to provide a national display of well-designed goods by holding, or participating in, exhibitions and to conduct publicity for good design in other appropriate forms; (3) to co-operate with education authorities and other bodies in matters affecting the training of designers; (4) to advise, at the request of Government Departments and other public bodies, on the design of articles to be purchased by them, and to approve the selection of articles to be shown in United Kingdom Pavilions in international ex-

hibitions and in official displays in other exhibitions; (5) to be a centre of information and advice, both for industry and for Government Departments, on all matters of industrial art and design.

Chairman, R. S. Edwards, Ph.D.

Chairman of Scottish Committee, R. A. Maclean.

Director, Gordon Russell, C.B.E., M.C., R.D.I.

Chief Officer, Scottish Committee, Alistair Maynard.

BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

24-28 Victoria Street, S.W.1

The British Standards Institution is the organization recognized by industry and by Government as the national body for the preparation and promulgation of standards of national application, other than those expressly dealt with by special Acts of Parliament.

The Institution was formed in 1901 when the Institution of Civil Engineers, the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, the Institution of Electrical Engineers, the Iron and Steel Institute and the Institution of Naval Architects formed a Joint Engineering Standards Committee, which eventually became the British Standards Association. By 1929 the building, chemical and textile industries had joined in the work and the organization was incorporated under a Royal Charter with the title of "British Standards Institution."

The General Council is broadly representative of the whole range of British industry together with representatives of each Government Department, of the National Boards, of the Professional Institutions, of the Trades Union Congress, of the Federation of British Industries and of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce.

The Institution does not itself initiate standardization. It is the instrument through which its 12,000 committee members work on some 2,500 technical committees. Over 900,000 copies of British Standards are circulated each year throughout the world and more than 7,800 public authorities, trade and technical associations, Dominion Governments, national boards, firms and individuals are among its subscribing members.

Complete sets of British Standards (about 2,000) are available for inspection in the Commercial Counsellors' offices throughout the world and in the offices of 35 overseas standard bodies. The B.S.I. has an office in Buenos Aires and in Southern Rhodesia.

Chairman, John Ryan, C.B.E., M.C.

Director, H. A. R. Binney, C.B.

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE ABROAD

Argentine Republic.—Bartolome Mitre 441, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Belgium.—204 Rue Royale, Brussels.

Brazil.—Rua Visconde de Inhauma, 91, Rio de Janeiro, 2.

For Sao Paulo and Southern Brazil: Rua Barao de Paranapiacaba 64, 3rd Floor, Post Box 1621, Sao Paulo.

Chile.—P.O. Box 536, Bandera 227, 4th Floor, Offices Nos. 11/12, Santiago, Chile.

And at: P.S.N.C. Building, Calle Blanco 689, P.O. Box 1676, Valparaiso.

Cuba.—P.O. Box 2642, Royal Bank of Canada Building, Aguilar and Obriapa, Havana.

Egypt.—20 Sh. Soliman Pasha, Cairo; Rua Centrale, Alexandria.

France.—6 Rue Halevy, Paris, 9me.

And at: 2 Rue Beauvau, Marseilles.

Iraq.—P.O. Box 43, Bagdad.

Italy.—37 Corso Venezia, Milan.

Japan.—c/o Peat, Marwick & Mitchell, Mitsubishi Naka 9th Building, Tokyo.

Mexico.—San Juan De Letran 21 (Office 713), Mexico, D.F.

Peru.—Edificio "La Nacional" 402, Jiron Antonio Miro Quesada No. 309, Lima. (P.O. Box 1913).

Portugal.—Rua Victor Cordon, 4, Lisbon.

Spain.—Paseo de Gracia, 11 A, Barcelona.

And at: Alcalá 45 D, Madrid.

Canary Islands.—Santa Catalina Mole, Puerto de la Luz, P.O. Box 72, Las Palmas.

Switzerland.—21 St. Jakobstrasse, Basle.

And at: 8 Avenue du Theatre, Annance.

Tangier (Internat. Zone of Morocco).—Peninsula House, Tangier.

Thailand.—11041 Silom Road, Bangkok.

Tunis.—Place Lavigeme, Tunis.

Turkey.—P.O. Box 1190, Yosisfidis Hans Nos. 9-11, Asirefendi Caddesi No. 85, Istanbul.

Uruguay.—Calle Cerrito 507, Montevideo.

United States of America.—British Commonwealth Chamber of Commerce in the United States of America Inc., 677 Fifth Avenue, New York, 22 N.Y.

CARE OF THE BLIND

There were 86,389 blind persons in England and Wales on March 31, 1952, of whom 76,338 were of pensionable age and 10,116 in employment.

In the United Kingdom all persons certified as blind who are 40 years of age or upwards can on registration obtain a pension of 26s. a week if circumstances require it.

Further financial aid is supplied when needed by the National Assistance Board. There are also certain small benefits accorded by the State to registered blind persons, e.g. special rates of postage for Braille literature, free wireless licences and exemption from paying a dog licence if the dog is used as a guide. In many areas, blind persons accompanied by a guide pay one fare for the two passengers. Local Authorities carry out educational and general welfare duties, either direct or by delegation to voluntary agencies. The Ministry of Labour is responsible for the training of blind adults. The Royal National Institute for the Blind provides many services for the civilian blind, while St. Dunstan's is concerned with the Services blind. The National Library for the Blind provides a

Braille book lending service. The British Wireless for the Blind Fund provides free wireless sets for blind people.

Blind Population

Country	Number.	Per 100,000 Population.
England and Wales (1952) ..	86,389	197
Scotland (1952)	9,119	178
N. Ireland (1948)	3,600	300
Republic of Ireland (1948) ..	7,000	233
Canada (1951)	18,796	—
New Zealand (1950)	2,000	—
Union of South Africa (1948)	33,234	—
Austria (1948)	4,000	66
Belgium (1948)	3,684	43
Denmark (1948)	4,000	100
Greece (1948)	5,850	84
Holland (1948)	4,750	50
Italy (1948)	27,000	57
Norway (1948)	2,400	80
Sweden (1948)	6,014	100
Switzerland (1948)	2,500	50-60
U.S.A. (1948)	230,354	175

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

Temporary Headquarters: Palais de Chaillot, Paris

Secretary-General and Vice-Chairman of the North Atlantic Council, The Lord Ismay (U.K.)

The North Atlantic Treaty was signed on April 4, 1949, by the Foreign Ministers of twelve nations. The twelve are Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom and United States. Greece and Turkey acceded to the Treaty in 1952.

The original machinery set up to carry out the provisions of the Treaty has undergone considerable modification during the passage of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization from the planning to the implementing stage. Since April, 1952, the North Atlantic Council, the principal body of the Treaty Organization, has been in continuous session in Paris. Member Governments are represented by permanent representatives, who head national delegations of advisers and experts. Ministerial meetings of the Council will continue to be held periodically. Heads of Governments may attend meetings of the Council in person. Otherwise, at ministerial meetings, Governments are represented by their Minister for Foreign Affairs, and/or by other ministers, according to the nature of the agenda. The chairmanship of the Council rotates annually in the English alphabetical order.

The Council is now directly responsible for the tasks previously performed by the former Council Deputies, Defence Production Board and Financial and Economic Board. Specialised functions, such as those assigned to the Planning Board for Ocean Shipping, to the Petroleum Planning Committee, and to other subsidiary bodies, are directed by the Council.

The Secretary-General is appointed by and is responsible to the Council. He has direct access to

all NATO agencies and to member Governments, and is responsible for organizing the work of the International Secretariat.

The Secretary-General is supported by one Deputy Secretary-General, M. H. van Vredenburg (Netherlands), and by three Assistant Secretaries-General, who are: Signor S. Fenootalea (Italy), for Political Affairs; M. René Sergent (France), for Economic Affairs; Mr. D. L. Hopkins (U.S.A.), for Defence Production.

The military structure of NATO is headed by the Military Committee (Chiefs of Staff of the member countries), under which the Standing Group is in continuous session in Washington. The Standing Group is composed of one representative each of France, the U.K. and the U.S.A.—currently Lieut.-General Paul Ely (France), Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Whiteley (U.K.), and Vice-Admiral Arthur C. Davis (U.S.A.). It is responsible for higher strategic direction throughout the North Atlantic Treaty area, and works with the Military Representatives Committee.

Of the five original Regional Planning Groups, one remains: the Canadian-U.S.A. Regional Planning Group, with headquarters in Washington. The functions of three of the remainder have been taken over by SHAPE (Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers in Europe, under General Gruenther, U.S.A.) and its regional commands. The fourth has been absorbed in the Atlantic Command (SACLANT) under Admiral Lynn D. McCormick (U.S.A.). The Allied Commander-in-Chief, Channel, Admiral Sir Arthur John Power (U.K.) is responsible to the Channel Committee.

DISTANCES FROM LONDON BY AIR

A list of the distances in statute miles from London to various places abroad. In general, distances given are those of the shortest routes at present in use by the British Airways Corporations. Italic figures indicate Comet service.

To	Miles	To	Miles	To	Miles
Accra.....	3,686	Delhi.....	5,199	Montreal.....	3,378
Aden.....	3,868	Djakarta.....	7,998	Moscow.....	1,549
Amman.....	2,535	Dusseldorf.....	310	Munich.....	620
Amsterdam.....	228	Entebbe.....	4,353	Nairobi.....	4,723
Athens.....	1,557	Frankfurt.....	406	Nassau.....	4,587
Bagdad.....	2,910	Gander, Nfld.....	2,400	New Orleans.....	4,656
Bahrain.....	3,393	Geneva.....	472	New York.....	3,443
Bangkok (6,796).....	6,802	Gibraltar.....	1,113	Nice.....	650
Barcelona.....	718	Hamburg.....	459	Nicosia (Cyprus).....	2,120
Basle.....	448	Hanover.....	434	Okinawa (9,056).....	9,360
Basra.....	3,166	Hong Kong.....	8,031	Oslo.....	716
Beirut (2,274).....	2,345	Istanbul.....	1,947	Palma (Majorca).....	841
Berlin.....	575	Johannesburg.....	6,280	Panama.....	5,310
Bermuda.....	3,665	Kano.....	2,940	Paris.....	219
Bombay.....	4,988	Karachi (4,279).....	4,437	Rangoon.....	6,433
Bordeaux.....	464	Khartoum.....	3,263	Recife.....	4,768
Brussels.....	217	Kingston (Jamaica).....	5,125	Rio de Janeiro.....	5,951
Buenos Aires.....	7,249	Kuwait.....	3,168	Rome (911).....	924
Cairo.....	1,347	Lagos.....	3,460	San Francisco.....	5,440
Calcutta (5,638).....	5,799	Lisbon.....	1,013	Santiago (Chile).....	8,087
Casablanca.....	1,382	Livingstone.....	5,671	Sao Paulo.....	6,216
Chicago.....	4,015	Lusaka.....	5,863	Singapore.....	7,443
Cologne.....	330	Madrid.....	814	Stavanger.....	564
Colombo.....	5,959	Malta.....	1,375	Stockholm.....	895
Copenhagen.....	604	Manila.....	8,178	Sydney.....	11,660
Dacca.....	5,948	Melbourne.....	10,476	Tel Aviv.....	2,504
Dakar.....	2,783	Mexico City.....	5,605	Tokyo (10,034).....	10,176
Damascus.....	2,478	Milan.....	584	Tripoli.....	1,485
Dar-es-Salaam.....	5,078	Montego Bay.....	5,040	Vienna.....	865
Darwin.....	9,694	Montevideo.....	7,102	Zurich.....	491

THE BANK OF ENGLAND

Threadneedle Street, E.C.2

Incorporated in 1694 under Royal Charter, the Bank of England is the central reserve bank of the country and the Government's banker. On behalf of the Government it manages the National Debt, administers the Exchange Control regulations, and manages the Note Issue; the profits on the last named are paid to the Exchequer. It is also the banker of British banks and, of most overseas central banks; but it no longer undertakes new commercial business.

As from March 1, 1946, the capital stock, amounting to £14,553,000, was transferred to a nominee of the Treasury (the Treasury Solicitor), under the provisions of the Bank of England Act, 1946, holders receiving in exchange 3 per cent. Treasury Stock, to such an amount as provided them with annual interest equal to the annual gross dividend of the previous 20 years, namely, 12 per cent.

Governor, Cameron Fromanteel Cobbold (*1954).
Deputy Governor, Dallas Gerald Mercer Bernard (*1954).

Directors, Sir George Edmond Brackenbury Abell, K.C.I.E., O.B.E. (*1956); Sir George Lewis French Bolton, K.C.M.G. (*1956); Lord Braintree (*1956); Laurence John Cadbury, O.B.E. (*1955); Sir Patrick Ashley Cooper (*1955); Geoffrey Cecil Ryves Eiley, C.B.E., M.C. (*1954); Sir Charles Jocelyn Hambro, K.B.E., M.C. (*1955); Sir John Goldbrook Hanbury-Williams (*1956); The Hon. Hugh Kenyon Molesworth Kindersley, C.B.E., M.C. (*1955); Humphrey Charles Baskerville Mynors (*1954); Sir Andrew Nacsmith, C.B.E. (*1957); Sir Kenneth Oswald Peppiatt, K.B.E., M.C. (*1957); Lord Piercy, C.B.E. (*1954); Basil Sanderson, M.C. (*1957); Harry Arthur Siepmann (*1954); Michael James Babington Smith, C.B.E. (*1957).

* Date of Retirement.

Chief Cashier, P. S. Beale.
Chief Accountant, W. D. Simpson.
Secretary, A. W. C. Dascombe.
Chief of Establishments, D. M. Randell.

Advisers, J. L. Fisher; F. C. Hawker; J. S. Lithiby; J. B. Rickatson-Hatt; L. P. Thompson-McCauley; *W. M. Allen.
Assistant Advisers, E. P. Haslam; C. E. Loombe; J. St. J. Rootham; J. M. Stevens, D.S.O., O.B.E.; *L. F. Crick; *F. J. Portsmore; *C. W. St. J. Turner.

Deputy Chief Cashiers, L. K. O'Brien; *V. C. Tong.
Assistant Chief Cashier, C. C. Excell.
Deputy Chief Cashiers (Exchange Control and Overseas); M. H. Parsons; L. J. Menzies; *C. R. P. Hamilton; *G. McO. Watson.
Assistant Chief Cashiers (Exchange Control and Overseas), J. V. Bailey; L. G. Pearce; G. H. Tansley; L. H. F. Bardo; R. H. Barkshire.
Deputy Chief Accountants, A. E. Barber; J. B. P. Winkler.
Assistant Chief Accountant, B. W. Maunder.
Deputy Secretary, E. W. Geipel.
Assistant Secretary, A. C. Darby.
Deputy Chief of Establishments, H. G. Askwith.
Assistant Chiefs of Establishments, R. Papworth, O.B.E.; G. Noakes; D. L. Jacques.
Assistant Chief of Establishments (Women), Miss J. Knight.

Discount Office

Principal, H. S. Clarke.
Deputy Principal, J. Q. Hollom.

Branch Banks Office

Principal, A. S. Craig.
Deputy Principal, F. E. Weston.

Statistics Office

Principal, D. Jones.
Deputy Principal, R. T. Nightingale.

Auditor, H. M. Neatby.
Inspector of Offices and Branches, F. W. R. Laverack.

St. Luke's Printing Works

General Manager, D. W. Tilley.
Works Manager, P. I. Reeves.

* Acting.

Branches and Agents

Birmingham, D. D. W. Wynn-Williams; Bristol, H. A. Stowe; Leeds, D. H. Buchanan; Liverpool, G. E. Carr; Manchester, S. G. Barker; Newcastle, W. Slorach; Southampton, H. E. Van der Noot, M.B.E.; Law Courts, D. E. Johns.

ACCOUNT FOR THE WEEK ENDED AUGUST 22, 1953

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

Notes issued—	£	Govt. Debt.	£
		11,015,100	
In Circulation...	1,545,669,236	Other Govt. Securities	1,560,765,935
In Banking Department	29,687,587	Other Securities	705,706
		Coin other than gold	2,513,259
		Amount of Fiduciary Issue	1,575,000,000
		Gold Coin and Bullion*	356,823
	£1,575,356,823		£1,575,356,823

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Capital.....	£	Govt. Securities.....	£
Rest.....	14,553,000	351,529,439	
Public deposits:—	3,892,359	Other Securities—	
Public Accounts†...	8,775,872	Discounts & Advances	3,640,000
H.M. Treasury Special Acct.	31,570,497		
Other Deposits		Securities...	16,251,276
Bankers'...	277,511,371	Notes.....	29,687,587
Other Accts.	67,276,839	Coin.....	2,471,636
	£403,579,938		£403,579,938

* 248s. per oz. fine.

† Including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissions of National Debt. and Dividend Accounts.

STERLING BALANCES

The Economic Survey for 1953 states that one of the main overseas financial commitments of the United Kingdom for the next few years is the reduction of our sterling indebtedness to other countries. These sterling liabilities, which increased considerably in 1950 and in the first half of 1951, comprise the net liabilities in sterling of banks in the United Kingdom to their overseas offices and to other account-holders abroad, including any British Government securities held for account of banks and funds held as cover for overseas cur-

rencies; funds held by the Currency Boards and with the Crown Agents for the Colonies; overseas loans to H.M. Government expressed in sterling or sterling area currencies including the capital value of payments due to India and Pakistan under the Pensions Annuities Schemes of 1948; and, so far as known, United Kingdom sterling securities held by official bodies but not those held by private individuals or firms. Holdings of Dominion and Colonial sterling securities are excluded from the following table.

UNITED KINGDOM STERLING LIABILITIES

At December 31st.	1948	1949	1950	1951	£ million	
					1952 (June 30)	1952 (Dec. 31)
<i>To Non-Sterling area countries</i>						
Dollar Area	19	31	79	38	19	34
Other Western Hemisphere	135	80	45	57	8	6
O.E.E.C. countries	370	409	395	409	349	321
Other non-sterling countries	531	514	492	514	466	393
Total—non-sterling area countries	1,055	1,064	1,011	1,018	842	754
<i>To Sterling area countries</i>						
U.K. Colonies	556	582	752	964	1,024	1,065
Other sterling area countries	1,809	1,771	1,980	1,825	1,531	1,603
Total—sterling area countries	2,365	2,353	2,732	2,789	2,555	2,668
Total—Sterling Liabilities to all Countries	3,420	3,417	3,743	3,807	3,397	3,422
Non-territorial organizations	398	576	577	566	568	567
TOTAL	3,818	3,993	4,320	4,373	3,965	3,989

No detailed information is available as to how these balances are distributed throughout the countries of the world. In most cases the holders are free to use them if they need to do so: but in some (e.g. India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Egypt) there are long-term agreements providing for specific annual releases. From the middle of 1951 to the end of 1952 these balances were in the aggregate reduced by nearly £750 million and in many cases are now no more than sufficient to provide normal commercial working balances or to cover Currency Boards' holdings.

Some of the balances consist of "transferable sterling" and during 1952 some countries, particularly Egypt, the Netherlands, the Italian monetary areas and the Scandinavian countries continued to make considerable use of transferability in the finance of their foreign trade. No amendments were made to the list of countries comprising the transferable account area during the year ended

February 28, 1953. No details of the balances held by individual countries are available but the following table shows the amounts transferred during the four years 1949–52, excluding all transfers to and from American account countries and between countries in the same monetary area:—

Year ended 31st December	£ million			
Automatic facilities...	1949	1950	1951	1952
Administrative facilities	144	143	241	209
	125	155	222	170
	269	298	463	379

While the United Kingdom sterling liabilities to the non-sterling areas have been decreasing, those to the colonial territories increased by about 10 per cent. during 1952. The principal creditors at December 31, 1952 were West Africa, East and Central Africa, Malaya, Hong Kong and the West Indies.

BANK PROFITS, 1950–1952

Bank	Profits		
	1950	1951	1952
Barclays	£	£	£
District	1,971,834	1,908,437	2,137,722
Lloyds	513,168	508,217	515,672
Martins	1,761,603	1,815,858	1,964,665
Midland	732,895	725,107	746,309
National Provincial	1,987,320	1,925,316	2,074,887
Westminster	1,454,811	1,469,765	1,525,013
William Deacon's	1,471,031	1,405,453	1,446,546
	260,384	258,520	267,199

Law Courts and Offices

THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE

THE Judicial Committee of the Privy Council consists of the Lord Chancellor, Lord President, ex-Lords President, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (see col. 2), and such other members of the Privy Council as shall from time to time hold or have held "high Judicial Office" within the meaning of the Appellate Jurisdiction Acts, 1876 and 1887: Sir Sidney Abrahams, Sir Lionel Leach, and the following judges from the Dominions:—Sir Lyman Poore Duff, Sir John Greig Latham, Sir George Edward Rich, N. J. de Wet, H. V. Evatt, F. E. Watermeyer, Thibaudeau Rinfret, Sir H. F. O'Leary and Sir Owen Dixon.

Office—Downing Street, S.W.x.

Registrar of the Privy Council (and Registrar of Ecclesiastical Causes), J. D. Waters, C.B., D.S.O.
Chief Clerk (Judicial), A. J. N. Paterson.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS

THE Supreme Judicial Authority for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the House of

Lords, which is the ultimate Court of Appeal from all the Courts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The Lord High Chancellor—

The Rt. Hon. Gavin Turnbull, LORD SIMONDS, born 1881 (apptd. 1951), (£6,000 as Judge and £4,000 as Speaker of the House of Lords) £10,000

Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (each £6,000)

	Apptd.
Rt. Hon. Lord Porter, G.B.E., born 1877....	1938
Rt. Hon. Lord Normand, born 1884	1946
Rt. Hon. Lord Oaksey, D.S.O., born 1880 ..	1947
Rt. Hon. Lord Morton of Henryton, M.C., born 1887	1947
Rt. Hon. Lord Reid, born 1890	1948
Rt. Hon. Lord Radcliffe, G.B.E., born 1899.	1949
Rt. Hon. Lord Tucker, born 1888	1950
Rt. Hon. Lord Asquith of Bishopstone, born 1890	1951
Rt. Hon. Lord Cohen, born 1888	1951
Registrar, The Clerk of The Parliaments, Sir Robert Overbury, K.C.B.	

The Judiciary of England and Wales

LAW SITTINGS (1954).—Hilary, Jan. 11 to April 14; Easter, April 27 to June 4; Trinity, June 15 to July 31; Michaelmas, Oct. 1 to Dec. 21.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE

Court of Appeal.

Ex officio Judges.—The Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

The Master of the Rolls (£6,000)

The Rt. Hon. Sir (Francis) Raymond Evershed (born 1899, apptd. 1949).

Sec., A. H. Ormerod; Clerk, F. R. Hallett.

Lords Justices of Appeal (each £5,000)— Apptd.

Rt. Hon. Sir Donald Bradley Somervell, O.B.E., born 1889	1946
Rt. Hon. Sir John Edward Singleton, born 1885	1948
Rt. Hon. Sir Alfred Thompson Denning, born 1899	1948
Rt. Hon. Sir David Llewelyn Jenkins, born 1899	1949
Rt. Hon. Sir (William) Norman Birkett, born 1883	1950
Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Lord Charlton Hodson, M.C., born 1895	1951
Rt. Hon. Sir John William Morris, C.B.E., M.C., born 1896	1951
Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Robert Ritchie Romer, O.B.E., born 1897	1951

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

Chancery Division

President, The Lord High Chancellor

Judges (each £5,000)— Apptd.

Hon. Sir Harry Bevir Vaisey, born 1877	1944
Hon. Sir Ronald Francis Roxburgh, born 1889	1946
Hon. Sir Henry Wynn-Parry, born 1899 ..	1946
Hon. Sir Charles Eustace Harman, born 1894 ..	1947
Hon. Sir Harold Otto Dankwerts, born 1888 ..	1949
Hon. Sir George Harold Lloyd-Jacob, born 1897	1950
Hon. Sir Gerald Ritchie Upjohn, C.B.E., born 1903	1951

Queen's Bench Division.

The Lord Chief Justice of England (£8,000)

The Rt. Hon. Rayner, LORD GODDARD (born 1877, apptd. 1946)

Secretary, P. Stephenson; Clerk, A. H. Smith, M.B.E.

Judges (each £5,000)— Apptd.

Hon. Sir Malcolm Hilbery, born 1883	1935
Hon. Sir Roland Giffard Oliver, M.C., born 1882	1938
Hon. Sir Reginald Powell Croom-Johnson, born 1879	1938
Hon. Sir Winttingham Norton Stable, M.C., born 1888	1938
Hon. Sir James Dale Cassels, born 1877	1939
Hon. Sir Hugh Imbert Periam Hallett, M.C., born 1886	1939
Hon. Sir Gonne St. Clair Pilcher, M.C., born 1890	1942
Hon. Sir George Justin Lynskey, born 1888 ..	1944
Hon. Sir Austin Ellis Lloyd Jones, M.C., born 1884	1945
Hon. Sir Laurence Austin Byrne, born 1896 ..	1945
Hon. Sir Frederic Aked Sellers, M.C., born 1893	1946
Hon. Sir Donald Leslie Finnemore, born 1889 ..	1947
Hon. Sir Geoffrey Hugh Benbow Streetfield, M.C., born 1897	1947
Hon. Sir Benjamin Ormerod, born 1890 ..	1948
Hon. Sir Gerald Osborne Slade, born 1891 ..	1948
Hon. Sir Patrick Arthur Devlin, born 1905 ..	1948
Hon. Sir Hubert Lister Parker, born 1900 ..	1950
Hon. Sir William Gorman, b. 1890	1950
Hon. Sir Patrick Redmond Joseph Barry, M.C., born 1898	1950
Hon. Sir Terence Norbert Donovan, born 1898	1950
Hon. Sir William Lennox McNair, born 1892 ..	1950
Hon. Sir Cecil Robert Havers, born 1889 ..	1951
Hon. Sir Colin Hargreaves Pearson, C.B.E., born 1899	1951
Hon. Sir Hildreth Glyn-Jones, born 1895 ..	1953
Hon. Sir Albert Denis Gerrard, born 1903 ..	1953
Clerk of The Lists, Q.B.D.—D. Boland, M.B.E.	

Court of Criminal Appeal

Judges, The Lord Chief Justice of England and all the Judges of the Queen's Bench Division.

Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division

President, Rt. Hon. (Frank) Boyd, LORD MERRIMAN,
G.C.V.O., O.B.E., LL.D. (born 1880, apptd. 1933)
£5,000

Sec., Miss M. E. Manisty, M.B.E.; Clerk, F. E. Brown.

Judges (each £5,000)—Apptd.

Hon. Sir Hubert Joseph Wallington, born 1875 1944

Hon. Sir Henry William Barnard, born 1891 1944

Hon. Sir Henry Gordon Willmer, O.B.E., born 1899 1945

Hon. Sir Edward Holroyd Pearce, born 1901 1948

Hon. Sir Charles Arthur Collingwood, born 1887 1950

Hon. Sir Seymour Edward Karminski, born 1902 1951

Hon. Sir William Arthian Davies, born 1901 1952

Judge Advocate of the Fleet, Hon. E. E. S. Montagu, C.B.E., Q.C.

Queen's Proctor, Harold Simcox Kent.

COURTS, OFFICERS, ETC.

Lord Chancellor's Office, House of Lords, S.W.1

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery and Permanent Secretary to the Lord Chancellor, Hon. Sir Albert Napier, K.C.B., Q.C. £4,500

Private Sec. to the Lord Chancellor and Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, C. W. Rankin, M.B.E. £1,150 to £1,500

Deputy Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, G. P. Coldstream, C.B. £2,500

Principal Establishment Officer, H. Boggis-Rolfe £1,625 to £2,000

Deputy Establishment Officer, L. C. Ridley, M.B.E. £1,100 to £1,325

Assistant Establishment Officer, J. L. Drinkwater.

Welfare Officer, C. J. Smitten.

Secretary for Ecclesiastical Patronage, Brigadier B. S. Watkins, C.B.E. £900 to £1,200

Secretary of Commissions of the Peace, W. T. C. Skyrme, C.B.E. £1,625 to £2,000

Deputy, The Hon. Trevor Roberts £1,150 to £1,500

Assistant Solicitors, D. W. Dobson, O.B.E.; R. L. Rieu; R. E. K. Thesiger, O.B.E. £1,625 to £2,000

Legal Assistants, R. C. L. Gregory; K. M. H. Newman; J. M. Cartwright Sharp £800 to £1,070

Vote Office of the Supreme Court (Room 192, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2)

Accounting Officer, The Hon. Sir Albert Napier, K.C.B., Q.C.

Clerk of Accounts, A. C. E. Cook... £900 to £1,075

Royal Courts of Justice Attendant Staff (Room 466, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C. 2)

Superintendent, Capt. K. B. Millar, M.B.E., R.N. (Ret.).

Chancery Judges' Chambers

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

Chief Master (attached to all the Judges), Maurice Gordon Willmott, M.C. £2,850

Secretary to Chief Master, L. O. C. Hathaway

GROUP A

At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to D, Leonard Cloudeley Holloway; E to K, Maurice Gordon Willmott, M.C.; L to R, John Frederick Woodthorpe; S to Z, Frank William Trehearne £2,000 to £2,500

GROUP B

At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to D, James Stephen Neave; E to K, George

Shorrocks Ashcombe Wheatcroft; L to R, William Francis Spencer Hawkins; S to Z, William Lister Pengelly £2,000 to £2,500

Patents Appeal Tribunal

Room 174, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

Judge, The Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd-Jacob.

Registrar, L. O. C. Hathaway.

Chancery Registrars' Office

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

Chief Registrar, W. S. Jones, C.B.E., £2,000; Registrars, A. G. Andrews; V. E. Farr; J. B. H. Wyman; D. C. Smith; C. M. Kidd.

Principal Clerks, P. Halliday; H. J. Wilson; D. G. Leach; M. B. Miller; M. Birks £1,500 to £1,875

£800 to £1,070

Secretary to Chief Registrar, C. L. R. Dailey.

Petition and Entry Clerk, S. S. Holloway.

Conveyancing Counsel of the Supreme Court

W. T. Elverston; B. G. Burnett-Hall; T. K. Wigan.

Examiners of the Court

(Empowered to take Examination of Witnesses in all Divisions of the High Court.)

J. I. Roberts; D. W. E. Neligan; T. Simpson Pedler; M. H. Lush.

Official Referees of the Supreme Court

Courts—Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

His Hon. Sir Tom Eastham, Q.C.; His Hon. Brett Cloutman, Q.C., M.C., Q.C.; Rt. Hon. Sir Lionel Leach, Q.C.; His Honour Joshua David Casswell, Q.C. each £2,500

Official Solicitor's Department,

Room 213B—Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

Official Solicitor to the Supreme Court, J. M. L. Evans, M.B.E. £2,000 to £2,500

Asst. do., J. B. Finch £1,625 to £2,000

Senior Legal Assts., R. W. D. Auld; N. H. Turner £1,150 to £1,500

Legal Assts., T. W. Swift; R. S. Dhondy; R. Andrae... £800 to £1,070

Principal Clerks, A. W. Bird; C. W. Vickery; K. A. Scollay; H. R. Wilson. £820 to £1,075

Staff Clerk, S. F. Brand.

Supreme Court Pay Office

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

Accountant-General, Hon. Sir Albert Napier, K.C.B., Q.C.

Chief Accountant, P. Miller, O.B.E. £1,100 to £1,325

Senior Executive Officers, L. W. Picknett; H. Skinner; G. Gilchrist £900 to £1,075

Stockbrokers, Messrs. W. Mortimer & Son.

Central Office of the Supreme Court.

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

Senior Master, Q.B.D. and Queen's Remembrancer, F. S. Arnold Baker £2,850

Masters of the Q.B.D., R. F. Burnand, C.B.E.; A. H. King, C.B.E. (Queen's Coroner and Attorney and Master of the Crown Office and Registrar of the Court of Criminal Appeal); C. H. Grundy; B. A. Harwood; W. R. Lawrence; C. Clayton; A. S. Diamond each £2,000 to £2,500

Action Department

Head Clerk, A. E. Smith £970 to £1,075

Writ, Appearance and Judgment Section* Chief Clerk, D. Macbeth.

Summons and Order Section† Chief Clerk, R. C. Newman.

* Office hours, 10 to 4; Vacations, 10 to 2; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

† Office hours, 10.30 to 4.30; Vacations, 10.30 to 2.30; Saturdays, 10.30 to 1.

Filling Department*

Chief Clerk, V. W. Judd.

Masters' Secretary's Department and Queen's Remembrancer's Department*

Chief Clerk (Secretary to the Masters), W. H. Redman.

Crown Office and Associates' Dept. §

Clerk of the Lists (Q.B.D.), D. Boland, M.B.E.

Head Clerk (Crown Office), E. W. Butler £1,200

Chief Associate, E. C. Freeman... £970 to £1,075

Criminal Appeal Office

(Room 473 Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2)

Registrar, A. H. King, C.B.E.

Assistant Registrars, H. A. Palmer; M. Farr (temp.) £1,500 to £1,875

Courts-Martial Appeals Office

(Room 473, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2)

Registrar, H. A. Palmer.

Supreme Court Taxing Office

Chief Master, Sir Douglas Gibbon, M.C.... £2,850

Masters of the Supreme Court, Frank Warburton Lawton, C.B., O.B.E.; William Francis Hood; Paul Adams; Ernest Marshall Foster; Graham John Graham-Green, T.D.... £2,000 to £2,500
Principal Clerks, J. M. Cole; C. B. Cooper; A. E. Bishop; B. P. Treagus; G. N. H. Harris; J.R.A. Smith... £820 to £1,152

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division

PRINCIPAL PROBATE REGISTRY

Somerset House, W.C.2

Chief Registrar, Bertram Long, M.C.... £2,850

Registrars, C. T. A. Wilkinson; J. F. Compton

Miller, M.B.E.; C. H. Forbes, O.B.E.; H. C. T.

Millers; J. P. Kinsley; J. E. N. Russell £2,000 to £2,500

Secretary, D. A. Newton... £900 to £1,075

Establishment Officer, H. R. Wicks... £900 to £1,075

Principal Clerks, A. W. K. Peacock; T. C. M.

Kearns; W. R. Ralph; W. J. Salmon; A. G.

Widdicombe; E. Barton; W. A. Worrall;

M. V. Ashforth; F. C. Ottway; F. W. Lock-

stone; C. Kenworthy... £900 to £1,075

Clerk of Rules and Orders (Royal Courts of Justice),

J. L. Truscott.

DISTRICT PROBATE REGISTRIES

Birmingham and Northampton, D. P. Rees.

Bodmin, A. J. F. Jenkins.

Bristol, Gloucester and Hereford, E. J. B. Harris.

Chester, Bangor and St. Asaph, S. J. Sibley.

Exeter, R. I. Richards.

Lancaster and Carlisle, W. Bushby.

Lewes, A. C. Cameron.

Liverpool, K. R. Young.

Llandaff and Carmarthen, F. J. Taylor.

Manchester, H. A. Gurney.

Newcastle and Durham, F. B. Birdsall.

Norwich, Peterborough and Ipswich, F. J. Peckham.

Nottingham, Leicester, Lincoln and Derby, L. E.

Eggleton.

Oxford, W. W. Hughes, D.S.O., M.C.

Winchester and Salisbury, C. F. Walker.

Wakefield, H. H. H. Coates.

York, F. J. E. Bools.

Admiralty Registry and Marshal's Office

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

Registrar, G. H. Main Thompson £2,000 to £2,500
Marshal and Chief Clerk, L. B. Tidy. £960 to £1,160

Bankruptcy (High Court) Department

Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W.C.2

Judges, the Hon. Mr. Justice Harman, the Hon. Mr. Justice Danckwerts and the Hon. Mr. Justice Upjohn.

Chief Registrar, Cyril John Parton... £2,850

Registrars, James Thomas Pither Wilson; Thomas

Cunliffe... £2,000 to £2,500

Principal Clerk F. L. White... £1,075

Taxing Office in Bankruptcy

Taxing Masters, The Taxing Masters of the Supreme Court.

Principal Clerk, T. G. Thomas... £820 to £1,075

Official Receivers' Department

Senior Official Receiver, W. F. Cresswell

£1,600 to £1,850

Official Receiver, F. H. Langmaid, £1,325 to £1,600

Assistant do., A. A. Walter; G. W. Maile; W.

Whitehead... £1,100 to £1,325

Companies Court

Judges, The Hon. Mr. Justice Vaisey, the Hon. Mr. Justice Roxburgh and the Hon. Mr. Justice Wynn-Parry.

Registrar, J. T. P. Wilson... £2,000 to £2,500

Principal Clerks, W. G. Venton, O.B.E. £1,175;

E. L. Russell... £820 to £1,075

Senior Official Receiver, Companies (Winding-up)

Department, J. M. Clarke... £1,600 to £1,850

Office of the Master in Lunacy

The Court of Protection.

25 Store Street, Bedford Square, W.C.1

Master, Sir Ronald Poyser, C.B.E... £2,850

Assistant Master, M. E. Reed, C.B.E.

£1,500 to £1,875

Assistants to the Master, A. J. Johnston, O.B.E.;

R. H. French, O.B.E., M.C.; T. W. Willbourne,

M.M.; E. C. Foote... £1,200 to £1,450

Chief Clerk, W. J. Tabner... £1,200 to £1,200

Assist. Chief Clerk, W. J. K. McDonald;

£820 to £1,075

Taxing Officer, W. J. Funnell... £820 to £1,075

Principal Clerks, A. E. Watson, M.M.; E. F.

Atkinson; W. E. Cane... £820 to £1,075

Office of the Lord Chancellor's Visitors

25 Store Street, W.C.1

Legal Visitor, H. C. Meysey Thompson, C.B.E.

£2,125

Medical Visitors, E. O. Lewis; R. G. Anderson

£2,125

Secretary, D'A. F. Thuillier.

Board of Referees Finance Acts, 1915-27

(Room 552—Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2)

Registrar, F. H. Cowper.

Coal Industry Nationalization Boards, Panels, etc.

(Queen Anne's Chambers, 28 Broadway, S.W.1)

Central Valuation Board

Chairman, Sir John Howard, Q.C.

Deputy Chairman, Sir Jeremy Raisman, G.C.I.E.,

K.C.S.I.

Secretary, T. R. S. Lloyd, O.B.E.

* Office hours, 10 to 4; Vacations, 10 to 2; Saturdays 10 to 1.

§ Office hours, 10.30 to 4.30; Vacations, 11 to 2; Saturdays, 10.30 to 1 (Vacations, 11 to 1).

Panel of Arbitrators.

Chairman, Sir John Howard, Q.C.
Deputy Chairman, H. V. Rabagliati, Q.C.
Clerk, T. R. S. Lloyd, O.B.E.

Panel of Referees.

Chairman, Sir John Howard, Q.C.
Deputy Chairman, W. Ross McLean, V.R.D., Q.C.
Clerk, T. R. S. Lloyd, O.B.E.

Liability Enforcement and Company Adjustment Panels

Chairman, H. A. H. Christie, Q.C.
Registrar, T. R. S. Lloyd, O.B.E.

Gas Arbitration Tribunal.

(281 Queen Anne's Chambers, 28 Broadway, S.W.1.)
President, Sir John Howard, Q.C.
Clerk, T. R. S. Lloyd, O.B.E.

Pensions Appeals Tribunals.

(Staffordshire House, Store St., W.C.2.)
President, Sir Owen Beasley, O.B.E. £1,325
Secretary, H. J. Knapman, M.B.E. . . . £900 to £1,075

Compensation (Defence) Act, 1939.

GENERAL CLAIMS TRIBUNAL.

(Room 550—Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.)
Appointed by the Lord Chancellor:—
Chairman, Arthur Moyn, M.C., Q.C.
Members, Hon. Mr. Justice Willmer; Ian W. Macdonald; Brian Manning; Michael Rowe, C.B.E., Q.C.; Sydney George Turner, O.B.E., Q.C.; Hon. W. Holland-Hibbert.
Appointed by the Lord President of the Court of Session:—The Hon. Lord Sorn.
Appointed by the Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland:—The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Black.
Registrar, R. J. Reeves.

SHIPPING CLAIMS TRIBUNAL.

(Room 550—Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.)
President, The Hon. Mr. Justice Willmer.
Members, H. C. Gutteridge, Q.C.; F. G. Hogg.
Registrar, R. J. Reeves.

Electricity Arbitration Tribunal.

(281 Queen Anne's Chambers, 28 Broadway, S.W.1.)
President, Sir William Fitzgerald, Q.C.
Clerk, T. R. S. Lloyd, O.B.E.

Transport Arbitration Tribunal.

(9 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.)
Presidents, C. Montgomery White, Q.C. (*Eng. & W.*); C. W. G. Guest, Q.C. (*Scottish*).
Members, W. H. Lawson, C.B.E.; W. H. Nevill.
Clerk to the Tribunal, J. A. Armstrong, O.B.E., T.D.
Clerk to the Tribunal for Scottish proceedings, V. D. B. Skae.

Lands Tribunal.

(24 Abingdon St., S.W.1.)
President, Sir William James Fitzgerald, M.C.
Members, J. P. C. Done; J. L. Milne; C. H. Bailey;
Erskine Simcs, Q.C.
Registrar, R. F. C. Roach, M.B.E.

Parliamentary and Municipal Election Petitions Office.

(Room 120, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.)
Prescribed Officer, F. S. Arnold Baker (Senior Master of the Supreme Court).
Clerk to do., W. H. Redman.

Benefices Act, 1898.

(Room 120, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.)
Registrar of the Court, F. S. Arnold Baker (Senior Master of the Supreme Court).

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS

12 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.

Director, Sir Theobald Mathew, K.B.E., M.C., £4,000
Deputy Director, G. R. Palling, C.B.E. £2,500
Assistant Directors, H. J. Parham; W. M. E. Crump; F. D. Barry. £1,625 to £2,000
Senior Legal Assistants, J. F. Claxton; E. C. J. Jones; K. S. Lewis, T.D.; W. E. Lewis, T.D.; R. L. D. Thomas; I. H. L. Smith; D. Prys-Jones; E. G. MacDermott; M. D. Hutchinson; M. J. Jardine
£1,150 to £1,500
Legal Assistants, O. Nugent; J. M. Evelyn; P. F. Y. Radcliffe; D. R. Thompson; P. M. J. Palmes; J. S. Payne; D. A. Hopkin; R. H. F. Jacques; A. G. Flavell; J. E. Leck; P. R. Barnes
£800 to £1,070
Temporary Professional Officers, G. A. Pollard; R. J. Butcher; D. J. Crisp. £600 to £700
Establishment Officer, R. L. D. Thomas.
Senior Executive Officer, H. C. King
£900 to £1,070
Higher Executive Officers, V. M. Wood; D. W. Ratcliffe. £715 to £865

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT

Old Bailey, E.C.1.

Judges, The Lord Mayor, the Lord Chancellor, any person who has been Lord Chancellor or Judge of the High Court, and the present Judges of the High Court; the Aldermen, Recorder, Common Serjeant, and Judges of the Mayor's and City of London Court for time being.
Clerk to the Court, Wilfrid Duke Coleridge.
Deputy, Leslie Balfour Boyd.

Under-Sheriffs.

Under Sheriffs (1953-54), George Grinling-Harris, 49, Leadenhall St., E.C.3, and Percy Robert Sharman.

CIRCUITS OF JUDGES

The dates of the Assizes, in the 7 Circuits into which England and Wales are divided, are respectively about the middle of January (Winter), middle of May (Summer), and middle of October (Autumn). There is an additional assize, for Lancashire and Yorkshire only, in May.

South Eastern Circuit.

Huntingdonshire (Huntingdon)—W. and S.
Herts (Hertford)—W., S. and A.
Cambridgeshire (Cambridge)—W., S. and A. (for Winter Assize County No. 3) (Chesterton).
Suffolk (Ipswich W.). (Bury St. Edmunds S.)—and A. alternately (Ipswich, 1954).
Norfolk (Norwich)—W., S. and A.
Do. (City of Norwich)—W., S. and A.
Essex (Chelmsford)—W., S. and A.
Surrey (Kingston)—W., S. and A.
Kent (Maidstone)—W., S. and A.
Sussex (Lewes)—W., S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, R. C. Lancaster. £1,485
Associate, E. Farley Oaten.
Clerk of Indictments, R. E. Gorton.
Office, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.

Midland Circuit.

(Counties in order of visit.)

Bucks (Aylesbury)—W., S. and A.
Beds (Bedford)—W., S. and A.
Northants (Northampton)—W., S. and A.
Leicestershire (Leicester)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 2).
Rutlandshire (Oakham)—W. and S.
Lincolnshire (Lincoln)—W., S. and A.
Derbyshire (Derby)—W., S. and A.
Notts (Nottingham)—W., S. and A.

Warwickshire (Warwick Div.)—W., S. and A. Do. (Birmingham Div.)—W., S. and A. Clerk of Assize, H. C. Naldrett. Associate, H. N. Peyton. Clerk of Indictments, T. Watkin-Jones. Clerks, Miss I. M. Ramsden; J. H. Hammock. Circuit Office, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, W.C.2.

Northern Circuit.

Cumberland (Carlisle)—W., S. and A. (for Winter Assize County No. 1).
Westmorland (Appleby)—W. and S.
Lancashire, Northern Div. (Lancaster)—W., S. and A.
Salford Division (Manchester)—W., Spring, S. and A. (for Spring Assize County No. 2).
West Derby Division (Liverpool)—W., Spring, S. and A.
 Clerk of Assize, J. A. Macaulay, Liverpool. £1,100 to £1,620
 Associate, A. G. Keats, Liverpool.

North Eastern Circuit.

Northumberland and City of Newcastle (Newcastle)—W., S. and A.
Durham (Durham)—W., S. and A.
Yorkshire, N. & E. Riding, and City of York (York)—W., S. and A.
West Riding Div. (Leeds)—W., Spring, S. and A.
 Clerk of Assize, H. C. Radcliffe, Castle of York, York. £1,100 to £1,620
 Associates, L. Thurley; E. J. Fraser.

Oxford Circuit.

Assizes are held three times a year at Reading, Oxford, Worcester (for County and City), Gloucester (for County and City), Newport (Mon.), Hereford, Shrewsbury, Stafford. Divorce business is taken at Gloucester, Newport and Shrewsbury only. Civil business is taken at every town at every Assize.

Clerk of Assize, Joseph Tumim, C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,875
 Clerk of Indictment and Deputy Clerk of Assize, George Frederick Pearce.
 Associate, Frederick George Fuller.
 Circuit Clerks, A. V. Adams; F. Taylor; Circuit Office, Room 263, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, W.C.2.

Western Circuit.

Criminal work only is taken at the Autumn Assizes for Wilts, Dorset and Somerset. Divorce is taken W., S. and A. at Bodmin, Exeter, Bristol and Winchester.

Wilts (Devizes) W., (Salisbury) S., (Devizes and Salisbury alternately) A., 1953 Devizes; *Dorset* (Dorchester) W., S. and A.; *Somerset*, (Taunton) W., (Wells) S., (Taunton and Wells alternately) A.; 1953 Taunton; *Cornwall*, (Bodmin) W., S. and A. (Civil and Criminal); *Devon*, (Exeter) W., S. and A. (Civ. and Crim.); *City of Exeter* (The Guildhall), W., S. and A.; *Bristol* (The Guildhall), W., S. and A. (Civil and Criminal); *Hants*, (Winchester) W., S. and A. (Civil and Criminal).

Clerk of Assize, F. D. Yeatman, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2. £1,200 to £1,875
 Clerk of Indictments, C. E. Blake.
 Associate, S. E. Lloyd.

Wales and Chester Circuit.

At the Autumn Assizes held at Caernarvon, Ruthin, Carmarthen and Brecon, Criminal business only with Divorce causes at Caernarvon and Carmarthen; but at the Glamorgan and Cheshire

Assizes, Civil and Criminal and Divorce business is taken.

Montgomeryshire—(Welshpool) W.; (Newtown) S.
Merioneth (Dolgelley)—W. and S.
Caernarvonshire (Caernarvon)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 5).
Anglesey (Beaumaris)—W. and S.
Denbighshire (Ruthin)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 4).
Flintshire (Mold)—W. and S.
Cheshire (Chester Castle)—W., S. and A.
Radnorshire (Presteigne)—W. and S.
Breconshire (Brecon)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 7).
Pembrokeshire and Town and County of Haverfordwest (Haverfordwest)—W. and S.
Cardiganshire (Lampeter)—W. and S.
Carmarthenshire and County of the Borough of Carmarthen (Carmarthen)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 6).
Glamorganshire—(Cardiff) W. and A. alternately with Swansea; Swansea (S.).
 Clerk of the Crown and Clerk of Assize, John Morgan £1,100 to £1,875
 Associates, C. Elton Jones; L. R. Beckett.
 Circuit Clerks, E. J. Trowbridge and D. J. Williams, Law Courts, Cardiff.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS

Judge, The Rt. Worshipful Sir Philip Wilbraham
 Baker-Wilbraham, Bt., D.C.L.

[Judge of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and York under "The Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874."]

Court of Arches.

Registry, 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1.
 Dean, Rt. Worshipful Sir Philip Wilbraham Baker-Wilbraham, Bt., D.C.L.
 Registrar, Sir Henry Dashwood.

Court of Faculties.

[Registry and Office for Marriage Licences (Special and Ordinary), Appointment of Notaries Public, &c., 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.]

Master, Sir P. W. Baker-Wilbraham, Bt., D.C.L.
 Registrar, Sir Henry Dashwood.
 Chief Clerk and Sealer, Charles A. Brown.

Vicar General's Office,

for granting Marriage Licences for Churches in the Province of Canterbury, and COURT OF PECULIARS, 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1. Closed on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day, and Bank Holidays.

Vicar General & Chancellor, Sir P. W. Baker-Wilbraham, Bt., D.C.L.
 Registrar, Sir Henry Dashwood.
 Appointor General, Sir John Hanham, Bt.
 Chief Clerk and Record Keeper, A. C. Cross.

OFFICE OF THE VICAR GENERAL OF THE PROVINCE OF YORK, and for granting Marriage Licences in the Province and Diocese of York, and of the Consistory Court of York.

Vicar General & Chancellor, Walter Somerville Wigglesworth.
 Registrar, Innes N. Ware, O.B.E.

Chancery Court of York.

Registry, Minster Yard, York.
 Official Principal, Sir P. W. Baker-Wilbraham, Bt., D.C.L.
 Registrar, Innes N. Ware, O.B.E.

Diocesan Consistory Courts.

There are also the Consistory Courts of the various Diocesan Bishops in their Cathedral Cities, and it is at the Registries of those Courts that Licences for Marriage in churches outside the London area can be obtained.

Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Court.

Commissary, Sir P. W. Baker-Wilbraham, B.L., D.C.L.
 Chapter Clerk, G. D. Heath, x The Sanctuary,
 Westminster, S.W.1.
 Registrar, L. T. Floyd Ewin, St. Paul's Cathedral,
 E.C.4.

Bishop of London's Registry.

for granting Licences for Marriages in the
 Diocese of London and for his CONSISTORY
 COURT, x The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1.
 Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

Judge, J. P. Ashworth.

Registrars, Sir Henry Dashwood; Graham D. Heath.
 Chief Clerk and Record Keeper, A. G. Culpeck.
 Apparitor, A. C. Cross.

RECORDERS

(The Recorder of London is addressed as "Right
 Worshipful" and, when sitting as a Commissioner in
 the Central Criminal Court, as "My Lord." Others
 as "The Worshipful" and "Your Worship.")

Abingdon, Stephen Riou Benson (1929).
 Andover, Malcolm McGougan (1948).
 Banbury, John Charles Dundas Harington (1951).
 Barnstaple and Bideford (vacant).
 Bath, Humphrey Henry Edmunds (1950).
 Bedford, Charles Lamond Henderson, Q.C. (1948).
 Birkenhead, Francis John Watkin Williams, Q.C.
 (1950).
 Birmingham, Paul Ernest Sandilands, O.B.E., Q.C.
 (1944).
 Blackburn, Sydney Scholefield Allen, Q.C., M.P.
 (1948).
 Blackpool, John Robertson Dunn Crichton, Q.C.
 (1952).
 Bolton (vacant).
 Bournemouth, Norman Roy Fox-Andrews, Q.C.
 (1945).
 Bradford, Frank Beverley, M.C. (1926).
 Bridgwater, Norman John Skeithorn (1945).
 Brighton, Sir Charles Doughty, Q.C. (1939).
 Bristol, Geoffrey Dorling Roberts, O.B.E., Q.C.
 (1946).
 Burnley, Neville Jonas Laski, Q.C. (1935).
 Burton on Trent, John Bussé, C.B.E., Q.C. (1947).
 Bury St. Edmunds, Peter Colin Duncan (1949).
 Cambridge, Aubrey Melford Steed Stevenson, Q.C.
 (1952).
 Canterbury, Geoffrey Lawrence, Q.C. (1952).
 Cardiff, Herbert Edmund Davies, Q.C. (1953).
 Carlisle, Edward Woolf, O.B.E., Q.C. (1929).
 Chester, Harry Vincent Lloyd-Jones, Q.C. (1952).
 Colchester, Andrew Aiken Watson, Q.C. (1949).
 Coventry, Archie Pellow Marshall, Q.C. (1952).
 Croydon, George Rivers Blanco White, Q.C. (1940).
 Deal, Travers Christmas Humphreys (1942).
 Derby, Richard O'Sullivan, Q.C. (1938).
 Devizes, Joseph Thomas Molony (1951).
 Doncaster, George Stanley Waller, O.B.E. (1953).
 Dover, Montague Levander Berryman, Q.C. (1947).
 Dudley, Gilbert Griffiths (1944).
 Exeter, Henry Elam (1946).
 Folkestone, Tristram de la Poer Beresford, Q.C.
 (1939).
 Gloucester, Raglan Horatio Edwyn Henry Somerset,
 Q.C. (1937).
 Grantham, William Arthur Fearnley Whittingstall,
 Q.C. (1946).

Gravesend, Cyril Barnet Salmon, Q.C. (1947).
 Great Grimsby, Abraham Montagu Lyons, Q.C.
 (1936).
 Guildford, Derek Curtis Bennett, Q.C. (1942).
 Halifax, Moss Turner-Samuels, Q.C., M.P. (1948).
 Hastings, Major Gerald Alfred Thesiger, Q.C. (1942).
 Hereford, Robert Francis Lyne (1935).
 Huddersfield, George Norman Black (1950).
 Hull, Harry Braunstin Hylton Hylton-Foster, Q.C.,
 M.P. (1950).
 Ipswich, Stephen Gerald Howard, Q.C., M.P. (1947).
 King's Lynn, Gilbert Granville Sharp, Q.C. (1943).
 Kingston (vacant).
 Leeds, George Raymond Hinchcliffe, Q.C. (1950).
 Leicester, Gilbert James Paull, Q.C. (1944).
 Lichfield, Max Ernest Holdsworth (1939).
 Lincoln, Reginald Charles Vaughan, O.B.E., M.C.,
 Q.C. (1941).
 Liverpool, Henry Ince Nelson, Q.C. (1950).
 London, Sir Gerald Dodson (1937).
 Maidstone, Reginald Ethelbert Seaton (1951).
 Manchester, Sir Noel Barré Goldie, Q.C. (1935).
 Margate, Bentley Herbert Waddy, M.C., Q.C. (1944).
 Merthyr Tydfil, Evan Roderic Bowen, Q.C., M.P.
 (1953).
 Middlesbrough, Denis Hicks Robson (1953).
 Newark, Theobald Richard Fitzwalter Butler, Q.C.
 (1945).
 Newbury, Edward Terrell, O.B.E. (1935).
 Newcastle under Lyme, William Field Hunt (1945).
 Newcastle upon Tyne, Sir Godfrey Russell Vick,
 Q.C. (1939).
 Northampton, Richard Everard Augustine Elwes,
 O.B.E., T.D., Q.C. (1946).
 Norwich, Frederick William Beney, Q.C. (1944).
 Nottingham, Christopher Nyholm Shawcross, Q.C.
 (1950).
 Oldham, Basil Sylvester Wingate-Saul (1950).
 Oxford, William John Kenneth Diplock, Q.C.
 (1951).
 Penzance, Henry Broome Durley Grazebrook, Q.C.
 (1940).
 Plymouth, John Cyril Maude, Q.C. (1944).
 Pontefract, Carl Douglas Aarvold, O.B.E., T.D. (1951).
 Poole, Henry Joceline Phillimore, O.B.E., Q.C. (1946).
 Portsmouth, John Scott Henderson, Q.C. (1945).
 Preston, Arthur Edgar Jalland, Q.C. (1950).
 Reading, Robert Crompton Hutton (1951).
 Rochester, Percy Charles Lamb, Q.C. (1950).
 Rotherham, Ernest Russell Gurney (1935).
 Salford, Basil Edward Nield, M.B.E., Q.C., M.P.
 (1948).
 Salisbury, Francis Seward Laskey, M.C. (1941).
 Scarborough, Joseph Stanley Snowden (1951).
 Sheffield, Nicholas Lechmere Cunningham Macas-
 kie, Q.C. (1941).
 Shrewsbury, John Francis Bourke (1945).
 Smethwick, Paul Henry Layton (1952).
 Southampton, Hon. Ewen Edward Samuel Montagu,
 C.B.E., Q.C. (1951).
 Southend, John Flowers, Q.C. (1937).
 Stoke on Trent, Eric Sachs, M.B.E., Q.C. (1943).
 Sunderland, Geoffrey de Paiva Veale, Q.C. (1951).
 Swansea, Frederick Elwyn Jones, Q.C., M.P. (1953).
 Walsall, James Charles Beresford-Whyte Leonard
 (1951).
 West Bromwich, George Thomas Meredith (1951).
 West Ham, Walter Augustus Leopold Raeburn,
 Q.C. (1949).
 Wigan, David Karmel, Q.C. (1952).
 Winchester, Sir Reginald Playfair Hills, O.B.E.
 (1925).
 Windsor, New, Norman Alexander Carr (1945).
 Wolverhampton, George Gillespie Baker, O.B.E., Q.C.
 (1952).
 Worcester, Robert Gore Micklewalt (1946).
 Yarmouth, Great, Maxwell Joseph Hall Turner
 (1953).

York, Harold Richard Bowman Shepherd, Q.C. (1950).

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES

Birmingham, John Frederic Milward (1951).
 Cardiff, Philip Guy Dudley Sixsmith (1948).
 East Ham, John Percy Eddy, Q.C. (1949).
 Huddersfield, Wakio Raven Briggs (1931).
 Kingston upon Hull, Dennis Neil O'Sullivan (1952).
 Leeds, Ralph Cleworth, Q.C. (1950).
 Liverpool, Arthur McFarland (1947).
 Manchester, Frederick Bancroft Turner (1951).
 Merthyr Tydfil, Joshua David Davies, Q.C. (1944).
 Middlesbrough, Alfred Pearson Peaker, M.C. (1939).
 Pontypridd, Wyndham Matabele Davies, Q.C. (1949).
 Salford, Leslie Walsh (1951).
 Stoke, Randolph Norman McGregor Clarkson (1939).
 Swansea, Hubert Llewelyn Williams, Q.C. (1950).
 West Ham, John Percy Eddy, Q.C. (1949).
 Wolverhampton, Kenneth Spencer Wood (1951).

COUNTY COURTS

In 1952 the total number of proceedings in County Courts of England and Wales (including the Mayor's and City of London Court) was 632,891 (as against 544,606 for the year 1951). The number of debtors imprisoned was 628 (1951) and 810 (1952) and of the last number 588 served the full term of imprisonment for "Contempt to Court" in failing to comply with the order for payment.

County Courts Branch.

3 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1.

Registry of County Courts Judgments, etc.

(Hours for searching, 11 to 4; Saturday, 11 to 12.)

Superintendent, F. Mayell, O.B.E. £1,500 to £1,900

Asst. Supt. and Clerk of Accounts, A. J. Cole, O.B.E.

£1,100 to £1,325

Establishment Officer, F. G. Axmann, M.B.E.

£1,100 to £1,325

Establishment Inspectors, J. W. Twiss; S. A. G.

Nowell.....£900 to £1,075

Auditors, M. M. Pullen; E. Burn; J. Rees; G. Barton; A. M. Thompson; E. H. R. Ezard; T. Taberner; H. E. Patterson; W. L. Wright;

E. T. Foster; J. E. Woodhouse; W. E. Hoile;

R. Morgan; R. L. Baker; S. E. Skidmore;

S. L. Padmore; F. Hobson; H. Slater; G. F. Allen;

H. Rusbridge; L. R. J. Skeldon; R. L. Rees

£625 to £945

MAYOR'S AND CITY OF LONDON COURT

Guildhall, E.C.2.

Judges—

The Lord Mayor and the Aldermen; The Recorder; The Common Serjeant.

John Stuart Bass, M.B.E., T.D.....£3,000

Aubrey Ralph Thomas.....£2,800

Registrar, High Bailiff and Clerk of the Seal.

E. E. Stammers.....£2,010

Principal Clerk, E. B. Green.....£1,160

Serjeant at Mace, P. C. Edwards.....£1,191

COUNTY COURT JUDGES (each £2,800)

[County Court Judges are addressed as "His Honour" and "Your Honour".]

The figures enclosed in parentheses indicate the number of the County Court Circuit in which the judges sit.

Andrew, William Monro, M.B.E. (40), Bow.

Archer, Francis Kendray, Q.C. (50), Brighton, etc.

Archibald, Myles (12), Bradford, Halifax, etc.

Armstrong, Arthur Henry (55), Wilts, Dorset, etc.

Batt, Francis Raleigh (10), Cheshire, Lancs, Yorks.

Blagden, John Basil (44), Westminster.

Braund, Sir Henry (19), Derbyshire.

Brown, Harold (6), Liverpool, etc.

Campbell, W. Lawson (35), Cambridgeshire, etc.

Caporn, Arthur Cecil (18), Notts.

Charlesworth, John, L.D. (1), Newcastle, etc.

Clark, Alfred Alexander Gordon (48), Lambeth, etc.

Clark, Reginald, Q.C. (58), Ilford, etc.

Clothier, Wilfrid, Q.C. (48), Lambeth, etc.

Cohen, Clifford Theodore (2), Middlesbrough.

Dale, Edgar Thorniley (44), Westminster, etc.

Daynes, John Norman, Q.C. (47), Woolwich, etc.

Done, William Edward Pears, M.C. (41), Clerkenwell.

Engelbach, Archibald Frank (39), Shoreditch.

Essenhig, Reginald Clare (13), Sheffield, etc.

Evans, Carey (32), Norwich.

Evans, Ernest, Q.C. (29), North Wales.

Fenwick, Christian Bedford, Q.C. (3), Cumberland.

Forbes, Arthur Harold (21), Birmingham.

Glazebrook, Francis Kirkland (56), Kent, etc.

Griffith, Frank Kingsley, M.C. (16), Hull, Malton.

Hamilton, Allister McNicoll (23), Coventry.

Harding, Rowe (28), Mid Wales.

Hargreaves, Sir Gerald de la Pryme (37), West London, etc.

Harrison, James Fraser (6), Liverpool, etc.

Hodgson, Arthur John (45), Wandsworth, etc.

Howard, Geoffrey (58), Ilford, etc.

Hurst, James Henry Donald (36), Oxford, Reading.

Jenkins, George Kirkhouse, Q.C. (72), Bath, Devizes.

Jones Benjamin Rowland Rice- (56), Kent, etc.

Jones, Hugh Emlyn- (7), Birkenhead, etc.

Jones, Thomas Elder- (34, 39 and 46), Uxbridge, etc.

Langman, Thomas Witheridge, O.B.E. (22), Worcester, etc.

Leon, Henry Cecil, M.C. (46), Willesden.

McKee, Dermot St. Oswald (14), Leeds, etc.

MacMillan, James (38), Edmonton, etc.

Morgan, Hopkin Trevor, Q.C. (31), Swansea, etc.

Morris, O. Temple-, Q.C. (30), Glamorganshire, etc.

Neal, John, M.C. (49), East Kent.

Norris, Richard Hill (25 and 21), Wolverhampton.

Paton, Harold William, B.S.C. (54), Bristol, etc.

Peel, Robert, O.B.E., Q.C. (4), Preston, Blackburn.

Pratt, Hugh MacDonald (57), Exeter, etc.

Pugh, John Alun (42), Bloomsbury.

Rawlins, Percy Lionel Edwin (59), Cornwall.

Reid, John Alexander, M.C. (37, 40 and 43), West London, etc.

Rees, John Tudor (34), Uxbridge.

Rewcastle, Cuthbert Snowball, Q.C. (45), Wandsworth, etc.

Rhodes, Harold (8), Manchester, etc.

Shove, Ralph Samuel (17), Lincolnshire.

Smith, Stuart Hayne Granville (38), Edmonton.

Thomas, Leonard Charles (24), Cardiff, etc.

Tucker, Howard Archibald (26 & 21), North Staffs.

Taylor, Alfred, Q.C. (51), Hampshire.

Walmsley, Allan, Q.C. (5), Salford, Bolton, etc.

Wells, Henry Bensley, M.B.E. (43), Marylebone.

Whitmee, Harold James Conder (33), Essex and Suffolk.

Wragham, Geoffrey Walter (20), Leicestershire, etc.

CITY OF LONDON POLICE

26 Old Jewry, E.C.2.

Commissioner, COL. A. E. YOUNG, C.M.G. £2,750
Asst. Commissioner, Capt. H. P. Griffiths, O.B.E.

Chief Superintendent, Administrative Dept., J. Lucas, M.B.E. £1,900
..... £1,150 to £1,250

Chief Superintendent, Detective Dept., C. Hayward
..... £1,150 to £1,250

Chief Superintendent, Clerical Dept., J. Vennard
..... £1,150 to £1,250

Superintendents, Grade II, E. Giffin (Detective); T. Hackett (Administrative); O. Dawson (acting) (Clerical).

Superintendents, Grade I, J. Goyder (Traffic); H. Hicks (B); F. Dormer (C); H. Burt (D).

CITY OF LONDON SPECIAL CONSTABULARY

Cloak Lane Police Station, E.C.4.

Commandant, Col. Alexander Woods, T.D.

Chief Staff Officer, C. T. Firth Osman.

CITY OF LONDON JUSTICE ROOMS

MANSION HOUSE JUSTICE ROOM.

Magistrate, The Lord Mayor, or one of the Aldermen.

Chief Clerk, C. G. Peyton. £1,760
Assistant Clerk, C. W. Burman. £1,560

Affidavit Clerk and Cashier Harold P. Jacob. £910

GUILDHALL.

Magistrate, An Alderman (in rotation).

Clerk to the Sitting Justices and Clerk of Special Sessions, A. G. J. Chandler. £1,510

Assistant Clerk, J. H. Tratt. £1,260

Clerk of the Licensing Justices, C. W. Burman.

Clerk and Cashier William A. Crowe. £902

METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICE

New Scotland Yard, S.W.1.

[Whitehall: 1212.]

Commissioner, SIR JOHN NOTT-BOWER, K.C.V.O.

Deputy Commissioner, R. M. Howe, C.V.O., M.C.

Assistant Commissioners, Major Sir Philip Marqueton, K.C.V.O., M.C.; H. Dalton, C.B.E.; Capt. J. M. Rymer-Jones, C.B.E., M.C.; R. L. Jackson £2,450

Secretary, (vacant). £2,200

Senior Assistant Secretaries, C. R. D. Pulling; G.

Carmichael, O.B.E. £1,408 to £1,675

Assistant Secretaries, G. R. Sharpe, O.B.E.; S. J.

Chamberlain, O.B.E., D.F.C.; E. R. Hooper,

O.B.E.; Col. G. M. Sorley, O.B.E.; R. N. Huggett;

R. L. Wynn-Williams, M.B.E.; S. J. Hobson

..... £1,175 to £1,408

Principal Executive Officers, A. H. Hannay; J. W.

Eary, M.B.E.; D. H. Bartlett; A. E. Cattle;

W. W. J. Bolland, M.B.E.; G. C. Richardson;

A. R. Pike; H. R. F. Wastie; H. J. Coleman;

C. L. Newman, M.B.E., T.D.; W. H. Hole; J. L.

Carter; G. L. Burgess; R. A. Bearman

..... £970 to £1,151

Registrar, H. P. Finlan. £828 to £985

Solicitor, T. MacD. Baker, C.B.E., T.D.

..... £2,100 to £2,500

Assistant Solicitors, C. M. Melville, M.C.; W. C.

Sharpe; J. S. Williams. £1,725 to £2,100

Senior Legal Assistants, R. I. Graham; Miss A. W.

Knight; F. O. Lane, D.F.C., A.F.C.; R. E. T. Birch

Men, £1,228 to £1,600; Women,

..... £1,075 to £1,433

Legal Assistants, G. E. Clark; G. J. Black, D.S.O.
D.F.C.; A. H. Simpson; C. N. Winston; N. M.
Weston; R. G. Mays; L. R. U. Golding; J. B.
Goodwin; R. W. Warran; A. H. Lewin

..... £864 to £1,146

Chief Managing Clerk, G. E. Williamson, M.B.E.

..... £970 to £1,151

Commanders, H. Young, C.B.E.; H. Beaumont; L. J.

Burt, M.V.O.; A. Robertson, D.C.M.

..... £1,720 to £1,900

Deputy Commanders, R. S. Lobb, M.B.E. (Transport);

W. B. Rawlings, O.B.E., M.C. (Crime); H. W.

Hawkyard, M.B.E. (Research and Planning)

..... £1,350 to £1,500

Chief Superintendents, D. E. Webb, O.B.E. (Adminis-

tration); S. T. Smith (Mounted); S. G. Wells,

M.B.E. (Traffic); H. Gould (Public Carriage Office);

S. C. Firman (Transport); J. C. Bidgood (Driving

School); A. J. Robinson, M.B.E.; W. H. Rudkin

(C.I.D.); J. Livings (Finger Prints); J. D. Duncan

(Criminal Record Office); A. J. Thorp, M.B.E.

(Company Fraud); G. A. Somerset (Detective

Training School); R. W. Lee (Flying Squad); E. W.

Jones (Special Branch); W. E. Davis (Organiza-

tion); W. L. E. Tarr (Communications); G. F.

Payne, B.E.M. (War Duties); W. N. Bailey

(Training School); A. Townsend, B.E.M. (Research

and Planning). £1,150 to £1,250

Chief Superintendent (Women Police), Miss E. C.

Bather, O.B.E. £1,035 to £1,125

Public Information Officer, P. H. Fearnley

..... £1,175 to £1,408

Welfare Officer, Comdr. G. V. Knight, O.B.E., R.N.

(ret.). £970 to £1,151

Physician and Chief Medical Officer, Isaac Jones, M.D.

Consulting Surgeon, Major-General Sir Max Page,

K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.

Deputy Chief Medical Officer, R. W. Nevin, T.D.

Chief Dental Surgeon, M. J. O'Donnell.

Metropolitan Police Laboratory.

Director, L. G. Nickolls. £1,950 to £2,125

Principal Scientific Officer, E. D. Sweet

..... £1,075 to £1,459

Senior Scientific Officers, I. G. Holden, Ph.D.; E.

Hucknall. £812 to £1,022

Districts of the Metropolitan Police

Commanders, R. J. Smith (No. 1); R. J. Child

(No. 2); D. B. Deller, M.B.E. (No. 3); E. A. Cole,

O.B.E. (No. 4). £1,720 to £1,900

Deputy Commanders, G. H. Hatherill, O.B.E. (No. 1);

W. C. Batson (No. 2); H. P. Ralph, O.B.E., M.C.

(No. 3); R. E. Franklin, O.B.E. (No. 4).

..... £1,350 to £1,500

Chief Superintendents of the Criminal Investigation

Dept., T. Barratt, M.B.E. (No. 1 District); P. H.

Beveridge, M.B.E. (No. 2 District); W. J. Chap-

man (No. 3 District); E. Greeno, M.B.E. (No. 4

District). £1,150 to £1,250

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN SPECIAL CONSTABULARY.

New Scotland Yard, S.W.1.

Commandant-in-Chief, Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane, Bt.

Staff Officer, Lt.-Col. S. M. de H. Whatton, D.S.O.

O.B.E., M.C.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER

FOR THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT

New Scotland Yard, S.W.1.

Receiver, S. J. Baker, C.B. £2,850

Secretary and Deputy Receiver, A. T. Shepherd, C.B.E.

..... £1,500 to £1,900

Deputy Secretary and Establishments Officer, J. F. Marshall.....£1,325 to £1,475
Accountant, W. A. Hendry.....£1,325 to £1,475
Chief Executive Officers, W. D. Cooper; S. R. Walker.....£1,100 to £1,325
Senior Executive Officers, P. W. Carthew; F. T. Allaway; A. E. Baine; P. J. G. Buckley.....£900 to £1,075
Chief Architect and Surveyor, J. I. Elliott.....£1,500 to £1,750
Deputy do., C. R. Fowkes (+ *allce.*) £1,250 to £1,450
Senior Surveyors, G. B. Townsend (+ *allce.*); R. G. Strachan, O.B.E.; W. A. Wort; W. I. Triggs.....£1,250 to £1,450
Senior Architects, R. H. Cowley; D. T. Edwards; S. J. Hanchet; G. B. Vint; G. A. Weinmann.....£1,250 to £1,450
Chief Engineer, A. A. L. Collis.....£1,500 to £1,750
Deputy Chief Engr. W. M. S. Cawley (+ *allce.*).....£1,250 to £1,450
Works Manager, Engineering Dept., E. U. Spruce, M.B.E.....£830 to £930
Wireless Engineer, E. C. Brown.....£830 to £930
Supt., Printing Branch, W. J. Merrett, M.B.E.....£715 to £865
Solicitors, Messrs. Ellis and Ellis, a The Sanctuary, S.W.1.

METROPOLITAN MAGISTRATES

(Under the Metropolitan Police Courts Act, 1839.)
 BOW STREET, Covent Garden, W.C.2.
Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Sir Laurence Dunne, M.C.....£2,800
Magistrates, Francis Bertram Reece; Robert Henderson Blundell; Frank Milton.....each £2,500
Senior Chief Clerk and Establishments Officer, Edward Hughes.....£1,750
Chief Clerks, J. H. Craine; C. J. Collinge.....£1,177 to £1,485
Chief Clerk, Juvenile Court, L. G. Banwell (+ *allce.* £150) £1,177 to £1,485

JUVENILE COURTS.

Juvenile Courts, generally in separate buildings from Magistrates' Courts, have been constituted by Orders in Council. These are held at Stamford House, Goldhawk Road, W.12: Tynbee Hall, 28 Commercial Street, E.1: Lambeth Town Hall, Brixton Hill, S.W.1: Tower Bridge Magistrates' Court, Tooley Street, S.E.1: Chelsea Juvenile Court, 35 Lennox Gardens, S.W.1: Friends' House, Euston Road, N.W.1.

CLERKENWELL King's Cross Road, W.C.1.
Magistrates, Frank John Powell; Thomas Frederick Davis.....each £2,500
Chief Clerk, F. T. Giles.....£1,480

GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET, W.1.
Magistrates, Eugene Paul Bennett, V.C., M.C.; Rowland Thomas, Q.C.....each £2,500
Chief Clerk, A. E. Jones.....£1,100 to £1,400

GREENWICH (BLACKHEATH RD., S.E.10) AND WOOLWICH (MARKET ST., S.E.18).
Magistrates, Adcator Anthony Pereira; Alan Leslie Stevenson.....each £2,500
Chief Clerk, J. L. Hutchison, M.C.....£1,000 to £1,340

LAMBETH, Renfrew Road, S.E.11.
Magistrates, Geoffrey Keith Rose, M.C.; Humphrey Woiseley Wightwick, M.C.....each £2,500
Chief Clerk, D. Sutton.....£1,175 to £1,485

MARYLEBONE, Seymour Place, W.1.

Magistrates, Geoffrey G. Raphael; Walter Bennett Frampton.....each £2,500
Chief Clerk, L. S. Penfold.....£1,000 to £1,340
 NORTH LONDON, Stoke Newington Road, N.16.
Magistrates, Walter Blake Odgers, Q.C.; Seymour John Collins.....each £2,500
Chief Clerk, F. M. Worthen.....£1,175 to £1,485

OLD STREET, E.C.1.

Magistrates, Leslie Marks; Harold Francis Ralph Sturge.....each £2,500
Chief Clerk, Douglas Edward Hughes.....£1,460

THAMES, Aylward Street, Stepney, E.1.

Magistrates, William Elliott Batt, C.M.G.; Leo Joseph Anthony Gradwell, D.S.C.....each £2,500
Chief Clerk, H. J. Cannan.....£1,485

TOWER BRIDGE, Tooley Street, S.E.1.

Magistrates, Sybil Campbell, O.B.E.; Henry Hollingdrake Maddocks.....each £2,500
Chief Clerk, Sidney Bagshaw.....£1,485

WEST LONDON, Southcombe St., W. Kensington, W. 14.

Magistrates, John Lind Pratt; Eric Ronald Guest.....each £2,500
Chief Clerk, Stanley French.....£1,100 to £1,400

SOUTH WESTERN, 217 Balham High Road, S.W.17.

Magistrates, Clyde Tabor Wilson; Arthur Hugh Glenn Craske.....each £2,500
Chief Clerk, Percival James Hornby.....£1,100 to £1,400

WEST HAM, West Ham Lane, Stratford, E.15.

Magistrate, John Percy Eddy, Q.C.....£1,650 (part salary)
Chief Clerk, Geoffrey V. Adams.....£1,500

OFFICE OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL OF THE FORCES

(Lord Chancellor's Establishment.)

6 Spring Gardens, Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

Judge Advocate General, Sir Henry D. F. MacGeagh, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.B.E., T.D., Q.C.....£3,250
Private Secretary, F. G. Colbert, M.B.E.
Vice Judge Advocate General, Sir Frederick W. Gentle, Q.C.....£2,500
Assistant Judge Advocates General, O. C. Barnett, O.B.E.; The Lord Russell of Liverpool, C.B.E., M.C.; J. E. M. Gunning, O.B.E.; C. M. Cahn; B. A. C. Duncan, M.B.E., £1,750 to £2,000; B. de H. Pereira, T.D.; F. H. Dean; O. Bertram, T.D.; W. St. J. C. Tayleur; R. C. Carrington, O.B.E.....£1,500 to £1,750
Deputy Judge Advocates, Hon. A. J. P. F. Acland-Hood; E. H. V. Harington; R. H. Browne; C. E. Depinna; A. E. McDonald; W. E. Stubbs, M.B.E.; J. G. Morgan-Owen, M.B.E.; A. G. Parry-Jones; C. Van R. Barry; I. D. Turner; D. C. Stewart-Smith, M.B.E.; R. G. Greene, M.C.; P. J. Corcoran; N. B. Birrell.....£1,150 to £1,500
Registrar, T. H. E. Tarrant, M.B.E.

Scottish Law Courts and Offices

COURT OF SESSION (Established 1532).

LAW SITTINGS (1954) Jan. 7 to March 27; May 4 to July 21; Oct. 5 to Dec. 22.

Lord President, Lord Cooper (Rt. Hon. Thomas Mackay Cooper).

INNER HOUSE.—First Division.

The Lord President £5,000
 Lord Carmont, John Francis Carmont £3,600
 Lord Russell, Albert Russell £3,600
 Lord Keith, James Keith £3,600

Second Division.

Lord Thomson; Rt. Hon. George Reid Thomson,
 Lord Justice Clerk £4,800
 Lord Mackay, Alexander Morrice Mackay £3,600
 Lord Patrick, Rt. Hon. William Donald Patrick £3,600

Lord Mackintosh, Charles Mackintosh M.C. £3,600
 OUTER HOUSE.

Lord Sorn, James Gordon McIntyre £3,600
 Lord Birnam, Sir David King Murray £3,600
 Lord Blades, Daniel Patterson Blades £3,600
 Lord Strachan, James Frederick Strachan £3,600
 Lord Guthrie, Henry Wallace Guthrie £3,600
 Lord Hill Watson, Laurence Hill Watson, M.C. £3,600

Principal Clerk of Session, John Mitchell, O.B.E. £1,600

Deputy Principal Clerk, George Watson, M.C. £1,000 to £1,240

Depute Clerks, Inner House, John Mackenzie;
 T. I. McWhannell £785 to £975

Depute Clerks, Outer House, John Lessels; George
 McDonald; N. D. Richardson; G. H. Robertson;
 P. N. Lessels; J. H. Dunlop. £785 to £975

Lord Advocate's Department.

Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. James Latham Clyde,
 Q.C., M.P.

Solicitor-General, W. R. Milligan, Q.C.
 Advocates Depute, I. F. Gordon Thomson, Q.C.;

D. M. Campbell; W. I. R. Fraser; N. A. Swan;
 R. S. Johnston (extra); D. Reith (Sheriff Court).

Crown Office,

9 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.
 Crown Agent, Lionel I. Gordon, O.B.E. £1,625 to £2,000

Principal Assistant, Stanley Bowen. £1,230 to £1,600

Clerks, Roland R. Wright; Miss A. C. McGibbon;
 Miss H. Collett.

Justiciary Office,

2 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.
 Clerk of Justiciary, James G. Leechman, Q.C. (part
 time) £700

Depute & 1st Assistant, D. J. Stevenson £1,100 to £1,325

Depute & and Asst., Robert Johnston £900 to £1,075

Exchequer,

1 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.
 Lord Ordinary, Lord Blades,

Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, W. D.
 Collier £1,600

Chief Clerk, P. Jamieson, I.S.O. £1,100 to £1,325

Senior Executive Officer, H. Simpson.

Higher Executive Officers, L. Smith; J. T. Pirie;
 J. B. I. McTavish; J. Hardie.

Companies Registration Office,

1 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.
 Registrar (also of Limited Partnerships and of Business
 Names), W. D. Collier.

Edinburgh Gazette Office,

1 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.
 Keeper, W. D. Collier.

Assistant Clerks, H. G. Manson; W. Steel; James
 Watson; A. S. D. Rodger; P. Whitten.

High Court of Justiciary (1672).

Lord Justice General, Rt. Hon. Lord Cooper.
 Lord Justice Clerk, Rt. Hon. Lord Thomson.
 Lords Comm. of Justiciary, all the other Judges.
 Circuit Clerks, D. J. Stevenson and Robert Johnston.

Auditor of Court of Session.

3 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.
 Auditor, A. A. Innes Wedderburn, w.s.
 Principal Clerk, George P. Graham.

Extractor's Office.

Extractor, D. M. Candlish.
 Minute Book Office and Edictal Citations Office.
 14, H.M. New Register House, Edinburgh.
 Keeper, D. M. Candlish. £785 to £975

Court of Lords Commissioners for Teinds.
 The Judges of the Inner House, and Lord Guthrie,
 Lord Ordinary on Teinds.

Clerk of Teinds & Extractor, James H. Watt £785 to £975

Accountant of Court (Judicial Factories and
 Bankruptcy).

Accountant, O. G. Elliott, C.A. £1,600
 Assistant do., R. L. Paul. £1,100 to £1,325

Sheriff Court of Chancery

Sheriff Court Edinburgh.
 Office: 21 York Place, Edinburgh
 Sheriff Clerk of Chancery, William George Purves,
 w.s.

Sheriff Clerk Deputes, A. H. Crerar, w.s.; G. T.
 Walker, s.s.c.

H.M. Commissary Office,

Sheriff Court, Edinburgh.
 Commissary Clerk Alexander M. Clark.
 Depute do., Alexander E. McRae

Lord Clerk Register's Department.

H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh.
 Lord Clerk Register and Keeper of the Signet, The
 Lord Elphinstone, K.T.
 Keeper of the Records of Scotland, Sir James Fergusson
 of Kilkerran, Bt.

Great Seal Office.

Keeper of the Great Seal, The Secretary of State for
 Scotland.
 Deputy Keeper, John McVie, Keeper of the
 Registers of Scotland.

Receivers of Crown Rents, Scotland,

2 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.
 Crown Receiver, J. B. Brotherton.
 Bishopric of Orkney, Francis McGinn, Kirkwall.

SCOTTISH LAND COURT.

1 Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh.
 Members, Lord Gibson (Chairman); James Cameron;
 M. Montgomery; M. G. McDiarmid; C. M. S.
 Grant.

Principal Clerk, G. R. Lamb, O.B.E.
 Depute Clerks of Court and Legal Assessors, John
 Cook; T. MacD. Wilson; S. Forrest; D. H.
 Cameron.

Clerk of Accounts and Establishment, James Naughton.

**SHERIFFS, SHERIFFS SUBSTITUTE, SHERIFF CLERKS AND PROCURATORS FISCAL
OF COUNTIES IN SCOTLAND**

SHERIFFS	SHERIFFS SUBSTITUTE	SHERIFF CLERKS	PROCURATORS FISCAL
<i>Caithness, Sutherland, Orkney and Zetland</i> :— Francis Clifford Watt, Q.C., 3 Moray Place, Edinburgh 3.	<i>Wick</i> , R. N. Levitt	A. H. Gunn	C. J. H. Campbell.
<i>Inverness, Moray, Nairn and Ross & Cromarty</i> :— Hector McKechnie, Q.C., 64 Great King Street, Edinburgh 3	<i>Kirkwall</i> , D. B. Keith, M.C. ... <i>Lerwick</i> , R. J. Wallace	A. Macwhirter ... R. A. Johnson ... D. Macdonald ...	F. McGinn. L. H. Mathewson. G. A. Mackenzie.
<i>Aberdeen, Kincardine & Banff</i> :— James Walker, Q.C., 48 Great King Street, Edinburgh 3	<i>Fort William</i> , R. R. Kerr	M. McIntosh	W. J. Cuthbert.
<i>Perth & Angus</i> :— Thomas Blantyre Simpson, LL.D., Q.C., 13 Moray Place, Edinburgh 3.	<i>Inverness</i> , J. P. Grant, M.C. <i>Elgin</i> , P. F. H. Grierson, M.B.E. <i>Nairn</i> , P. F. H. Grierson, M.B.E. <i>Portree</i> , R. R. Kerr	M. McIntosh	W. M. Paterson.
<i>Fife and Kinross</i> :— John Adam Lillie, Q.C., 85 Great King Street, Edinburgh 3.	<i>Lochmaddy</i> , R. B. Miller	W. J. Cruickshank M. McIntosh	A. W. Wishart. J. Farrell.
<i>Stirling, Dunbarton and Clackmannan</i> :— Robert Henry Maconochie, O.B.E., Q.C., Avontoun, Linlithgow.	<i>Dingwall & Tain</i> , D. V. Irvine-Jones. <i>Stornoway</i> , R. B. Miller	M. McIntosh	D. S. Shaw. A. J. Ross.
<i>Renfrew and Argyll</i> :— Sir James Randall Philip, O.B.E., Q.C., 53 Great King Street, Edinburgh 3.	<i>Aberdeen</i> , Samuel McDonald, C.M.G., D.S.O.; A. Hamilton <i>Stonehaven</i> , Samuel McDonald, C.M.G., D.S.O. <i>Peterhead</i> , A. Hamilton	J. A. Johnston ... T. Muirhead ...	C. S. Mackenzie. A. MacLeod.
<i>The Lothians and Peebles</i> :— Sir James Albert Gilchrist, Q.C., 30 Great King Street, Edinburgh.	<i>Banff</i> , W. R. Walker	J. D. Wylie	W. B. Agnew.
<i>Lanark</i> :— Sir Robert Henry Sherwood Calver, Q.C., Sheriff's Chambers, County Buildings, Glasgow.	<i>Perth & Dunblane</i> , A. M. Prain. <i>Dundee</i> , K. D. Cullen; J. A. R. Mackinnon	T. Muirhead ... D. Moir	A. MacLeod. W. S. Heatlie.
<i>Roxburgh, Berwick and Selkirk</i> :— William Ross McLean, Q.C., 39 Moray Place, Edinburgh.	<i>Forfar</i> , H. F. Ford	J. D. Penny	W. R. D. Macmillan.
<i>Ayr and Bute</i> :— Christopher William Graham Guest, Q.C., 3 Ainslie Place, Edinburgh.	<i>Arbroath</i> , H. F. Ford	J. D. Inches	J. Clark.
<i>Dumfries & Galloway</i> :— Charles Milne, Q.C., 9 Howe Street, Edinburgh 3.	<i>Cupar</i> , J. W. More	J. D. Inches	J. G. Maclean.
	<i>Kirkcaldy</i> , J. W. More	P. Manzie	J. Clark.
	<i>Dunfermline</i> , F. Middleton	P. Manzie	A. S. McNicol.
	<i>Kinross</i> , F. Middleton	P. Manzie	A. S. McNicol.
	<i>Stirling and Alloa</i> , C. D. L. Murray. <i>Dumbarton</i> , J. M. Mackay	D. A. R. Cuthbert, M.C. T. S. Neilson ...	R. S. Henderson. R. S. Henderson.
	<i>Falkirk</i> , J. Macgregor, Q.C.	T. S. Neilson ...	W. Hawthorn.
	<i>Paisley</i> , J. B. M. Young, Q.C.; A. K. F. Hunter. <i>Greenock</i> , J. C. Bonnar	T. Kelly	V. E. Cuthbert.
	<i>Campbelltown</i> , J. A. Smith	T. S. Neilson ...	W. F. Irvine.
	<i>Dunoon</i> , D. A. Donald	W. J. Millar ...	A. G. Anderson.
	<i>Oban</i> , A. McDonald Chalmers, M.C. <i>Edinburgh</i> , W. Garrett, Q.C.; J. L. Duncan <i>Haddington</i> , K. W. B. Middleton <i>Linlithgow</i> , J. Macgregor, Q.C. (see also Falkirk). <i>Peebles</i> , J. McCaig Smart	J. D. Morris	J. Hill, O.B.E.
	<i>Glasgow</i> , D. A. Guild; A. G. Walker; S. G. Kermack; N. M. L. Walker; R. I. A. McInnes, Q.C.; E. O. Inglis; W. J. Dobie, LL.D.; J. C. E. Hay, C.B.E., M.C., T.D. <i>Hamilton</i> , W. J. Bryden; Leith Sangster. <i>Airdrie</i> , A. J. Stevenson	A. M. Clark ...	L. T. S. MacLachlan.
	<i>Lanark</i> , J. Wellwood Johnston ..	W. Wallace	A. I. B. Stewart.
	<i>Duns</i> , C. de B. Murray	G. Proctor	D. B. Copeland.
	<i>Jedburgh</i> , C. de B. Murray	A. M. Clark	R. J. Macdonald.
	<i>Hawick</i> , C. de B. Murray	G. G. Ramsay, O.B.E.	T. G. Muir.
	<i>Selkirk</i> , J. McCaig Smart	W. Wallace	D. S. Burnet.
	(see also Peebles).	G. Proctor	P. F. Hamilton.
	<i>Ayr</i> , G. S. Reid; W. Clarke Reid. <i>Kilmarnock</i> , G. C. Cohen	A. M. Clark	E. Laverock.
	<i>Ruthesay</i> , D. A. Donald	G. G. Ramsay, O.B.E.	R. MacDonald.
	<i>Dumfries</i> , W. E. R. Hendry	G. G. Ramsay, O.B.E.	J. C. Patterson.
	<i>Kirkcudbright</i> , J. B. W. Christie ..	C. M. Ander	A. L. Nixon.
	<i>Wigtown</i> , J. B. W. Christie	J. R. Cowie	W. Tennant.
	<i>Stranraer</i> , J. B. W. Christie	J. R. Cowie	G. S. Morrison.
		J. Reid	M. O. R. Brown.
		I. Reid	M. O. R. Brown.
		H. McMartin (temp.)	F. Woodward.
		G. T. Robertson ..	W. K. MacFadyen.
		I. G. Johnston ..	J. Brown.
		J. G. Johnston ..	J. M. Cullen.
		J. G. Johnston ..	C. F. M. Burrell.
			A. Henry.
			D. J. Breckenridge.
			D. J. Breckenridge.

The Royal Navy

THE QUEEN

The Board of Admiralty, Whitehall, S.W.2

[Whitehall: 9000]

<i>First Lord of the Admiralty, THE RIGHT HON. JAMES PURDON LEWES THOMAS, M.P.</i> (with house)	£4,000
<i>Naval Secretary, Rear-Admiral R. G. Onslow, D.S.O.</i>	
<i>Principal Private Secretary, W. Marshall.</i>	
<i>Asst. Private Secretary, A. P. Hockaday.</i>	
<i>Parliamentary Private Secretary, Capt. Hon. Richard Stanley, M.P.</i>	
<i>First Sea Lord and Chief of the Naval Staff, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Rhoderick R. McGrigor,</i> G.C.B., D.S.O.	<i>Service pay</i>
<i>Second Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Personnel, Admiral Hon. Sir Guy H. E. Russell, G.B.E., K.C.B.,</i> D.S.O.	<i>Service pay</i>
<i>Third Sea Lord and Controller, Vice-Admiral R. A. B. Edwards, C.B., C.B.E. (from March, 1953)</i>	<i>Service pay</i>
<i>Fourth Sea Lord and Chief of Supplies and Transport, Vice-Admiral S. M. Raw, C.B., C.B.E.</i>	<i>Service pay</i>
<i>Fifth Sea Lord and Deputy Chief of Naval Staff (Air), Vice-Admiral Sir Edmund Anstice, K.C.B.</i>	<i>Service pay</i>
<i>Vice-Chief of Naval Staff, Vice-Admiral Sir Guy Grantham, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.</i>	<i>Service pay</i>
<i>Deputy Chief of Naval Staff, Rear-Admiral G. Barnard, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.</i>	<i>Service pay</i>
<i>Parliamentary and Financial Secretary, Commander A. H. P. Noble, D.S.O., D.S.C., M.P.</i>	£1,500
<i>Civil Lord, K. S. D. Wingfield Digby, M.P.</i>	£1,500
<i>Parliamentary Private Secretary, R. M. Speir, M.P.</i>	unpaid
<i>Permanent Secretary, Sir John G. Lang, K.C.B.</i>	£3,500

Vice-Controller and Director of Naval Equipment, Rear-Admiral G. B. Sayer, D.S.C.

Vice-Controller (Air) and Chief of Naval Air Equipment, Rear-Admiral C. John, C.B.

Deputy Controller (Research and Development), Sir John Carroll, K.B.E., Ph.D., F.R.S.F...... £2,500

Director, W.R.N.S., Commandant Dame Mary K. Lloyd, D.B.E., Hon. A.D.C.

The Secretary's Department

Deputy Secretary, C. G. Jarrett, C.B., C.B.E...... £3,250

Principal Under-Secretary, J. D. Morris, C.B., O.B.E...... £2,850

Under Secretaries, J. H. James, C.B.; P. N. N. Synnott, C.B.; J. Lawson; S. G. Smith, C.B.E.;

F. W. Mothershead; J. F. Mountain..... £2,500

Assistant Secretaries, N. J. Abercrombie; J. V. Battersby; W. L. Cadman; G. C. B. Dodds;

S. Gilmour; J. Hancock; G. E. Harden, O.B.E.;

F. C. Herd; P. H. Jones; T. A. Lane, C.B.E. (Director of Expense Accounts); J. M. MacKay;

J. E. Makin; R. Millar; P. S. Newell; L. Pughe, C.B.E.;

E. S. Roberts; H. C. Salmon; H. D. Samuel; B. C. Sendall, O.B.E.; F. N. Smith, O.B.E.;

J. H. Taylor; C. Wallworth; T. J. Winball, C.B.E. (Director of Navy Accounts)

(+allow. £100) £1,500 to £2,000

Assistant Directors of Navy Accounts, C. H. Hart, O.B.E.;

D. F. Fahy; P. Grose..... £1,325 to £1,475

Assistant Directors of Expense Accounts, W. C. Collins; H. C. Tyson, O.B.E...... £1,325 to £1,475

incipals, F. W. Baldock, M.B.E.; A. B. Birnie;

A. J. P. Brailley; C. G. H. Cardo; H. S. Cross;

W. R. Darracott, D.S.C.; M. M. Du Merton;

W. N. Hanna; A. R. M. Jaffray; W. R. Lewin;

W. J. S. McKinnell; W. Marshall; P. B. C. Moore; H. Moses; P. D. Nairne, M.C.; K. T. Nash;

A. S. Osley; S. P. Osmond; I. K. Petre;

D. S. R. Ryder, O.B.E.; F. Severs, O.B.E.; R. C. Shawyer;

C. H. Southorn; J. V. Stephenson;

W. I. Tupman; E. A. Turner; B. A. Watson;

P. T. Williams..... £1,000 to £1,375

Superintending Statistician, L. Solomon

(+allow. £100) £1,450

Archivist-Librarian, Lieut.-Cdr. F. K. Kemp, R.N. (ret.)..... £850 to £1,000

Superintendent of Production Services, G. Bowerbank

£1,500 to £1,750

The Hydrographic Department

Hydrographer of the Navy, Vice-Admiral A. Day, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Chief Civil Hydrographic Officer and Assistant Superintendent of Charts, N. Atherton

£1,350 to £1,600

Chief Civil Superintendent, C. Jowsey, O.B.E.

£1,100 to £1,325

Department of Naval Weather Service

Director of Naval Weather Service, Instr. Capt. P. Bracelin, O.B.E., R.N.

Deputy Director, Instr. Capt. S. W. C. Pack, R.N.

Personnel Services Department

Directors, Rear-Admiral H. W. Biggs, D.S.O.;

Rear-Admiral M. W. St. L. Searle, C.B.E.

Manning, Welfare and Service Conditions Services Departments

Director of Manning, Captain R. S. Wellby, D.S.O., R.N.

Deputy Director (Manning), Captain (S) G. H. Ashby, O.B.E., R.N.

Director of Welfare and Service Conditions, Capt. (S) H. P. Koelle, R.N.

Deputy Director, Capt. R. M. Freer, R.N.

Medical Departments

Director-General, Surgeon Vice-Admiral Sir K. A. Ingleby Mackenzie, K.B.E., C.B., Q.H.P.

Deputy Do., Surgeon-Rear-Admiral S. G. Rainsford, D.S.C.

Deputy Do. for Dental Services, Surgeon Rear-Admiral (D.) F. R. P. Williams, C.B.E., Q.H.D.S.

The Chaplains of the Fleet

Chaplain of the Fleet, The Ven. Archdeacon F. N. Chamberlain, C.B., O.B.E., Q.H.C.

Naval Education Service

Director, Instructor Rear-Admiral W. A. Bishop,
C.B., O.B.E.
Deputy Director, Instructor Captain H. V. Rumsey,
C.B., M.M., R.N.

Naval Training Department

Director, Rear-Admiral M. Richmond, D.S.O.,
O.B.E.

Naval Electrical Department

Director, Rear-Admiral (L.) C. P. Clarke, C.B.,
D.S.O.
Deputy Director, Capt. (L.) K. R. Buckley, R.N.
Deputy Director, Capt. (L.) D. Campbell, R.N.

Naval Construction Department

Director, V. G. Shephard, C.B. £3,500
Deputy Director, H. S. Pengelly

(+ allce. £250) £2,500

Deputy Director of Naval Construction (Production)
H. T. Johnson, O.B.E. £2,500
Deputy Directors of Naval Construction, J. L. Bartlett,
C.B.E.; D. E. J. Offord; N. G. Holt, C.B.E.

£2,500
Assistant Director of Naval Construction (Production)
(vacant).

Assistant Directors, E. T. Blackman; G. Bryant;
L. T. Carter; H. B. Chapman; A. N. Harrison,
O.B.E.; W. J. Holt; W. G. John; G. W. Pamplin
£1,850 to £2,125

Chief Constructors, W. R. Andrew; F. G. Bogle;
E. F. Craggs; M. C. Dunstan; G. S. Ferris; S. J. Hill;
W. R. N. Hughes; A. J. Merrington,
C.B.E.; J. H. Narbeth; H. E. Newham; R. N. Newton;
H. S. Peake; W. G. Perry; R. H. Richards;
C. E. Sherwin; A. J. Sims, O.B.E.; H. E. Skinner,
O.B.E.; T. Thorpe; R. H. Wright
£1,500 to £1,750

Engineer-in-Chief's Department

Engineer-in-Chief of the Fleet, Vice-Admiral (E.)
F. T. Mason, C.B.
Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Rear-Admirals (E.)
F. E. Clementson, C.B.; I. G. Maclean, C.B.E.
Assistant Engineers-in-Chief, Captains (E.) H. J. B.
Grylls; R. W. Marshall; J. P. W. Furse, O.B.E.;
A. B. Vickery, O.B.E.; D. J. Hoare; E. J. H. Kirby,
D.S.C.

Electrical Engineering Department

Director, Sir Hamish D. MacLaren, K.B.E., C.B.,
D.F.C. £3,250
Deputy Directors, W. C. M. Couch, C.B.E.; A. McL.
Mooney, C.B.E. £1,850 to £2,125
Assistant Directors, F. B. Allcock; H. A. L. Dawson;
F. J. Jenvey; W. E. C. Lampert; C. J. Manning;
J. C. Thompson £1,850
Supt. Elec. Engineers, Capt. (L.) W. W. H. Ash;
E. A. Chambers; A. R. Dawes; E. Evans; H. Fitzer;
T. G. Hewitson; R. F. Nagle; H. W. F. Richardson;
P. Smith; E. Waldron, M.B.E.; B. C. Caddy, M.B.E.;
F. T. Sloman; H. D. Spittler £1,200 to £1,400

Naval Ordnance Department

Director (D.N.O.), Captain W. J. Yendell, R.N.
Deputy Directors, Captain F. W. R. Larken,
O.B.E., R.N.; Captain H. G. T. Padfield, R.N.;
Rear-Admiral (E.) A. D. McGlashan, C.B.,
D.S.O., R.N.

Chief Inspector of Naval Ordnance.

Chief Inspector, Captain H. S. Walkey, R.N. (ret.)
(act.) £2,000
Deputy Inspector (T), Captain S. Brown, R.N. (ret.)
(act.) £1,600 to £1,800
Deputy Inspector (G), Captain R. W. Armytage,
R.N. (ret.) (act.) £1,600 to £1,800

Armament Supply Department

Director, J. Wedlake, C.B., M.B.E. £2,500
Deputy Directors, R. L. Lawson; W. H. Newman;
A. Pritchard, C.B.E. £1,500 to £1,900
Assistant Directors, R. G. Gatehouse; F. H. Goddard;
P. J. Hawkins; N. P. Luscombe; St. G. Redhead;
J. B. Richards; A. J. Smith; D. Todd; W. F.
Woods. £1,325 to £1,475

Underwater Weapons Department

Director, Captain A. H. Wallis, C.B.E., R.N.
Deputy Director, Captain J. E. M. Glenny, D.S.O.,
D.S.C., R.N.
Assistant Directors, Captain N. W. Fisher, D.S.C.,
R.N.; Captain (E.) W. T. Hindson, R.N.

Boom Defence and Marine Salvage Department

Director, Captain J. H. Ruck-Keene, O.B.E., D.S.C.,
R.N.

Naval Equipment Department

Director, Rear-Admiral G. B. Sayer, D.S.C.
Deputy Director, Captain H. F. Bone, D.S.O., D.S.C.,
R.N.
Assistant Directors, Captain W. H. Harrington,
R.A.N.; Captain D. M. L. Neame, D.S.O., R.N.
(ret.).

Royal Naval Scientific Service

Chief of Royal Naval Scientific Service, W. R. J.
Cook, C.B. £2,850
Chief Scientific Officers, J. Buckingham, C.B.; Col.
A. V. Kerrison; E. C. S. McGaw, M.B.E. £2,500
Deputy Chief Scientific Officers, W. E. Pretty; R. H.
Purcell; J. Thomson; E. J. Vaughan; E. C.
Williams. £1,850 to £2,125

Compass Department

Director, Captain C. J. Wynne-Edwards, D.S.C.,
R.N. £1,575 to £1,750
Deputy Director, Commander G. R. A. Don, D.S.C.,
R.N.

Dockyard Department

Director, Vice-Admiral Sir W. York La R. Bever-
ley, K.B.E., C.B.
Deputy Director, H. J. Watson £2,500
Assistant Director, Rear-Admiral (E) C. Littlewood,
O.B.E.
Assistant Directors (E.E.), A. H. Parker; L. G.
Bolton, O.B.E., M.C. £1,850 to £2,125
Assistant Director (Constructive), I. E. King, C.B.E.
£1,850 to £2,125
Superintendent of Dockyard Electrical Installations,
L. A. Sansbury £1,600 to £1,850
Chief Constructors, H. R. Mann, O.B.E.; C. V. Paige;
G. J. Stunden. £1,500 to £1,750
Supt. Elec. Engineers, W. Ford; E. Evans; F. R.
W. K. Mansell. £1,200 to £1,400

Radio Equipment Department

Director, Captain K. McN. Campbell-Walter, R.N.
Deputy Directors, Captain R. E. Hutchins, D.S.C., R.N.; Cdr. P. C. L. Yorke, O.B.E., R.N.
Assistant Directors, Commanders P. K. Welsh, R.N.; F. W. G. Bartlett, R.N.; A. E. Sutcliffe, D.S.C., R.N.

Naval Store Department

Director, G. F. R. Marsh, C.B.E. £2,500
Deputy Directors, E. F. S. Fisher; A. Heiser; R. Henderson, O.B.E.; R. E. V. Jelliffe; M. E. Mahony; L. Road, I.S.O., O.B.E.
 £1,500 to £1,900
Assistant Directors, A. J. W. Ashby; W. C. Beach; W. K. Borrett, O.B.E.; C. R. Brightman; J. A. Brown; S. F. Cooper; A. Crawley; J. E. Foot; M. G. Gill, C.B.E.; A. W. Holden; W. H. Hurden; P. W. Inwood; P. F. W. Parsons; A. Paterson; H. Reynolds. £1,325 to £1,475

Vicuallung Department

Director, O. S. N. Rickards, C.B.E. £2,000
Deputy Directors, J. R. Ellis; F. B. Hunt, O.B.E.
 £1,500 to £1,900
Assistant Directors, W. R. Balkwill; J. G. Marsden; R. H. Shipway; S. Wilsdon. £1,325 to £1,475

Air Equipment and Naval Photography Department

Director, Captain A. C. B. Ermen, R.N.
Deputy Director, Captain E. R. S. Jackson, R.N. (act.)

Aircraft Maintenance and Repair Department

Director, Rear-Admiral (E) G. C. Ross, C.B., C.B.E.
Assistant Directors, Captain (E) S. A. Harrison-Smith, O.B.E., R.N.; Captain (E) C. G. Webley, R.N.

Department of the Chief of Naval Information

Chief of Naval Information, Captain A. W. Clarke, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.N. (ret.)
Deputy Director (Administration), H. G. O. Cross, M.B.E. £1,100 to £1,325

Greenwich Hospital Department

Director of Greenwich Hospital, C. B. Coxwell, C.B., O.B.E.
Clerk-in-Charge, C. J. H. L. Boon
 £1,325 to £1,475

Civil Engineer-in-Chief's Department

Civil Engineer-in-Chief, Sir F. Arthur Whitaker, K.C.B. £3,250
Deputy Civil Engineers-in-Chief, G. C. Grove; R. Morton; C. F. Marshall, O.B.E. £2,250
Assistant Civil Engineer-in-Chief, W. C. Harris; R. Hunter, M.C.; J. L. Raitt; W. J. Wight
 £2,000
Superintending Civil Engineers, A. G. Allnutt; C. Carruthers; F. E. P. Clear; J. W. Hooper; A. L. Linford; *D. H. Little; *J. P. Lumley; C. C. Navity; *J. H. Siddons; H. S. Thackray; B. J. Vickars; D. J. M. Williamson; *G. L. Wilson. £1,500 to £1,750 (*Higher Grade), £1,250 to £1,450 (Lower Grade)
Chief Surveyor, P. E. R. Jeffries. £2,000
Chief Surveyor of Lands, E. H. Palmer. £2,000

Production Services

Superintendent, G. Bowerbank. £1,850

Merchant Shipbuilding and Repairs Department

Director (D.M.S.R.), B. P. Ingamells. £1,850
Deputy Director, G. R. Weir. £1,600

Contract and Purchase Department

Director of Contracts (D. of C.), B. Pool, C.B.E.
 £2,125
Deputy Directors (D.D. of C.), G. J. Dear; H. F. Fitch, O.B.E.; E. G. Neate, O.B.E.; S. Stanes
 £1,500 to £1,900
Assistant Directors (A.D. of C.), A. E. Banfield; F. N. Bishop; A. G. Heath; N. D. Hyam; F. V. Mataraly; B. H. Nevard, M.B.E.; B. E. Orren; H. H. Owens; H. Rampton; L. W. Smith; H. W. F. Stokoe. £1,325 to £1,475

Accountancy Division

Principal Accountant, W. J. Phillips, O.B.E.
 £1,500 to £1,900

Reserves Office

Admiral Commanding Reserves, Rear-Admiral A. K. Scott-Moncrieff, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Judge Advocate of the Fleet

Judge Advocate of the Fleet, Hon. E. E. S. Montagu, C.B.E., Q.C., 1, Hare Court, Temple, E.C.4.
Deputy Do., Capt. (S.) J. Parrott, O.B.E., R.N., C/O Royal Naval College, Greenwich, S.E.10.

Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service

Matron-in-Chief, Miss K. V. Chapman, R.R.C. (Hon. Nursing Sister to the Queen).

GENERAL OFFICERS, ROYAL MARINES

Lieutenant-General

J. C. Westall, C.B., C.B.E.
 (Commandant-General).

Major-Generals

V. D. Thomas, C.B., C.B.E.
 R. F. Cornwall, C.B., C.B.E.
 C. R. Hardy, C.B.E., D.S.O.
 C. F. Phillips, C.B.E., D.S.O.

ADMIRALS OF THE FLEET

Sir Henry F. Oliver, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O., I.L.D., born Jan. 22, 1865.	Jan. 21, 1928
The Lord Chatfield, P.C., G.C.B., O.M., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., D.C.L., born Sept. 27, 1873.	May 8, 1935
H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., I.S.O., M.C., born June 23, 1894.	Jan. 21, 1936
The Earl of Cork and Orrery, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., born Nov. 30, 1873.	Jan. 21, 1938
Sir Charles M. Forbes, G.C.B., D.S.O., born Nov. 22, 1880.	May 8, 1940
The Viscount Cunningham of Hyndhope, K.T., G.C.B., O.M., D.S.O., I.L.D., born Jan. 7, 1883.	Jan. 21, 1943
The Lord Tovey, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., born Mar. 7, 1885.	Oct. 22, 1943
Sir John H. D. Cunningham, G.C.B., M.V.O., born April 13, 1885.	Jan. 21, 1948
The Lord Fraser of North Cape, G.C.B., K.B.E., born Feb. 5, 1888.	Oct. 22, 1948
Sir Algernon U. Willis, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., born May 17, 1889.	Mar. 20, 1949
Sir Arthur J. Power, G.C.B., G.B.E., C.V.O., born April 12, 1889.	April 22, 1952
Sir Philip L. Vian, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., born June 15, 1894.	June 1, 1952
H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.B.E., born June 10, 1921.	Jan. 15, 1953
Sir Rhoderick R. McGrigor, G.C.B., D.S.O. (First Sea Lord), born April 12, 1893.	May 1, 1953

ADMIRALS

Sir John H. Edleston, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.B.E. (First and Principal Naval A.D.C.).	
Sir George E. Creasy, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O.	
Hon. Sir Cyril E. Douglas-Pennant, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C.	
Hon. Sir Guy H. E. Russell, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O. (Chief of Naval Personnel).	
Sir Michael M. Denny, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (Commander-in-Chief, Home Fleet).	
Sir Geoffrey N. Oliver, K.C.B., D.S.O. (Commander-in-Chief, The Nore).	
Sir Alexander C. G. Madden, K.C.B., C.B.E. (Commander-in-Chief, Plymouth).	
The Earl Mountbatten of Burma, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O., I.L.D., D.C.L., D.S.C. (Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean).	
Sir Maurice J. Mansergh, K.C.B., C.B.E.	

VICE-ADMIRALS

Sir Henry W. U. McCall, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.	
Sir Philip K. Enright, K.B.E., C.B., (Admiral Supt., Devonport).	
Sir William R. Slayter, K.C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C. (Commander-in-Chief, East Indies).	
Sir Guy Grantham, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (Vice-Chief of Naval Staff).	
Sir Charles E. Lambe, K.C.B., C.V.O. (Commander-in-Chief, Far East Station).	
Sir William G. Andrewes, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O. (President, R.N. College, Greenwich—from March 1954).	
Sir W. York La R. Beverley, K.B.E., C.B. (Director of Dockyards).	
Sir Peveril B. R. W. William-Powlett, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (Commander-in-Chief, South Atlantic).	
Sir C. Aubrey L. Mansergh, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.	
Sir Albert L. Poland, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C. (Admiral Supt., Chatham).	

Sir Edmund W. Anstice, K.C.B. (Fifth Sea Lord).	
Ralph A. B. Edwards, C.B., C.B.E. (Third Sea Lord).	
Edward M. Evans-Lombe, C.B.	
Cecil C. Hughes-Hallett, C.B., C.B.E.	
Sir John A. S. Eccles, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E. (F.O. Air (Home)).	
Frederick R. Parham, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.	
Sydney M. Raw, C.B., C.B.E. (Fourth Sea Lord).	
Edward M. C. Abel Smith, C.B., C.V.O. (F.O., Royal Yacht).	
John F. Stevens, C.B., C.B.E. (Commander-in-Chief, America and West Indies Station.)	
Archibald Day, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (Hydrographer of the Navy).	
John Hughes-Hallett, C.B., D.S.O.	
Ian M. R. Campbell, C.B., D.S.O. (F.O. Commanding Reserve Fleet)	

REAR-ADMIRALS

Sir Charles T. M. Pizey, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O. (Commander-in-Chief, Indian Navy).	
Alan K. Scott-Moncrieff, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (Admiral Commanding Reserves).	
William W. Davis, C.B., D.S.O. (F.O. (Air), Mediterranean).	
St. John A. Micklethwait, C.B., D.S.O.	
John H. F. Crombie, C.B., D.S.O.	
Peter G. L. Cazalet, C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.	
Charles F. W. Norris, C.B., D.S.O. (F.O. (Flotillas) Mediterranean).	
Philip S. Smith, C.B., D.S.O.	
George W. G. Simpson, C.B., C.B.E.	
Casper John, C.B. (Vice-Controller, Air).	
Eric G. A. Clifford, C.B.	
Cecil R. L. Parry, C.B., D.S.O.	
Sir Anthony W. Buzzard, Bt., C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E. (Director of Naval Intelligence).	
William G. A. Robson, C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C. (F.O., Scotland).	
John P. L. Reid, C.B., C.V.O.	
John W. Cuthbert, C.B., C.B.E. (F.O.) (Flotillas) Home Fleet).	
Robert S. Warne, C.B., C.B.E. (F.O., Germany)	

John W. M. Eaton, C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C. (F.O., Commanding Australian Fleet).	
Geoffrey Barnard, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (Deputy Chief of Naval Staff).	
Robert St. V. Sherbrooke, V.C., C.B., D.S.O.	
Arthur D. Torlesse, C.B., D.S.O. (F.O., Ground Training).	
Norman V. Dickinson, C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.	
Arthur G. V. Hubback, C.B., C.B.E. (Admiral Superintendent, Portsmouth).	
Stephen H. Carill, D.S.O. (Senior Naval Member, Directing Staff, Imperial Defence College).	
Jocelyn S. C. Salter, D.S.O., O.B.E. (F.O., Malta).	
Graham H. Stokes, C.B., D.S.C. (Senior British Naval Officer and F.O. (Liaison), Middle East).	
Geoffrey F. Burghard, D.S.O.	
Maxwell Richmond, D.S.O., O.B.E. (Director of Naval Training).	
Anthony F. Pugsley, C.B., D.S.O. (Admiral Superintendent, Singapore).	
Gerald V. Gladstone (F.O., Commanding Fifth Cruiser Squadron and Second-in-Command, Far East).	
Leslie N. Brownfield, C.B.E.	
Robert F. Elkins, C.V.O., O.B.E. (Assistant Chief of Naval Staff).	
George B. H. Fawkes, C.V.O., C.B.E. (F.O., Submarines—from Feb. 1954).	
Richard G. Onslow, D.S.O. (Naval Secretary to First Lord of Admiralty).	
Walter T. Couchman, C.V.O., D.S.O., O.B.E. (F.O., Heavy Squadron, Home Fleet).	
William L. G. Adams, O.B.E.	
Malcolm W. St. L. Searle, C.B.E. (Deputy Chief of Naval Personnel (Manpower Planning)).	
Clarence D. Howard-Johnston, D.S.O., D.S.C. (Chief of Staff to F.O., Central Europe).	
Balfin I. Robertson, C.B.E. (Chief of Staff to C.-in-C., Portsmouth).	
Hilary W. Biggs, D.S.O. (Deputy Chief of Naval Personnel (Personal Services)).	

Frank A. Ballance, C.B., D.S.O.
Guy Willoughby (F.O., Flying
Training).

William H. Selby, D.S.C. (*Head of
Naval Mission to Greece*).

Leonard F. Durnford-Slater (*De-
puty Controller*).

Ernest H. Shattock, O.B.E.

Christopher T. Jellicoe, D.S.O.,
D.S.C.

Manley L. Power, C.B.E., D.S.O.
(*Chief of Staff to C-in-C,
Mediterranean*).

Peter Skelton.

Harry P. Currey, O.B.E. (*Admiral
Superintendent, Gibraltar*).

Arthur R. Pedder (*Assistant Chief
of Naval Staff (Warfare)*).

Guy B. Sayer, D.S.C. (*Director of
Naval Equipment*).

Vice-Admiral (E)

F. T. Mason, C.B. (*Engineer-in-
Chief of the Fleet*).

Rear-Admirals (E)

S. Brown, C.B.

G. C. Ross, C.B., C.B.E.

F. E. Clementson, C.B.

F. S. Billings.

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Exton Street, Waterloo Road, S.E.1.

Tel.: Waterloo 4087. Opened June, 1913.

Warden: Miss M. C. Purdy.

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H. F. S. King, C.B., C.B.E.	C. P. Jones, C.B., C.B.E., M.C.	C. W. Greenway, C.B.E., Q.H.S.
C. E. A. Firth, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.	A. G. Harsant, C.B., O.B.E., Q.H.S.	E. K. G. Sixsmith, C.B., C.B.E.
Sir Maurice B. Dowse, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.	J. C. Collins, C.B., C.B.E., Q.H.S.	W. H. D. Ritchie, C.B., C.B.E.
	L. E. C. M. Perowne, C.B., C.B.E.	
	G. C. Humphreys, C.B., C.B.E.	
	B. A. Coad, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.	
	J. C. Walkey, C.B., C.B.E.	
	W. J. F. Eassie, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.	
	D. C. T. Swan, C.B., C.B.E.	

Special List

(Ex-Indian Army)

Sir Dudley Russell, K.B.E., C.B.,
D.S.O., M.C.

Territorial Army

C. Lloyd, C.B., C.B.E., T.D.

CONSTITUTION OF THE BRITISH ARMY, 1952-1953

The Regular Forces include the following Arms and Services:—

Household Cavalry.—The Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards—both Armoured Car Regiments with Mounted Squadrons for ceremonial duties.

Royal Armoured Corps.—Cavalry Regiments and the Royal Tank Regiment.

Artillery.—The Royal Regiment of Artillery (Field, Coast Defence and Anti-Aircraft branches together with the King's Troop, Royal Horse Artillery) and the Royal Malta Artillery.

Engineers.—The Corps of Royal Engineers (Field, Line of Communication and Transportation Services. Military Survey).

Signals.—The Royal Corps of Signals. Provides communications required by the Army and land

lines needed by the Royal Navy and Royal Air Force overseas.

Infantry.—(a) Brigade of Guards (Grenadier, Coldstream, Scots, Irish and Welsh Guards); (b) Infantry of the Line; (c) The Glider Pilot and Parachute Corps; (d) The Brigade of Gurkhas.

Services.—include the Royal Army Service Corps, Royal Army Medical Corps, Royal Army Ordnance Corps, Corps of Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, and other corps providing ancillary services.

Two women's Corps were formed on Feb. 1, 1949: the Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps (replacing the Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service) and the Women's Royal Army Corps (replacing the Auxiliary Territorial Service).

RELATIVE RANK—SEA, LAND AND AIR

Commissioned Officers of The Royal Navy, The Army, and The Royal Air Force rank with one another according to Seniority or Date of Appointment, as shown in the following table:—

ROYAL NAVY			ARMY			ROYAL AIR FORCE		
1.	Admiral of the Fleet.		1.	Field Marshal.		1.	Marshal of the Royal Air Force.	
2.	Admiral.		2.	General.		2.	Air Chief Marshal.	
3.	Vice-Admiral.		3.	Lieutenant-General.		3.	Air Marshal.	
4.	Rear-Admiral.		4.	Major-General.		4.	Air Vice-Marshal.	
5.	Commodore (1st & 2nd Class).		5.	Brigadier.		5.	Air Commodore.	
6.	Captain.		6.	Colonel.		6.	Group Captain.	
7.	Commander.		7.	Lieutenant-Colonel.		7.	Wing-Commander.	
8.	Lieutenant-Commander.		8.	Major.		8.	Squadron Leader.	
9.	Lieutenant.		9.	Captain.		9.	Flight-Lieutenant.	
10.	Sub-Lieutenant.		10.	Lieutenant.		10.	Flying Officer.	
11.	Senior Commissioned Gunner, etc.		11.	Second Lieutenant.		11.	Pilot Officer.	

Commissioned Officers of the Royal Marines rank at all times, when serving on shore, according to seniority, with Army Officers of the same titles. When serving afloat a Major, R.M., ranks with a Commander, R.N., a Captain, R.M., with 12 years' service from his first Commission ranks with a Lieutenant-Commander, R.N., and a Lieutenant, R.M., with four years' service ranks with a Lieutenant, R.N.

The Royal Air Force

THE QUEEN THE AIR COUNCIL

Secretary of State for Air and President of the Air Council, The Lord DE L'ISLE AND DUDLEY, V.C., P.C.
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Air and Vice-President of the Air Council, Hon. George Ward, M.P.
Chief of the Air Staff, Air Chief Marshal Sir William F. Dickson, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., A.F.C.
Air Member for Personnel, Air Marshal Sir Francis Fogarty, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.
Air Member for Supply and Organization, Air Chief Marshal Sir John Whitworth Jones, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Additional Members, Air Marshal Sir Ronald Ivclaw-Chapman, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C. (Deputy Chief of the Air Staff); Air Chief Marshal Sir John W. Baker, K.C.B., M.C., D.F.C., A.D.C.
Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Air, Sir James H. Barnes, K.C.B., K.B.E.

THE AIR MINISTRY

Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

[Holborn : 3434]

Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.

[Trafalgar : 8811]

Secretary of State

Secretary of State, The Lord DE L'ISLE AND DUDLEY, V.C., P.C. £4,000
Private Secretary, T. C. G. James.
Assistant Private Secretary, B. E. Robson.
Personal Air Secretary, Squadron Leader G. L. Pendred.
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Hon. George Ward, M.P. £1,500
Private Secretary, R. J. Penney.

Department of the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Air.

Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir James H. Barnes, K.C.B., K.B.E.
Private Secretaries, E. Broadbent; Miss D. Trewwhitt, M.B.E.
Deputy Under-Secretary of State, Sir Follott H. Sandford, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Private Secretary, Mrs. J. C. H. Keay.
Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, V. H. Raby, C.B., M.C.; R. H. Melville, C.B.; R. C. Chilver, C.B.; I. V. H. Campbell, C.B.; A. E. Slater, C.B.E.; H. T. Smith.
Assistant Secretaries, W. G. Clements, C.B.E., M.C.; K. H. S. Edwards; E. W. Short, C.B.E.; C. J. Kirk, C.B.E.; F. R. Howard, C.M.G.; G. Tucker, C.B.E.; H. O. Fry; E. C. Kitts, C.B.E.; E. W. Handley; G. S. Whittuck; A. C. D. Blanshard; H. A. Wood; E. C. Wood; S. W. Warran; H. W. S. Rew, O.B.E.; J. S. Orme, O.B.E.; R. F. Jenkins, O.B.E.; B. Humphreys-Davies; A. L. M. Cary; A. Lawson, O.B.E.; R. C. Kent.
Directors, O. G. Sutton, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.; W. Deane, C.B.E.; L. J. Banford, C.B.E.
Chief Information Officer, L. M. MacBride, O.B.E.

Department of the Chief of the Air Staff

Chief of the Air Staff, Air Chief Marshal Sir William F. Dickson, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., A.F.C.
Private Secretary, F. Cooper.
Vice-Chief of the Air Staff (vacant).
Private Secretary, P. E. Brock.
Deputy Chief of the Air Staff, Air Marshal Sir Ronald Ivclaw-Chapman, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.
Private Secretary, K. H. Jeffery.
Assistant Chiefs of the Air Staff, Air Vice-Marshal the Earl of Bandon, C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.; Air Vice-Marshal L. F. Sinclair, G.C., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.; Air Vice-Marshal L. Dalton-Morris, C.B., C.B.E.; Air Vice-Marshal F. J. Fressanges, C.B.; Air Vice-Marshal T. G. Pike, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.; Air Vice-Marshal G. W. Tuttle, C.B., O.B.E., D.F.C.

Scientific Adviser to the Air Ministry, R. Cockburn, C.B., O.B.E., Ph.D.
Commandant-General, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Francis J. W. Mellersh, K.B.E., A.F.C.
Directors, Air Commodores E. C. Bates, C.B.E., A.F.C.; F. J. St. G. Braithwaite, C.B.E.; H. H. Chapman, C.B.E.; K. B. B. Cross, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.; D. R. Evans, C.B.E., D.F.C.; H. R. Graham, D.S.O., D.F.C.; V. G. A. Hatcher, O.B.E., A.F.C.; R. C. Jonas, O.B.E.; W. H. Kyle, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.D.C.; D. W. Lane, C.B.L.; R. C. Mead, C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C., A.D.C.; H. E. Nowell, C.B., O.B.E.; D. W. Roberts, O.B.E., A.F.C.; F. J. A. Tanner, A.D.C.; Group Capt. G. N. Amison.

Department of the Air Member for Personnel

Air Member for Personnel, Air Marshal Sir Francis J. Fogarty, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.
Private Secretary, R. F. Butler.
Directors-General, Air Marshal Sir James MacC. Kilpatrick, K.B.E., C.B., Q.H.P.; Air Vice-Marshal N. S. Allinson, C.B.; Air Vice-Marshal G. R. Beamish, C.B., C.B.E.; Air Vice-Marshal A. W. B. McDonald, C.B., A.F.C.
Deputy Director-General, Air Commodore G. P. O'Connell.
Directors, Air Vice-Marshal C. L. M. Brown, O.B.E., A.D.C.; Air Vice-Marshal W. M. Yool, C.B., C.B.E. (ret.); Air Vice-Marshal G. A. Ballantyne, C.B.E., D.F.C., Q.H.D.S.; Air Commodores B. L. Blofeld, C.B.E.; N. Carter, C.B., D.F.C.; J. L. F. Fuller-Good, C.V.O., C.B.E.; R. W. L. Glenn; G. W. Hayes, O.B.E.; T. C. Macdonald, A.F.C.; L. T. Pankhurst, C.B.E.; J. B. Walsley, C.B.E., D.F.C.; Air Commandant N. M. Salmon, O.B.E., A.D.C. (Director, W.R.A.F.); G. A. Roberts, M.B.E.; Air Commandant R. M. Whyte, R.R.C., Q.H.N.S. (Matron-in-Chief).
Chaplain-in-Chief, Rev. Canon A. S. Giles, C.B.E., Q.H.C.

Department of the Air Member for Supply and Organization.

Air Member for Supply and Organization, Air Chief Marshal Sir John Whitworth Jones, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Private Secretary, D. C. Humphreys.
Controller of Engineering and Equipment, Air Marshal Sir Owen Jones, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
Directors-General, Air Vice-Marshal C. E. H. Allen, C.B., D.F.C.; L. J. V. Bates, C.B., C.B.E.; R. G. Hart, C.B., C.B.E., M.C.; R. B. Jordan, C.B., D.F.C.; Sir George H. Fretwell, K.B.E., C.B.
Directors, Air Commodores P. S. Blockey, C.B.E.; H. J. Butler, C.B.E.; F. W. Felgate, C.B.E.; L. R. S. Freestone, O.B.E.; C. W. Gore, O.B.E.; E. N.

Lowe, C.B., C.B.E.; J. Mutch, C.B.E.; C. J. Nobbs; M. D. Ommanney; G. Scarrott, C.B.E.; T. U. C. Shirley, C.B.E.; J. N. T. Stephenson; J. F. Titmas, C.B., C.B.E.; J. B. M. Wallis, O.B.E.; G. L. Worthington, C.B.E.
W. G. M. Anderson; C. E. Foster, C.B.E.; K. C. Mann, C.B.E.; J. W. Moncur, C.B.E.; A. Watson.

THE METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE

Air Ministry, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

(Holborn : 3434)

The Meteorological Office is the State Meteorological Service and forms part of the Air Ministry. General policy is controlled by the Meteorological Committee of which the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Air is Chairman. Almost all those Government departments, to which the Meteorological Office provides services, are represented on the Committee, and there are also representatives of the Royal Society, the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and British Universities. The general functions of the Meteorological Office are:—Provision of meteorological services to the Army, Royal Air Force, Civil Aviation, Ministry of Supply and the Merchant Navy; liaison with the Naval Weather Service of the Admiralty and provision of basic meteorological information for use by that Service; meteorological services to other Government departments, public corporations, local authorities, the press and the general public; organisation of meteorological observations in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and in certain colonies; collection, distribution and publication of meteorological information from all parts of the world; maintenance of certain British observations, and publication and distribution of magnetic

and seismological information obtained from them; research in meteorology and geophysics.

Chairman of the Meteorological Committee, The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Air.
Director of Meteorological Office, O. G. Sutton, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Deputy Chief Scientific Officers, J. M. Stagg, O.B.E.; J. Durward, C.M.G.; S. P. Peters; R. C. Sutcliffe, O.B.E.

Senior Principal Scientific Officers, H. W. L. Absalom; F. J. Scrase, O.B.E.; R. P. Batty, O.B.E.; R. G. Vervard; C. K. M. Douglas, O.B.E.; W. H. Bigg, O.B.E.; M. T. Spence, O.B.E.; C. V. Ockenden; J. S. Farquharson; J. S. Sawyer.

Principal Scientific Officers, C. J. M. Aanensen; Miss E. E. Austin; J. K. Bannon; G. R. R. Benwell; A. C. Best, O.B.E.; C. J. Boyden; N. Bradbury; J. H. Brazell; J. Briggs; C. E. Britton; R. A. Buchanan; G. A. Bull; R. H. Clements; F. E. Coles; V. R. Coles; E. A. Cope; G. A. Corby; J. M. Craddock; R. Cranna; A. F. Crossley; J. C. Cumming, O.B.E.; C. W. G. Daking; F. H. Dight; L. Dods; A. G. Forsdyke; E. Evans; M. H. Freeman; R. Frith, O.B.E.; R. Frost; W. R. Galloway; H. Garnett; J. Glasspool; W. J. Grassick; J. Harding; D. G. Harley; H. G. Harper; D. N. Harrison; T. N. S. Harrower; R. F. M. Hay; H. T. D. Holgate; P. F. Illsley; L. Jacobs; D. W. Johnston; T. W. V. Jones; T. H. Kirk; E. Knighting; H. H. Lamb; F. E. Lumb; A. L. Maidens; A. G. Matthewman; P. J. Meade, O.B.E.; S. T. A. Mirrlees; R. J. Murgatroyd; R. Murray; G. Needham; B. C. V. Oddie; F. Pasquill; J. Pepper; R. M. Poulter, O.B.E.; G. D. Robinson; L. P. Smith; N. H. Smith; L. H. Starr, M.B.E.; M. J. Thomas, O.B.E.; S. E. Virgo; R. A. Watson; A. A. Worthington; R. F. Zobel.

MARSHALS OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE

The Viscount Trenchard, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., D.C.L., LL.D. (Hon. Maj.-Gen. in Army), born Feb. 3, 1873. Jan. 1, 1927
Sir John M. Salmond, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O., D.C.L., LL.D., born July 17, 1881. Jan. 1, 1933
H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.L.E., G.C.V.O., C.B.E., L.S.O., M.C., born June 23, 1894. Jan. 21, 1936
Sir Edward L. Ellington, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., born Dec. 30, 1877. Jan. 21, 1937
The Lord Newall, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., C.B.E., born Feb. 15, 1886. Oct. 4, 1940
The Viscount Portal of Hungerford, K.G., G.C.B., O.M., D.S.O., M.C., D.C.L., LL.D., born May 21, 1893. Jan. 1, 1944
The Lord Tedder, G.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., born July 11, 1890. Sept. 12, 1945
The Lord Douglas of Kirtleside, G.C.B., M.C., D.F.C., born Dec. 23, 1893. Jan. 1, 1946
Sir Arthur T. Harris, Bt., G.C.B., O.B.E., A.F.C., LL.D., born April 13, 1892. Jan. 1, 1946
Sir John C. Slessor, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C., born June 3, 1897. June 8, 1950
H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.B.E. (Air Commodore-in-Chief, Air Training Corps), born June 10, 1921. Jan. 15, 1953

AIR CHIEF MARSHALS

H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., G.M.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (Personal Aide-de-Camp to the Queen) (Honorary Air Commodore, R. Aux. A.F.).

Sir Hugh W. L. Saunders, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., D.F.C., M.M. (Supreme Air Deputy, S.H.A.P.E.).

Sir William F. Dickson, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., A.F.C. (Chief of the Air Staff).

Sir William Elliot, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.B.E., D.F.C., A.D.C. (Special Duty List).

Sir Arthur P. M. Sanders, K.C.B.,

K.B.E. (Commandant, Imperial Defence College).

Sir John W. Baker, K.C.B., M.C., D.F.C., A.D.C. (Controller of Supplies (Air) Ministry of Supply).

Sir John Whitworth Jones, K.C.B., C.B.E. (Air Member for Supply and Organization).

AIR MARSHALS

Sir Francis J. Fogarty, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C. (Air Member for Personnel).

Sir Ronald Ivelaw-Chapman, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C. (Deputy Chief of the Air Staff).

Sir Basil E. Embry, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C. (C.-in-C. Allied Air Forces, Central Europe—acting Air Chief Marshal)

Sir Victor E. Groom, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C. (A.O.C.-in-C. Technical Training Command).

Sir John N. Boothman, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C. (A.O.C.-in-C. Coastal Command).

G. E. Gibbs, C.L.E., C.B.E., M.C. (Special Duty List).

Sir James D. I. Hardman, K.C.B., O.B.E., D.F.C. (Special Duty List).

Sir James MacC. Kilpatrick, K.B.E., C.B., Q.H.P. (Director-General, R.A.F. Medical Services).

- H. T. Lydford, C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C. (A.O.C.-in-C., Home Command).
- Sir Clifford Sanderson, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C. (C.-in-C., Far East Air Force).
- C. E. N. Guest, C.B., C.B.E. (A.O.C.-in-C., Transport Command).
- L. F. Pendred, C.B., M.B.E., D.F.C. (A.O.C.-in-C., Flying Training Command).
- Sir Owen Jones, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C. (Controller of Engineering and Equipment).
- W. L. Dawson, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (Deputy Chief of Staff (Plans), S.H.A.P.E.).
- S. C. Strafford, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C. (Inspector-General, R.A.F.).
- L. G. Harvey, C.B. (A.O.C.-in-C., Maintenance Command).
- G. H. Mills, C.B., D.F.C. (A.O.C.-in-C., Bomber Command).
- Sir Dermot A. Boyle, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C. (A.O.C.-in-C., Fighter Command).
- AIR VICE-MARSHALS**
- S. D. Macdonald, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C. (Special Duty List).
- J. D. Breakey, C.B., D.F.C. (Special Duty List).
- W. E. Theak, C.B., C.B.E. (A.O.C., No. 90 Group).
- E. B. Addison, C.B., C.B.E. (S.A.S.O., Flying Training Command).
- D. V. Carnegie, C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C. (Special Duty List).
- G. Combe, C.B. (A.O.C., No. 41 Group).
- R. L. Ragg, C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C. (A.O.C., No. 18 Group).
- L. Darvall, C.B., M.C.
- Sir Francis J. W. Mellersh, K.B.E., A.F.C. (Commandant General, R.A.F. Regiment and Inspector of Ground Combat Training).
- T. C. Traill, C.B., O.B.E., D.F.C. (A.O.C., No. 19 Group).
- G. Harcourt-Smith, C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O. (Commandant, School of Land-Air Warfare).
- A. Hesketh, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C. (A.O.A., Flying Training Command).
- Sir Harry Broadhurst, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C. A.F.C. (C.-in-C., and Tactical Air Force—acting Air Marshal).
- C. B. R. Pelly, C.B., C.B.E., M.C. (A.O.C.-in-C., Middle East Air Forces—acting Air Marshal).
- D. Macfadyen, C.B., C.B.E. (A.O.C., Aden).
- H. G. White, C.B., C.B.E. (A.O.A., Maintenance Command).
- J. A. Gray, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., G.M. W. J. Seward, C.B., C.B.E. (A.O.C., No. 61 Group).
- F. W. Long, C.B. (A.O.C., No. 23 Group).
- G. R. Beamish, C.B., C.B.E. (Director-General of Personnel II).
- G. R. C. Spencer, C.B., C.B.E. (S.A.S.O., Middle East Air Force).
- F. J. Fressanges, C.B. (Assistant Chief of the Air Staff (Intelligence)).
- C. N. H. Bilney, C.B., C.B.E. (Special Duty List).
- L. J. V. Bates, C.B., C.B.E. (Director-General of Equipment).
- N. H. D'Aeth, C.B., C.B.E. (A.O.A., Technical Training Command).
- B. V. Reynolds, C.B.E. (A.O.C., Malta).
- T. G. Pike, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C. (Assistant Chief of the Air Staff (Policy)).
- G. E. Nicholls, C.B., A.F.C.
- T. N. McEvoy, C.B., C.B.E. (R.A.F. Instructor, Imperial Defence College).
- R. L. R. Atcherley, C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C. (A.O.C., No. 12 Group).
- R. B. Jordan, C.B., D.F.C. (Director-General of Organization).
- N. S. Allinson, C.B. (Director-General of Personnel I).
- G. D. Harvey, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C. (A.O.C., No. 23 Group).
- A. D. Gillmore, C.B.E. (S.A.S.O., Far East Air Force).
- H. L. Patch, C.B., C.B.E. (A.O.C., No. 11 Group).
- J. R. Whitley, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., A.F.C. (A.O.C. No. 1 Group).
- V. S. Ewing, C.B.E. (P.M.O., Home Command).
- A. McKee, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C. (S.A.S.O., Bomber Command).
- The Earl of Bandon, C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O. (Ass. Chief of the Air Staff (Training)).
- J. G. Hawtreay, C.B.E. (A.O.C., Iraq).
- G. W. Tuttle, C.B., O.B.E., D.F.C. (Assistant Chief of the Air Staff (Operational Requirements)).
- E. C. Hudleston, C.B., C.B.E. (A.O.C., No. 3 Group).
- C. P. Brown, C.B., C.B.E., M.C. (Special Duty List).
- E. D. D. Dickson, C.B., C.B.E., M.D., Q.H.S. (Central Medical Establishment).
- C. A. Stevens, C.B., C.B.E., M.C. (S.A.S.O., Home Command).
- H. A. Constantine, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (A.O.A., Fighter Command).
- L. F. Sinclair, C.C., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (Assistant Chief of the Air Staff (Operations)).
- H. V. Satterley, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C. (A.O.C., No. 205 Group).
- A. W. B. McDonald, C.B., A.F.C. (Director-General of Manning).
- S. O. Bufton, C.B., D.F.C. (A.O.A., Bomber Command).
- H. H. Brookes, C.B., D.F.C. (A.O.C., No. 25 Group).
- L. W. Cannon, C.B., C.B.E. (Pakistan Air Force).
- W. H. Merton, C.B., O.B.E. (A.O.C., No. 22 Group).
- H. P. Fraser, C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C. (S.A.S.O., Fighter Command).
- J. H. Edwardes-Jones, C.B.E., D.F.C. A.F.C. (S.A.S.O., and Tactical Air Force).
- R. G. Hart, C.B., C.B.E., M.C. (Director-General of Engineering).
- H. W. Hiclop, C.B., O.B.E. (S.T.S.O., Middle East Air Force).
- B. E. Essex, C.B., C.B.E. (S.A.S.O., Maintenance Command).
- Rev. Canon A. S. Giles, C.B.E., Q.H.C. (Chaplain-in-Chief).
- D. H. F. Barnett, C.B.E., D.F.C. (Special Duty List).
- L. Dalton-Morris, C.B., C.B.E. (Assistant Chief of the Air Staff (Signals)).
- H. D. Jackman, C.B., C.B.E. (A.O.C., No. 40 Group).
- R. H. Stanbridge, O.B.E., Q.H.P. (P.M.O., Middle East Air Force).
- C. L. M. Brown, O.B.E. (Director of Educational Services).
- AIR COMMODORES (ACTING AIR VICE-MARSHALS)**
- C. E. H. Allen, C.B., D.F.C. (Director-General of Technical Services Air Ministry).
- J. W. F. Merer, C.B. (Special Duty List).
- W. J. M. Akerman (A.O.A., Far East Air Force).
- J. G. Franks (A.O.C., No. 24 Group).
- A. F. Hutton, C.B.E., D.F.C. (S.A.S.O., Technical Training Command).
- W. A. Opie, C.B.E. (Asst.-Controller of Supplies (Air), Ministry of Supplies).
- W. G. Cheshire (A.O.A., and Tactical Air Force).
- C. E. Chilton, C.B., C.B.E. (Commandant, R.A.F. Staff College, Bracknell).
- G. I. L. Saye, C.B., O.B.E., A.F.C. (A.O.A., Middle East Air Force).
- P. D. Cracroft (S.A.S.O., Coastal Command).

ROYAL AIR FORCE REGIMENT

Commandant-General Royal Air Force Regiment and Inspector of Ground Combat Training, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Francis J. W. Mellersh, K.B.E., A.F.C.

Director of Ground Defence, Royal Air Force Regiment, Air Commodore J. H. Harris, C.B.E.

ROYAL AIR FORCE RESERVE

Air Officer, Commanding-in-Chief, Home Command, Air Marshal H. T. Lydford, C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C.

ROYAL AUXILIARY AIR FORCE

Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief Fighter Command, Air Marshal Sir Dermot A. Boyle, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.

Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Home Command, Air Marshal H. T. Lydford, C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C.

Inspector, Royal Auxiliary Air Force, Group Capt. J. M. Birkin, D.S.O., O.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.

AIR TRAINING CORPS

Administered by Home Command.

ROYAL OBSERVER CORPS

Bentley Priory, Stanmore, Middlesex.

Commandant, Air Commodore G. H. Vasse, C.B.E.

SERVICES RECORD OFFICES

Officers

The Admiralty; The War Office; The Air Ministry.

Other Ranks

ROYAL NAVY.—Records of the personnel of the Royal Navy (including W.R.N.S.) are maintained by *The Commodore, R.N. Barracks*, at each of the 4 manning ports: Chatham, Portsmouth, Plymouth and (incl. Fleet Air Arm) Lee-on-Solent.

ARMY.—Household Cavalry, Hyde Park Barracks, S.W.7. R.A.C., Chase Side Camp, Enfield, Middx. R.A., Fooks Cray, Sidcup, Kent. R.E., Ditchling Road, Brighton. R. Sigs., Balmore House, Caversham, Reading.

Infantry, Brigade of Guards, Birdcage Walk, S.W.1; Devon, Som. L.L., Glosters, D.C.L.I., R. Hamps, Dorset, Oxf. Bucks, R. Berks, K.O.Y.L.I., K.S.L.I. (incl. Hereford L.I.), K.R.R.C. (incl. Q.V.R. and Q.W.), Wilts, D.L.I., Glider P., Para, R.B. (incl. L. R. B.) and Rangers—Higher Barracks, Exeter.

R.S., R.S.F., K.O.S.B., Cameronians, B.W., H.L.I. (incl. Glas. H.), Seaforth, Gordons (incl. Lond. Scot.), Camerons (incl. Livpl. Scot.), and A. & S.H.—Record Office, Perth.

King's Own, King's, L.F., Cheshire, R.W.F. S.W.B. (incl. Mon.), R. Innisks, Worc. R., E. Lan. R., Border, S. Staffords, S. Lan. R., Welch, Loyals, Manch, N. Staffs, R.U.R. (incl. L.I.R.), R. Ir. F.—Tulketh Hall, Hesketh Street, Preston.

Queens, Buffs, R.F., R. Norfolk, Suffolk, Bedfs. Herts (incl. Herts), Surreys, R. Sussex, Essex, Northampton, R.W.K., Mx., H.A.C. Inf.—Record Office, Warwick.

R.N.F., R. Warwick, R. Lincolns, W. Yorks, E. Yorks, R. Leicesters, Green Howards, D.W.R., Foresters, Y. & L. (incl. Hallams), G.S.C.—York Aerodrome, York.

R.A.S.C., A.C.C., Ore Place, Hastings. R.A.M.C., R.A.D.C., Q.A.R.A.N.C., and W.R.A.C., Bushfield Camp, Winchester. R.A.O.C., The Hutments, Ratcliffe Road, Leicester. R.E.M.E., R.A.V.C., Glen Parva Barracks, S. Wigston, Leicester. R.A.P.C., R.A.P.C. Trag. Centre, Waller Barracks, Devizes. S.A.S., R.M.P., A.P.T.C., S.A.S.C., R.M.A., Band Corps, R.A.E.C., R.P.C., Int. Corps, U.T.C. (T.A.), and N.C.C., Compton House, Fir Vale Road, Bourne-mouth.

ROYAL AIR FORCE. R.A.F. Records, Gloucester.

BRITISH EMPIRE CASUALTIES, 1939-1945

Casualties to all ranks of the British Commonwealth and Empire Forces (excluding deaths from natural causes) from Sept. 3, 1939, to Aug. 14, 1945:—

Division	Killed	Missing	Wounded	Prisoners of War	Total
United Kingdom.....	244,723	53,039	277,090	180,405	755,257
Canada.....	37,476	1,843	53,174	9,045	101,538
Australia.....	23,365	6,030	39,803	26,363	95,561
New Zealand.....	10,033	2,129	19,314	8,453	39,929
South Africa.....	6,840	1,841	14,363	14,589	37,033
India.....	24,338	11,754	64,354	79,489	179,935
Colonies.....	6,877	14,208	6,972	8,115	36,172
Total.....	353,652	90,844	475,070	326,459	1,246,025

NOTES.—The figures in the above table exclude (i) civilian casualties due to enemy action; (ii) casualties to merchant seamen; and (iii) casualties to members of the Home Guard while on duty.

The Church of England

Province of Canterbury

CANTERBURY. £7,500.

99th Archbishop and Primate of All England, Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Geoffrey Francis Fisher, G.C.V.O., Royal Victorian Chain, D.D. (Lambeth Palace, S.E.1.), cons. 1932. [Signs Geoffrey Cantuar.].....1945

Bishops Suffragan.

Dover, Rt. Rev. Alfred Carey Wollaston Rose, M.A. (St. Martin's Priory, Canterbury).....1935
Croydon, Rt. Rev. Cuthbert Killick Norman Bardsley, C.B.E., M.A. (21 South Side, Streatham Common, S.W.16).....1947

Dean (£2,000 nominal).

Very Rev. Hewlett Johnson, D.D., D.Th., B.Sc. 1931
Canons Residentiary (each £1,000 nominal),
F. J. J. Shirley, Ph.D. 1935 | Archdn. Bickersteth 1943
Archdn. Sargent. 1939 | A. O. Standen, M.A. 1946
Organist, Douglas Hopkins, Mus. Doc., F.R.A.M.,
F.R.C.O.....1952

Archdeacons.

Canterbury, Ven. Alexander Sargent, M.A.....1942
Maidstone, Ven. K. J. P. Bickersteth, M.A.....1943
Croydon, Ven. C. F. Tonks, M.B.E.....1947
Beneficed Clergy, 301; Curates, &c., 45.
Vicar-General of Province and Diocese, Sir P. W. Baker-Wilbraham, Bt., D.C.L.
Commissary of Diocese, J. Neville Gray, Q.C.....1944
Registrar of the Province and Archbishop's Legal Sec.,
Sir Henry Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.1.
Registrar of the Diocese of Canterbury, J. G. Pembroke, BURGATE STREET, Canterbury.

LONDON. £5,000.

112th Bishop, Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. John William Charles Wand, D.D. (Provincial Dean of Canterbury; Prelate of the Order of the British Empire), cons. 1934. (Fulham Palace, S.W.6.) [Signs Wm : London:].....1945

Bishops Suffragan.

Willesden, Rt. Rev. Gerald Alexander Ellison, M.A. (20 West Heath Avenue, N.W.11).....1950
Kensington, Rt. Rev. Cyril Eastaugh, M.C., M.A. (19 Campden Hill Square, W.8).....1950
Stepney, Rt. Rev. Joost de Blank, M.A. (25 Compton Terrace, N.1).....1952
Fulham (for North and Central Europe), Rt. Rev. George Ernest Ingle, M.A. (32 St. Petersburg Place, W.2).....1949

Dean of St. Pauls (£2,000).

Very Rev. Walter Robert Matthews, K.C.V.O., D.Lit., D.D., The Deanery, Dean's Court, E.C.4. 1934

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

M. Knight, B.D.....1944 | L. J. Collins, M.A.....1948
Archd. Gibbs-Smith 1947 | G. L. Prestige, D.D. 1950
Organist, J. Dykes Bower, C.V.O., M.A., Mus. Doc.,
F.R.C.O.....1936

Receiver of St. Paul's, E. T. Floyd Ewin.

Archdeacons.

London, Ven. O. H. Gibbs-Smith, M.A.....1947
Middlesex, Ven. A. J. Morcom, M.A.....1953
Hampstead, Ven. H. J. Matthews, M.A.....1950
Hackney, Ven. M. M. Hodgins.....1951
Beneficed Clergy, 561; Curates, &c., 579.

Chancellor, J. P. Ashworth, M.A.....1944

Commissary of the Dean and Chapter, Sir Philip Baker-Wilbraham, Bt., D.C.L.....1944
Joint Registrars, Sir Henry Dashwood and Graham D. Heath, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.1.....1939
Chapter Clerk, Graham D. Heath, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.1.

Westminster. £3,000.

(The Collegiate Church of St. Peter - A Royal Peculiar)
Dean, Very Rev. Alan Campbell Don, K.C.V.O.,
D.D.....1946

Canons Residentiary (£1,200 to £1,400)

S. J. Marriott, M.A. (Sub-C. H. E. Smyth, M.A. 1946
Dean).....1937 E. F. Carpenter,
Archd. Fox.....1941 Ph.D.....1951
Archdeacon, Ven. Adam Fox, D.D.....1951
Chapter Clerk, C. G. Hartwright.....1938
Registrar, T. Hebron, C.B.E., M.V.O.....1938
Precentor, Rev. C. T. H. Dams, M.A.....1951
Organist, Sir William McKie, M.A., D.Mus.1941

WINCHESTER. £4,500.

92nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Alwyn Terrell Petre Williams, D.D., cons. 1939. (Wolversey, Winchester.) (Prelate of the Order of the Garter) [Signs Alwyn Winton:].....1952
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Leslie Hamilton Lang, M.A. (cons. 1936).....1947

Bishop Suffragan.

Southampton, Rt. Rev. Kenneth Edward Norman Lamplugh, M.A. (The Close, Winchester).....1951
Dean (£2,000).

Very Rev. Edward Gordon Selwyn, D.D.....1930

Dean of Jersey, Very Rev. Matthew le Marinel, M.A.....1938

Dean of Guernsey, Very Rev. Edward Louis Frossard, M.A.....1947

Canons Residentiary £1,000.

R. B. Lloyd, M.A.....1937 | C. P. Cowley, M.A. 1950
Bp. Lang.....1947 Bp. of Southampton 1951
Precentor, Rev. J. P. Boden.....1939
Organist, Alwyn Surplice, F.R.C.O.....1949

Archdeacons.

Winchester, Bp. Lang.....1947
Basingstoke, Ven. A. W. Chute, M.A.....1947

Beneficed Clergy, 289; Curates, &c., 70.

Chancellor, Guy H. Guillum Scott, M.A.....1930
Registrar, G. H. Garant: Winchester.....1920
Secretary, Sir Henry Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.1.

BATH AND WELLS. £2,700.

72nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Harold William Bradfield, D.D. (The Palace, Wells.) [Signs William Bath: et Wells:].....1946

Bishop Suffragan.

Taunton, Rt. Rev. Harry Thomas, M.A. (The Liberty, Wells).....1944

Dean (£1,200).

Very Rev. Frederic Percy Harton, B.D.....1950
Canons Residentiary of Wells (each £600).

W. N. Higgins, M.A. 1947 Bishop of Taunton 1951
J. S. L. Jones, B.A., 1947 Archd. Salmon.....1951
Organist, D. D. R. Pouncey, Mus. Bac., F.R.C.O. 1932

Archdeacons

Bath, Ven. E. A. Cook, M.A.....1947
Taunton, Ven. G. F. Hilder, M.A.....1951

Wells, Ven. H. B. Salmon, M.A.....1951

Beneficed Clergy, 490; Curates, &c., 70.

Chancellor, W. S. Wigglesworth, M.A., LL.B. 1942
Registrar, Sec. & Chapt. Clerk, C. W. Harris, Wells.

BIRMINGHAM. £2,400.

4th Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Leonard Wilson, C.M.G., M.A. (Bishop's Croft, Harborne, Birmingham 17.). Cons. 1941. [Signs John Birmingham].....1953

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. James Henry Linton, D.D. (cons. 1919).....1937
Provost, Very Rev. Harold George Michael Clarke, M.A.....1951

Archdeacons.

Aston, Ven. C. G. St. M. Parker, M.A.....1946
Birmingham, Ven. S. Harvie Clark, M.A.....1947

Beneficed Clergy, 169; Curates, &c., 36.
Organist, Willis Grant, Mus. Doc., F.R.C.O., 1936
Chancellor, W. Cleveland-Stevens, C.M.G., Q.C.,
M.A., B.C.L., 1937
Registrar and Legal Secretary, R. L. Ekin, B.A. (85
Cornwall St., Birmingham 3).

BRISTOL.

51st Bishop, Rt. Rev. Frederic Arthur Cockin,
D.D. (Bishop's House, Clifton Hill, Bristol 8.)
[Signs Arthur Bristol], 1946

Bishop Suffragan.

Malmesbury, Rt. Rev. Ivor Stanley Watkins, M.A.
(1 Miles Road, Clifton, Bristol 8), 1946

Dean.

Very Rev. Francis Evered Lunt, M.A., 1951

Canons Residentiary.

A. R. Millbourn, M.A. | J. R. Peacey, M.C.,
1939 M.A., 1945

Bp. of Malmesbury 1943
Organist, Clifford Harker, B.Mus., F.R.C.O., A.R.C.M.
1949

Archdeacons.

Bristol, Ven. P. G. Reddick, M.A., 1950
Swindon, Ven. L. C. Cornwell, M.A., B.D., 1947

Beneficed Clergy, 164; Curates, &c., 50.

Chancellor, J. Clifford Perks, M.C., M.A., 1950
Registrar and Sec., J. L. Press, M.A., 1949

CHELMSFORD. £2,500.

4th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Sherard Falkner Allison, D.D.
(Bishopscourt, Chelmsford.) [Signs Falkner
Chelmsford], 1951

Bishops Suffragan.

Colchester, Rt. Rev. Frederick Dudley Vaughan
Narborough, B.D. (Derby House, Colchester)
1946

Barking, Rt. Rev. Hugh Rowlands Gough, O.B.E.,
T.D., M.A. (38 Alderton Hill, Loughton), 1948
Provost, Very Rev. George Eric, Gordon, M.A., 1951
Organist, D. E. Cantrell, B.A., B.Mus., F.R.C.O., 1953

Archdeacons.

Colchester, Bishop of Colchester, 1946
West Ham, Bishop of Barking, 1948
Southend, Ven. W. N. Welch, M.A., 1953

Beneficed Clergy, 415; Curates, &c., 110.

Chancellor, Sir Ernest Goodman Roberts, Q.C., 1950
Dioesan Registrar, G. G. Hartwright, 3 Little
College St., S.W.1.

CHICHESTER. £2,000.

97th Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Kennedy Allen
Bell, D.D. (The Palace, Chichester.) [Signs:
George Cicestr:], 1929

Bishop Suffragan.

Lewes, Rt. Rev. Geoffery Hodgson Warde, M.A.
(Barons Down, Lewes), 1946

Dean (£1,200).

Very Rev. Arthur Stuart Duncan-Jones, B.D., 1929

Canons Residentiary (each £600).

A. R. Browne-Wilkinson, W. K. L. Clarke, D.D.
son, M.A., 1938 1945

Organist, H. A. Hawkins, F.R.C.O., 1938

Archdeacons.

Chichester, Ven. L. Mason, M.A., 1946
Lewes, Ven. J. H. L. Morrell, M.A., 1946
Hastings, Ven. E. G. Reid, M.A., 1938

Beneficed Clergy, 360; Curates, &c., 133.

Chancellor, Kenneth M. Macmorran, Q.C., LL.B., 1922
Joint Legal Secretaries to the Bishop, and Dioesan
Registrars, T. Macdonald Eggar, O.B.E., Chichester
(Chapter Clerk) (1933) and J. S. Widdows, M.B.E.
(Deputy Chapter Clerk) (1951).

COVENTRY. £2,000.

4th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Neville Vincent Gorton,
D.D. (The Bishop's House, 23 Davenport Road,
Coventry.) [Signs Neville Coventry], 1943
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Nathaniel William
Newnham Davis, M.A. (cons. 1944), 1952
Provost, Very Rev. Richard Thomas Howard,
M.A., 1933
Organist (vacant).

Canon Residentiary

E. Moore Darling, 1951

Archdeacons.

Coventry, Ven. L. J. Stanford, M.A., 1946
Warwick, Ven. M. Parr, B.A., 1945

Beneficed Clergy, 164, Curates, &c., 42.

Chancellor, Conolly Hugh Gage, M.A., 1948
Registrar, G. C. W. Large, Leamington, 1936

DERBY. £2,000.

2nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Alfred Edward John
Rawlinson, D.D. (Breadsall Mount, Derby.)
[Signs John Derby], 1936
Provost, (Vacant).

Archdeacons.

Derby, Ven. J. F. Richardson, M.A., 1952
Chesterfield, Ven. Talbot Dilworth-Harrison, M.A.
1934

Beneficed Clergy, 252; Curates, &c., 37.

Chancellor, W. S. Wigglesworth, M.A., LL.B., 1944
Registrar, H. S. Rees, Derby.

ELY. £4,000.

63rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Harold Edward Wynn,
D.D. (The Bishop's House, Ely), 1941
[Signs Edward Ely.]
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Gordon John Walsh,
D.D. (cons. 1927), 1942

Dean (£1,700).

Very Rev. Cyril Patrick Hankey, M.A., 1950

Canons Residentiary (each £850).

H. Balmforth, M.A. 1941 in the University of Cam-
Bp. Walsh, 1942 bridge), 1947
E. C. Ratcliff, M.A. | F. N. Robathan, O.B.E.,
(Ely Professor of Divinity) M.A., 1953
Organist, M. Howard, 1953

Archdeacons.

Ely, Ven. H. F. Kirkpatrick, M.A., 1947
Huntingdon, Ven. J. W. P. Jones, M.A., 1947
Wisbech, Ven. J. P. Pelloe, M.A., 1953

Beneficed Clergy, 250; Curates, &c., 85.

Chancellor, Kenneth M. Macmorran, Q.C., LL.D. 1924
Registrar, E. R. Evans, High St. Passage, Ely, 1930
Secretary, Sir Henry Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary,
S.W.1.

EXETER. £2,300.

67th Bishop Rt. Rev. Robert Cecil Mortimer, D.D.
(The Palace, Exeter.) [Signs Robert Exon:], 1949

Bishops Suffragan.

Crediton, Rt. Rev. William Frederick Surtees,
M.A. (The Close, Exeter), 1930
Plymouth, Rt. Rev. Norman Harry Clarke, M.A.
(The Vicarage, Sparkwell, Plymouth), 1950

Dean (£2,000).

Very Rev. Alexander Ross Wallace, M.A., 1950

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

Bp. of Crediton, 1930 | Archd. Westall, 1951
Archd. Hall, 1934
Organist, Reginald Moore, Mus.B., F.R.C.O., 1952
Chapter Clerk, J. W. Waddingham, B.A., 1932

Archdeacons.

Exeter, Ven. W. A. E. Westall, B.A.	1951
Barnstaple, Ven. Denis James, M.A.	1946
Tolmes, Ven. E. F. Hall, M.A.	1948
Plymouth, Bishop of Plymouth.	1950

Beneficed Clergy, 469; Curates, &c., 235

Chancellor, W. S. Wigglesworth, M.A., LL.B.	1941
Registrar and Secretary, Maj.-Gen. Sir Godwin Michelmores, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., LL.B.	18
Cathedral Yard, Exeter.	

GLOUCESTER. £4,300.

Bishop, (vacant).

Bishop Suffragan.

Tewkesbury, Rt. Rev. Augustine John Hodson, M.A. (The Cloisters, Gloucester)	1938
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Dean (about £1,500).

Very Rev. Sciriol John Arthur Evans, M.A., F.S.A.	1953
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Canons Residentiary (each about £750).

Bp. of Tewkesbury 1934	Archdn. Wardle	1948
J. McIntyre, D.D.	G. H. Fendick, M.A.	1948
	E. N. Spear, M.A.	1952
Organist, Herbert Sumsion, D.Mus., F.R.C.O.		1928

Archdeacons.

Gloucester, Ven. W. T. Wardle, M.A.	1948
Cheltenham, Ven. R. H. Sutch, M.A.	1951

Beneficed Clergy, 277; Curates, &c., 40.

Chancellor & Vicar-Gen., W. Cleveland-Stevens, C.M.G., Q.C.	1946
Registrar & Sec., Percy C. Lloyd, Pitt St., Gloucester	1932

GUILDFORD. £2,000.

3rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Henry Colville Montgomery Campbell, M.C., D.D. (Bishop's House, Farnham Castle, Surrey), cons. 1940, trans. 1942 and 1949).	
[Signs Henry Guildford]	1949
Provost, Very Rev. Walter Boulton, M.A.	1952

Canon Residentiary.

R. G. Clitherow, M.A.	1945
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Archdeacons.

Surrey, Ven. A. B. Ritchie, M.A.	1949
Dorking, Ven. E. J. Newell, M.A.	1936
Organist, Ronald Dussek, F.R.C.O.	1952

Beneficed Clergy, 155; Curates, &c., 83.

Chancellor, K. M. Macmorran, Q.C., LL.D.	
Registrar of Diocese and Archdeaconry of Dorking, Graham D. Heath, M.A.	
Registrar of Archdeaconry of Surrey, D. M. Moir Carey, M.A.	

HEREFORD. £2,200.

101st Bishop, Right Rev. Tom Longworth, D.D. (The Palace, Hereford), cons. 1939, trans. 1949.	
[Signs T. Hereford]	1949
Assistant Bishop, Right Rev. Edmund Willoughby Sara, D.D. (cons. 1937)	1946

Dean (maximum £1,400).

Very Rev. Hedley Robert Burrows, M.A.	1947
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Canons Residentiary (maximum £933).

H. V. Moreton, D.Litt.	J. H. Jordan, M.A.	1940
1935	Archdn. Winnington-Ingram	1945
Organist, A. M. Davies, M.A. Mus.B., F.R.C.O.		1949

Archdeacons.

Hereford, Ven. A. J. Winnington-Ingram, M.A.	1942
Ludlow, Ven. Hugh H. M. Bevan, M.A.	1948

Beneficed Clergy, 278; Curates, &c., 8.

Chancellor, K. J. T. Elphinstone	1952
Registrar, Philip Gwynne James, 5 St. Peter St., Hereford.	

LEICESTER. £2,000.

Bishop, (Vacant).

Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. Francis Septimus Hollis

(cons. 1938) 1949

Rt. Rev. Harold Alexander Maxwell, M.A.

(cons. 1943) 1950

Provost, Very Rev. Herbert Arthur Jones, M.A. 1937

Canons Residentiary. (No Residence nor Stipend.)

F. R. C. Payne, M.A. 1927 | F. M. Cray, B.A. 1950

J. S. Cooper M.A. 1945 | J. R. Quarterman, B.A. 1953

Organist, George C. Gray, Mus.Bac., F.R.C.O. 1930

Archdeacons.

Leicester, Ven. C. L. Matthews 1939

Loughborough, Ven. R. B. Cole 1953

Beneficed Clergy, 218; Curates, &c., 32.

Chancellor, N. C. Armitage, M.A. 1930

LICHFIELD. £2,000.

95th Bishop, Right Rev. Arthur Stretton Reeve,

M.A. (22 The Close, Lichfield.) [Signs Arthur

Lichfield] 1953

Bishops Suffragan.

*Stafford, Rt. Rev. Lempriere Durell Hammond

D.D. (The Close, Lichfield) 1939

Shrewsbury, Rt. Rev. Robert Leighton Hodson,

M.A. (Edgmond Rectory, Newport, Salop) 1944

Dean (£1,200).

(Vacant).

Canons Residentiary (each £600).

Bp. of Stafford 1936 | J. E. W. Wallis, M.A.

J. H. Kempson, M.A. 1944

1937 | S. G. B. Exham 1944

Organist, Ambrose P. Porter, B.Mus., F.R.C.O. 1925

Archdeacons.

Salop, Ven. H. J. Carpenter, M.A. 1946

Stoke on Trent, Ven. P. Hartill, B.D. 1935

Stafford, Ven. W. A. Parker, M.A. 1945

Beneficed Clergy, 447; Curates, &c., 217.

Chancellor, J. P. Ashworth, M.A. 1947

Diocesan Registrar and Bishop's Sec. (Vacant).

LINCOLN. £2,400.

67th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Maurice Henry Harland,

D.D. (cons. 1942, trans. 1947) (Bishop's House,

Eastgate, Lincoln.) [Signs Maurice Lincoln]

1947

Bishops Suffragan.

Grimsby, Rt. Rev. Arthur Ivan Greaves, D.D. (The

Precatory, Lincoln) 1937

Grantham, Rt. Rev. Anthony Otter, M.A. (Stoke

Rectory, Grantham) 1949

Dean (£2,000).

Rt. Rev. David Colin Dunlop, M.A. 1949

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

Bishop of Grimsby 1934 | T. R. Miltord, M.A. 1947

A. M. Cook, M.A. 1946 | Archd. Marsden 1951

Organist, Gordon Slater, Mus.Doc. 1930

Archdeacons.

Lincoln, Ven. K. Healey 1951

Stow, Ven. M. Armstrong, O.B.E., M.A. 1951

Lindsey, Ven. E. L. Marsden, M.A. 1948

Beneficed Clergy, 514; Curates, &c., 119

Chancellor, K. M. Macmorran, Q.C., LL.B. 1937

Registrar, H. J. J. Griffith, 2 Bank St., Lincoln.

NORWICH. £4,200.

67th Bishop (108th of East Anglia), Rt. Rev.

Percy Mark Herbert, D.D. (Clerk of the Closet)

(cons. 1922) (The Palace, Norwich.) [Signs

Percy Norvic] 1942

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Wilfrid Bernard

Belcher, M.C., M.A. (cons. 1948) 1953

Bishop Suffragan.

Thetford, Rt. Rev. Martin Partick Grainge Leonard,
D.S.O., M.A. 1953
Dean (£1,500), Very Rev. Norman Hook, M.A. 1952

Canons Residentiary (£750).

Archd. Moore (£450) | R. A. Edwards, M.A. 1948
1935 | J. Waring, M.A. 1951
Organist, Heathcote Statham, Mus.Doc. 1928

Archdeacons.

Norwich, Ven. T. J. Perowne, M.A. 1937
Lynn, Ven. W. R. Musselwhite, C.V.O. 1953
Norfolk, Ven. A. C. Moore, M.A. 1935

Beneficed Clergy, 650; Curates, &c., 43.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. H. U. Willink, M.C., Q.C.,
M.A. 1948
Registrar & Sec., C. B. Bolingbroke, B.A. 1930

OXFORD. £5,000.

37th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Kenneth Escott Kirk, D.D.
(88 St. Aldate's, Oxford.) [Signs Kenneth
Oxon.] 1937

Bishops Suffragan.

Reading, Rt. Rev. Arthur Groom Parham, M.C.,
M.A. (Caversham Hill, Reading) 1942

Buckingham, Rt. Rev. Robert Milton Hay, B.D.
(The Rectory, Taplow) 1944

Dorchester, Rt. Rev. Kenneth Riches, M.A. (Christ
Church, Oxford) 1952

Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. Roscow George
Shedden, D.D. (cons. 1919) 1947

Rt. Rev. Vibert Jackson, D.D. (cons. 1921) 1950
Dean of Christ Church (£3,000) 1939

Very Rev. John Lowe, M.A. 1939
Canons Residentiary (£1,500).

The Canons of Christ Church (with the exception of
the Bishop of Dorchester) are Professors in the
University of Oxford.

C. Jenkins, D.D., F.S.A. | F. L. Cross, D.Phil. 1944
1934 | V. A. Demant, D.D. 1949

L. Hodgson, D.D. 1937 | Bp. of Dorchester 1952
Organist, T. H. W. Armstrong, MA., D.Mus. 1933

Archdeacons.

Oxford, Bishop of Dorchester 1952
Berks, Bishop of Reading 1942

Bucks, Bishop of Buckingham 1944

Beneficed Clergy, 542; Curates, &c., 31.

Chancellor, Guy H. Guilleum Scott, M.A. 1937
Registrar and Legal Sec., Peter Winckworth 1948

Windsor. £2,000.

(The Queen's Free Chapel of St. George within Her
Castle of Windsor—A Royal Peculiar)

Dean, Rt. Rev. Eric Knightley Chetwode Hamilton
M.A. 1944

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

D. Armytage, M.A. 1946 | E. M. Venables,
A. R. Vidler, D.D. 1948 | M.A., B.D. 1948

Organist, W. H. Harris, C.V.O., D.Mus. 1948
Chapter Clerk, Capt. (S.) D. F. Forbes, R.N.

PETERBOROUGH. £2,000.

32nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Spencer Leeson, D.D.
(Bishop's House, Peterborough.) [Signs Spencer
Petriburg] 1949

Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. Charles Arthur William
Aylen (cons. 1930) 1952

Rt. Rev. Gerald Richard Vernon (cons. 1940) 1952
Dean (£1,200)

Very Rev. Noel Charles Christopherson, M.C., M.A.
Canons Residentiary (each £600). 1943

Archd. Grimes 1941 | J. L. Cartwright, M.A.,
Archd. Millard 1946 | 1952

Master of the Music, W. S. Vann, Mus. Bac. F.R.C.O.
Archdeacons. 1953

Northampton, Ven. C. J. Grimes, D.D. 1941
Oakhams, Ven. E. N. Millard, M.A. 1946

Beneficed Clergy, 303; Curates, &c., 35.

Chancellor, Guy H. Guilleum Scott, M.A. 1930
Registrar, W. B. Frearson, 24 Minister Precincts,
Peterborough

PORTSMOUTH. £3,000.

4th Bishop, Rt. Rev. William Launcelot Scott
Fleming, D.D. (Bishopswood, Fareham, Hants.)
[Signs Launcelot Portsmouth] 1949

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Arthur Leonard Kitchen-
ing, M.A. (cons. 1926) 1939

Provost, Very Rev. Eric Noel Porter Goff, M.A. 1939
Organist, J. A. Davison, M.A., Mus. Bac.

Canon Residentiary.

The Provost. 1939
Archdeacons.

Portsmouth, Ven. E. J. K. Roberts, M.A. 1952
I. of Wight, Ven. A. Cory, M.A. 1952

Beneficed Clergy, 117; Curates, &c., 53
Chancellor, W. S. Wigglesworth, M.A., LL.B. 1940

Registrar, G. P. Brutton, 132 High St., Portsmouth
1938

Legal Sec., D. M. Moir Carey, M.A., 1, The
Sanctuary, S.W.1.

ROCHESTER. £2,750.

103rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Christopher Maude
Chavasse, O.B.E., M.C., D.D. (Bishopscourt,
Rochester.) [Signs Christopher Roffen.] 1940

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Charles Mann, D.D.
(cons. 1935) 1950

Dean (£2,000).
Very Rev. Thomas Crick, C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O., M.A.
1943

Canons Residentiary (£1,000).

W. H. Mackean, D.D. 1925
D. R. Vicary, M.A., B.Sc. 1952

K. V. J. Ball, M.A. 1952
Organist, H. A. Bennett, F.R.C.O. 1930

Archdeacons.

Rochester, Ven. L. W. Harland, M.B.E., M.A. 1951
Tonbridge, Ven. E. E. Maples Earle, M.A. 1952

Beneficed Clergy, 216; Curates, &c., 48.
Chancellor, J. P. Ashworth, M.A., B.C.L. 1942

Registrars, H. N. Grimwade (1938), and H. S.
Wharton (1949), Rochester.

Sec. G. G. Hartwright, 5 Little College St., S.W.1.
1943

ST. ALBANS. £2,000.

6th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edward Michael Gresford
Jones, D.D. (High Almoner to Her Majesty the
Queen) (Abbey Gate House, St. Albans.)
[Signs Michael St. Albans] (cons. 1942) 1950

Bishop Suffragan.

Bedford, (Vacant).

Dean.

Very Rev. Cuthbert Carroll Thicknesse, M.A.
(£656) 1936

Organist, P. P. Burton, M.A., Mus. B., F.R.C.O. 1950
Archdeacons.

St. Albans, Ven. C. S. Cockbill, M.A. 1951
Bedford, Ven. D. B. Harris, M.A. 1946

Beneficed Clergy, 293; Curates, &c., 92.
Chancellor, K. M. Macmorran, Q.C., LL.D. 1922

Registrar and Legal Sec., G. G. Hartwright, 5 Little
College St., S.W.1. 1943

ST. EDMUNDSBURY AND IPSWICH. £2,000.
Bishop, (Vacant).

Bishop Suffragan.

Dunwich, Rt. Rev. Clement Mallory Ricketts,
M.A. (Dennington Rectory, Woodbridge) 1943

Provost, Very Rev. John Lawrence White, M.A. 1940
Archdeacons.

Ipswich, Ven. T. R. Browne, B.D. 1946
Suffolk, Ven. C. O. Geor. M.A. 1947

Sudbury, Ven. H. R. Norton, O.B.E., M.A. 1945
Organist, E. P. Hallam, Mus. B. 1937

Beneficed Clergy, 297; Curates, &c., 21.
 Chancellor, Rt. Hon. H. U. Willink, M.C., Q.C.,
 M.A. 1948
 Registrar, S. J. M. Sampson, LL.M., 80 Guildhall St.
 Bury St. Edmunds. 1925

SALISBURY. £2,400.

98th Bishop, Right Rev. William Louis Anderson,
 D.S.O., D.D. (cons. 1937, trans. 1949) (South
 Canonry, The Close, Salisbury.) [Signs Wil-
 liam Sarum.] 1949

Bishop Suffragan.

Sherborne, Rt. Rev. John Maurice Key, M.A. (The
 Close, Salisbury) 1947

Dean (£1,200).

Rt. Rev. Robert Hamilton Moberly, M.A. 1952
Canons Residentiary (each £600).

C. Jackson. 1947 | E. W. Heaton, M.A. 1953
 A. F. Smethurst, Ph.D. 1949

Organist, Douglas Guest, M.A., Mus.B., A.R.C.O. 1950

Archdeacons.

Dorset, Ven. L. F. Addison. 1947

Wilts, Ven. C. A. Plaxton, M.A. 1951

Sarum, Ven. F. McGowan, M.B.E., M.A. 1951

Sherborne, Ven. J. C. Chute, M.A. 1941

Beneficed Clergy, 321; Curates, &c., 104.

Chancellor, Allan C. B. Webb, M.A. 1907

Registrar and Legal Secretary, Alan M. Barker, B.A.

Bishop's Walk, The Close, Salisbury.

SOUTHWARK. £2,650.

5th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Bertram Fitzgerald Simpson,
 M.C., D.D. (cons. 1932). (Bishop's House, 5
 Kennington Park Place, S.E.11) [Signs Bertram
 Southwark.] 1942

Bishops Suffragan.

Kingston on Thames, Rt. Rev. William Percy
 Gilpin, M.A. (89, North Side, Clapham Common,
 S.W.4) 1952

Woolwich, Rt. Rev. Robert William Stannard,
 M.A. (17 Manor Way, Blackheath, S.E.3) 1947

Provost, Very Rev. Hugh Edward Ashdown, M.A.
 1948

Canons Residentiary.

G. D. Barker, M.A. 1936 | T. G. Edwards 1945

D. M. Salmon, M.A. 1937 | J. T. Hughes 1948

F. S. L. FitzGeorge, M.C. 1943 | L. A. Brown 1950

1943

Organist, S. S. Campbell, D.Mus., F.R.C.O. 1953

Archdeacons.

Southwark, Bishop of Kingston on Thames. 1952

Lewisham, Bishop of Woolwich. 1947

Kingston, Ven. P. D. Robb, M.A. 1953

Beneficed Clergy, 295; Curates, &c., 255.

Chancellor, E. Garth Moore, M.A. 1948

Secretary and Registrar, G. G. Hartwright, 5 Little
 College St., S.W.1.

TRURO. £3,440.

9th Bishop and Dean, Rt. Rev. Edmund Robert
 Morgan, M.A. (cons. 1943).

[Signs Edmund Truron.] 1951

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Wellington, B.D.
 (cons. 1940) 1951

Canons Residentiary.

Archd. Boreham 1947 | J. A. Simcock 1952

G. A. G. Bowden, M.A. | J. E. Fison, M.A. (Sub-
 1951 | Dean) 1952

Archdeacons.

Cornwall, Ven. F. Boreham, M.A. 1949

Bodmin, Bishop of Wellington. 1953

Organist, F. G. Ormond, B.A. 1929

Beneficed Clergy, 207; Curates, &c., 83.

Chancellor, W. Cleveland-Stevens, C.M.G., Q.C.,
 M.A. 1939

Registrar and Sec., R. W. Money, 2 Princes St.,
 Truro.

WORCESTER. £2,200.

108th Bishop, Right Rev. William Wilson Cash,
 D.S.O., O.B.E., D.D. (Hartlebury Castle, Kidder-
 minster.) [Signs William Worcester] 1941

Assistant Bishop, Right Rev. Cyril Edgar Stuart,
 M.A. (cons. 1932) 1953

Dean (£1,750).

Very Rev. William Ernest Beck, M.A. 1949

Canons (each £875).

A. P. Shepherd, D.D. 1934 | C. B. Armstrong, M.A.,

G. W. Briggs, M.A. 1934 | B.D. 1948

E. F. Braley, LL.D. 1947

Organist, D. Willcocks, M.C., Mus.B., A.R.C.M. 1950

Archdeacons.

Worcester, Ven. T. B. Wilson, M.A. 1941

Dudley, Ven. A. V. Hurley, C.B.E., T.D., M.A. 1951

Beneficed Clergy, 185; Curates, &c., 92.

Chancellor, J. Neville Gray, D.S.O., Q.C., M.A. 1943

Secretary and Registrar, R. C. March, 8 Pierpoint
 Street, Worcester.

Province of York

YORK. £4,500.

91st Archbishop and Primate of England, Right
 Hon. and Most Rev. Cyril Forster Garbett, D.D.,
 cons. 1919. (Bishopthorpe, York.) [Signs Cyril
 Ebor.] 1942

Bishops Suffragan.

Hull, Rt. Rev. Henry Townsend Vodden, M.A.
 (The Old Rectory, Dalton Holme, Beverley) 1934

Selby, Rt. Rev. Carey Frederick Knyvett, O.B.E.,
 M.A. (Bolton Percy Rectory, York) 1941

Whitby, Rt. Rev. Walter Hubert Baddeley, D.S.O.,
 M.C. (cons. 1932) (The Old Rectory, South
 Kilvington, Thirsk) 1947

Dean (£2,000).

Very Rev. Eric Milner-White, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.D.
 1941

Canons Residentiary (each £800).

C. C. Bell, M.A. 1914 | G. W. O. Addleshaw,

F. Harrison, M.A. 1935 | B.D. 1946

Organist, Francis Jackson, Mus.Bac., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons.

York, Ven. G. F. Townley, M.A. 1947

East Riding, The Bishop of Hull 1934

Cleveland, Ven. W. Palin, M.A. 1947

Beneficed Clergy, 363; Curates, &c., 54.

Official Principal and Auditor of the Chancery Court,
 Sir Philip W. Baker-Wilbraham, Bt., D.C.L.

Vicar-General of the Province, and Chancellor of the
 Diocese, W. S. Wigglesworth, M.A., LL.B. 1944

Registrar and Secretary, I. N. Ware, O.B.E., T.D. 1940

DURHAM. £4,000.

88th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Arthur Michael Ramsey,
 D.D. (Auckland Castle, Bishop Auckland.)
 [Signs Michael Dunelm.] 1952

Bishop Suffragan.

Jarrow, Rt. Rev. John Alexander Ramsbotham,
 M.A. 1949

Dean (£3,000).

Very Rev. John Herbert Severn Wild, M.A. 1951

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

S. L. Greenslade, M.A. | H. E. W. Turner, M.A.,

1943 | 1950

Bp. of Jarrow 1949

Organist, C. W. Eden, Mus.B., A.R.C.O. 1936

Archdeacons.

Durham, Ven. J. O. Cobham, M.A. 1953

Auckland, Bishop of Jarrow 1949

Beneficed Clergy, 256; Curates, &c., 120.

Chancellor, H. B. H. Hylton Foster, Q.C., M.P. 1948

Registrar, H. C. Ferens, M.A., The College, Durham
 1948

Secretary, H. C. Ferens, M.A., Durham 1949

BLACKBURN. £2,000.

and Bishop, Rt. Rev. Wilfred Marcus Askwith, D.D. (Bishop's House, Blackburn.) [Signs Wilfred Blackburn]. 1942
 Provost, Very Rev. William Kay, D.S.O., M.C., M.A. 1936

Bishops Suffragan.

Burnley, Rt. Rev. Charles Keith Kipling Prosser, M.A. 1950
 Lancaster, Rt. Rev. Benjamin Pollard D.D., M.Sc., (The Priory, Lancaster). 1936

Archdeacons (each £300).

Blackburn, Ven. C. H. Lambert, M.A. 1946
 Lancaster, Bishop of Lancaster. 1950

Organist, T. L. Duerden, Mus.Bac. 1939

Beneficed Clergy, 257; Curates, &c., 80.

Chancellor, R. A. Forrester, M.A. 1949
 Registrar, Reginald Clayton, LL.B., Cathedral Close, Blackburn. 1933

BRADFORD. £3,000.

and Bishop, Rt. Rev. Alfred Walter Frank Blunt, D.D. (Horton Hall, Bradford.) [Signs Alfred Bradford]. 1931
 Assistant Bishop, Right Rev. Alexander Ogilvy Hardy, D.D. (cons. 1937). 1948
 Provost, Very Rev. John Gerhard Tlarks, M.A. 1944

Archdeacons.

Bradford, Ven. K. Kay, M.A. 1953
 Craven, Ven. T. J. Williams, M.C., M.A., B.D. 1950

Beneficed Clergy, 144; Curates, &c., 31.

Chancellor, G. R. Hinchcliffe, Q.C., M.A. 1950
 Registrar and Secretary, F. A. T. Mossman, Thorpe Chambers, Hustlergate, Bradford.

CARLISLE. £2,250.

62nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Thomas Bloomer, D.D. (Birkby House, Carlisle.) [Signs Thomas Carlisle:] 1946

Bishop Suffragan.

Penrith, Rt. Rev. Herbert Victor Turner, M.A. (Hawkhead Vicarage, Ambleside.) 1944

Dean (about £1,800).

Very Rev. William Cyril Mayne, M.A. 1942

Canons Residentiary (each about £900).

W. J. T. P. Phythian- | Archd. Chisholm 1947
 Adams, D.S.O., M.C., | R. M. Scantlebury, M.A.
 D.D. 1932 1947

Organist, F. W. Wadely, Mus.Doc. 1910

Archdeacons.

Carlisle, Ven. A. Chisholm. 1947

Furness, Bishop of Penrith. 1944

Westmorland, Ven. S. C. Bulley, M.A. 1951

Beneficed Clergy, 280; Curates, &c., 57.

Chancellor, R. H. Mals, M.A. 1950

Registrar and Sec., G. W. Graham-Bowman, O.B.E., M.C., Carlisle. 1929

CHESTER. £2,200.

35th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Douglas Henry Crick, D.D. (The Bishop's House, Chester.) cons. 1934. [Signs Douglas Cestr:] 1939

Bishop Suffragan.

Stockport, Rt. Rev. David Henry Saunders Davies, M.A. (St. Mary's Rectory, 224 Dialstone Lane, Stockport). 1950

Dean (£1,335).

(Vacant).

Canons Residentiary (each £800).

Archdn. Burne. 1940 W. S. Coad, M.A. 1944

C.E. Jarman 1943 B. A. Hardy, M.A. 1946

Organist, Roland Middleton, Mus. Doc. 1948

Archdeacons.

Chester, Ven. R. V. H. Burne, M.A. 1937

Macclesfield, Ven. J. T. Whittle. 1950

Beneficed Clergy, 291; Curates, &c., 60.

Chancellor, K. J. T. Elphinstone. 1950
 Legal Secretaries, Gamon & Co., 2 White Friars, Chester.

LIVERPOOL. £2,400.

4th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Clifford Arthur Martin, D.D. (Bishop's Lodge, Woolton Park, Liverpool.) [Signs Clifford Liverpool]. 1944

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Herbert Gresford Jones D.D. (cons. 1920). 1946

Bishop Suffragan.

Warrington, Rt. Rev. Charles Robert Claxton, M.A. (Halsall, Ormskirk). 1946

Dean (£1,500).

Very Rev. Frederick William Dwelly, D.D. 1931

Canons Residentiary.

Bp. Gresford Jones. 1935 | W. E. Harston-Morris 1939
 | F. W. Dillistone. 1952

Organist, H. Goss-Custard, Mus.B., F.R.C.O. 1915

Archdeacons (each £300).

Liverpool, Ven. H. S. Wilkinson, M.A. 1951

Warrington, Ven. Arthur White. 1947

Beneficed Clergy, 227; Curates, &c., 56.

Chancellor, B. E. Nield, Q.C., M.A., M.P. 1948

Registrar, E. C. Arden, 5 Canning Place, Liverpool.

MANCHESTER. £2,000.

7th Bishop, Rt. Rev. William Derrick Lindsay Greer, D.D. (Bishop's House, 26 Singleton Road, Manchester 7). [Signs William Manchester] 1947

Bishops Suffragan.

Hulme, (Vacant).

Middleton, Rt. Rev. Frank Woods, M.A. (8 Kersal Bank, Manchester, 7) 1951

Dean (£2,000).

(Vacant).

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

Peter Green, D.D. 1911 | H. F. Woolnough, M.A. 1934

Archdn. Bean. 1934 | Bishop of Middleton 1952

Organist, Norman Cocker. 1943

Archdeacons.

Manchester, Ven. A. Selwyn Bean, M.B.E., B.D. 1934

Rochdale, Ven. E. Stephenson, M.M., M.A., B.D. 1951

Beneficed Clergy, 383; Curates, &c., 60.

Chancellor, R. H. Mals, M.A. 1948

Registrar and Bishop's Secretary, L. H. Orford, M.A., LL.B., 90 Deansgate, Manchester. 1933

NEWCASTLE. £2,500.

7th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Noel Baring Hudson, D.S.O., M.C., D.D., cons. 1931. (6 Kensington Terrace, Newcastle upon Tyne, 2). [Signs Noel Newcastle]. 1941

Provost, Very Rev. Noel Martin Kennaby, M.A. 1947

Canons Residentiary.

Archdn. Ritchie. 1939 | P. M. Martin. 1948

G. W. Ireson 1946

Archdeacons.

Northumberland, Ven. C. H. Ritchie, M.A. 1939

Lindisfarne, Ven. T. P. G. Forman, M.A. 1944

Organist, K. Malcolmson, M.A., Mus.Bac., F.R.C.O. 1938

Beneficed Clergy, 179; Curates, &c., 52.

Chancellor, K. M. Macmorran, Q.C., LL.D. 1943

Registrar and Sec., R. J. Dickinson, Cross House, Westgate Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

RIPON. £2,000.

8th Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Armitage Chase, M.C., D.D. (Bishop Mount, Ripon.) [Signs George Ripon]. 1946

Bishop Suffragan.

Knaresborough, Rt. Rev. Henry Handley Vully de Candole, M.A. (4 Brunswick Drive, Harrogate) 1949

Dean (£1,200)

Very Rev. Frederick Llewelyn Hughes, C.B.E.,
M.C., M.A., 1951

Canons Residentiary (each £600)

D. M. M. Bartlett, M.A. 1940 W. E. Wilkinson, B.A.
R. L. Leatherdale, M.A. 1946
Organist, C. H. Moody, C.B.E., Mus.Doc., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons

Leeds, Ven. C. O. Ellison, B.Sc. 1950
Richmond, Ven. W. S. Macpherson, M.A. 1951

Beneficed Clergy, 179; Curates, &c., 58

Chancellor, H. B. H. Hylton-Foster, Q.C., M.P., 1947
Registrar and Secretary, O. Errington Wilson,
Central Bank Chambers, Leeds.

SHEFFIELD. £2,000

2nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Leslie Stannard Hunter
D.C.L., D.D., LL.D. (Ranmoor Grange, Sheffield,
10.). [Signs Leslie Sheffield] 1939
Asst. Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Vincent Gerard, M.A.
(cons. 1938) 1947
Provost, Very Rev. John Howard Cruse, M.A., 1949

Archdeacons

Doncaster, Ven. D. E. W. Harrison, M.A. 1943
Sheffield, Ven. J. S. Brewis, M.A. 1947
Organist, R. Tustin Baker, Mus.D.

Beneficed Clergy, 152; Curates, &c., 56

Chancellor, R. H. Mais, M.A. 1950
Registrar and Legal Sec., V. H. Sandford, M.A., 30
Bank Street, Sheffield.

SODOR AND MAN. £2,250

74th Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Ralph Strickland
Taylor, D.D. (Bishop's Court, Kirk-Michael, Isle
of Man). [Signs Ralph Sodor and Man] .. 1942
Archdeacon, Ven. C. V. Stockwood, M.A. 1938

THE CHURCH ASSEMBLY

Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1

Sessions of the Church Assembly in 1954—Feb.
15-19; June 14-18; Nov. 15-19.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY

Chairman, The Archbishop of Canterbury.
Vice-Chairman, The Archbishop of York.

The House of Bishops

Chairman, The Archbishop of Canterbury.
Vice-Chairman, The Archbishop of York.

Canterbury, Upper House

President.—The Archbishop of Canterbury.
Registrar, Sir H. T. A. Dashwood, M.A.
Apparitor-General, Sir John Hanham, Bt.

Lower House

Prolocutor, Rev. Canon R. L. Whytehead.
Actuary, D. M. M. Carey, M.A.

THE CHURCH IN WALES. (Disestablished March 31, 1920)

LLANDAFF. £1,600

97th Bishop of Llandaff and 4th Archbishop of Wales,
Most Rev. John Morgan, D.D., b. 1886, cons.
Bishop of Swansea and Brecon 1934, translated 1939
(Bishop's House, The Green, Llandaff, Cardiff)
[Signs J. Cambrensis] 1939

BANGOR. £1,600

77th Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Charles Jones, D.D., b.
1904. (Llys Esgob, Menai Bridge, Anglesey).
[Signs John Bangor] 1949

ST. ASAPH. £1,600

75th Bishop, Rt. Rev. David Daniel Bartlett,
D.D., b. 1900 (Palace, St. Asaph). [Signs David
St. Asaph] 1950

Beneficed Clergy, 31; Curates, &c., 12
Vicar-General, Sec. and Registrar, Frank Barnes
Johnson, M.A., 24 Athol St., Douglas.

SOUTHWELL. £3,180

5th Bishop, Right Rev. Frank Russell Barry,
D.S.O., D.D. (Bishop's Manor, Southwell).
[Signs F.R. Southwell] 1941
Asst. Bishop, Rt. Rev. Alfred Morris Gelsthorpe,
C.M.G., D.S.O., D.D. (cons. 1933) 1952
Provost, Very Rev. Hugh Christopher Lempiere
Heywood, M.A. 1945

Archdeacons

Newark, Ven. F. H. West, M.A. 1946
Nottingham, Ven. J. H. Phillips, M.A. 1949
Organist, R. J. Ashfield, D.Mus., F.R.C.O. 1946

Beneficed Clergy, 205; Curates, &c., 88

Chancellor, J. Neville Gray, Q.C., M.A. 1936
Registrar, W. Noel Parr.

WAKEFIELD. £3,000

6th Bishop, Right Rev. Roger Plumpton Wilson,
D.D. (Bishop's Lodge, Woodthorpe, Wakefield.)
[Signs Roger Wakefield] 1949
Provost, Very Rev. Noel Thomas Hopkins, M.A.
..... 1933

Bishop Suffragan

Pontefract, Right Rev. Arthur Harold Morris, M.A.,
LL.B. (23 Eastmoor Road, Wakefield.) ... 1949

Archdeacons

Pontefract, Bishop of Pontefract 1949
Halifax, Ven. E. Treacy, M.B.E. 1949
Organist, P. G. Saunders, Mus.D., F.R.C.O.

Beneficed Clergy, 217; Curates, &c., 45

Chancellor, J. N. Gray, Q.C., M.A. 1944
Registrar and Sec., W. H. Coles, Burton St., Wake-
field 1911

The House of Clergy

Chairman, The Bishop of Lancaster.
Vice-Chairman, Rev. D. F. Horsefield.

The House of Laity

Chairman, The Earl Grey.
Vice-Chairman, Sir Philip F. C. Williams, Bt.
Secretary, J. A. Gulliam Scott.
Financial Secretary, D. A. Hunter Johnston.

CONVOCATION

Synodical Secretary, Rev. Canon A. F. Smethurst,
Ph.D.

York, Upper House.

President.—The Archbishop of York.
Registrar, I. N. Ware, O.B.E., Minster Yard.

Lower House

Prolocutor, The Bishop of Lancaster.
Synodical Secretary, Rev. H. R. Wilson, M.A.

MONMOUTH. £1,600

4th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Alfred Edwin Morris, D.D.,
b. 1894 (Bishopstow, Stow Hill, Newport,
Mon.). [Signs Edwin Monmouth] 1945

ST. DAVID'S. £2,600

121st Bishop of St. David's, Rt. Rev. William
Thomas Havard, M.C., T.D., D.D., b. 1889, cons.
1934 (Palace, Abergwili, Carmarthenshire).
[Signs William St. Davids] 1950

SWANSEA AND BRECON. £1,600

3rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edward William William-
son, D.D., b. 1892 (Ely Tower, Brecon). [Signs
Edward Swansea & Brecon] 1939

CANADA

Primate of All Canada.

The Most Rev. Walter Foster Barfoot, b. 1893.
cons. Bp. of Edmonton 1941, Elected Primate of
All Canada, 1951.

Province of Canada.

Sees. The Most Rev. Archbishop. Apptd. Cigy.
Quebec, Philip Carrington, b. 1892 (cons.
1935), Archbishop and Metropolitan. 1944 85

The Rt. Rev. Bishops.

Fredericton, W. H. Moorhead, b. 1888. 1939 80
Montreal, J. H. Dixon, b. 1889. 1945 113
Newfoundland, P. S. Abraham, b. 1897 (cons.
1937). 1942 68
Nova Scotia, R. H. Waterman, b. 1897
(cons. 1948). 1951 119

Province of Ruperts Land.

The Most Rev. Archbishop.

(vacant).

The Rt. Rev. Bishops.

Arctic, D. B. Marsh, b. 1903. 1950 13
Athabasca, R. J. Pierce, b. 1909. 1950 23
Brandon, I. A. Norris, b. 1901. 1950 45
Calgary, G. R. Calvert, b. 1900. 1952 42
Keewatin, J. Lofthouse, b. 1880. 1938 17
Qu' Appelle, M. E. Coleman, b. 1902. 1950 90
Rupert's Land, (vacant) 52
Saskatchewan, H. D. Martin, b. 1889. 1939 31
Saskatoon, S. C. Steer, b. 1900. 1950 35

Province of Ontario.

The Most Rev. Archbishop.

Moosonee, Robert John Renison, b. 1876
(cons. 1932) Archbishop and Metropolitan 1952 18

The Rt. Rev. Bishops.

Toronto, A. R. Beverley, b. 1884. 1934 199
Algoma, W. L. Wright, b. 1904. 1944 66
Huron, G. N. Luxton, b. 1901. 1948 150
Niagara, W. E. Bagnall, b. 1903. 1949 90
Ontario, K. C. Evans, b. 1903. 1952 67
Ottawa, R. Jefferson, b. 1881. 1942 78

Province of British Columbia.

The Most Rev. Archbishop.

British Columbia, Harold E. Sexton,
b. 1888 (cons. 1935) Vernon Arch-
bishop and Metropolitan, 1952 1936 52

The Rt. Rev. Bishops.

Caledonia, H. G. Watts b. 1903. 1953 19
Cariboo, (vacant) 12
Kootenay, F. P. Clark, b. 1908. 1948 36
New Westminster, G. P. Gower, b. 1900. 1951 84
Yukon, T. Greenwood, b. 1907. 1952

INDIA, PAKISTAN, BURMA AND CEYLON

Metropolitan Bishop.

Calcutta, The Most Rev. Arabinda Nath
Mukerjee, b. 1893 (cons. 1944). 1950 100
Asst. Bps., J. D. Blair. 1951
J. Richardson, b. 1894. 1950
R. W. Bryan. 1951
W. A. Partridge. 1953

The Rt. Rev. Bishops

Assam, J. Amritanand. 1949 25
Bhagalpur, T. Lenman, b. 1883. 1943 19
Bombay, W. Q. Lash, b. 1904. 1947 65
Chota Nagpur, G. N. L. Hall, b. 1891. 1936 51
Colombo, A. R. Graham-Campbell, b.
1903. 1948 99
Delhi, F. R. Willis, b. 1900. 1951 18

Sees.

Apptd. Cigy.

Kurunegala, H. L. J. de Mel, b. 1902 (cons.
1945). 1947 20
Lahore, L. H. Woolmer, b. 1906. 1949 85
Asst. Bp., C. R. H. Wilkinson. 1950
Lucknow, C. J. G. Robinson, b. 1903. 1947 79
Nagpur, G. Sinker, b. 1900. 1949 27
Nasik, H. C. Read, b. 1890. 1944 35
Rangoon, G. A. West, b. 1893. 1935 49
Asst. Bps., F. Ah Mya; J. Aung Hla,
M.B.E. 1949

AUSTRALIA

Primate of Australia

The Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop of
Sydney. 1947

Province of New South Wales.

Archbishop and Metropolitan.

Sydney, The Most Rev. Howard West Kil-
vinton Mowll, b. 1890 (cons. 1922). 1933 }
Bp. Coadj., C. V. Pilcher, b. 1879. 1936 } 302
Do., W. G. Hilliard, b. 1887 (cons. 1934) 1939 }

The Rt. Rev. Bishops.

Armistead, J. S. Moyes, b. 1884. 1929
Bathurst, A. L. Wyld, b. 1880. 1937 62
Bp. Coadj., M. d'A. Collins. 1951
Goulburn, E. H. Burgmann, b. 1885. 1934 63
Bp. Coadj., K. J. Clements. 1949
Grafton, C. E. Storrs, b. 1889. 1940 41
Newcastle, F. de Witt Batty, b. 1879. 1931 85
Riverina, H. G. Robinson, b. 1899. 1951 25

Province of Victoria.

Archbishop and Metropolitan.

Melbourne, The Most Rev. Joseph John
Booth, M.C., b. 1886 (cons. 1934). 1942 286
Bp. Coadj., J. D. McKie (Bishop of Gee-
long), b. 1909. 1945

The Rt. Rev. Bishops.

Ballarat, W. H. Johnson, b. 1889. 1936 62
Bendigo, C. L. Riley, C.B.E., V.D., b. 1888. 1938 31
Gippsland, D. B. Blackwood, M.C., V.D.,
b. 1884. 1942 37
St. Arnaud, A. E. Winter, b. 1903. 1951 26
Wangaratta, T. M. Armour, b. 1890. 1943 34

Province of Queensland.

Archbishop and Metropolitan

Brisbane, The Most Rev. Reginald
Charles Halse, b. 1881 (cons. 1925). 1943 135
Bp. Coadj., H. H. Dixon, b. 1869. 1932

The Rt. Rev. Bishops.

Carpentaria, W. J. Hudson, b. 1904. 1950 14
New Guinea, P. N. Warrington Strong
b. 1890. 1936 16
Asst. Bp., G. D. Hand, b. 1918. 1950
N. Queensland, L. W. A. Shevill, b. 1917. 1953
Rockhampton, J. A. G. Housden, b. 1902. 1947 30

Province of Western Australia.

Archbishop and Metropolitan

Perth, The Most Rev. Robert William
Haines Moline, b. 1889. 1947 72

The Rt. Rev. Bishops.

Bunbury, D. L. Redding, b. 1898. 1951 34
Kalgoorlie, C. E. B. Muschamp, b. 1902. 1950 8
N.W. Australia, J. Frewer, b. 1883. 1929 4

Extra-Provincial Dioceses.

The Rt. Rev. Bishops.

Adelaide, B. P. Robin, b. 1887. 1941 126
Tasmania, G. F. Cranswick, b. 1894. 1944 78
Willochra, R. Thomas, b. 1881. 1926 19

PROVINCE OF NEW ZEALAND

Sees.	Archbishop and Primate	Apptd. Cigy.
Wellington, The Most Rev. Reginald Herbert Owen, b. 1887 (cons. 1946) .. 1952		94
Asst. Bp., E. J. Rich, b. 1894 .. 1952		

The Rt. Rev. Bishops

Auckland, W. J. Simkin, b. 1883 .. 1940	81
Christchurch, A. K. Warren, b. 1900 .. 1951	128
Dunedin, A. H. Johnston, b. 1912 .. 1953	33
Melanesia, (vacant) .. 75	
Nelson, P. W. Stephenson, b. 1888 .. 1940	28
Polynesia, L. S. Kempthorne, C.B.E., b. 1886 .. 1923	9
Waipatu, N. A. Lesser, b. 1900 .. 1947	50
Bp. Suff. (Aotearoa), W. N. Panapa, b. 1888 .. 1951	
Waikato, J. T. Holland, b. 1912 .. 1951	40

PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA

Archbishop and Metropolitan

Cape Town, The Most Rev. Geoffrey Hare Clayton, b. 1884 (cons. 1934) .. 1949	113
Bp. Coadj., S. W. Lavis, b. 1873 .. 1931	

The Rt. Rev. Bishops

Basutoland, J. A. Arrowsmith Maund, b. 1909 .. 1950	
Bloemfontein, C. W. Alderson, b. 1900 (cons. 1949) .. 1951	62
Damaraland, J. D. Vincent, b. 1894 .. 1952	8
George, J. Hunter, b. 1897 (cons. 1943) .. 1951	24
Grahamstown, A. H. Cullen, b. 1887 .. 1931	97
Johannesburg, R. A. Reeves, b. 1899 .. 1949	117
Kimberley & Kuruman, J. Boys, b. 1900 (cons.) 1948 .. 1951	26
Lebombo, H. Beevor, b. 1903 .. 1952	11
Mashonaland, E. F. Paget, C.B.E., M.C., b. 1886 .. 1936	
Matabeleland, W. J. Hughes, b. 1898 (cons. 1944) .. 1953	85
Natal, T. G. V. Inman, b. 1904 .. 1951	48
Pretoria, R. S. Taylor, b. 1909 (cons. 1941) 1951	
St. Helena, G. P. L. Turner, b. 1888 .. 1939	3
St. John's, Kaffraria, H. St. J. T. Evans, b. 1905 .. 1951	84
Zululand, E. J. Trapp, b. 1910 .. 1946	45

PROVINCE OF THE WEST INDIES

Archbishop of West Indies

Guiana, The Most Rev. Alan John Knight, Archbp. & Metropolitan, b. 1902 (cons. 1937) .. 1950	31
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The Rt. Rev. Bishops

Antigua, D. R. Knowles, O.B.E., b. 1898, 1953	27
Barbados, G. L. G. Mandeville, b. 1894 .. 1951	54
Honduras, G. H. Brooks, b. 1905 .. 1950	18
Jamaica, B. M. Dale, b. 1903 .. 1950	84
Kingston, P. W. Gibson, b. 1893 .. 1947	
Nassau, S. Burton, b. 1881 .. 1942	24
Trinidad, D. J. Wilson, b. 1903 (cons. 1938) 1949	33
Windward Islds., R. N. Shapley, b. 1890, 1949	15

PROVINCE OF CHINA

Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui
(Chinese Holy Catholic Church)

The Rt. Rev. Bishops

Anking, Robin Chen .. 1947	
Chekiang, Kimber Den, b. 1895 .. 1950	

Sees. Apptd. Cigy.

Eastern and Western Szechwan, F. T. Tsai 1950	
Fukien, Michael Chang, b. 1899 .. 1944	
Hankow, Stephen Chang .. 1948	
Honan, Francis Tseng (cons. 1949) .. 1950	
Kiangsu, K. T. Mao .. 1949	
Kwangsi and Hunan, Addison Hsu (cons. 1941) .. 1950	
N. China and Shantung, Timothy Lin .. 1950	
Shensi, Nelson Liu .. 1948	
South China, Nathaniel Moyung .. 1950	12

Detached Diocese

Hong Kong, R. O. Hall, M.C., b. 1895 .. 1932	22
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PROVINCE OF WEST AFRICA

Archbishop

Lagos, The Most Rev. Leslie Gordon Vining, b. 1888, cons. 1938, trs. 1940, elected 1st Archbp. of West Africa, 1951	
Asst. Bp., A. W. Howells .. 1951	

The Rt. Rev. Bishops

Accra, J. C. S. Daly, b. 1903 (cons. 1935) 1951	
Asst. Bp., E. D. Martinson, b. 1885 .. 1951	
Gambia and Rio Pongas, R. N. Coote, b. 1915 .. 1951	
Ibadan, A. B. Akinvele, C.B.E. (cons. 1933) 1952	
Niger, C. J. Patterson, b. 1908 (cons. 1942) 1946	
Asst. Bp., D. B. Hall .. 1947	
Niger Delta, E. T. Dimicari (cons. 1949) 1952	
Northern Nigeria, J. E. L. Mort, b. 1915 .. 1952	
Ondo-Benin, S. O. Odutola .. 1952	
Vicar General, S. C. Phillips, b. 1882 (cons. 1944) .. 1952	
Sierra Leone, J. L. C. Horstead, b. 1898 .. 1936	50
Asst. Bp., P. J. Jones .. 1948	

UNDER THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

The Rt. Rev. Bishops

Argentina and E. S. America with the Falkland Is., D. I. Evans, C.B.E., b. 1900 (cons. 1939) .. 1946	29
Bermuda, J. A. Jagoe, C.B.E., b. 1889 .. 1949	14
Borneo, N. E. Cornwall, b. 1903 .. 1949	12
Egypt, F. F. Johnston, C.B.E., b. 1891 .. 1952	19
Gibraltar (vacant) .. 1952	
Iran, W. J. Thompson, C.B.E., b. 1887 .. 1935	12
Jerusalem, W. H. Stewart, C.B.E., b. 1888 1943	24
Korea, A. C. Cooper, b. 1881 .. 1931	15
Asst. Bp. A. E. Chadwell, b. 1892 .. 1951	
Madagascar, T. R. Parfitt, b. 1911 .. 1952	45
Asst. Bp., G. Miles .. 1938	
Masasi, W. L. M. Way, b. 1905 .. 1952	54
Mauritius, H. van L. Otter-Barry, C.B.E. b. 1887 .. 1931	19
Mombasa, L. J. Beecher, b. 1906 (cons. 1950) .. 1953	78
North Africa, G. F. B. Morris, b. 1883 .. 1943	5
Northern Rhodesia, F. O. Green Wilkinson, b. 1913 .. 1951	15
Nyasaland, F. O. Thorne, b. 1892 .. 1936	18
Singapore, H. W. Baines, b. 1905 .. 1949	33
South West Tanganyika, L. E. Stradling, b. 1908 (cons. 1945) .. 1952	
Sudan, O. C. Allison, b. 1908 (cons. 1948) 1953	
Tanganyika, Central, A. Stanway, b. 1908 1951	
Uganda, L. W. Brown, b. 1912 .. 1953	100
Asst. Bp., F. Lutaya .. 1951	
Upper Nile, L. C. Usher-Wilson, b. 1903 1936	45
Zanzibar, W. Scott Baker, b. 1902 .. 1943	60

CHURCH OF ENGLAND BISHOPS WHO HAVE RESIGNED THEIR SEES OR SUFFRAGAN BISHOPRICS

Name and Diocese*	Cons. Res.	Name and Diocese	Cons. Res.
R. Dyke Acland, b. 1882; <i>Bombay</i>	1929 1947	H. St. B. Holland, b. 1882; <i>Wellington</i> 1936	1946
J. O. Aglionby, b. 1884; <i>Accra</i>	1924 1951	F. S. Hollis, b. 1884; <i>Labuan and Sarawak</i> 1938	1948
G. B. Allen, b. 1885; <i>Dorchester</i>	1928 1952	C. R. Hone, b. 1873; <i>Wakefield</i>	1931 1945
G. F. Allen, b. 1902; <i>Egypt</i>	1946 1952	H. L. Hornby, b. 1888; <i>Hulme</i>	1945 1953
A. F. Alston, b. 1873; <i>Middleton</i>	1937 1943	F. Houghton, b. 1891; <i>E. Szechwan</i>	1937 1940
A. H. Anstey, b. 1870; <i>W. Indies</i>	1918 1945	A. H. Howe-Browne, b. 1881; <i>Bloemfontein</i>	1934 1951
F. L. Ash, b. 1882; <i>Rockhampton</i>	1928 1946	G. C. Hubback, b. 1882; <i>Calcutta</i>	1924 1950
J. W. Ashton, b. 1864; <i>Grafton</i>	1921 1938	F. M. Jackson, b. 1902; <i>Trinidad</i>	1946 1949
A. W. Averill, b. 1865; <i>Auckland</i>	1910 1940	V. Jackson, b. 1874; <i>Windward Islands</i>	1930 1936
C. A. W. Aylen, b. 1882; <i>St. Helena</i>	1930 1939	T. S. Jones, b. 1872; <i>Hulme</i>	1930 1945
D. Baker, b. 1882; <i>Bendigo</i>	1921 1937	A. B. L. Karney, b. 1874; <i>Southampton</i>	1922 1943
G. D. Barne, b. 1879; <i>Lahore</i>	1932 1949	A. L. Kitching, b. 1875; <i>Nile</i>	1926 1936
E. W. Barnes, b. 1874; <i>Birmingham</i>	1924 1953	E. A. Knowles, b. 1874; <i>Qu' Appelle</i>	1935 1950
W. B. Belcher, b. 1891; <i>N. Queensland</i>	1948 1952	B. Lasbrey, <i>Niger</i>	1922 1945
D. W. Bentley, b. 1882; <i>Barbados</i>	1919 1945	A. Lea, b. 1868; <i>Kyushu</i>	1909 1935
K. G. Bevan, b. 1898; <i>E. Szechwan</i>	1940 1950	J. H. Linton, b. 1879; <i>Persia</i>	1919 1935
S. A. Bill, b. 1884; <i>Lucknow</i>	1939 1947	J. Lyons, b. 1878; <i>Ontario</i>	1932 1952
R. Brook, b. 1880; <i>St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich</i>	1940 1953	J. V. Macmillan, b. 1877; <i>Guildford</i>	1927 1949
L. W. B. Broughall, b. 1876; <i>Niagara</i>	1933 1949	J. C. Mann, b. 1880; <i>Kyushu</i>	1935 1941
H. J. Buxton, b. 1880; <i>Gibraltar</i>	1933 1947	R. H. Moberly, b. 1884; <i>Stepney</i>	1936 1952
W. J. Carey, b. 1875; <i>Bloemfontein</i>	1921 1933	E. W. Mowll, b. 1881; <i>Middleton</i>	1943 1951
M. R. Carpenter-Garnier, b. 1881; <i>Colombo</i>	1924 1938	S. C. Neill, b. 1901; <i>Tunnevely</i>	1939 1945
S. G. Caulton, b. 1895; <i>Melanesia</i>	1947 1953	N. W. Newnham Davis, b. 1903; <i>Antigua</i> 1944	1952
G. A. Chambers, b. 1879; <i>Tanganyika</i>	1927 1947	R. S. M. O'Ferrall, b. 1890; <i>Madagascar</i> 1926	1940
B. C. Cornfield, b. 1890; <i>Travancore</i>	1938 1945	H. Pakenham-Walsh, b. 1871; <i>Assam</i>	1915 1923
R. P. Crabbe, b. 1883; <i>Mombasa</i>	1936 1953	E. J. Palmer, b. 1869; <i>Bombay</i>	1908 1929
G. H. Cranswick, b. 1881; <i>Gippsland</i>	1917 1942	W. Parker, b. 1883; <i>Pretoria</i>	1933 1951
J. Curtis, b. 1880; <i>Chekiang</i>	1929 1950	H. R. Ragg, b. 1889; <i>Calgary</i>	1943 1951
C. E. Curzon, b. 1878; <i>Exeter</i>	1928 1948	R. E. Ramsay, b. 1882; <i>Malmesbury</i>	1927 1946
F. W. Daukes, b. 1877; <i>Plymouth</i>	1934 1950	B. C. Roberts, b. 1887; <i>Singapore</i>	1927 1940
S. H. Davies, b. 1884; <i>Carpentaria</i>	1922 1949	C. J. G. Saunders, b. 1888; <i>Lucknow</i>	1928 1938
J. H. Dickinson, b. 1901; <i>Melanesia</i>	1932 1937	T. A. Scott, b. 1880; <i>N. China</i>	1921 1950
D. C. Dunlop, b. 1897; <i>Jarrow</i>	1944 1949	R. G. Shadden, b. 1882; <i>Nassau</i>	1919 1931
E. A. Dunn, b. 1870; <i>West Indies</i>	1917 1943	H. A. Skelton, b. 1884; <i>Lincoln</i>	1939 1946
H. J. Embling, b. 1885; <i>Korea</i>	1926 1930	G. W. Smith, b. 1875; <i>Lagos</i>	1925 1942
E. H. Etheridge, b. 1872; <i>Kaffraria</i>	1923 1943	G. V. Smith, b. 1880; <i>Leicester</i>	1929 1953
C. J. Fergusson-Davie, b. 1872; <i>Singapore</i> 1909	1927	R. R. Smith, b. 1872; <i>Algoma</i>	1926 1940
L. N. Fisher, b. 1882; <i>Natal</i>	1921 1951	A. H. Sovereign, b. 1881; <i>Atlabasica</i>	1932 1950
M. B. Furze, b. 1872; <i>St. Albans</i>	1909 1944	P. Stevens, b. 1882; <i>Kwangsi and Hunan</i> 1933	1950
R. S. Fyffe, b. 1869; <i>Rangoon</i>	1910 1928	C. E. Stuart, b. 1893; <i>Uganda</i>	1932 1952
A. M. Gelsthorpe, b. 1892; <i>Sudan</i>	1933 1952	A. N. Thomas, b. 1869; <i>Adelaide</i>	1916 1940
G. V. Gerard, b. 1898; <i>Waipatu</i>	1938 1944	G. W. R. Tobias, b. 1882; <i>Damaraland</i> 1939	1949
T. S. Gibson, b. 1885; <i>St. John's, Koffraria</i>	1928 1951	H. N. V. Tonks, b. 1891; <i>Windward Islands</i> 1936	1949
C. H. Golding Bird, b. 1874; <i>Mauritius</i> 1914	1930	N. H. Tubbs, b. 1879; <i>Rangoon</i>	1923 1934
H. L. Gwyer, b. 1883; <i>George</i>	1937 1951	G. R. Vernon, b. 1900; <i>Madagascar</i>	1940 1950
L. H. Gwynne, b. 1863; <i>Egypt</i>	1908 1946	G. J. Walsh, b. 1880; <i>Hokkaido</i>	1927 1941
M. G. Haigh, b. 1887; <i>Winchester</i>	1931 1952	C. C. Watts, <i>Damaraland</i>	1931 1939
W. T. T. Hallam, b. 1878; <i>Saskatoon</i>	1931 1949	J. R. Weller, b. 1880; <i>Argentina</i>	1934 1946
E. K. C. Hamilton, b. 1890; <i>Shrewsbury</i> 1940	1944	J. Wellington, b. 1890; <i>Shantung</i>	1940 1950
H. J. Hamilton, b. 1862; <i>Nagoya</i>	1912 1934	G. A. Wells, b. 1877; <i>Cariboo</i>	1934 1940
J. S. Hart, b. 1869; <i>Wangaratta</i>	1927 1943	H. H. Williams, b. 1872; <i>Carlisle</i>	1920 1946
F. O. T. Hawkes, b. 1878; <i>Kingston on Thames</i>	1927 1952	L. W. Williams, b. 1859; <i>Quebec</i>	1915 1935
Sir F. Heathcote, Bt., b. 1868; <i>New Westminster</i>	1942 1951	J. J. Willis, b. 1872; <i>Uganda</i>	1912 1934
B. O. F. Heywood, b. 1870; <i>Ely</i>	1926 1941	H. A. Wilson, b. 1876; <i>Chelmsford</i>	1929 1950
R. S. Heywood, b. 1867; <i>Mombasa</i>	1917 1936	J. L. Wilson, b. 1897; <i>Singapore</i>	1941 1948
J. Hind, b. 1879; <i>Fukien</i>	1918 1940	C. I. Wood, b. 1873; <i>Melanesia</i>	1912 1919
		C. T. T. Wood, b. 1885; <i>Bedford</i>	1948 1953
		J. W. Woodhouse, b. 1884; <i>Thetford</i>	1945 1953
		C. S. Woodward, b. 1878; <i>Gloucester</i>	1933 1953
		G. W. Wright, b. 1873; <i>North Africa</i>	1930 1943

ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY SINCE 1501

1501 Henry Dean	1663 Gilbert Sheldon	1805 Charles Manners Sutton
1503 William Warham	1678 William Sancroft	1828 William Howley
1533 Thomas Cranmer	1691 John Tillotson	1848 John Bird Sumner
1556 Cardinal Pole	1695 Thomas Tenison	1862 Charles Thomas Longley
1559 Matthew Parker	1716 William Wake	1868 Archibald Campbell Tait
1576 Edmund Grindall	1737 John Potter	1883 Edward White Benson
1583 John Whitgift	1747 Thomas Herring	1896 Frederick Temple
1604 Richard Bancroft	1757 Matthew Hutton	1903 Randall Thomas Davidson
1610 George Abbot	1758 Thomas Secker	1928 Cosmo Gordon Lang
1633 William Laud	1768 Hon. Frederick Cornwallis	1942 William Temple
1660 William Juxon	1783 John Moore	1945 Geoffrey Francis Fisher

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND is Presbyterian in constitution, and is governed by Kirk Sessions, Presbyteries, Synods, and the General Assembly, which consists of both clerical and lay representatives from each of the Presbyteries. It is presided over by a Moderator (chosen annually by the Assembly), to whom Her Majesty the Queen has granted precedence in Scotland, during his term of office, next after the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. The Sovereign is represented by a Lord High Commissioner (appointed each year by the Crown), who receives the sum of £4,000 towards his expenses. The country, for Church purposes, was, before the union of the Church of Scotland with the United Free Church of Scotland, which was effected at a joint meeting of the General Assemblies of both Churches on October 2, 1929, divided into 16 Synods and 66 Presbyteries, and there were about 2,800 ministers and licentiates engaged in ministerial and other work. There have since been added: (1) The Presbytery of the Synod of England and (2) The Presbyteries of (a) Northern Europe, (b) Southern Europe, (c) Spain and Portugal, (d) a number of Indian and Colonial Presbyteries, making 86 in all. The number of communicants on the roll (Dec. 31, 1928) was (before the union of the Churches) 759,797. The sum of £800,865 3s. 3d. was (apart from Seat Rents levied by Church Authority and amounting to £73,371 6s. 7d., but including legacies, amounting to £45,230 6s. 9d.), raised in 1928 for church and missionary purposes. Within the last 80 years considerably over 500 chapels, at a cost for stipends and supplementary endowments of over £2,450,000, have been endowed and erected into parishes *quoad sacra*. The parish churches numbered 1,470. There were in addition 245 chapels and mission stations, in all of which worship is regularly conducted. The figures at Dec. 31, 1952, applicable to the Church of Scotland as now re-unioned after a century of separation are:—

Congregations, 2,325; total membership 1,278,468; Sunday Schools, 2,969, with 300,951 scholars and 39,493 teachers. In 17 Foreign Mission fields, excluding China, there are 319 European Mission Agents (and in addition 150 missionaries' wives, many of whom are doing mission work in the various fields) and 17,028 nationals, evangelists and teachers, including in both cases those of the Women's Foreign Mission.

In 1560 the Scots Parliament abolished the jurisdiction of the Pope, proscribed the Mass, and ratified a Confession of Faith drawn up by John Knox and others. In all essentials the articles of the ancient creeds of the Church were adhered to. Ceremonies were declared to be temporary in their nature, and should be altered when they began to foster superstition. Presbytery was settled in 1590. The restoration of the

rights of the Bishops, civil and ecclesiastical, was, however, sanctioned by the General Assembly of 1610, and three Scottish Bishops were in that year consecrated in London. Further innovations by King James VI, alarmed the people, and the attempt of Charles I. to impose on the Church a Book of Canons and a Liturgy was met by the *National Covenant* and the restoration of Presbyterian forms, which culminated in the *Westminster Confession of Faith* in 1646. At the Restoration the Church again became Episcopal, but in 1690 the Scottish Parliament re-established Presbyterianism. By the Treaty of Union between England and Scotland (ratified by the English Parliament 6 Anne c. 11.) the Church of Scotland was secured in its Presbyterian form of government, and the very first official act of a sovereign of the British Empire on his or her accession is to take an oath to maintain inviolably this settlement. In 1921 Parliament passed the *Church of Scotland Act, 1921*, to declare the lawfulness of certain Articles declaratory of the constitution of the Church of Scotland. These Articles were framed with a view to facilitating the union of other Churches with the Church of Scotland. A committee, appointed by the Secretary for Scotland enquired into the question of endowments, following upon which the Church of Scotland (Property and Endowments Bill) was introduced and was passed into law (15 and 16 Geo. V. c. 33) in 1925. The primary purpose of this legislative measure was to transfer to and vest in the Church of Scotland General Trustees, incorporated under the Church of Scotland (General Trustees) Order Confirmation Act, 1921, the whole properties and endowments belonging to the Church as it then existed, for behoof the latter. Further legislation with reference to these was embodied in The Church of Scotland Trust Order Confirmation Act, 1932, and The Church of Scotland (Property and Endowments) Amendment Act, 1933.

The total amount of Christian Liberty received by Parishes and Charges in 1952 was £3,045,533.

LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (1953).
The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, K.T., K.C.V.O., A.F.C.

MODERATOR OF THE ASSEMBLY (1953-54), Right Rev. Professor J. Pitt-Watson, D.D.

Principal Clerk, Rev. W. McNicol, D.D.

Depute Clerk, Rev. J. B. Longmuir, T.D., M.A.

Procurator, J. R. Philip, Q.C.

Agents of the Church, Arthur H. McLean, W.S.; D. B. Bogle, W.S.

Solicitor of the Church, G. Mercer Robertson, S.S.C.

Parliamentary Solicitor, H. L. P. Myles (London).

General Treasurer, Hay Downie, C.A.

Church Office, 121 George Street, Edinburgh 2.

Other Presbyterian Churches

(1) *The Presbyterian Church in Ireland*.—The largest of the Presbyterian churches in Ireland consists of 30 presbyteries, 578 ministers, 555 congregations, with 128,041 communicants, 115,561 families, 7,205 Sabbath-school teachers, and 65,975 scholars. During the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1952, this branch contributed by congregational effort £129,611 for religious, charitable, and missionary purposes. The total income for the period for all purposes was £773,000.—Moderator (1953-54), Rt. Rev. Principal J. E. Davey, D.D., Belfast. General Sec., Very Rev. J. H. R. Gibson, M.A., D.D., Church House, Belfast.

(2) *The Presbyterian Church of England* has 14 presbyteries, 331 congregations, 19 preaching stations, 68,867 members, and 7,862 office-bearers. It has a Theological College (Westminster College, Cambridge), and supports 35 missionaries abroad, including 16 women. In 1951 the amount raised for all purposes was £507,056.

Moderator (1953-54), Rt. Rev. T. W. Manson, M.A., D.Litt., D.D., F.B.A.

Gen. Sec., Rev. F. G. Healey, M.A., Church House, 134 George St., W.1.

THE CHURCH OF IRELAND (DISESTABLISHED 1869)

Sees.	ARCHBISHOPS.	Apptd.	Clergy.	Income of Sec.
Armagh*...	Most Rev. John Allen Fitzgerald Gregg, D.D., b. 1873 (cons. 1915)	1938	70	£2,500
Dublin...	Most Rev. Arthur William Barton, D.D., b. 1881 (cons. 1930)	1939	162	2,500
BISHOPS.				
Meath.....	Most Rev. James McCann, D.D., b. 1897	1945	42	1,500
Cashel.....	Rt. Rev. Thomas Arnold Harvey, D.D., b. 1878	1935	29	1,518
Clogher.....	Rt. Rev. Richard Tyner, D.D., b. 1877	1943	60	1,443
Connor.....	Rt. Rev. Charles King Irwin, D.D., b. 1874 (cons. 1934)	1942	131	1,750
Cork, Cloyne & Ross...	Rt. Rev. George Otto Simms, D.D., Ph.D.	1952	80	1,701
Derry & Raphoe...	Rt. Rev. Robert McNeil Boyd, M.C., D.D., b. 1890 (cons. 1943)	1945	92	2,140
Down & Dromore...	Rt. Rev. William Shaw Kerr, D.D., b. 1873	1941	106	1,500
Killaloe.....	(Vacant)	—	35	1,500
Kilmore.....	Rt. Rev. Frederick Julian Mitchell, D.D., b. 1901	1950	72	2,000
Limerick.....	Rt. Rev. Evelyn Charles Hodges, D.D., b. 1889	1942	35	1,461
Osory.....	Rt. Rev. John Percy Phair, D.D., b. 1875	1940	72	1,535
Tuam.....	Rt. Rev. John Winthrop Crozier, D.D., b. 1879	1938	27	1,493

* Primate.

ST. PATRICK'S NATIONAL CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN.

Dean and Ordinary. Very Rev. W. C. de Pauley, D.D. (1950).

GENERAL SYNOD

Consisting of House of Bishops (14) and House of Representatives (viz., 208 clerical and 416 lay)

Honorary Secretaries, Ven. H. W. Rennison, M.A.; Ven. E. G. Sullivan, M.A.;

J. D. Smyth; C. G. Carson

Chief Officer and Secretary to the REPRESENTATIVE CHURCH BODY (INCORPORATED 1870), D. W. Pratt, 52 St. Stephen's Green E., Dublin; Deputy Chief Officer and Accountant, D. M. Hudson, Asst. Sec., E. Taylor.

By the Act of Union, 1800, the Church of Ireland was united with the Church of England, the Sovereign, as one of its members, being supreme governor on earth. By the Act of 1869 this union was severed, and on Jan. 1, 1871, the Church of Ireland resumed her independent position. The Act of 1869 not only disestablished the Irish Church, but also took away her endowments, nothing being left but the right to the life services of the annuitant Bishops and Clergy (the annuities provided were commuted for a capital sum), the right to claim churches in use for divine service, the right to buy the Sec and Glebe Houses (with garden and curtilage), and £500,000 in lieu of private endowments.

The supreme governing body of the Church of Ireland is the GENERAL SYNOD, which meets annually.

Subject to the GENERAL SYNOD are 21 *Diocesan Synods*, which are assisted by smaller elected bodies called *Diocesan Councils*.

The Bishop of the Diocese is chosen by the clerical and lay members of the *Diocesan Synod*. The Primate is chosen by the House of Bishops from amongst their own number.

The incumbent of the Parish is appointed by a

Board of Nomination, consisting of 7 persons, viz.:—The Bishop, 3 diocesan nominators (2 clerical and 1 lay) appointed by the Diocesan Synod, and 3 parochial nominators (lay) appointed by the registered vestrymen of the parish.

The financial trustees of the Church are the REPRESENTATIVE BODY, composed of the Archbishops and Bishops, 14 clergymen and 28 laymen, chosen by the Diocesan Synods, with 14 co-opted members (clerical or lay). This body holds the property of the Church, and administers its funds, subject to the General Synod.

The first property it held was the capital sum £7,581,075, representing the life annuities of the Bishops and Clergy paid over as commutation money by the Church Commissioners, and also £500,000 compensation for private endowments. The funds, however, in the custody of the Representative Body amount in all to £13,109,379, made up of Parochial Sustentation £9,788,827, General Synod Funds £817,087, Miscellaneous purposes £2,503,465.

Since 1869 members of the Church have paid in to the Representative Body a total sum of £14,545,617. The interest of the Diocesan and Parochial Sustentation and other Funds is approximately £459,008.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND

Sees.	THE RT. REV. BISHOPS.	Cons.	Clgy.	Stipd.
Aberdeen and Orkney,	Herbert			
William Hall, D.D., b. 1889..	1943..	46..	£*979	
Argyll and the Isles, Thomas				
Hannay, M.A. (Most Rev.				
Primus, 1952), b. 1887.....	1942..	15..	1,083	
Drechin, Eric Graham, M.A., b.				
1888.....	1944..	26..	*1,261	

* With residence.

Sees.	THE RT. REV. BISHOPS.	Cons.	Clgy.	Stipd.
Edinburgh, Kenneth Charles				
Harman Warner, D.S.O., D.D.,				
b. 1891.....	1947..	81..	£*2,228	
Glasgow, Francis Hamilton				
Moncreiff, M.A., b. 1907...	1952..	82..	*1,657	
Moray, Duncan McInnes, M.B.E.,				
M.C., b. 1897.....	1953..	20..	*1,097	
St. Andrews, Arnold Brian Bur-				
rowes, O.B.E., M.A., b. 1896...	1950..	37..	1,238	

Registrar of the Episcopal Synod, Donald B. Sinclair, W.S., 43 Castle Street, Edinburgh.
Churches Mission Stations, &c., 387 Parsonages, 236. Clergy, 326. Communicants, 56,293.

THE METHODIST CHURCH

UNDER the general designation of METHODISTS are included all those religious bodies which owe their existence, directly or indirectly, to the efforts of the Revd. John Wesley (born June 17, 1703; died March 2, 1791) and his brother, Revd. Charles Wesley (born Dec. 18, 1707; died March 29, 1788).

THE METHODIST CHURCH

On September 20, 1932, the Wesleyan Methodist Church, the Primitive Methodist Church and the United Methodist Church, were united and became "The Methodist Church."

The Methodist Church is governed primarily by the Conference, secondarily by the Synods (held in September and May), consisting of all the ministers and of selected laymen in each district, over which a chairman is appointed by the Conference; and thirdly by quarterly meetings of the ministers and lay officers of each circuit. The authority of both Synods and Quarterly Meetings is subordinate to the Conference, which has the supreme legislative and judicial power in Methodism.

President of the Conference (July, 1953-54), Rev.

D. O. Soper, M.A., Ph.D. (London).

Vice-President of the Conference (July, 1953-54),

Dr. L. Ward Kay (Sheffield).

Secretary of the Conference, Rev. E. W. Baker, M.A.,

Ph.D., 2 Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W.1.

President Designate (1954-55), Rev. W. Russell Shearer, M.A. (Birmingham).

Vice-President Designate (1954-55), H. Guy Chester (London).

Statistics.—In 1946 in association with the Conference in Great Britain and Ireland (at home and abroad), there were 5,220 Ministers, 49,034 Lay Preachers, 1,147,379 Members and Probationers, 21,703 Churches, 15,393 Sunday Schools, 130,092 Sunday School Officers and Teachers, and 1,068,775 Sunday Scholars.

The latest statistics of Methodism throughout the world (1939) are: Ministers, 54,340; local preachers, 83,263; members and probationers, 11,666,646; Sunday schools, 76,057; officers and teachers, 820,202; scholars, 7,495,834; churches and other preaching places, 94,175.

Wesleyan Methodists, the original Church founded in 1739 by the two brothers. The first Conference, consisting of six clergymen and four laymen, was held in 1744.

The Primitive Methodists sprang up in Staffordshire, in 1810, under the leadership of Hugh Bourne and William Clowes.

The United Methodist Church was formed by the Union in 1907 of three denominations of

Methodists which hitherto had been separate from and independent of each other. These were—*The Methodist New Connexion*, which owed its origin in 1797 to the Rev. Alexander Kilham, one of the early itinerant Wesleyan preachers. *The Bible Christians*, founded in 1815 by Wm. O'Bryan, a Wesleyan lay preacher in Cornwall. *The United Methodist Free Churches*, which was itself an amalgamation of three different secessions—the Protestant Methodists, formed in 1828; the Wesleyan Methodist Association, which sprang out of a controversy in 1834 concerning the need for a trained ministry; and the Wesleyan Reform Association, founded in 1849, during a great agitation.

The act of union of these three denominations into one took place in London on September 17, 1907, when the first united Conference was held.

METHODIST CHURCH IN IRELAND

The Methodist Church in Ireland has 250 Ministers, 405 Lay Preachers, 32,392 Adult and 15,761 Junior Members, 1,936 Sunday School Teachers and 15,836 Scholars.

President (1953-54), Rev. R. M. L. Waugh, M.A., B.D., Strabane.

Secretary, Rev. Joseph B. Jameson, 11 Chlorine Gardens, Belfast.

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

The United Church of Canada is the result of the union (1925) of Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Churches in Canada. *Sec. of General Council*, Rev. G. A. Sisco, M.A., D.D., LL.D., Wesley Buildings, Toronto.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS

Independent Methodists.—This body is Congregational in its organization, with an unpaid Ministry. Its first Conference was held in 1805. In 1953 there were in Great Britain 334 Ministers, 8,901 Members, 152 Chapels and 14,075 Sunday School Scholars. *Secretary*, W. Drummond Brown, 21 Ashley Drive, Swinton, Lancs.

WESLEYAN REFORM UNION

This Union is Methodist in doctrine, Congregational in government, with, if any church desires it, a paid ministry. It is the remnant of the original Reformers expelled from Wesleyan Methodism in 1849. The adherents are mainly in the Midland and Northern counties. In 1952 there were in Great Britain 20 Ministers, 329 Lay Preachers, 6,303 Members, 178 Chapels and 13,853 Sunday Scholars. —*President* (1952-53), Rev. A. Halladay. *President Designate* (1953-54), R. Furness. *General Secretary and Connexional Editor*, Rev. W. H. Jones, D.D., Wesleyan Reform Church House, 87-89 West Bar, Sheffield, 3.

THE CALVINISTIC METHODIST CHURCH OF WALES

THE CALVINISTIC METHODIST OR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WALES is the only Church of purely Welsh origin, and embraces a very large section of the Welsh-speaking population. Its form of government being Presbyterian, it is a constituent of the Pan-Presbyterian Council or Alliance. It is also a member of the British Council of Churches and the World Council of Churches. It has foreign missions in Assam, India, and in Brittany.

In 1952 the body numbered—churches, 1439; chapels and other buildings for Sunday-school branches, 1,606; ministers and preachers, 882; elders, 7,481; communicants, 155,613; Sunday-school teachers and officers, 13,375; Sunday-school scholars, 94,295; adherents (including communicants), 211,022. Contributions in aid of the Ministry in 1952, £320,849. For various religious purposes (including the ministry), £702,042. Receipts from various funds, £38,732. One of the features of the Welsh churches is the

Sunday-school, which is attended by adults as well as children; Welsh is the language used generally in these schools.

The *Eastern Association*, which now includes nine of the English Presbyteries, was formed in 1947 and has 365 chapels and 29,880 communicants.

On 18 July, 1933, the Calvinistic Methodist or Presbyterian Church of Wales Act, 1933, received the Royal Assent. By this measure the autonomy of the Church in matters spiritual and the establishment of a Properties Board have been secured.

Moderators of Associations (1953)—*South Wales*, Dan Evans, B.A., Llanybyddie; *North Wales*, Aneurin Rees, Prestatyn; *The East*, Rev. T. W. Reese, Mold.

Moderator of General Assembly (1953-54), Rev. J. W. Roberts, B.Sc., Prestatyn.

Chief Secretary, Rev. H. R. Williams, B.A., Dolgac, Gaerwen, Anglesey.

THE INDEPENDENTS AND THE BAPTISTS

The INDEPENDENTS, or CONGREGATIONALISTS, are the most ancient community of Dissenters. In 1831 the majority of their churches were formed into the Congregational Union of England and Wales, incorporated in 1902, and in 1920 nine districts were formed, each under a Moderator. There are 51 county and other Associations in the British Isles, with 4,267 churches and preaching stations; the number of ministers in the British Isles is 2,587. *Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales (1953-54), E. Cunningham, M.A., Chairman Elect (1954-55), Rev. N. Goodall, M.A., D.Phil. Secretary, Rev. Leslie E. Cooke, B.A., D.D. Office and Publication Department, Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C.4.*

The *Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion*, with 37 chapels and mission stations, is governed by nine trustees assisted by an annual conference of ministers and delegates. Most of the churches are affiliated with the Congregational Union.

Secretary, B. Touch. Offices, Huntingdon Lodge, Wormley, Herts.

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF SCOTLAND. In 1795 James and Robert Haldane left the Church of Scotland and founded the *Congregational Union*, which in 1896 amalgamated with the *Evangelical Union* (founded in 1843 by James Morison). There

Other Religious Denominations.

The General Assembly of Unitarian and Free Christian Churches has about 243 ministers, 330 chapels and other places of worship in Great Britain and Ireland. *Gen. Sec., Rev. John Kicly, 24 Gordon Square, W.C.1.*

The Brethren number about 80,000, of whom five-eighths belong to the "Open" body. The Society of Friends (Quakers) consists of 21,018 members in Great Britain, and has 430 places of worship (*Recording Clerk, Stephen J. Thorne*). The total number in the world is about 160,000 (110,000 are in U.S.A. and Canada). *Central Offices (Great Britain), Friends' House, Euston Rd., N.W.1, (Ireland), 6 Eustace Street, Dublin.* The Oxford Group ("Moral Re-Armament") (*Dr. F. N. D. Buchman, Hdgrs., 4 Hays Mews, Berkeley Sq., W.1.* The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. (District Manager, Committees on Publication for Great Britain and Ireland, 30 Norfolk St., Strand, W.C.2), has 346 branch churches and societies in

are 149 Churches of the *Congregational Union of Scotland* with a membership of 34,906. Of the 173 Ministers, 135 are Pastors. *President, Rev. T. Carlyle Murphy, O.B.E., B.D., Glasgow. Secretary, Rev. James M. Calder, 217 West George St., Glasgow, C.2.*

The BAPTISTS are similar to the Congregationalists except that Baptism is by immersion of believers only. Like the Congregationalists, they are for the most part grouped in associations of churches, and the majority of these belong to the Baptist Union, which was formed in 1813. In the British Isles there were in 1952, 4,078 chapels and 1,972 pastors. The members numbered 332,187, Sunday-school teachers 43,849, and Sunday scholars 326,483. *President of the Baptist Union (1953-54), Rev. H. Bonser. Secretary, Rev. E. A. Payne, M.A., D.D. Office, 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C.1.*

The *Baptist World Alliance* (founded in 1905) is a Federation of Conventions and Unions of the Baptist communion throughout the world. Communicant membership in 70 countries totals approximately 18,000,000. *Pres., Rev. F. Townley Lord, D.D. General Secretary, Rev. A. T. Ohrn, D.D., Assoc. Sec., Rev. W. O. Lewis, Ph.D. Headquarters, Washington, D.C. London Office, 4 Southampton Row, W.C.1.*

Great Britain and Ireland. The Moravian Church, 42 Onslow Gardens, N.10, has in the U.K. 41 congregations and preaching stations, with 2,873 communicants. The New Church (Swedenborgian), 75 societies, with about 6,700 registered members; the Latter-Day Saints (Mormons) have 65 churches. The Churches of Christ have 165 churches in Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland. The Free Church of England (otherwise called The Reformed Episcopal Church) has 50 churches in England. *Gen. Sec., Rev. W. Rodgers, 3 Bristol Avenue, Wallasey, Cheshire.* The Seventh Day Adventists (*Hqrs., Stanborough Park, Watford, Herts*) have 107 organized churches, 45 companies, and 6,936 members in the British Isles. At Woking, Surrey, is the Shah Jehan Mosque for Muslims, built in 1889. There are also Mosques at Southfields, S.W.18, Commercial Rd., E.1, Birmingham, Manchester, Cardiff and Glasgow. A Mosque is being erected in the garden of Regent's Park Lodge, Park Road, Regent's Park, on land presented to the Muslim community by the British Government.

THE JEWS

It is estimated that about 400,000 Jews are resident in the British Isles, a little more than half being domiciled in London. The *Diaspora* (Dispersion) foretold by the prophet Daniel began towards the end of the third century preceding the Christian Era, but there was no appreciable settlement in England until after the Norman Conquest and the anti-Jewish reaction resulting from the Crusades led to their expulsion by edict of Edward I in 1290, the exclusion being maintained until the edict was revoked by Oliver Cromwell in 1655. Since that date there has been a steady flow of Jewish immigrants, increased during the present century owing to Nazi persecution. Of the total number in Great Britain about 90 per cent. are described as adhering to orthodox views.

The *Board of Deputies of British Jews*, established in 1760, is the representative body of British Jewry and is recognized by H.M. Government. The basis of representation is primarily synagogal, but secular organizations are now also represented. It is a deliberative body and its objects are to watch over the interests of British Jewry, to protect Jews against any disability which they

may suffer by reason of their creed and to take such action as may be conducive to their welfare.

President of the Board of Deputies (Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1), Dr. Abraham Cohen. Secretary, A. G. Brotman.

CHIEF RABBI—The Very Rev. Israel Brodie, born 1895, appointed 1948.

Secretary, Michael Wallach, Office, 4 Creechchurch Place, E.C.4.

The *Beth Din* (Court of Judgment) is a rabbinic body consisting of *Dayanim* (Assessors) and the Chief Rabbi, who is President of the Court. The Court arbitrates when requested in cases between Jew and Jew and gives decisions on religious questions. The decisions are based on Jewish Law and practice and do not conflict with the law of the land. *Dayanim, Dr. I. Grunfeld; L. Grossnass; A. Rapaport; Dr. M. Lew.*

Clerk to the Court, Marcus Carr (Adler House, Adler Street, E.1)

Chief Rabbi of the Community of Spanish and Portuguese Jews in London (Established 1657), Dr. Solomon Gaon.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

HIS HOLINESS POPE PIUS XII (Eugenio Pacelli), Roman Pontiff, born in Rome, March 2, 1876; ordained priest April 2, 1899; Archbishop of Sardinia May 13, 1917; Cardinal December 16, 1929; Papal Secretary of State February 7, 1950; elected Pope March 2, 1939; crowned March 12, 1939.

THE SACRED COLLEGE OF CARDINALS when complete, consists of six Cardinal Bishops, fifty Cardinal Priests and fourteen Cardinal Deacons. In July, 1953, there were no vacancies. The Cardinals are the advisers and assistants of the Sovereign Pontiff and form the supreme conciliar or Senate of the Church. On the death of the Pope they elect his successor. The assembly of the Cardinals at the Vatican for the election of a new Pope is known as the Conclave in which, in complete seclusion, the Cardinals elect by secret ballot; a two-thirds majority is necessary before the vote can be accepted as final. When a Cardinal receives the necessary votes the Dean of the Sacred College formally asks him if he will accept election and the name by which he wishes to be known. On his acceptance of the office the Conclave is dissolved and the First Cardinal Deacon announces the election to the assembled crowd in St. Peter's Square. On the first Sunday or Holyday following the election the new Pope is crowned with the tiara, the triple crown, the symbol of his supreme spiritual authority. A new pontificate is dated from the coronation.

In England and Wales there are 4 Archiepiscopal and 14 Episcopal Sees; in Scotland 2 Archiepiscopal and 6 Episcopal Sees; in Ireland 4 Archiepiscopal and 24 Episcopal Sees. In the British Commonwealth and Republic of Ireland there are 58 Archiepiscopal and 214 Episcopal Sees, with 45 Vicariates and 28 Prefectures.

The Catholic Directory estimates the Roman Catholic population of England and Wales at 2,857,200, Scotland (1953) 753,434, Republic of Ireland (Census figures, 1946) 2,786,033, Northern Ireland (1951 Census) 471,329. The figures for Canada (1952) are 6,179,327, Australian Commonwealth (1952), 1,510,388, New Zealand (1952) 216,190, Union of South Africa (1951) 517,273, India (1951) 4,655,000, Pakistan (1952) 236,742, Ceylon (1951) 538,394; and the Roman Catholic population of the world is estimated at 423,000,000.

FORMS OF ADDRESS: Cardinal, "His Eminence Cardinal . . ." (if an Archbishop, "His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of . . ."); Archbishop, "The Most Rev. Archbishop of . . ."; Bishop, "The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of . . ."

ENGLAND AND WALES

Apostolic Delegate to Gt. Britain, Malta and Gibraltar,

His Excellency Most Rev. William Godfrey

(Archbishop of Cius)

The Most Revd. Archbishops

CONS. CLERGY*

Westminster, His Eminence Cardinal

Bernard Griffin (1943) 1938 771

Coadj. Abp. Edward Myers (1951) 1932

Auxil., George L. Craven, M.C. 1947

Cardiff, Michael Joseph McGrath (1940) 1935 184

Birmingham, Joseph Masterson 1947 569

Auxil., Humphrey Bright 1944

Liverpool (vacant) 655

Vicar Capitular, Joseph F. Halsall 1945

The Rt. Revd. Bishops

Brentwood, Andrew Beck (1951) 1948 152

Clifton, Joseph Radderham 1949 256

Hexham and Newcastle, Joseph McCormack 1937 388

Lancaster, T. E. Flynn 1939 242

Auxil., Thomas Pearson 1949

Leeds, John Heenan 1951 360

Menevia (Wales), John E. Petit 1947 191

Middlesbrough, Thomas Shine (1929) 1921 227

Auxil., George Brunner 1946

Northampton, Thomas L. Parker 1941 212

Nottingham, Edward Ellis 1941 275

Plymouth, Francis J. Grimshaw 1947 201

Pontsmouth, John H. King (1941) 1938 327

Salford, H. Vincent Marshall 1939 547

Shrewsbury, John A. Murphy (1949) 1948 232

Southwark, Cyril Cowderoy 1949 797

SCOTLAND

The Most Revd. Archbishop

St. Andrews & Edinburgh, Gordon Gray 1951 228

Glasgow, Donald A. Campbell (1945) 1939 317

The Rt. Revd. Bishops

Aberdeen, Francis Walsh 1951 73

Argyll & Isles, Kenneth Grant 1946 37

Dunkeld, James D. Scanlan (1949) 1946 67

Galloway, Joseph McGee 1952 74

Motherwell, Edward Douglas 1943 160

Paisley, James Black 1948 82

* In addition there are 45 priests serving as regular chaplains in H.M. Forces. There are 120 Polish and E.V.W. Priests in England and Wales.

NORTHERN IRELAND†

The Most Revd. Archbishop

CONS. CLERGY.

Armagh, His Eminence Cardinal John

D'Alton, Primate of All Ireland (1946) 1942 260

The Rt. Revd. Bishops

Clogher, Eugene O'Callaghan 1943 140

Derry, Neil Farren 1939 139

Down & Connor, Daniel Mageean 1929 265

Dromore, Eugene O'Doherty 1944 72

Kilmore, Austin Quinn 1950 139

BRITISH DOMINIONS

Europe

CONS.

The Most Revd. Archbishop

Malta, Michael Gonzi, K.B.E. (1943) 1924

Auxil., Emmanuel Galea 1942

The Rt. Revd. Bishops

Gozo, Joseph Pace 1914

Gibraltar, Richard Fitzgerald, C.B.E. 1927

America

Apostolic Delegate to Canada: Most Rev. Hildebrand Antoniutti (Archbishop of Synnada in Phrygia).

The Most Revd. Archbishops

CONS.

Edmonton, John MacDonald (1938) 1931

Halifax (vacant).

Bp. Auxil., Alfred Leverman 1948

Kingston, Joseph O'Sullivan (1944) 1931

Moncton, Norbert Robichaud 1912

Montreal, His Eminence Cardinal Paul Emile

Leger 1950

Bps. Aux. { Conrad Chaumont 1911

{ Laurence Whelan 1911

Ottawa, Joseph Lemieux (1953) 1936

Port o, Spain, Finbar Ryan (1940) 1937

Quebec, Maurice L. Roy (1947) 1946

Bps. Aux. { Charles H. Garant 1948

{ Lionel Audet 1952

Regina, Michael C. O'Neill 1948

Rimouski, Charles Parent (1951) 1944

St. Boniface, Arthur Beliveau (1951) 1913

Coadj.-Abp., Maurice Baudoux (1952) 1948

St. John's, Newfoundland, Patrick Skinner (1950) 1950

† There is one hierarchy for the whole of Ireland. Several of the Dioceses listed above have territory partly in the Republic of Ireland and partly in Northern Ireland.

CONS.

Sherbrooke, George Cabana (1952).....	1941
Toronto, His Eminence Cardinal James McGuigan (1934).....	1930
Bp. Aux. Benjamin Webster.....	1946
Vancouver, B.C., William Duke (1931).....	1928
Winnipeg, Philip F. Pocock (1951).....	1944
Exarchs for Ruthenians. Winnipeg, Basil Ladyka.....	1929
Auxil., Massimo Hermaniuk.....	1951

The Rt. Revd. Bishops

Alexandria, Rosario Brodeur.....	1941
Amos, Joseph Desmarais (1939).....	1931
Antigonish, John MacDonald (1950).....	1943
Bahamas, Leonard Hagarty, V. A.....	1950
Bathurst, N.B., Camille LeBlanc.....	1942
Belize, David Hickey, V. A.....	1948
British Guiana, George Weld, V. A.....	1932
Calgary, Francis Carroll.....	1936
Charlottetown, James Boyle.....	1944
Chicoutimi, George Melançon.....	1940
Edmundston, Romeo Gagnon.....	1949
Fort William, Edward Jennings (1952).....	1941
Gaspé, Albini Leblanc (1945).....	1941
Gravelbourg (vacant).....	1936
Grouard, Ubald Langlois, V. A.....	1938
Bp.-Coadj., Henry Routhier.....	1945
Gulf of St. Lawrence, Napoleon La Brie (1945).....	1938
Hamilton, Joseph Ryan.....	1937
Harbour-Grace, John M. O'Neill.....	1940
Hearst, Louis Levesque.....	1952
Hudson Bay, Mark Lacroix, V. A.....	1943
Jamaica, John McEleney, V. A.....	1950
James Bay, Henri Belleau, V. A.....	1940
Joliette, Joseph Papineau.....	1928
Bp. Auxil., Edward Jette.....	1948
Kamloops, B.C., Michael A. Harrington.....	1952
Keewatin, Martin Lajeunesse, V. A.....	1933
Labrador, Lionel Scheffer, V. A.....	1946
London, John Cody (1950).....	1937
Mackenzie, Joseph Trocoullet (1943).....	1940
Mont Laurier, Joseph Eugène Limoges.....	1922
Nelson, Martin Johnson.....	1936
Nicole, Albert Martin (1951).....	1950
Pembroke, William Smith.....	1945
Peterboro', Gerald Berry.....	1945
Prince Albert, Leo Blais.....	1952
Prince Rupert, Anthony Jordan, V. A.....	1945
Roseau, James Morris.....	1922
Bp.-Coadj., Anthony Demets.....	1946
St. Anne de la Pocatière, Bruno Desrochers.....	1951
St. George's, N.F., Michael O'Reilly.....	1941
St. Hyacinthe, Arthur Douville (1942).....	1940
St. Jerome, Emil Frenette.....	1951
St. John, N. Brunswick (vacant).....	
St. John, Quebec, Paul Forget.....	1931
Bp.-Coadj., Gerard Coderre.....	1951
St. Paul, Louis Philip Lussier.....	1952
Saskatoon, Francis Klein.....	1952
Sault Ste. Marie, Ralph H. Dignan.....	1935
Timmins, Louis Rheume.....	1932
Trois Rivières, Georges L. Pelletier (1947).....	1943
Valleyfield, Alfred Langlois (1926).....	1924
Bp. Aux. Percival Caza.....	1948
Victoria, B.C., James M. Hill.....	1946
White Horse Lake, L. Coudert, V. A.....	1936
Exarchs for Ruthenians. Edmonton, Nicolas Sawaryn.....	1943
Saskatchewan, Andrew Roborecki (1951).....	1948
Toronto, Isidor Borecky.....	1948

Africa

Apostolic Delegate to British East and West Africa, Robert James Knox (Archbishop of Melitene).....	
Apostolic Delegate to South Africa, Most. Rev. Celestine Damiano (Archbishop of Nicopolis in Eptro).....	

The Most Revd. Archbishops

Bloemfontein, Herman Meysing (1951).....	1930
Cape Coast, William T. Porter, C.B.E. (1950).....	1933
Capetown, Owen McCann (1951).....	1959
Dar-es-Salaam, Edgar Maranta (1953).....	1930
Durban, Denis E. Hurley (1951).....	1947
Lagos, Leo H. Taylor, C.B.E. (1950).....	1934
Nairobi, John McCarthy (1953).....	1946
Onitsha, Charles Heerey (1950).....	1927
Pretoria, John Garner (1951).....	1948
Rubaga, Joseph Cabana (1953).....	1947
Tabora, Cornelius Bronsveld (1953).....	1950

The Rt. Revd. Bishops

Abercorn, Joseph van den Biesen, V. A.....	1948
Accra, Joseph Bowers.....	1953
Adiwal, John Lucke (1951).....	1947
Bahr-el-Gebel, Sisto Mazzoldi, V. A.....	1951
Bahr-el-Ghazal, Edward Mason, V. A.....	1947
Benin City, Patrick J. Kelly (1950).....	1940
Bethlehem, Peter Keleter (1951).....	1950
Blantyre, John Baptist Theunissen, V. A.....	1950
Bremersdorp, Constantine Barneschi (1951).....	1939
Buea, Peter Rogan, O.B.E. (1950).....	1939
Bukoba, Alfred Lancot (1953).....	1952
Bulawayo, Adolf Schmitt, V. A.....	1951
Calabar, James Moynagh (1950).....	1947
Dodoma, Anthony Pesce (1953).....	1951
Eshowe, Aurelius Bilgeri (1951).....	1947
Fort Jameson, Firmin Coutemanche.....	1953
Fort Victoria, Louis Haene, V. A.....	1950
Freetown and Bo, Thomas Brosnahan.....	1953
Gulu, John B. Cesana (1953).....	1951
Iringa, Attilio Beltramo (1953).....	1948
Johannesburg, William P. Whelan (1951).....	1948
Kampala, Vincent Billington (1953).....	1948
Karema, James Holmes Siedle (1953).....	1946
Kasama, Marcel Daubechies, V. A.....	1950
Keetmanshoop, Francis X. Esser, V. A.....	1949
Keimoes, Henry J. Thunemann (1951).....	1940
Keta, Joseph G. Holland (1950).....	1945
Khartoum, Augustine Baron, V. A.....	1953
Kigoma, John van Sambeek (1953).....	1937
Kisumu, Frederick Hall (1953).....	1948
Kimberley, John Boekenfoehr.....	1953
Kokstad, Evangelist McBride (1951).....	1949
Kroonstad, Norbert van Velsen (1951).....	1950
Kumasi, Alexander van den Bronk (1952).....	1946
Leribe, Emmanuel Mabathona.....	1953
Likuni, Joseph Fady, V. A.....	1951
Livingstone, Phelim O'Shea.....	1950
Lusaka, Adam Kozlowiecki (Admin.).....	
Lydenburg, John Riegler (1951).....	1948
Mariannhill, Alphonsus Streit.....	1951
Masaka, Uganda, Joseph Kiwanuka (1953).....	1939
Maseru, Défense des Rosiers (1951).....	1948
Maswa, Joseph Blomjous (Admin.).....	1946
Mbarara, Francis X. Lacoursière (1953).....	1934
Mbeaya, Anthony van Oorschot (1953).....	1950
Mbulu, Patrick Winters (1953).....	1952
Meru (vacant).....	
Morogoro, Bernard Hillhorst (1953).....	1934
Moshi, Joseph Byrne (1953).....	1933
Mwanza, Joseph Blomjous (1953).....	1946
Ndola, Francis Mazzieri, V. A.....	1949
Nyeri, Kenya, Carlo Cavallera (1953).....	1947
Ondo, Nigeria, Thomas Hughes (1950).....	1943
Oudtshoorn, Bruno Hippel (1951).....	1948
Owerri, Joseph Whelan (1950).....	1948
Port Elizabeth, Hugh Boyle (1951).....	1949
Port Louis, Daniel Liston (1949).....	1947
Port Victoria, Seychelles, Marcel Maradan.....	1937
Queenstown, John B. Rosenthal (1951).....	1948
Rutalo, Laurence Rugambwa (1953).....	1952
Salisbury, Aston Chichester, V. A.....	1931
Tamale, Gerald Bertrand (1950).....	1948
Tororo, John Grief (1953).....	1951

	CONS.
Umlata, Joseph Grueter (1951).....	1941
Windhoek (vacant).....	
Zomba, Lawrence Hardman, V. A.	1952
Asia	
Inter-nuncio to Republic of India, Most Rev. Martin H. Lucas (Archbishop of Aduli).	
Inter-nuncio to Pakistan (vacant).	
The Most Revd. Archbishops	
Agra, Evangelista Vanni (1937).....	1916
Abp.-Coadj., Bartolomeo da Poretta.....	1952
Bombay, His Eminence Cardinal Valerian Gracias (1950).....	1946
Calcutta, Ferdinand Périer (1924).....	1921
Colombo, Thomas Cooray (1947).....	1946
Dacca, Lawrence Graner (1950).....	1947
Delhi and Simla, Joseph A. Fernandes (1951).....	1949
Ernakulam, Augustine Kandathil (1923).....	1911
Karachi, Alcinus van Miltenburg (1950).....	1948
Madras-Melapur, Louis Mathias (1935).....	1934
Bp. Auxil., Francis Carvalho.	
Trivandrum (vacant).	
Verapoly, Joseph Attipetty (1934).....	1933
The Rt. Revd. Bishops	
Ahmedabad, Edwin Pinto.....	1949
Ajmer, Leo de Mello.....	1949
Allahabad, Leonard Raymond.....	1947
Alleppy, Michael Arattukulam.....	1952
Arabia, Irzio Magliacani, V. A.	1950
Bangalore, Thomas Pothacamury (1942).....	1940
Bellary, John Forest Hogan.....	1949
Calicut, Aldo Patroni.....	1948
Changanacherry, Matthew Kavakat.....	1950
Chilaw, Edmund Peiris.....	1940
Chittagong, Raymond Larose.....	1952
Cochin, Alexander Edezhaz.....	1952
Coimbatore, Marialurdu Saverimuthu.....	1950
Cuttack, Paolo Gonzalez.....	1950
Cyprus, Francis Alub.....	1943
Dibrugarh, Orestes Marengo.....	1951
Dinaipur, Giuseppe Obert.....	1949
Galle, Nicholas M. Laudadio.....	1934
Guntur, Ignatius Mummadi.....	1943
Hong Kong, Laurenzo Bianchi (1951).....	1950
Hyderabad, Joseph Mark Gopu (1948).....	1953
Indore, Francis Simons.....	1952
Jaffna, Emilianus Pillai (1950).....	1949
Jalpaiguri, Ambrogio Galbati.....	1952
Jessellon, James Buis, V. A.	1952
Jessore, Dante Battaglierin (Admin.).....	1952
Kandy, Bernard Regno.....	1936
Kottar, Thomas R. Agniswami.....	1939
Kottayam, Thomas Tharayil (1951).....	1945
Krishnagar, Aloysius L. Ravoiré Morrow.....	1939
Kuching, John Vos, V. A.	1952
Kumbakonam, Peter Rayappa.....	1931
Lahore, Roger Buysse.....	1947
Lucknow, Courad de Vito.....	1947
Madurai, Peter Leonard (1938).....	1936
Malacca, Michel Olcomendy.....	1947
Mangalore, Victor R. Fernandez.....	1931
Bp.-Coadj., Basil Peres.....	1953
Multan, Francis Cialco.....	1939
Mysore, Rene Feuga.....	1941
Nagpur, Eugene Louis D' Souza.....	1951
Nellore, William Bouter.....	1929
Palai, Sebastian Vayalil.....	1950
Patna, Augustine Wildermuth.....	1947
Poona, Andrew Alex de Souza.....	1949
Quilon, Jerome Fernandez.....	1937
Raigarh-Ambikapur, Oscar Sevrin (1952).....	1934
Ranchi, Nicholas Kujur.....	1951
Rawalpindi, Nicholas Hettinga.....	1947
Salem, Lurdu Marianaden Selvanaden.....	1949
Sambalpur, Herman Westermann.....	1951
Shillong, Stephen Ferrando (1935).....	1934

	CONS.
Tanjore, Arokiaswami R. Sundaram.....	1953
Tiruchirappalli, James Mendonca.....	1938
Tiruvalla, Joseph Valakuzhyil (1950).....	1938
Trichur, George Alapat.....	1944
Trincomalee, Ignatius Glennie.....	1947
Trivandrum (Latin Rite), Vincent Dercere (1937).....	1936
Tuticorin, Francis Roche.....	1923
Bp. Coadj., Thomas Fernando.....	1950
Vellore, Paul Mariaselvam.....	1953
Vijayapuram, Juan Abasolo y Leuce.....	1950
Vijayavada, Ambrogio De Battista.....	1952
Visakhapatnam, Joseph Baud.....	1942
Warangal, Alfonso Berreta (1953).....	1951

Australia

Apostolic Delegate to Australia (vacant).

The Most Revd. Archbishops

Adelaide, Matthew Boevich.....	1940
Canberra-Goulburn, Terence B. McGulre (1948).....	1939
Bp.-Aux., Guilford Young.....	1948
Brisbane, James Duhig (1912).....	1905
Abp.-Coadj., Patrick O'Donnell.....	1949
Hobart, Ernest V. Tweedy.....	1943
Melbourne, Daniel Mannix (1917).....	1912
Abp.-Coadj., Justin Simonds (1942).....	1937
Perth, Redmond Prendiville (1935).....	1933
Bp.-Aux., Lancelot Goody.....	1951
Sydney, His Eminence Cardinal Norman Thomas Gilroy (1940).....	1935
Abp.-Aux., Eris M. O'Brien (1951).....	1948
Bp.-Aux., Patrick F. Lyons.....	1944

The Rt. Revd. Bishops

Armidade, Edward J. Doody.....	1948
Ballarat, James O'Collins (1941).....	1930
Bathurst, John Norton (1928).....	1926
Cairns, Thomas Cahill.....	1949
Darwin, John O'Loughlin.....	1949
Geraldton, Alfred J. Gummer.....	1942
Kimberley, Otto Raible, V. A.	1935
Lismore, Patrick Farrelly (1949).....	1931
Maitland, Edmund J. Gleeson (1931).....	1929
Bp.-Coadj., John Toohey.....	1948
Port Pirie, Bryan Gallagher.....	1952
Rockhampton, Andrew G. Tynan.....	1946
Sale, Richard Ryan (1926).....	1923
Sandhurst, Bernard Stewart (1950).....	1947
Toowoomba (vacant).	
Townsville, Hugh Edward Ryan.....	1938
Wagga-Wagga, Francis Henschke (1939).....	1937
Wilcannia Forbes, Thomas Martin Fox.....	1931
Wollongong, Thomas McCabe (1939).....	1952

New Zealand

The Most Revd. Archbishop

Wellington, Thomas O'Shea (1935).....	1913
Abp.-Coadj., Peter McKeeff.....	1947

The Rt. Revd. Bishops

Alexishafen, Adolf Noser, V.A. (1953).....	1947
Auckland, James Liston (1929).....	1920
Christchurch, Edward Joyce.....	1950
Cook Islands, Ubald Lehman, V. A.	1948
Dunedin, James Whyte.....	1920
Bp.-Coadj., John Kavanagh.....	1949
Fiji Islands, Victor Foley, V. A.	1944
Gilbert Islands, Octave Terricenne, V. A.	1938
Navigators Archipelago, Joseph Darnand, V. A.	1920
New Hebrides, Julius Halbert, V. A.	1939
North Solomon Islands, Thomas Wade, V. A.	1930
Port Moresby, Andrew Sorin, V. A.	1946
Rabaul, Isidore Scharmach, V. A.	1939
South Solomon Islands, John Aubin, V. A.	1935
Tonga Islands, John Rodgers, V. A.	1953
Wewak, Leo Arkfield, V. A.	1948

London Cathedrals, Churches, etc.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, City of London, E.C.4 (1675-1710), cost £747,660. The cross on the dome is 365 ft. above the ground level, the inner cupola 218 ft. above the floor. "Great Paul," in S.W. tower, weighs 17 tons. Organ by Father Smith (enlarged by Willis) in case carved by Grinling Gibbons (who also carved the choir stalls). Nave and transepts free; Fees to the following parts (on weekdays only, 11 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. and—during Summer Time—4.45 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.); Crypt, 6d. Library, whispering gallery, and stone gallery, 1s. golden gallery, 1s.; ball, 1s.; total, 3s. 6d. Service on Sundays at 8, *10.30, *3.15, and *6.30. Weekdays at 8, *10, *4. Also Wednesdays, *12.30 p.m.; Litany; Fridays, *12.30 p.m. short mid-day service. (*Services are choral.) To the S. are remains of the Chapter House and Cloisters of "Old St. Paul's," destroyed by the Fire of London in 1666. Considerable damage was done to the Cathedral during the 1939-45 war. One bomb fell through the north transept, and another in the chancel, destroying the 19th-century high altar and reredos. This is to be rebuilt more nearly in accordance with Wren's original design.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, S.W.1 (built A.D. 1050-1760).—Open on weekdays at 8 a.m. Admission to Royal Chapels by fee of 1s., except on Mondays (open free). Transepts and Nave open on Sundays only between services. Holy Communion at 8; Morning Prayer and Holy Communion at 10.30. Evensong at 3. Evening service with Sermon at 6.30. Daily—Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; School Service at 9.30; choral services at 10 and 3. Chapel of Henry VII, Chapter House, and Cloisters; King Edward the Confessor's shrine, A.D. 1266, tombs of kings (Edward I, Edward III, Henry V, Mary, Queen of Scots, Queen Elizabeth), and many other monuments and objects of interest, including the grave of "An Unknown Warrior" and the Warrior's Chapel at the W. end of Nave (1920), and Poets' Corner. The Coronation Chair encloses the "Stone of Scone," brought from Scotland by Edward I in 1297.

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL, south side of the Thames, near London Bridge, S.E.1.—Mainly 13th century, but the nave is largely rebuilt. Known as St. Mary Overie previous to 1540. Open 7.30 a.m. to 6 p.m., free. Sunday services, 8 (said), 10.15 and 11 a.m., 3 and 6.30 p.m. (choral). Weekdays: 7.30, 8, and 5 p.m. (choral except Wednesdays). The tomb of John Gower (1330-1408) is between the Bunyan and Chaucer memorial windows, in the N. aisle; Shakespeare effigy backed by view of Southwark and Globe Theatre in S. aisle; the altar screen (erected 1520) has been restored; the tomb of Bishop Andrewes (died 1626) is near screen. The Early English Lady Chapel (behind the choir), restored 1930, is the scene of the Consistory Courts of the reign of Mary (Gardiner and Bonner); and is still used for this purpose. John Harvard, founder of Harvard University, was baptised here in 1607.

ALL SAINTS, Margaret Street, W.1.—Built by Butterfield in 1859. Anglo-Catholic and noted for its music.

ST. ANDREW UNDERSHAFT, St. Mary Axe, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.—An early 16th-century church, contains a monument of Stow, the London antiquary (a new quill-pen being placed in his hand at an annual Commemoration Service), and a memorial of Holbein. The organ is by Renatus Harris, the rival of Father Smith.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S Priory Church, Smithfield, E.C.1, the oldest parish church in London (A.D. 1123).—Rector, Rev. N. E. Wallbank, Mus.D. Fine old Norman building, with tomb of the first prior, Rahere. N. transept restored and re-opened in June, 1893. Crypt, Lady Chapel and Cloisters opened 1905-1928. Open daily. Sunday services, 9 a.m., 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

ST. EDMUND, KING AND MARTYR, Lombard Street, E.C.3.—Rebuilt by Wren, with altar at north end; organ by Renatus Harris.

ST. ETHELBURGA, Bishopsgate, E.C.2 (14th and 15th century) with two "Hudson" windows.—On April 19, 1607, Henry Hudson (the navigator who gave his name to Hudson's Bay and to the Hudson River), his son John, and his ten sailors took communion in St. Ethelburga's, "purposing to goe to sea foure days after."

ST. GEORGE, Hanover Square, W.1 (18th century; famous for fashionable marriages).

ST. GEORGE, Borough High Street, Southwark, S.E.—(Rebuilt 1736) contains the tombs of Bishop Bonner (1497-1569) and Edward Cocker (1631-1675), the author of Cocker's "Arithmetik." (The expression "according to Cocker" refers to this book.)

ST. HELEN, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—The "Westminster Abbey of the City" from its numerous monuments; building dates from 13th century. Contains a Shakespeare memorial window presented by Mr. William Prentice, an American. In St. Helen's Place the foundations of an earlier church were uncovered during rebuilding operations in 1922.

ST. KATHERINE CREE, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.—Rebuilt in early 17th century and ascribed to Inigo Jones. Contains a Catherine wheel E. window, an organ by Father Smith, Archbishop Laud's Prayer Book and Bible, and a monument of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton. The "Lion" sermon is preached here annually before the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London to commemorate the escape of a Lord Mayor (Sir John Gayer) from a lion in Algeria (Oct. 16, 1630).

ST. MAGNUS THE MARTYR, Lower Thames Street, E.C.3.—Rebuilt by Wren, with steeple (185 feet) and lantern of great beauty, contains the tomb of Miles Coverdale (1488-1568), translator of the Bible, who was rector of St. Magnus (1564-1566) and Bishop of Exeter (1551-1557).

ST. MARGARET, Lothbury, E.C.2.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains Grinling Gibbons carvings (font, chancel screen, and pulpit).

ST. MARGARET PATTERNS, Rood Lane, Eastcheap, E.C.3.—Rebuilt by Wren, with a leaden spire, contains two canopied pews and other curious survivals and relics.

ST. MARTIN, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1.—Founded 11th or 12th century; buildings date from 15th century, with frequent "restorations." Since 1614 the parish church of the House of Commons.

ST. MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.—Built by James Gibbs (1721-6) in place of earlier church on same site. In register of burials are the names of Neil Gwynne (1687), Farquhar the dramatist (1707), and Roubiliac the sculptor (1672). A bust of James Gibbs by Rysbrack is in the church. Famous for its broadcast services.

ST. MARY WOOLNETH (above the Bank Tube Station), King William Street and Lombard Street, E.C.3.—Built by Hawksmoor early 18th century. organ by Father Smith.

ST. MICHAEL, PATERNOSTER ROYAL, College Hill, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4.—Rebuilt after the Fire by Strong (a pupil of Wren's), the former church contained the tomb of "Dick Whittington" and a Grinling Gibbons altarpiece.

ST. PAUL, Covent Garden, W.C.2.—Built by Inigo Jones. The tombstones round the exterior of the church record the burial places of Samuel Butler (Hudibras), Sir Peter Lely (painter), Wycherley (dramatist), Grinling Gibbons (wood-carver), Dr. Arne ("Rule, Britannia"), and Macklin (actor); Ellen Terry memorial.

ST. PETER, Cornhill, E.C.3.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains a carved choir screen also ascribed to him. The organ is by Father Smith.

ST. SEPULCHRE, Holborn, E.C.1.—Part of this church escaped the Fire. The organ is by Renatus Harris, in a case attributed to Grinling Gibbons. Memorials in the church to Roger Ascham (Queen Elizabeth's tutor) and Capt. John Smith, "sometime Governour of Virginia and Admirall of New England."

ST. STEPHEN, Walbrook, E.C.4.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains the tomb of Sir John Vanbrugh (architect and dramatist). Although it was much damaged by bombs, 1940-1, repairs have been carried out and it remains open.

SAVOY CHAPEL, Savoy Street, Strand, W.C.2 (rebuilt about 1505, on site of 13th-century Savoy Palace, restored after disastrous fire in 1864).—Graves of Gavin Douglas and George Wither, and memorials of D'Oyly Carte, Laurence Irving.

WREN'S CHURCHES.—Many of the *Churches in the City of London were destroyed by the Fire of London (Sept. 2-6, 1666). Fifty of these were rebuilt by Wren at a total cost of £263,786 20s. 4½d., the most expensive being St. Mary-le-Bow, £15,460 6s. 8½d. (£7,388 8s. 7½d. for "Bow Tower"), and the cheapest, St. Vedast-Foster (£1,853 25s. 6d.).

Bombed Churches

A very large number of churches were either completely destroyed by bombing in the 1939-45 war or were so severely damaged that services cannot at present take place in them. In others a small part of the church has been repaired for worship. Churches in one or other of these categories include the following:

ALL HALLOWS, Barking-by-the-Tower, E.C.3.—This church had survived the Great Fire of 1666.

BOW CHURCH (ST. MARY-LE-BOW), Cheapside, E.C.2.—The Church of "Bow Bells."—The 12th-century crypt remains.

* The City Churches now standing which survived the Fire of London are: St. Andrew Undershaft; St. Bartholomew the Great; St. Ethelburga, Bishopsgate; St. Helen, Bishopsgate, and St. Katherine Cree. Of St. Sepulchre, Holborn, only the south porch and the tower remain; of All Hallows, Staining, only the tower; St. Andrew, Holborn, escaped the Fire, but it was in a ruinous condition at the time and was reconstructed by Wren, the old tower being refaced with Portland stone in 1704. All Hallows, Barking-by-the-Tower, St. Giles, Cripplegate, and St. Olave, Hart Street, all of which escaped the Fire, were severely damaged in the 1939-45 war.

CHELSEA OLD CHURCH, Cheyne Walk, S.W.
CHRIST CHURCH, Greyfriars, E.C.1.

GUARDS' CHAPEL, Wellington Barracks, S.W.1.—Destroyed by a flying bomb with heavy loss of life, during a service, 1944.

ST. ALBAN, Brooke Street, Holborn, E.C.1.—Anglo-Catholic and noted for its music.

ST. ALBAN, Wood Street, E.C.

ST. ANDREW BY THE WARDROBE, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

ST. ANDREW, Holborn, E.C.

ST. ANNE, Wardour Street, Soho, W.1.—The tower is to be preserved, and the rest of the church demolished. The monument of William Hazlitt remains.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Watling Street, E.C.

ST. BRIDE, Fleet Street, E.C.4.—Wren's famous and beautiful spire is still standing.

ST. CLEMENT DANES, Strand, W.C.2.—Dr. Johnson's pew was in the gallery. His monument is outside the E. end of the church.

ST. DUNSTAN IN THE EAST, Idol Lane, E.C.3.

ST. GILES, Cripplegate, E.C.2.—Contains the graves of John Milton, John Foxe, and Sir Martin Froisher. A bastion of the City Wall is in the churchyard.

ST. JAMES, Piccadilly, W.1.—The S. aisle remains open for services.

ST. JOHN, Clerkenwell, E.C.1.—Retains the 12th-century crypt of the ancient priory of St. John.

ST. LAWRENCE JEWRY, Gresham Street, E.C.

ST. MARY, Aldermanbury, E.C.2.

ST. MILDRED, Broad Street, E.C.

ST. NICHOLAS, COLE ABBEY, Knightrider Street, E.C.

ST. OLAVE, Hart Street, E.C.3.—Survived the Great Fire. In this church Samuel Pepys worshipped for many years. He and his wife are buried here and their monuments have been safely preserved.

ST. STEPHEN, Coleman Street, E.C.2.

ST. SWITHIN, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.—Contains embedded in its external (S.) wall *London Stone*, traditionally the milliarium from which in Roman times the miles were measured.

ST. VEDAST, Foster Lane, E.C.

TEMPLE CHURCH, The Temple, E.C.4.—The nave formed one of five remaining round churches in England, the others being at Cambridge, Northampton, Little Maplestead (Essex), and Ludlow Castle. Rebuilding of the church is in progress.

ST. COLUMBA (Church of Scotland), Pont Street, S.W.1.

CITY TEMPLE (Congregational), Holborn Viaduct, E.C.4.

PILGRIM CHURCH (Congregational), New Kent Road, S.E.1.

WHITEFIELD'S CENTRAL MISSION (Congregational), Tottenham Court Road, W.1.

METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE (Spurgeon's) (Baptist), Newington, S.E.11.

ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL (Roman Catholic), Lambeth Road, S.E.1.—Work on its rebuilding began in August, 1953.

AUSTIN FRIARS (Dutch Reformed), Old Broad Street, E.C.2.—A 14th-century church, assigned by Edward VI to Protestant refugees and ultimately to the Dutch.

Church of Scotland

CROWN COURT CHURCH (Church of Scotland), Russell Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.—Sundays 11.15 and 6.30. Minister, Rev. J. Moffett, D.D., 2, Taviton Street, W.C.1.

United Congregational and Baptist

CHRIST CHURCH and UFTON CHAPEL, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.1.—Opened on July 4, 1876, the centenary of American Independence. The Lincoln Tower and Spire, 200 feet high, shows the Stars and Stripes wrought into the stone, and the British lion and the American eagle at the angles of the tower. The cost of the tower was partially defrayed by Americans, in gratitude for Dr. Newman Hall's sympathy with the Union during the American Civil War.

Congregational

HARECOURT CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, St. Paul's Road, Canonbury, N.1.—Founded about 1648 at St. Pancras, Soper Lane, from there to Redcross Street, and to Hare Court, Aldersgate, in 1691, and removed in 1857 to Canonbury. John Bunyan died in the house of a deacon of Harecourt. Sundays, 11 and 6.30.

WESTMINSTER CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—Sundays, 11 and 6.30.

Methodist

WESLEY'S CHAPEL, City Road, E.C.1. Contains many relics of John and Charles Wesley and other great founders of Methodism. As the "Mother Church of Methodism" visitors attend from all parts of the world.—Sunday morning at 11; evening at 6.30. Thursday lunch time, 1.15—1.45. John Wesley's tomb in graveyard behind chapel. In front is Wesley's House and Museum. Minister, Rev. Ronald V. Spivey, 49 City Road, E.C.1. Opposite Wesley's Chapel is Bunhill Fields Burial Ground, City Road, the burial place of Dr. John Owen (1583), John Bunyan (1688), Daniel Defoe (1731), Dr. Watts (1748), William Blake (1828), and Susannah Wesley (1742). To the west of the cemetery is the Friends' Burial Ground, with the grave of George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends.

CENTRAL HALL, Westminster, S.W.1.—Sunday Services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Minister, Rev. W. Edwin Sangster, Ph.D.

KINGSWAY HALL, Kingsway and Great Queen Street, W.C.2.—Sundays at 11, 3.30, and 6.30. Minister, Rev. Donald O. Soper, Ph.D.

Baptist

BLOOMSBURY BAPTIST CHURCH, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.—Sundays, 11 and 6.30. Minister, Rev. F. Townley Lord, D.D.

WESTBOURNE PARK, Porchester Rd., Bayswater, W.2.—Sundays, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Wednesdays, 7.30 p.m.

Society of Friends

FRIENDS' HOUSE, Euston Road, N.W.1.

Roman Catholic

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL, Ashley Place, Westminster, S.W.1 (close to Victoria Station), built 1895–1903 from the designs of J. F. Bentley (the campanile is 283 feet high).—Sundays: Low Masses, 6, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9 (with short Sermon); Caputular High Mass, 10.30; Low Mass with Sermon, 12; Solemn Vespers and Benediction, 3.15; Compline, Sermon and Benediction, 7;

Matins and Lauds (of the following day), 8.30. Weekdays: Low Masses (First Fridays, 6), 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9; Caputular High Mass, 10.30; Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 3.15; Matins and Lauds (of the following day), 6; Devotions, Sermon and Benediction, 8 p.m. Holidays of Obligation: Low Masses, 6, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9; Caputular High Mass, 10.30; Low Mass, 12; Solemn Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 3.15; Devotions, Sermon and Benediction, 8 p.m. Church open 6.15 a.m. to 9 p.m. Cardinals Wiseman and Manning buried in Crypt; Cardinal Hinsley buried in St. Joseph's Chapel. Shrine of Blessed John Southworth in the Chapel of St. George and the English Martyrs. The Great Arch over the High Altar and the whole of the Tympanum beneath it have been covered with a rich mosaic showing Christ in Glory, with groups of the XII Apostles; this is probably the largest mosaic in the country. Mosaics on the Tympanum in the Crypt, the roofs of the Lady Chapel, St. Gregory's Chapel, St. Andrew's Chapel and the Holy Souls' Chapel have also been completed. A fine marble and mosaic pulpit. Campanile open to public by electric lift, admission 1s.

THE ORATORY, Brompton, S.W.7.—Sundays: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9, 10; High Mass 10.45; Low Mass and Sermon, 12; Vespers, 3.30; Evening Service and Benediction, 7. Weekdays: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 10. Evening Service daily, 8 (except Saturday). Holidays: Masses as on Sundays; Vespers 5.30 (Saturdays 4.30). Great Day—St. Philip's, May 26, High Mass, 11; Solemn Vespers, 5.30; Benediction, 8 (when a Saturday, Vespers 4.30, no evening service).

Greek Orthodox

ST. SOPHIA, Moscow Road, Bayswater, W.2.

Russian Orthodox

ST. PHILIP, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.

French Protestant

FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCH OF LONDON, Soho Square, W.1.—Established in Threadneedle Street about 1560 under Charter from Edward VI, the pastor's appointment being still subject to the approval of the Sovereign. The Church has a valuable library.

Christian Science

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.—First Church of Christ, Scientist (Sloane Terrace, S.W.1); Second (Palace Gardens Terrace, W.8); Third (7 and 8, Curzon Street, Mayfair, W.1); Fourth (Stanfield Ho., Prince Arthur Road, Hampstead, N.W.3); Fifth (58, Crouch Hill, N.4); Sixth (Gwendolen Avenue, Putney, S.W.15); Seventh (Wright's Lane, Kensington, W.8); Eighth (20, Acre Lane, Brixton, S.W.2); Ninth (Marsham Street, Westminster, S.W.1); Tenth (Meadowcourt Road, Blackheath, S.E.3); Eleventh (Nutford Place, Bryanston Square, W.1).

Principal Jewish Synagogues

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE SYNAGOGUE, Bevis Marks, E.C.3.—Founded during Commonwealth; present building erected in 1701. The oldest Jewish synagogue in the country.

GREAT SYNAGOGUE, Creechurch Place, Aldgate, E.C.3.

WEST LONDON SYNAGOGUE, Upper Berkeley Street, W.1.

LIBERAL JEWISH SYNAGOGUE, St. John's Wood Road, N.W.8.

Education

ENGLAND AND WALES

Education in England and Wales is organized under the Education Act, 1944 (Butler Act). Minor amending Acts were passed in 1946, 1948 and 1953. The main features of the system are (a) that the State school system is highly decentralized, education being the responsibility of 146 local education authorities (62 administrative counties, 83 county boroughs and 1 joint board and London). The County Authorities exercise their powers in many instances through Divisional Executive Committees and the Education Committees of excepted Districts; (b) that voluntary agencies play an important part in educational provision often in co-operation with the state. The Ministry of Education controls the system mainly through the scheme of inspection and with power derived from statute and from its payment of money grants to Local Education Authorities. Constant detailed suggestions to L.E.A.'s. are issued in Ministry circulars and administrative memoranda. There are central advisory councils dealing with education in England and in Wales respectively.

A statutory report is now again published yearly by the Ministry.

The State System

The state system is in transition as the 1944 Act is being implemented. The administrative system has been reorganized and the school-leaving age raised (April 1, 1947) to 15. Attention has been given to the development of special schools and the school meals service, but the major problem at present is the provision of teachers and accommodation for the increased number of children who will be at school between 1952 and 1962 (more than one million more children than in 1947 were in the schools in 1953). Special attention is also being paid to the development of technical education.

Local Authorities are required by the Act to prepare development plans for education in their areas (including school reorganization and necessary building), and this work is nearing completion. Plans approved become binding upon L.E.A.'s., and 120 of the authorities' plans for primary and secondary education have now reached this stage. A total of £104 million of building work was under construction at the end of 1952, £164 million having been completed since December, 1945. 1,122 new primary and secondary departments were completed between April 1945 and October 1953.

Education is divided into three stages:—

Primary Stage (for children up to 11 years). *Nursery Schools* to age 5 (must be provided by Local Education Authority for all parents who desire them); *Infant Schools*—from age 5 (*compulsory School age*); *Junior Schools*—from age 8 to 11.

About the age of 11 all children go to a secondary school. The suitability of the school may be reviewed at age 13.

Secondary Stage (11 years to 15 years, later to be raised to 16)—*Secondary Grammar Schools* (giving an academic education); *Secondary Technical Schools* (for those whose abilities are of a more practical character). *Secondary Modern Schools* (giving a general and practical education).

These Secondary Schools are intended to be of equal status and can be combined into a single multi-lateral school. Education in Primary and Secondary Schools is free.

Further Stage. [Includes all types of provision for education after 15 (later 16).] *County Colleges* (which all children not receiving full-time educa-

tion will attend for the equivalent of one day a week from age 15 (later 16) to age 16 (later to be raised to 18); *Technical Schools and Schools of Art and Commerce* (providing specialist studies); *Evening Institutes* (evening classes in vocational and other subjects); *Service of Youth* (recreational and other services for youth provided in co-operation with voluntary bodies); *Adult Education* (liberal education for adults provided in co-operation with voluntary bodies); *Community Centres*, etc.

In January, 1952, 6,034,995 children were present in the schools maintained by Local Education Authorities; 5,970,012 were in 28,102 primary and secondary schools, 22,464 in 457 nursery schools and the remainder in special schools, etc.

Voluntary Agencies

The school system is complicated by voluntary agencies which have assisted greatly in educational development. A number of the primary and secondary schools are still provided by voluntary bodies, mainly religious, but have long been maintained by L.E.A.'s. Under the 1944 Act, where the managers of such schools can obtain half (or in some cases 75 per cent.) of funds required for rebuilding to modern standards, the schools will remain under their partial control as "aided schools" (if 75 per cent. is raised then as "special agreement schools"), the cost of running the schools being met by the Local Education Authority. If the managers cannot raise money necessary for rebuilding, schools become "controlled schools" under the management of the Local Education Authority, though with provisions enabling denominational religious instruction to be given. In England and Wales, by Dec. 1952, of the 9,475 voluntary schools 3,559 had been given controlled and 3,721 aided status.

164 Direct Grant Grammar Schools (non-profit-making and with some non-local characteristics, and usually with day and boarding scholars) occupy a semi-independent position, getting money grants direct from the Ministry. They are run by Boards of Governors with Local Education Authority representatives and take some fee-paying pupils chosen by themselves, but up to 50 per cent. of pupils must be chosen by the Local Education Authority, and pay no fees or fees graded according to the parents' means. There are also 149 other schools receiving grants direct from the Ministry. In all the direct grant schools have 97,339 pupils.

About 90 *Public Boarding Schools* and 10,000 *Private Schools* remain independent of the State system, except that many Public Schools give a limited number of places to nominees of Local Education Authorities. Under the 1944 Act all schools are being inspected by the Ministry and can be closed if found inefficient. The total number of children in independent schools is estimated at 500,000. The number of pupils in such schools which are "recognized as efficient" is 234,864.

In the field of Further Education many private bodies, often receiving grants of money from Local Education Authorities and from the Ministry, are associated with the public authorities.

Teachers

The number of teachers in the maintained primary and secondary schools must be further raised from 220,962 (Jan. 1952) to deal with the increasing child population. In particular there is a shortage of women teachers. The ratio of teachers to pupils in primary and secondary schools is now 1 to 26.7 compared with 29.1 in 1939. Teachers are trained in a total of 176 institutions of

various types. These include 23 University training departments providing a one year course for graduates. Most of the remainder provide a two-year training course; of these 92 are provided by Local Education Authorities. All teachers recruited into the state system must in future be trained and hold a certificate. 18.5 per cent. of all the teachers in maintained and aided schools and establishments are graduates. Payment of teachers is regulated by the *Burnham Scale* to provide £415 to £670 per annum and £370 to £536 per annum basic rates for men and women Assistant Teachers respectively, and for Headmasters and Headmistresses according to the size of the school and with, in every case, supplementary payment for degrees, specially responsible posts, etc.

School Meals

School milk is supplied free to all children and was taken by 84.2 per cent. of children in attendance at primary and secondary schools in October, 1952. On the same day 3,009,416 dinners were supplied to 51.5 per cent. of children in attendance.

Cost of Education in England and Wales

The total public expenditure on education (excluding universities) in England and Wales in the year 1953-54 is estimated at:

From Exchequer (including Ministry of Education grants to Local Education Authorities).....	£230,952,000
From Rates.....	£131,821,000
Total.....	£362,773,000

being an increase of £16,958,000 over the revised estimates for 1952-53, more than double the expenditure in 1938. Public expenditure on education excluding universities amounted to approximately 3s. per head of the population per week in 1952. The cost per pupil per year in a maintained primary school averaged £24.3 in 1951-52 compared with £15.16s. in the elementary school in 1937-38. In a maintained secondary school in 1951-52 it was £43.2.

EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND

Scottish education is being brought into line with the system in England and Wales under the Education (Scotland) Acts, 1945 and 1946. Secondary Education having always been more widespread than in England, it will not be necessary to create as many new secondary schools but rather to ensure variety of provision in them. Though education up to the compulsory age must, as in England, be provided free under the Act by the 31 County and 4 Burgh Education Authorities they will be allowed to run fee-paying secondary schools for children whose parents wish it. Exemptions from compulsory education will be granted on grounds of inaccessibility to schools and (over age 14) domestic hardship.

In July 1952, the number of primary and secondary schools provided, maintained and assisted by L.E.A.'s was 3,030 (2,161 primary and 869 secondary) and the number of children on the registers in March was 798,076. The cost to the Exchequer of Education in Scotland in 1953-54 will be £31,422,000; the cost from rates £14,614,000.

EDUCATION IN NORTHERN IRELAND

An Education Act was passed by the Northern Ireland Parliament in March, 1947, broadly in line with that of England and Wales. The main differences are that Local Education Authorities can raise the age for compulsory education from

5 to 5½ or 6, that secondary education will be provided by Local Education Authorities in intermediate Secondary Schools (modern or technical) only, that existing grammar schools will accommodate a proportion of Local Education Authority scholarship holders and that denominational religious instruction will be more general. The date for the raising of the school-leaving age has been again postponed to not later than April 1, 1957.

An important feature of the educational system in Northern Ireland is the strength of the voluntary element in school management, an individuality deriving from the traditions of Irish education. The voluntary schools are generously assisted by grants from public funds, the grant system differing from that obtaining in other parts of the United Kingdom.

At the end of 1951, the number of schools provided, maintained and assisted by L.E.A.'s in Northern Ireland was 1,785 with 242,489 children on the rolls. The estimated cost from the Exchequer for 1953-54 is £7,457,310 and from rates £1,489,689. This is an increase of £1,049,702 in total public expenditure over 1952-53.

THE UNIVERSITIES

There are thirteen degree-giving Universities in England (Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Durham, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Nottingham, Oxford, Reading, Sheffield and Southampton); one in Wales (University of Wales with colleges at Bangor, Cardiff, Aberystwyth and Swansea); four in Scotland (Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow and St. Andrews); and one in Northern Ireland (Queen's University, Belfast). There are also four University Colleges (Leicester, Exeter, Hull and a new one in North Staffordshire), also giving degree courses lasting for three or four years. The total number of full-time students in these Universities and other institutions receiving grants from the University Grants Committee in the session 1951-52 was 83,458 of whom 19,488 were women (compared with a total of 85,314 enrolled at the beginning of the session 1950-51 and 50,000 in 1939). 72.4 per cent. of the students were assisted by scholarships from public or private funds. All these institutions are self-governing and receive grants from the Treasury (not the Ministry of Education) through the University Grants Committee. The grants for the year 1953-54 will amount to £27,104,900 (including grants to University Colleges, Teaching Hospitals, Agricultural Colleges, etc.). This includes a provision of £6.5 million for capital expenditure and the total grant is £1.5 million more than that for the session 1952-53. In the year 1951-52, 66.5 per cent. of the income of the universities came from the Treasury, 14.8 per cent. from fees, 5.2 per cent. from endowments and 4.1 per cent. from Local Education Authorities.

THE ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITIES OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

5, Gordon Square, W.C.1

The Association (formerly the Universities Bureau of the British Empire) holds quinquennial Congresses of the Universities of the Commonwealth, and other meetings in the intervening years, publishes the *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*, etc., acts as a general information centre, and provides an advisory service for the filling of staff appointments overseas. It also supplies the secretariat for the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals of the Universities of the United Kingdom.

Secretary, J. F. Foster, M.A., LL.D.

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

FULL TERMS, 1954

Hilary, or Lent, Jan. 27 to March 23

Trinity, April 25 to June 29

Michaelmas, Oct. 20 to Dec. 4

NUMBER OF UNDERGRADUATES IN RESIDENCE

Michaelmas Term, 1953, 7,000 (approx.)

UNIVERSITY OFFICES, &c.

- Chancellor, The Earl of Halifax, K.G., P.C., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., D.C.L., *All Souls*... 1933
- High Steward, The Viscount Simon, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., M.A., Hon. D.C.L., *All Souls*... 1948
- Vice-Chancellor, Sir Maurice Bowra, M.A., D.Litt., *Warden of Wadham*... 1951
- Proctors, A. D. Woolley, M.A., *Queen's*; C. N. Ward-Perkins, M.A., *Pemb*... 1953
- Assessor of the Chancellor's Court, C. H. M. Waldoek, D.C.L., *All Souls*... 1947
- Public Orator, T. F. Higham, M.A., *Trinity*... 1939
- Member of the Medical Council of the United Kingdom, Sir Arthur Ellis, O.B.E., D.M., *Ch. Ch.*
- Bodley's Librarian, J. N. L. Myres, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*... 1943
- Keeper of Archives, W. A. Pantin, M.A., *Oriel*
- Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, K. T. Parker, M.A., *Oriel*
- Curator of the Museum of the History of Science, C. H. Josten, M.A., B.N.C.
- Keeper of Art Galleries, K. T. Parker, M.A., *Oriel*
- Keeper of the Dept. of Antiquities, D. B. Harden, M.A., *Corpus*
- Registrar of the University, Douglas Veale, M.A., *Corpus*
- Deputy Registrar, C. H. Paterson, M.A., *Corpus*
- Assist. do., P. C. Melville, M.A., *Keble*
- Secretary of Faculties, K. C. Turpin, B.Litt., M.A., *Oriel*
- Secretary to the Curators of the University Chest, H. H. Keen, M.A., *Balliol*
- Acting Curator of Sheldonian Theatre, Rev. Canon H. J. Carpenter, M.A., *Warden of Keble*
- Acting Curator of Schools, H. G. Hanbury, D.C.L., *All Souls*
- Registrar of the Chancellor's Court, H. S. Clemons, M.A., *Corpus*
- University Counsel, Hon. C. R. Russell, Q.C., M.A., *Oriel*
- Solicitor (vacant)
- Summoner of Preachers, J. A. C. Ward
- Bedels, W. R. Skinner (*Divinity*); C. W. Hutton (*Law*); C. J. Bolton (*Medicine*); J. A. C. Ward (*Arts*)
- Clerk of the Schools, W. H. Miller
- Land Agent to the University, N. G. B. James, M.A., B.N.C.
- Director, Department of Education, M. L. Jacks
- SECRETARY TO DELEGATES OF—
- Examination of Schools, G. J. R. Potter, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*
- Extra-Mural Studies, F. W. Jessup, M.A., *St. John's*
- Local Exams., C. W. Stokes, M.A., *Jesus*
- University Museum, S. G. P. Plant, B.Sc., M.A., D.Phil., *Magdalen*
- University Press, A. L. P. Norrington, M.A., *Trin.*
- SECRETARY OF—
- Committee for Appointments, C. E. Escriitt, M.A., *Keble*

Acting Adviser to Overseas Students, P. C. Melville, M.A., *Keble*The Rhodes Trustees, E. T. Williams, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.A., *Balliol*

HEBDOMADAL COUNCIL

Ex-Officio Members, the Chancellor; the Vice-Chancellor; the Proctors; the Warden of New College.

Elected by Congregation—

The President of *St. John's*; the Dean of *Christ Church*; the Principal of *Somerville*; the President of *Magdalen*; the Warden of *St. Antony's*; the Principal of *Lady Margaret Hall*; A. D. Gardner, D.M.; A. S. Russell, M.A.; W. L. Ferrar, M.A., D.Sc.; K. C. Wheare, C.M.G., M.A.; C. H. M. Waldoek, D.C.L.; G. E. F. Chilver, M.A., D.Phil.; A. B. Brown, B.C.L., M.A.; J. H. E. Griffiths, M.A., D.Phil.; F. M. Brewer, B.Sc., M.A.; A. G. M. Weddell, M.A.; E. T. Williams, M.A.; J. B. Butterworth, M.A.

Oxford Colleges

(With date of foundation)

- All Souls* (1437), J. H. A. Sparrow, M.A., *Warden* (1952).
- Balliol* (1262), Sir David Keir, M.A., *Master* (1949).
- Brasenose* (1509), H. M. Last, M.A., *Principal* (1948).
- Christ Church* (1532), Very Rev. J. Lowe, M.A., *Dean* (1939).
- Corpus Christi* (1516), W. F. R. Hardie, M.A., *President* (1951).
- Exeter* (1314), E. A. Barber, M.A., *Rector* (1943).
- Hertford* (1874), N. R. Murphy, M.A., *Principal* (1939).
- Jesus* (1571), J. T. Christie, M.A., *Principal* (1949).
- Keble* (1870), Rev. Canon H. J. Carpenter, M.A., *Warden* (1939).
- Lincoln* (1427), *Rector* (vacant).
- Magdalen* (1458), T. S. K. Hoase, M.A., *President* (1947).
- Merton* (1264), G. R. G. Mure, M.A., *Warden* (1947).
- New College* (1379), A. H. Smith, C.B.E., M.A., *Warden* (1945).
- Oriel* (1326), Sir George Clark, M.A., D.Litt., *Provost* (1947).
- Pembroke* (1624), Rev. Canon F. H. Dudden, D.D., *Master* (1918).
- Queen's* (1340), J. W. Jones, B.C.L., M.A., *Provost* (1948).
- St. John's* (1555), A. L. Poole, M.A., D.Litt., *President* (1947).
- Trinity* (1554), J. R. H. Weaver, M.A., *President* (1938).
- University* (1249), A. L. Goodhart, K.B.E., Q.C., D.C.L., *Master* (1951).
- Wadham* (1612), Sir Maurice Bowra, M.A., D.Litt., *Warden* (1938).
- Worcester* (1714), J. C. Masterman, M.A., *Provost* (1946).
- St. Edmund Hall* (1269), Rev. Canon J. N. D. Kelly, D.D., *Principal* (1951).
- St. Peter's Hall* (1929), Rev. Canon R. W. Howard, M.A., *Master* (1945).
- St. Antony's College* (1950), F. W. D. Deakin, M.A., *Warden* (1950).
- St. Catherine's Society* (1868), A. L. C. Bullock, M.A., *Censor* (1952).
- Campion Hall*, Rev. T. Corbishley, M.A., *Master* (1945).
- St. Benet's Hall*, Rev. F. G. Sitwell, M.A., *Master* (1947).
- Nuffield College* (1937), A. Loveday, M.A., *Warden* (1950).

- Lady Margaret Hall* (1878), Miss L. S. Sutherland, C.B.E., M.A., Principal (1945).
Somerville (1879), Miss Janet Vaughan, D.M., F.R.C.P., Principal (1945).
St. Hugh's (1886), Miss E. E. S. Procter, M.A., Principal (1946).
St. Hilda's (1893), Miss J. de L. Mann, M.A., Principal (1928).
St. Anne's (1952) (Originally Society of Oxford Home-Students (1879)), Lady Ogilvie, M.A., Principal (1953).

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

Elect.

- American History* (Harmsworth), R. A. Billington, M.A., Queen's. 1953
Anatomy (Lee's), W. E. Le Gros Clark, M.A., F.R.S., Hertford. 1924
Anaesthetics (Nuffield), R. R. Macintosh, D.M., Pemb. 1937
Anglo-Saxon, C. L. Wrenn, M.A., Pembroke. 1946
Anthropology, Social, E. E. Evans-Pritchard, M.A., All Souls. 1946
Arabic (Laudian), H. A. R. Gibb, M.A., St. John's. 1937
Archæology, European, C. F. C. Hawkes, M.A., Keble. 1946
Archæology (Lincoln), Sir John Beazley, M.A., Linc. 1925
Astronomy (Savilian), H. H. Plaskett, M.A., F.R.S., New Coll. 1932
Biochemistry, Sir Rudolph A. Peters, M.C., M.A., F.R.S., Trin. 1923
Botany (Sherardian), C. D. Darlington, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., Magd. 1953
Byzantine and Modern Greek Lang. and Lit., C. A. Trypanis, M.A., Exeter. 1947
Celtic, I. L. Foster, M.A., Jesus. 1947
Chemistry (Lee's), Sir Cyril Hinshelwood, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., Exeter. 1937
Chemistry (Waynflete), Sir Robert Robinson, M.A., F.R.S., Magd. 1929
Chinese, H. H. Dubs, M.A., University. 1947
Civil Law (Regius), H. F. Jolowicz, D.C.L., All Souls. 1948
Colonial Economic Affairs, S. H. Frankel, M.A., Oriel and Nuffield. 1946
Comparative Philology, L. R. Palmer, M.A., Ph.D., Worcester. 1952
Divinity (Regius), Rev. Canon L. Hodgson, D.D., Ch. Ch. 1944
Divinity (Margaret), Rev. Canon F. L. Cross, M.A., D.Phil., D.D., Ch. Ch. 1944
Eastern Religions and Ethics (Spalding), R. C. Zaehner, M.A. 1952
Ecclesiastical History (Regius), Rev. Canon C. Jenkins, D.D., Ch. Ch. 1934
Economic History (Chichele), H. J. Habakkuk, M.A., All Souls. 1950
Economic Organization, J. Jewkes, M.A., Merton. 1948
Egyptology, J. Cerný, M.A., Queen's. 1951
Engineering Science, A. Thom, M.A., B.N.C. 1945
English Language and Literature (Merton), J. R. R. Tolkien, M.A., Merton. 1945
English Literature (Merton), F. P. Wilson, B.Litt., M.A., Merton. 1947
English Literature (Goldsmiths'), Lord David Cecil, C.B., M.A., New College. 1948
Exegesis (Ireland), Rev. G. D. Kilpatrick, D.D., Queen's. 1949
Experimental Philosophy (Lee's), The Lord Cherwell, P.C., M.A., F.R.S., Ch. Ch. 1919
Fine Art (Slade), E. K. Waterhouse, M.B.E., M.A. 1953
Forestry, H. G. Champion, C.M.G., M.A., D.Sc., St. John's. 1940
French (Foch), J. J. Seznec, M.A., All Souls. 1950

- Geography*, E. W. Gilbert, B.Litt., M.A., Hertford. 1953
Geology, L. R. Wager, M.A., F.R.S., Univ. 1950
Geometry (Savilian), E. C. Titchmarsh, M.A., F.R.S., New Coll. 1931
George Eastman Visiting, W. van O. Quine, M.A., Balliol. 1953
German Language and Literature, J. Boyd, B.Litt., M.A., Queen's. 1938
Government of Public Administration (Gladstone), K. C. Wheare, C.M.G., M.A., All Souls. 1944
Greek (Regius) E. R. Dodds, M.A., Ch. Ch. 1936
Hebrew (Regius) (vacant)
History, Ancient (Camden), R. Syme, M.A., B.N.C. 1949
History, Ancient (Wykeham), A. Andrewes, M.A., New Coll. 1953
History of the British Empire (Beit), V. T. Harlow, C.M.G., M.A., D.Litt., Balliol. 1948
History of War (Chichele), N. H. Gibbs, M.A., D.Phil., All Souls. 1953
International Relations (Montague Burton), A. Headlam-Morley, B.Litt., M.A., St. Hugh's. 1948
Interpretation of Holy Scripture, Rev. H. F. D. Sparkes, M.A., D.D., Oriel. 1952
Italian (Serena), A. P. d'Entrèves, M.A., D.Phil., Magd. 1946
Jurisprudence, H. L. A. Hart, M.A., University 1952
Latin (Corpus), R. A. B. Mynors, M.A., F.B.A., Corpus. 1953
Law (Comparative), F. H. Lawson, D.C.L., B.N.C. 1948
Law (Vinerian), H. G. Hanbury, D.C.L., All Souls. 1949
Logic (Wykeham), H. H. Price, B.Sc., M.A., New Coll. 1935
Mathematics (Rouse Ball), C. A. Coulson, F.R.S. 1952
Medicine (Regius), A. D. Gardner, D.M., Ch. Ch. 1948
Medicine, Clinical (Nuffield), L. J. Witts, D.M., Magd. 1938
Metaphysical Philosophy (Waynflete), G. Ryle, M.A., Magd. 1945
Modern History (Chichele), E. F. Jacob, M.A., D.Phil., All Souls. 1950
Modern History (Regius), V. H. Galbraith, M.A., Oriel. 1947
Modern History, R. B. Wernham, M.A., Worcester. 1951
Moral and Pastoral Theology (Regius), Rev. Canon V. A. Demant, B.Sc., M.A., D.Litt., Ch. Ch. 1949
Moral Philosophy (White), J. L. Austin, M.A., Corpus. 1952
Music, J. A. Westrup, B.Mus., M.A., Hon.D. Mus., Wadham. 1947
Natural Philosophy (Sedleian), G. Temple, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., Queen's. 1953
Obstetrics and Gynaecology (Nuffield), J. C. Moir, D.M., Oriel. 1937
Orthopaedic Surgery (Nuffield), J. A. Trueta, M.A., Hon.D.Sc., Worcester. 1949
Pathology, Sir Howard Florey, B.Sc., M.A., F.R.S., Linc. 1935
Pharmacology, J. H. Burn, M.A., F.R.S., Balliol 1937
Philosophy of the Christian Religion (Nolloth), Rev. Canon I. T. Ramsey, M.A., Oriel. 1951
Physics (Wykeham), M. H. L. Pryce, M.A., F.R.S., New Coll. 1946
Physiology (Waynflete), E. G. T. Liddell, D.M., Magd. 1940
Plastic Surgery (Nuffield), T. P. Kilner, M.A., St. John's. 1944

Poetry, C. Day Lewis, M.A., <i>Wadham</i>	Elect.	Curator of the Museum of Archaeology and of Ethnology, G. H. S. Bushnell, M.A., Ph.D., <i>Down</i>	Elect.
Political Economy (Drummond), J. R. Hicks, B.Litt., M.A., <i>All Souls</i>	1952	Curator of the Museum of Classical Archaeology, Prof. J. M. C. Toynbee, M.A., <i>Newn</i>	1938
Psychology, G. Humphrey, M.A., <i>Magd</i>	1947	Director of the Botanic Garden, J. S. L. Gil- mour, M.A., <i>Cl.</i>	1952
Public International Law (Chichele), C. H. M. Waldock, D.C.L., <i>All Souls</i>	1947	Librarian of Squire Law Library, T. Ellis Lewis, Ph.D., <i>Trin. H.</i>	1950
Pure Mathematics (Waynflete), J. H. C. White- head, M.A., F.R.S., <i>Magd</i>	1947	Representative on General Medical Council H. R. Dean, M.D., Master of <i>Trin. H.</i>	1929
Roman-Dutch Law (Rhodes), R. W. Lee, D.C.L., <i>All Souls</i>	1921	Director of the Psychological Laboratory, Prof. O. L. Zangwill, M.A., <i>King's</i>	1952
Romance Languages, A. Ewert, M.A., <i>Trin.</i> ...	1930		
Rural Economy (Sibthorpe), G. E. Black- man, M.A., <i>St. John's</i>	1945		
Russian, S. Kononov, B.Litt., M.A., <i>New Coll.</i>	1945		
Sanskrit (Boden), T. Burrow, M.A., <i>Balliol</i> ...	1944		
Semitic Philology, G. R. Driver, M.A., <i>Magd</i> ...	1938		
Spanish Studies (King Alfonso XII), P. E. L.R. Russell, M.A., <i>Queen's</i>	1953		
Social and Political Theory (Chichele), G. D. H. Cole, M.A., <i>All Souls</i>	1944		
Statistics, D. G. Champernowne, M.A., <i>New Coll. and Nuffield</i>	1948		
Surgery (Nuffield) (vacant).....			
Thermodynamics, F. E. Simon, M.A., F.R.S., Ch. Ch.	1949		
Zoology and Comparative Anatomy (Linacre), A. C. Hardy, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., <i>Merton</i> ...	1946		
Zoology (Entomology), G. C. Varley, M.A., <i>Jesus</i>	1948		

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

FULL TERMS, 1954

Lent, Jan. 12 to Mar. 12; Easter, Apr. 20 to June 11;

Michaelmas, Oct. 5 to Dec. 3

NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN RESIDENCE

1952-3: Men 7,032, Women 701.

Chancellor, Marshal of the Royal Air Force the Lord Tedder, G.C.B., Hon.D.C.L. <i>Magd</i>	Elect.	
Vice-Chancellor, Rt. Hon. H. U. Willink, M.C., Q.C., M.A., Master of <i>Magdalene</i> ...	1950	
High Steward, The Viscount Ruffside, P.C., M.A., Hon. LL.D., <i>Trin.</i>	1953	
Deputy High Steward, The Lord Wright, P.C., G.C.M.G., M.A., Hon. LL.D., <i>Trin.</i> ...	1951	
Commissary, Rt. Hon. Sir M. M. Mac- naghten, K.B.E., M.A., <i>Trin.</i>	1936	
Orator, W. K. C. Guthrie, M.A., <i>Pet.</i> ...	1926	
Registrar, R. M. Rattenbury, M.A., <i>Trin.</i> ...	1920	
First Asst. Registrar, H. Kidd, M.A., <i>Sid. Suss.</i>	1953	
Assistant Registrars, H. Claye, M.A., <i>Cal.</i> (1927); L. M. Harvey, M.A., <i>Cath.</i>	1945	
Librarian, H. R. Creswick, M.A., <i>Trin.</i>	1947	
Sec. to the Library, A. Tillotson, M.A., <i>Pet.</i> ...	1949	
Treasurer, A. E. L. Parnis <i>Trin.</i>	1949	
Assistant Treasurer, C. R. Macdonald, M.A., <i>Cal.</i>	1953	
Secretary General of the Faculties, H. M. Taylor, M.A., Ph.D., <i>Cl.</i>	1933	
Assistant Secretary General of the Faculties, W. J. Sartain, M.A., <i>Selw.</i>	1953	
Esquire Bedells, C. H. Thompson, M.A., <i>Qu.</i> ; N. S. Wilson, M.A., <i>Pemb.</i>	1939	
Proctors, D. W. Babbage, M.A., Ph.D., <i>Magd.</i> ; P. de K. Dykes, M.A., <i>King's</i>	1946	
Organist, B. Ord, M.A., Mus.B. (<i>King's</i>). Director of the Observatories, Prof. R. O. Red- man, Ph.D., F.R.S., <i>Joh.</i>	1953	
Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum and Marlay Curator, C. Winter, M.A., <i>Trin.</i> ...	1946	
Strickland Curator, H. B. Cott, sc.D., <i>Selw.</i> ...	1951	

SECRETARY TO

Local Examinations Syndicate, J. L. Brereton, M.A. (1946), <i>Sid. Suss.</i> , Syndicate Buildings.	
Board of Extra-mural Studies, G. P. Hickson, M.A. <i>Cl.</i> , Stuart House.	
Highest Grade Schools Examination Syndicate, A. E. E. McKenzie, M.A., <i>Trin.</i>	
Appointments Board, J. G. W. Davies, M.A., <i>Joh.</i> (1952).	
University Press, R. J. L. Kingsford, M.A., <i>Cl.</i>	

COUNCIL OF THE SENATE

(Secretary, The Registry)

Ex-officio Members. The Chancellor; Vice-Chancellor. Heads of Colleges, The Master of <i>Clare</i> ; The Master of <i>Pembroke</i> ; The Master of <i>Magdalene</i> ; The Principal of <i>Newnham</i> .	
Professors and Readers, Sir Lionel Whitby, C.V.O., M.C., M.D.; C. E. Tilley, Ph.D., <i>Emm.</i> ; A. J. Arberry, Litt.D., <i>Pemb.</i> ; W. K. C. Guthrie, M.A., <i>Pet.</i>	
Elected as Members of the Regent House, G. F. Hickson, M.A., <i>Cl.</i> ; G. P. McCullagh, M.A., <i>Qu.</i> ; J. M. Wordie, C.B.E., M.A., <i>Joh.</i> ; D. Thomson, M.A., Ph.D., <i>Sidney Sussex</i> ; H. C. Whalley- Tooker, M.A., LL.M., <i>Downing</i> ; R. Y. Jennings, M.A., LL.B., <i>Jes.</i> ; C. L. G. Pratt, M.A., <i>Chr.</i>	

Cambridge Colleges

(With date of foundation)

<i>Christ's</i> (1506), B. W. Downs, M.A., Master (1950).	
<i>Clare</i> (1326), Sir Henry Thirkill, C.B.E., M.C., M.A., Master (1939).	
<i>Corpus Christi</i> (1352), Sir G. P. Thomson, M.A., Master (1952).	
<i>Downing</i> (1800), Sir Lionel Whitby, C.V.O., M.C., M.D. Master (1947).	
<i>Emmanuel</i> (1584), E. Welbourne, M.C., M.A., Master (1952).	
<i>Gonville & Caius</i> (1348), Sir James Chadwick, Ph.D., F.R.S., Master (1948).	
<i>Jesus</i> (1496), E. M. W. Tillyard, Litt.D., Master (1945).	
<i>King's</i> (1441), Sir John T. Sheppard, M.A., Provost (1933).	
<i>Magdalene</i> (1542), Rt. Hon. H. U. Willink, M.C., Q.C., M.A., Master (1948).	
<i>Pembroke</i> (1347), S. C. Roberts, M.A., Master (1948).	
<i>Peterhouse</i> (1284), P. C. Vellacott, D.S.O., M.A., Master (1939).	
<i>Queens'</i> (1448), J. A. Venn, Litt.D., Pres. (1932).	
<i>St. Catharine's</i> (1473), D. Portway, M.A., Master (1946).	
<i>St. John's</i> (1511), J. M. Wordie, C.B.E., M.A., Master (1952).	
<i>Sidney Sussex</i> (1596), T. Knox-Shaw, M.A., Master (1945).	
<i>Trinity</i> (1546), E. D. Adrian, O.M., M.D., F.R.S., Master (1951).	
<i>Trinity Hall</i> (1350), Professor H. R. Dean, M.D., Master (1929).	

Selwyn College (1882), Rev. William Telfer, D.D.,
Master (1946).

Fitzwilliam House (Non-Collegiate Students) (1869),
W. S. Thatcher, M.A., Censor (1924).
Dept. of Education, G. R. Owst, Litt.D.

COLLEGES FOR WOMEN

Girton (1869), Miss M. L. Cartwright, F.R.S., M.A.,
Mistress (1949).
Newnham (1871), Dame Myra Curtis, D.B.E., M.A.,
Principal (1942).

Hughes Hall (formerly Cambridge T.C. (1885),
post-graduate Students in training for teaching),
Miss E. M. Verini, M.A., Principal (1945).

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

Aeronautical Engineering (Francis Mond),
W. R. Mair, M.A., Clar. 1952
Agriculture (Drapers), Sir Frank Engledow,
C.M.G., F.R.S., M.A., Joh. 1930
American History and Institutions (Pitt), C. D.
Edwards, Sid. Suss. (for 1953-54).
Anatomy, J. D. Boyd, M.A., M.D., Clar. 1951
Ancient History, A. H. M. Jones, M.A., Jes. 1951
Ancient Philosophy (Laurence), W. K. C.
Guthrie, M.A., Pet. 1952
Anglo-Saxon (Elrington and Bosworth), B.
Dickins, M.A., Corp. 1945
Animal Pathology, W. I. B. Beveridge, M.A.,
Jes. 1947
Applied Thermodynamics (Hopkinson and
Imperial Chemical Industries), W. R. Haw-
thorne, M.A., Trin. 1951
Arabic (Sir T. Adams's), A. J. Arberry, Litt.D.,
Pemb. 1947
Archæology (Disney), J. G. D. Clark, M.A.,
Ph.D., Pet. 1952
Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy
(Plumian), Sir Harold Jeffreys, F.R.S., M.A.,
Joh. 1946
Astronomy and Geometry (Lowndean), W. V.
D. Hodge, F.R.S., M.A., Pemb. 1936
Astrophysics, R. O. Redman, F.R.S., M.A.,
Ph.D., Joh. 1947
Biochemistry (Sir William Dunn), F. G.
Young, F.R.S., M.A., Trin. H. 1949
Biology (Quick), V. B. Wigglesworth, M.A.,
M.D., B.Ch., F.R.S., Cai. 1952
Botany, G. E. Briggs, F.R.S., M.A., Joh. 1948
Chemical Engineering (Shell), T. R. C. Fox,
M.A., King's. 1946
Chinese, E. G. Pulleyblank, Ph.D. 1953
Civil Law (Regius), P. W. Duff, M.A., Trin. 1945
Classical Archæology (Laurence), Miss J. M. C.
Toynbee, M.A., Newn. 1951
Colloid Science (John Humphrey Plummer),
F. J. W. Roughton, F.R.S., M.A., Ph.D.,
Trin. 1947
Comparative Philology, N. B. Jopson, M.A.,
Joh. 1937
Divinity (Ely), Rev. Canon E. C. Ratcliff,
M.A., Joh. 1947
" (Lady Margaret's), Rev. C. F. D.
Moule, M.A., Clar. 1951
" (Norris-Hulse), Rev. H. H. Farmer,
M.A., Pet. 1949
" (Regius), Rev. J. Burnaby, B.D. 1952
Ecclesiastical History (Dixie), Rev. N. Sykes,
M.A., Emm. 1944
Economic History, M. M. Postan, M.A., Pet. 1938
Economics, E. A. G. Robinson, C.M.G., O.B.E.,
M.A., Sid. 1950
Economics, R. F. Kahn, M.A., King's. 1951
Education, G. R. Owst, Litt.D., F.S.A., Emm. 1938

Egyptology (Herbert Thompson), S. R. K.
Glanville, M.B.E., M.A., F.B.A., F.S.A., King's 1946
Electrical Engineering, E. B. Moullin, sc.D.,
King's. 1945
English Law (Rouse Ball), S. J. Bailey, M.A.,
LL.M., Joh. 1950
English Literature (King Edward VII), B.
Willey, M.A., F.B.A., Pemb. 1946
Experimental Medicine, R. A. McCance,
C.B.E., F.R.S., M.D., Sid. Suss. 1945
Experimental Physics (Cavendish), Sir W.
Lawrence Bragg, O.B.E., M.C., F.R.S., M.A.,
Trin. 1938
Experimental Psychology, O. L. Zangwill,
M.A., King's. 1952
Fine Art (Slade), N. B. L. Pevsner, C.B.E.,
M.A., Joh. 1949
French (Drapers), L. C. Harmer, M.A., Ph.D.,
Trin. 1951
Genetics (Arthur Balfour), Sir Ronald Fisher,
F.R.S., sc.D., Cai. 1943
Geography, J. A. Steers, M.A., Cath. 1949
Geology (Woodwardian), W. B. R. King,
O.B.E., M.C., F.R.S., sc.D., Magd. 1943
German (Schroder), W. H. Bruford, M.A.,
Joh. 1951
Greek (Regius), D. L. Page, M.A., Oxford. 1950
Hebrew (Regius), D. W. Thomas, M.A.,
Cath. 1938
History of the British Commonwealth (Smuts),
P. N. S. Mansergh, O.B.E., B.Litt., M.A.,
D.Phil. 1953
Human Ecology, A. L. Banks, M.A., Trin. H. 1949
Imperial and Naval History (Vere Harms-
worth), E. E. Rich, M.A., Cath. 1951
Industrial Relations (Montague Burton), H. S.
Kirkaldy, M.A., Qu. 1944
Inorganic Chemistry, H. J. Emeléus, F.R.S.,
M.A., Sid. Suss. 1946
International Law (Whewell), H. Lauterpacht,
Q.C., LL.D., F.B.A., Trin. 1937
Italian, E. R. P. Vincent, C.B.E., M.A., Corp. 1934
Latin (Kennedy) (vacant).
Laws of England (Downing), E. C. S. Wade,
LL.D., Cai. 1945
Mathematical Physics (John Humphrey Plum-
mer), D. R. Hartree, F.R.S., M.A., Ph.D., Chr. 1946
Mathematics (Lucasian), P. A. M. Dirac, F.R.S.,
Ph.D., Joh. 1932
Mathematics (Rouse Ball), A. S. Besicovitch,
F.R.S., M.A., Trin. 1950
Mechanical Sciences, J. F. Baker, O.B.E., sc.D.,
Cai. 1943
Medieval History, Rev. M. C. Knowles,
Litt.D., F.B.A., F.S.A., Pet. 1947
Metallurgy (Goldsmiths'), G. W. Austin,
O.B.E., M.A., Trin. H. 1945
Mineralogy and Petrology, C. E. Tilley, F.R.S.,
Ph.D., Emm. 1931
Modern History, H. Butterfield, M.A., Pet. 1944
Modern History (Regius), J. R. M. Butler,
M.V.O., O.B.E., M.A., Trin. 1947
Moral Philosophy (Knightbridge), R. B.
Braithwaite, M.A., King's. 1953
Music, P. A. S. Hadley, Mus.D., Cai. 1946
Natural Philosophy (Jacksonian), O. R. Frisch,
O.B.E., F.R.S., M.A., Trin. 1947
Organic Chemistry, A. R. Todd, F.R.S., M.A.,
Chr. 1944
Pathology, H. R. Dean, M.D., Trin. H. 1922
Persian, R. Levy, Litt.D., Chr. 1950
Pharmacology (Shield), E. B. Verney, F.R.S.,
M.A., M.B., B.Chir., Down. 1946
Philosophy, A. J. T. D. Wisdom, M.A., Trin. 1952
Physic (Regius), Sir Lionel Whitby, C.V.O.,
M.D., Down. 1945

Elect.

Physical Chemistry, R. G. W. Norrish, F.R.S., Sc.D., Emm.	1937
Physiology, Sir Bryan Matthews, C.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S., King's.	1952
Political Economy, Sir Dennis Robertson, C.M.G., M.A., F.B.A., Trin.	1944
Political Science, D. W. Brogan, M.A., Pel.	1939
Pure Mathematics (Saddleirian), P. Hall, M.A., F.R.S., King's.	1953
Radiotherapeutics, J. S. Mitchell, M.A., Ph.D., M.B., B.Chir., F.R.S., Joh.	1946
Sanskrit, H. W. Bailey, M.A., F.B.A., Qu.	1936
Scandinavian Studies, B. W. Downs, M.A., Chr.	1950
Slavonic Studies, Miss E. M. Hill, M.A., Girton.	1948
Social Anthropology (William Wyse), M. Fortes.	1950
Spanish, E. M. Wilson, M.A., Ph.D., Emm.	1953
Theoretical Chemistry (John Humphrey Plummer) (vacant).	
Veterinary Clinical Studies, L. P. Pugh, M.A., Magd.	1950
Zoology, J. Gray, C.B.E., M.C., F.R.S., Sc.D., King's.	1937

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, 1836

Senate House, W.C.1

TERMS, 1954

Spring, Jan. 13 to March 24; Summer, April 28
to July 7; Autumn, Oct. 6 to Dec. 15.

The number of internal Students reading for
Degrees and Diplomas in the sessions 1951-52 was
23,238. In addition there were 27,408 registered
External Students. The number of appointed and
recognized teachers in October, 1952, was 1,640.

Visitor, H.M. the Queen in Council.

Chancellor, The Earl of Athlone, K.G., P.C., G.C.B.,
G.M.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.
(1932).

Vice-Chancellor, Sir Roderic Hill, K.C.B., M.C., A.F.C.,
M.A.

Chairman of the Court, The Rt. Hon. Sir Norman
Birkett, M.A., LL.D.

Chairman of Convocation, Percy Dunsheath, C.B.E.,
M.A., D.Sc.(Eng.), D.Eng.

Principal, D. W. Logan, M.A., D.Phil., D.C.L. (1947).
Public Orator, J. F. Lockwood, Ph.D.

THE COURT

Ex-Officio, The Chancellor, The Vice-Chancellor,
The Chairman of Convocation.

Appointed by the Senate, Prof. S. J. Davies; B. Ifor
Evans; C. F. Harris; Prof. Sir David Hughes
Parry; Prof. Dame Lillian Penson, D.B.E.; Lord
Piercy, C.B.E.; By Her Majesty in Council, the Rt.
Hon. Sir Oliver Franks, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.B.E.;
the Rt. Hon. Sir Norman Birkett; Sir Archibald
Gray, C.B.E.; the Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Hopkins,
G.C.B. By the L.C.C., H. Brooke, M.P.; I. J.
Hayward; Home Counties Member, A. Hoare,
C.B.E.; Co-opted, Sir Alan Barlow, Bt., G.C.B.

THE SENATE

The Chancellor, The Vice-Chancellor, The Chair-
man of Convocation, The Principal.

Heads of the following Schools—University College,
King's College, Bedford College, Birkbeck
College, Queen Mary College, the Imperial
College of Science and Technology, London
School of Economics and Political Science, Royal
Holloway College, Westfield College. Appointed
by Convocation—(Arts), V. I. Gaster; Miss M. C.
Grobet; Rev. W. E. Sangster; Miss Avery
Woodward; S. J. Worsley, D.S.O., M.C., T.D.;
(Economics), Lord Piercy, C.B.E.; (Engineering),

F. E. A. Manning, M.C., T.D.; (Laws), W. G.
Earengy, Q.C.; (Medicine), Prof. Sir Alexander
Fleming, F.R.S.; J. B. Hume; (Music), R. H.
Hunt; (Science), J. S. Cook; G. B. Jeffrey, F.R.S.;
W. C. Peck; R. W. West; W. R. Wooldridge;
(Theology), Rev. F. Cawley. Appointed by the
Faculties—(Arts), Prof. H. H. Bellot; Prof. F.
Norman, O.B.E.; Prof. Dame Lillian Penson,
D.B.E.; Prof. Edna Purdie; (Economics), Prof.
R. O. Buchanan; (Engineering), Prof. S. J.
Davies; Prof. E. Giffen; (Laws), Prof. Sir David
Hughes Parry; (Medicine), E. R. Boland, C.B.E.;
Prof. R. V. Christie; C. F. Harris; (Music),
H. J. Coates; (Science), O. L. Brady; Prof.
W. H. Pearsall, F.R.S.; Prof. H. R. Robinson,
F.R.S.; Prof. J. G. Semple; (Theology), Rev.
Harold Roberts. Appointed by General Medical
Schools, Prof. W. G. Barnard, C.B.E.; Sir Harold
Boldero. By King's College Theological Dept.,
Rev. Canon E. S. Abbott. By University Col-
lege, D. Heron. Co-opted Members, Prof. Sir
David Brunt, F.R.S.; Prof. Sir Francis Fraser;
H. L. Green; the Very Rev. W. R. Matthews,
K.C.V.O. (Dean of St. Paul's).

Principal Officers

Clerk of the Court, J. R. Stewart, M.A.
Secretary to the Senate, J. Hood Phillips, M.A.
Registrars: (Academic) J. Henderson, B.Sc., M.A.,
Ph.D.; (External) L. E. Ball, O.B.E., B.Sc.; Director
of Dept. of Extra-Mural Studies, Allan McPhee,
B.Com., M.A., Ph.D.
Secretary to University Entrance and School Examina-
tions Council, J. G. Jenkins, B.C.L., M.A.
Goldsmiths' Librarian, J. H. P. Pafford, M.A.
Accountant, A. B. Waterfield, B.A.
Supt. of Examinations, R. B. P. Wallace, M.A., LL.B.
Secretary to the Appointment Board, H. R. Walters,
M.C., T.D., B.Sc. (Eng.).
Secretary to the Athlone Press, W. D. Hogarth,
O.B.E., M.A.
Maintenance Officer, J. H. James.

University Institutes

Courtauld Institute of Art, 20 Portman Square, W.1
Prof. A. F. Blunt, C.V.O., Ph.D., Dir.
Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, 25 Russell
Square, W.C.1, Prof. Sir David Hughes Parry,
M.A., LL.D., D.C.L., Dir.
Institute of Archaeology, Inner Circle, Regent's Park,
N.W.1, Prof. V. G. Childe, D.Litt., D.Sc., Dir.
Institute of Commonwealth Studies, 27 Russell Square,
W.C.1, Prof. Sir Keith Hancock, M.A., Litt.D., Dir.
Institute of Education, Malet Street, W.C.1, G. B.
Jeffery, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., Dir.
Institute of Germanic Languages and Literature, 29
Russell Square, W.C.1, Prof. Edna Purdie,
D.Litt., Hon. Dir.
Institute of Historical Research, W.C.1, Prof. J. G.
Edwards, M.A., D.Litt., Dir.
School of Slavonic and European Studies, W.C.1,
G. H. Bolsover, O.B.E., Ph.D., Dir.
Warburg Institute, South Kensington, S.W.7.
Prof. H. Frankfort, Ph.D., Dir.

Schools of the University*

Bedford College, Miss N. L. Penston, D.Phil., Principal
(1951).
Birkbeck College, J. F. Lockwood, M.A., Ph.D.,
Master (1951).
Imperial College of Science and Technology, Sir
Roderic Hill, K.C.B., A.F.C., M.A., Rector (1948).
King's College, P. S. Noble, M.A., Principal (1952).
London School of Economics and Political Science, Sir
Alexander Carr-Saunders, M.A., LL.D., Litt.D.,
Director (1937).

Queen Elizabeth College, Miss M. J. Sargeant, B.Litt., M.A., *Principal* (1947).
 Queen Mary College, Sir Thomas Creed, K.B.E., M.C., Q.C., *Principal* (1952).
 Royal Holloway College, Miss E. C. Batho, D.Lit., *Principal* (1945).
 School of Oriental and African Studies, Prof. Sir Ralph Turner, M.C., M.A., Litt.D., *Director* (1937).
 School of Pharmacy, Prof. H. Berry, B.Sc., *Dean* (1938).
 University College, B. Ifor Evans, D.Lit., *Provost* (1951).
 Westfield College, Miss Kathleen Chesney, D.Phil., *Principal* (1951).
 Wye College, D. Skilbeck, M.A., *Principal* (1945).
 King's College Theological Department, Rev. Canon E. S. Abbott, M.A., *Dean* (1945).
 London College of Divinity, Rev. F. D. Coggan, D.D., *Principal* (1943).
 New College, 527 Finchley Road, N.W.3, Rev. Prof. S. Cave, D.D., *Principal* (1933).
 Richmond College, Rev. Prof. F. B. Clogg, B.D., M.A., *Principal* (1951).
 * For Medical Schools, Theological Colleges, and Veterinary Colleges, see under Professional Education.

THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM, 1832

46 North Bailey, Durham

Chancellor, G. M. Trevelyan, O.M., C.B.E., D.C.L., LL.D., Litt.D. (1940).
 Vice-Chancellor, Sir James Fitzjames Duff, M.A., M.Ed., D.C.L., LL.B.
 Pro-Vice-Chancellor, C. I. C. Bosanquet, M.A., D.C.L.
 Registrar, E. M. Bettenson, M.A.
 Assistant Registrars, G. A. Chadwick, B.Sc.; I. E. Graham, M.A.
 Hon. Treas., Sir Thomas Bradford, D.S.O., D.C.L.
 Director of Institute of Education, Prof. Brian Stanley, M.A.

DURHAM COLLEGES

TERMS, 1954

Epiphany, Jan. 19 to Mar. 20; Easter, Apr. 27 to June 26; Michaelmas, Oct. 5 to Dec. 11.
 Warden, Sir James Fitzjames Duff, M.A., M.Ed., D.C.L., LL.D.
 Sub Warden, Rev. Canon R. R. Williams, M.A.

Colleges

University, L. Slater, M.A., *Master*.
 Hatfield, E. B. Birley, M.A., F.S.A., *Master*.
 St. Chad's, Rev. T. S. Wetherall, M.A., *Principal*.
 St. John's, Rev. Canon R. R. Williams, M.A., *Principal*.
 St. Mary's, Margaret B. Fergusson, M.A., *Principal*.
 Bede, Rev. Canon G. E. Brigstocke, M.A., *Principal*.
 *St. Hild's, Nina Mary Elizabeth Joachim, B.A., *Principal*.
 *Neville's Cross, Netty Margaret Lunan, M.A., *Principal*.
 St. Cuthbert's Society, E. H. U. de Groot, M.A., *Principal*.
 St. Aidan's Society (Women), Ethleen M. Scott, M.A., *Principal*.

* Halls of Residence.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (M. and W.).

Professor of Education, Professor E. J. R. Eaglesham, M.A., B.Ed., LL.B.

NEWCASTLE DIVISION

KING'S COLLEGE

TERMS, 1954

Epiphany, Jan. 12 to Mar. 26; Easter, Apr. 27 to July 2; Michaelmas, Oct. 5 to Dec. 17.

Rector, C. I. C. Bosanquet, M.A., D.C.L.
 Sub Rector, Professor D. T. Jack, M.A.
 Dean of Medicine, Professor R. B. Green, M.A., M.B., B.S.
 Registrar, G. R. Hanson, B.A.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (M. and W.)

Professor of Education, Prof. J. P. Tuck, M.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

Oxford Road, Manchester

(Founded 1851; re-organized 1880 and 1903)

TERMS, 1953-54

Michaelmas, Oct. 1 to Dec. 17, 1953; Lent, Jan. 12 to Mar. 26, 1954; Summer, Apr. 22 to July 3, 1954.
 Students (1951-52)—Men, 4,403; Women, 1,212.
 Chancellor, The Viscount Woolton, P.C., C.H., M.A., B.Sc., LL.D. (1945).
 Vice-Chancellor, Sir John Stopford, M.D., Sc.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S. (1934).
 Registrar, Vincent Knowles, M.A. (1951).
 Director of Extra-Mural Studies, Prof. R. D. Waller, M.B.E., M.A. (1937).
 Bursar, R. A. Rainford, M.A.
 Adviser to Women Students, Phyllis E. Crump, M.A. (1928).
 Chairman of Convocation, Stanley Best (1952).
 Clerk of Convocation, R. F. Leslie (1953).
 Librarian, Moses Tyson, M.A., Ph.D. (1935).

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Professor and Director of Dept., Professor R. A. C. Oliver, M.A., B.Ed., Ph.D. (1938).

THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM, 1900

Edgbaston, Birmingham

TERMS, 1953-54

Autumn, Oct. 5 to Dec. 19, 1953; Spring, Jan. 21 to Mar. 20, 1954; Summer, Apr. 26 to July 3, 1954.
 Full-time Students (1952-53)—3,061.
 Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Anthony Eden, M.C., D.C.L., LL.D., M.P. (1945).
 Pro-Chancellor, Sydney Vernon, LL.M.
 Vice-Chancellor and Principal, R. S. Aitken, D.Phil., LL.D., M.D., F.R.C.P. (1953).
 Vice-Principal, Prof. A. P. Thomson, M.C., M.D., F.R.C.P. (1952).
 Secretary, C. G. Burton, O.B.E., M.Com. (1924).
 Registrar, George Grant, M.A. (1941).
 Librarian, K. W. Humphreys, B.Litt., M.A.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Professor of Education and Director of University Institute of Education, Prof. M. V. C. Jeffreys, C.B.E., M.A. (1946).
 Professor of Education and Head of Training Dept. and Dept. of Research, Prof. E. A. Peel, B.Sc., M.A., Ph.D.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL, 1903

Brownlow Hill, Liverpool, 3

TERMS, 1954

Lent, Jan. 12 to Mar. 26; Summer, Apr. 22 to July 3; Autumn, Oct. 5 to Dec. 17.
 Students (1952)—3,383.
 Chancellor, The Most Hon. the Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., P.C., LL.D. (1951).
 Vice-Chancellor, Sir James Mountford, M.A., D.Litt., D.C.L., LL.D. (1945).
 Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Prof. A. W. Downie, M.D., D.Sc. (1953).
 Registrar, Stanley Dumbell, O.B.E., M.A. (1937).
 Librarian, Kenneth Povey, M.A. (1938).
 Dept. of Education, Prof. A. J. D. Porteous, M.A. (1938).

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS, 1904

TERMS, 1953-54

Autumn, Oct. 6 to Dec. 18, 1953; *Spring*, Jan. 12 to Mar. 19, 1954; *Summer*, Apr. 22 to July 9, 1954.
Full-time Students (1953)—3,185.
Chancellor, Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., E.D., D.C.L. (1951).
Pro-Chancellor, Sir Hubert Houldsworth, Q.C., LL.D. (1949).
Vice-Chancellor, Sir Charles Morris, M.A., LL.D. (1948).
Bursar, E. J. Brown, B.Com. (1924).
Registrar, J. V. Loach, B.Sc., Ph.D. (1945).
Librarian, B. S. Page, M.A. (1947).
Tutor of Women Students (vacant).

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Professor, R. N. Armfelt, M.A. (1947).

INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

Dir., Professor W. R. Niblett, B.A., B.Litt. (1948).

THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD, 1905

Sheffield, 10

TERMS, 1953-54

Michaelmas, Oct. 5 to Dec. 12, 1953; *Lent*, Jan. 11 to Mar. 20, 1954; *Easter*, Apr. 26 to July 3, 1954.
Full-time Students (1953)—Men 1,607, Women 378.
Chancellor, The Earl of Halifax, K.G., P.C., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., D.C.L. (1948).
Pro-Chancellors, Sir Francis Stephenson, Bt., O.B.E. (1947); Gerard Young (1951).
Vice-Chancellor, Prof. J. M. Whittaker, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S. (1952).
Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Prof. D. Browne (1950).
Treasurer, Lt.-Col. W. H. Olivier, M.A. (1952).
Registrar, A. W. Chapman, D.Sc. (1944).
Bursar, R. M. Urquhart, M.A. (1952).
Librarian, S. A. Peyton, Ph.D. (1941).
Institute of Education, N. R. Tempest, M.A., Ed.M. (1949).

TRAINING DEPARTMENT

Professor, G. H. Turnbull, M.A., Ph.D. (1922).

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL, 1909

Bristol, 8

TERMS, 1953-54

Autumn, Oct. 8 to Dec. 18, 1953; *Spring*, Jan. 15 to Mar. 26, 1954; *Summer*, Apr. 23 to June 7, 1954.
Students—Men 1,926, Women 907.
Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Sir Winston Churchill, K.G., O.M., C.H., LL.D., F.R.S., M.P. (1929).
Vice-Chancellor, Sir Philip Morris, C.B.E., M.A., LL.D. (1946).
Treasurer, H. G. Tanner (1942).
Librarian, J. S. Cox, M.A. (1951).
Registrar and Secretary, H. C. Butterfield, M.A. (1950).

Agricultural and Horticultural Research Station, Long Ashton

Director, Professor T. Wallace, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S. (1919).

Institute of Education

Director, Prof. B. A. Fletcher, M.A., B.Sc. (1942).

THE UNIVERSITY OF READING, 1926

London Road, Reading

TERMS, 1953-54

Autumn, Oct. 2 to Dec. 10, 1953; *Lent*, Jan. 8 to Mar. 18, 1954; *Summer*, Apr. 23 to July 1, 1954.
Number of Students (1952)—1,109.
Chancellor, The Viscount Templewood, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.B.E., C.M.G., D.C.L., LL.D., D.Litt. (1937).

Vice-Chancellor, John Frederick Wolfenden, C.B.E., M.A. (1950).

President of the Council, Sir George R. Mowbray, Bt., M.A. (1933).

Registrar, E. Smith, B.Litt., M.A., B.Sc. (1932).

Department of Education

Professor of Education, C. H. Dobinson, M.A., B.Sc. (1951).

THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM, 1948

University Park, Nottingham

TERMS, 1953-54

Oct. 2 to Dec. 10, 1953; Jan. 8 to Mar. 18, 1954; Apr. 23 to July 1, 1954.
Undergraduates (1953)—2,035.
Chancellor, The Lord Trent (1948).
Vice-Chancellor, B. L. Hallward, M.A. (1948).
Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Prof. L. F. Bates, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S. (1953).
Registrar, H. Pickbourne, M.A. (1920).

Training Department

Head of Dept., Prof. N. Haycocks, M.A. (1946).

THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON, 1952

TERMS, 1953-54

Autumn, Oct. 5 to Dec. 12; *Spring*, Jan. 11 to Mar. 20; *Summer*, Apr. 26 to July 3.
Undergraduates and Graduate Students—Men 619; Women 316.
Chancellor, The Duke of Wellington, K.G. (1953).
Vice-Chancellor, D. G. James, M.A. (1952).
Secretary and Registrar, B. A. Chalmers, M.A., LL.B.
Academic Registrar, Miss M. W. Price White, B.A.
Dept. of Education, Prof. F. W. Wagner, M.A.

ENGLISH UNIVERSITY COLLEGES

EXETER—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF THE SOUTH WEST OF ENGLAND (1901)

TERMS, 1953-54

Michaelmas, Oct. 1 to Dec. 12, 1953; *Lent*, Jan. 9 to Mar. 20, 1954; *Trinity*, Apr. 24 to June 30, 1954.
Undergraduates (1952)—982.
Principal (vacant).
Registrar, Roderick Ross, M.A. (1953).
Academic Secretary, A. G. Bartlett, M.A.

TEACHERS' TRAINING DEPARTMENT

Head of Dept., Prof. A. C. T. W. Curle, B.Sc., M.A. D.Phil.

HULL—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (1927)

TERMS, 1953-54

Autumn, Oct. 7 to Dec. 17; *Spring*, Jan. 12 to Mar. 20; *Summer*, Apr. 21 to June 25.
Full-time Students (1953)—Men 525; Women 244.
President, The Lord Middleton, M.C. (1931).
Principal, J. H. Nicholson, B.A., M.A. (Ed.) (1935).
Registrar, C. Meggitt, M.A. (1926).

Education Department

Head of Dept., Prof. E. B. Castle, M.A.

LEICESTER—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (1921)

TERMS, 1954

Spring, Jan. 13 to Mar. 24; *Summer*, Apr. 28 to June 23; *Autumn*, Oct. 6 to Dec. 15.
Full-Time Students (1952-53), 720.
Principal, C. H. Wilson, M.A. (1952).
Registrar, H. B. Martin, B.Com. (1947).

Teachers' Training Dept.

Head of Dept., Prof. J. W. Tibble, M.A., M.Ed. (1946).

MANCHESTER—COLLEGE OF
TECHNOLOGY (1905)

Sackville Street, Manchester

TERMS, 1953-54

Michaelmas, Oct. 1 to Dec. 17, 1953; *Lent*, Jan. 12 to Mar. 26, 1954; *Summer*, April 22 to July 3, 1954.

Undergraduates (1953), 542; Post-graduate Students (1953), 160.

Principal, B. V. Bowden, M.A., Ph.D., A.M.I.E.E.

Registrar, T. W. Harwood, M.A.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE—UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE (1949)

Keele, Staffordshire

President, The Earl of Harrowby.

Principal, Sir John Leonard-Jones, K.B.E., F.R.S.

Registrar, J. F. N. Hodgkinson, M.A.

Teachers' Training Department, Prof. W. A. C. Stewart, M.A., Ph.D.

The University of Wales, 1893

Cardiff

TERMS, 1953-54

Michaelmas, Oct. 1 to Dec. 11, 1953; *Lent*, Jan. 12 to Mar. 26, 1954; *Summer*, Apr. 21 to June 25, 1954.

Chancellor, H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.B.E. (1948).

Pro-Chancellor, The Lord Harlech, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G. (1944).

Vice-Chancellor, Principal John S. Fulton, M.A. (1952).

Registrar, T. J. Morgan, D.Litt. (1951).

Secretary, University Council, Elwyn Davies, M.A., M.Sc., Ph.D. (1946).

Warden, Guild of Graduates, Sir Frederick Rees, M.A., M.Com., LL.D. (1950).

Treasurer, Guild of Graduates, W. H. Evans, M.Sc. (1952).

Clerk, Guild of Graduates, Mrs. M. W. Evans, B.A. (1951).

COLLEGES

Aberystwyth, M. G. Rees, M.A., Principal (1953).

Bangor, Sir Emrys Evans, M.A., B.Litt., Principal (1927).

Cardiff, Anthony Steel, O.B.E., M.A., Principal (1949).

Swansea, John S. Fulton, M.A., Principal (1947).

Cardiff (National Sch. of Medicine), R. M. F. Picken, C.B.E., M.B., B.Ch., B.Sc., Provost (1945).

TRAINING DEPARTMENTS

Aberystwyth, Prof. Idwal Jones, M.A.

Bangor, Prof. D. W. T. Jenkins, M.A.

Cardiff, Prof. Eric Evans, M.A.

Swansea, Prof. E. J. Jones, D.Litt.

LAMPETER

ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE (1827)

TERMS, 1953-54

Michaelmas, Oct. 9 to Dec. 11, 1953; *Lent*, Jan. 15 to Mar. 19, 1954; *Easter*, Apr. 23 to June 25, 1954.

Principal, Rev. J. R. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A. (1953).

[Lampeter possesses by Charter the privilege of conferring degrees B.A. and B.D., and is affiliated to Oxford and Cambridge.]

Scotland

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS, 1411

TERMS, 1953-54

Martinmas, Oct. 6 to Dec. 11, 1953; *Candlemas*, Jan. 5 to Mar. 12, 1954; *Whitsun*, Apr. 6 to June 4, 1954.

Students enrolled (1952-53), Men 1,188, Women 675.

Chancellor, The Duke of Hamilton, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., A.F.C., LL.D., F.R.G.S. (1948).

Vice-Chancellor, Very Rev. G. S. Duncan, O.B.E., M.A., D.D., LL.D., D.Theol. (1952).

Rector, The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, G.B.E., Litt.D., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.I.B.A. (1952).

Principal, Prof. T. M. Knox (1953).

Registrar & Secretary, D. J. B. Ritchie, B.L. (1943).

Librarian, George H. Bushnell (1925).

Factor, James Duncan (1945).

UNITED COLLEGE OF ST. SALVATOR AND

ST. LEONARD

Principal (vacant).

COLLEGE OF ST. MARY

Principal, The Very Rev. G. S. Duncan, O.B.E., M.A., D.D., LL.D., D.Theol. (1940).

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUNDEE (1880)

Principal, D. N. Wimberley, C.B., D.S.O., M.C., LL.D. (1946).

CONJOINT MEDICAL SCHOOL, DUNDEE

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW, 1450

Gilmorehill, Glasgow

TERMS, 1953-54

Martinmas, Oct. 8 to Dec. 18, 1953; *Candlemas*, Jan. 11 to Mar. 19, 1954; *Whitsun*, Apr. 13 to June 18, 1954.

Undergraduates (1953)—Men 4,877, Women 1,329.

Chancellor, Lord Boyd-Orr, D.S.O., M.C., M.A., M.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S. (1946).

Vice-Chancellor, The Principal (1936).

Rector, John M. MacCormick, M.A., LL.D. (1950).

Principal, Sir Hector Hetherington, K.B.E., M.A., LL.D., D.Litt., D.Sc. (1936).

Secretary of University Court and Registrar, Robert T. Hutcheson, M.A., Ph.D. (1942).

GLASGOW ROYAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE

George Street, Glasgow (1796)

Director, D. S. Anderson, Ph.D. (1946).

Secretary-Treasurer, G. H. Thomson, B.Com. (1947).

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN, 1494

TERMS, 1953-54

Winter, Oct. 13 to Dec. 18, 1953; *Spring*, Jan. 12 to Mar. 19, 1954; *Summer*, Apr. 20 to June 25, 1954.

Number of Undergraduates (1953)—1,860.

Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Thomas Johnston, C.H., LL.D. (1950).

Rector (1951-1954), James Keith O'Neill Edwards, D.F.C., M.A.

Principal, T. M. Taylor, C.B.E., Q.C., M.A., D.D., LL.D. (1948).

Secretary, W. S. Angus, M.A., LL.B. (1952).

Librarian, W. Douglas Simpson, M.A., D.Lit. (1926).

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, 1582

Old College, South Bridge, Edinburgh, 8

TERMS, 1953-54

Autumn, Oct. 13, 1953 (Medicine, Oct. 6; Divinity, Oct. 8) to Dec. 18, 1953; *Spring*, Jan. 12, 1954 to

March 19, 1954; Summer, April 20 (Law and Divinity, April 13) to June 18, 1954 (Law, June 11; Medicine, June 25; Divinity, May 14).
 Number of Undergraduates (1951-52), 6,140.
 Chancellor, H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, G.G., P.C., K.T. (1952).
 Rector, Sir Alexander Fleming, D.Sc., F.R.S. (1951).
 Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Sir Edward V. Appleton, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S. (1948).
 Sec. of University, C. H. Stewart, M.A., LL.B. (1948).
 Education Dept., Prof. J. G. Pilley, M.A. (1951).

Northern Ireland

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST, 1908

LECTURE TERMS, 1953-54

Oct. 13 to Dec. 18, 1953; Jan. 19 to Mar. 19, 1954;
 Apr. 21 to May 21, 1954.
 Number of Undergraduates (1953)—2,646.
 Chancellor, Field-Marshal The Viscount Alan Brooke, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., LL.D. (1949).
 President and Vice-Chancellor, Eric Ashby, D.Sc.
 Secretary, G. R. Cowie, M.A., LL.B. (1948).

MAGEE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDONDERRY, 1865

(In connection with Dublin University and Queen's University, Belfast.)
 President, Prof. Finnegan, M.A. (1947).
 Secretary, Prof. Norman Cohn, M.A. (1952).

Republic of Ireland

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN TRINITY COLLEGE, 1591

Undergraduates (1952-53)—1,960

Chancellor, The Earl of Iveagh, C.B., C.M.G. (1927).
 Vice-Chancellor, The Earl of Rosse, LL.D. (1949).
 Provost, A. J. McConnell, Sc.D. (1952).
 Vice-Provost, H. W. Parke, Litt.D. (1952).
 Senior Dean, F. La T. Godfrey, M.A. (1952).
 Senior Lecturer, D. E. W. Wormell, Ph.D. (1952).
 Registrar, G. F. Mitchell, M.A. (1952).
 Senior Proctor, F. La T. Godfrey, M.A. (1952).
 Bursar, G. A. Duncan, M.A. (1952).

REGISTRARS OF THE SCHOOLS

Law, F. E. Dowrick, M.A. (1952).
 Physic (Dean of the Faculty), D. S. Torrens, M.B. (1950).
 Physic (Registrar), Winifred Kinnear, M.A. (1945).
 Engineering, J. Purser, M.A. (1938).
 Music, G. H. P. Hewson, Mus. D. (1937).
 Agriculture, J. Purser, M.A. (1938).
 Commerce and Public Administration, F. B. Chubb, D.Phil. (1950).
 Education, Rev. E. A. Crawford, Ph.D. (1950).
 Social Science, Mrs. E. Duncan, M.Sc. (1950).
 Lady Registrar, Miss C. F. Godfrey, M.A. (1931).

Appointments Officer, A. H. B. McClatchey, M.A. (1953).

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND DUBLIN, 1908

Ollscoil na h-Eireann

49, Merrion Square, Dublin

Chancellor, Eamon de Valera, Ph.D., LL.D. (1921).
 Vice-Chancellor, A. O'Rahilly, M.A., D.Phil., D.Litt., D.Sc.
 Registrar, Seamus Wilmot, B.A., B.Comm.

COLLEGES OF THE UNIVERSITY

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 LONDONDERRY (County Borough), Education Office, Brooke Park, Londonderry.—*Director*, H. M. D. McWilliam, M.B.E., T.D., M.A.
 TYRONE COUNTY, Education Office, Omagh.—*Chief Education Officer*, A. Gibson, M.Sc.

Professional Education

National Advisory Council on Education for Industry and Commerce

Established in 1948 to advise the Minister on national educational policy relating to industry and commerce.

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ACCOUNTANCY

The main bodies granting membership on examination after a period of practical work are:

§ INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, Moorgate Place, E.C.2.

§ SOCIETY OF INCORPORATED ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS, Incorporated Accountants' Hall, Temple Place, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2.

INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF SCOTLAND, 27 Queen Street, Edinburgh, 2, and 218 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2.

ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED AND CORPORATE ACCOUNTANTS, 22 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

INSTITUTE OF MUNICIPAL TREASURERS AND ACCOUNTANTS (INCORPORATED), 1 Buckingham Place, S.W.1.

INSTITUTE OF COST AND WORKS ACCOUNTANTS, 63 Portland Place, W.1.

§ The following Universities provide a Training scheme in association with the three professional bodies marked §: Birmingham, Bristol, Durham, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester and Sheffield.

There are Chartered Accountant Student Societies at Birmingham, Bournemouth, Bradford, Bristol, East Anglia (Norwich), Kingston upon Hull, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham, Preston, Sheffield, Cardiff, Sussex (Brighton) and Swansea. In all these towns, except Bournemouth, Bradford, and Swansea, the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales controls a professional library.

There are Chartered Accountants Students' Societies in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, and in these cities the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland provides professional libraries.

ACTUARIES

Two professional organizations grant qualifications after examination:

INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES, Staple Inn Buildings, W.C.1.

THE FACULTY OF ACTUARIES IN SCOTLAND, *Hall and Library, 23 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.*

ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF COLLEGE

Greenlands, Henley on Thames

Established in 1946 to bring together men and women of executive responsibility from Industry and Commerce, the Trade Unions, Banking and Insurance, and Central and Local Government, to study the common principles that underlie effective administration.

Principal, Noel F. Hall, M.A. (1946).

Public Administration.—The Institute of Public Administration, 76A New Cavendish Street, W.1.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS

Professional qualifications in administration and management are awarded after examination by a number of Institutes including:—

(a) *Hospital Administration.*—The Institute of Hospital Administrators, 75 Portland Place, W.1.

(b) *Industrial Administration.*—The Institute of Industrial Administration, 8 Hill Street, W.1.

(c) *Management of Personnel.*—The Institute of Personnel Management, 8 Hill Street, W.1.

(d) *Works Management.*—Institution of Works Managers, 67–68 Chandos Place, W.C.2.

(e) *Housing Management.*—Institute of Housing, 37–38 Strand, W.C.2.

The British Institute of Management, 8 Hill St., W.1.—*Director, L. O. Russell.*

AERONAUTICS

(See also Engineering, Aeronautical)

ROYAL AIR FORCE STAFF COLLEGE

Bracknell

Commandant, Air Vice-Marshal D. Macfadyen, C.B., C.B.E. (1953).

ROYAL AIR FORCE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

Uxbridge, Middlesex

Commanding Officer, Wing Comdr. B. J. Lynch; B.Sc., Ph.D., A.F.R.A.E.S.

ROYAL AIR FORCE COLLEGE

Cranwell

Commandant, Air Commodore H. Eeles, C.B.E. Director of Studies, Antony Constant, M.A., Ph.D.

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Trains (i) young men and women (a) as aeronautical engineers, and (b) as assistants to scientists and technicians employed in aeronautical research and development, and (ii) young men as mechanical and production engineers.

Principal, R. D. Iggles, M.A.

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For post-graduate instruction in aeronautical science and engineering.

Principal, Sir Victor Goddard, K.C.B., C.B.E., M.A. Warden, T. L. Palmer.

OTHER COLLEGES

AIR SERVICE TRAINING LTD., Hamble, Southampton.

AIR SERVICE TRAINING LTD., Ansty Aerodrome, Walsgrave on Soave, Coventry, Warwickshire.

DE HAVILLAND AERONAUTICAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL, Astwick Manor, Hatfield, Herts.

COLLEGE OF AERONAUTICAL AND AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERING, Sydney St., Chelsea, S.W.3, and Redhill Aerodrome, Surrey.—*Principal, C. H. Roberts.*

AGRICULTURE

The following Universities and Agricultural Colleges give Degree or Diploma courses in Agriculture and Horticulture.

ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY (Degree).

ABERDEEN (North of Scotland College of Agriculture, 41½ Union St.).—*Sec.*, Hugh Munro.

ABERYSTWYTH UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

BANGOR UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (Degree and Diploma).

BELFAST, Queen's University (Degree).

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY (Degree and Diploma).

CIRENCESTER, Royal Agricultural College.—*Principal*, Robert Bouffour, C.B.E., M.Sc.

DURHAM UNIVERSITY, King's College, Newcastle on Tyne (Degree).

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY (Degree and Diploma).

EDINBURGH AND EAST OF SCOTLAND COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, 13 George Sq., Edinburgh.—*Principal*, Prof. Stephen Watson, F.R.I.C., D.Sc., F.R.S.E.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY (Degree).

HARPER ADAMS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Newport, Salop.—*Principal*, W. T. Price, M.C., B.Sc.

LEEDS UNIVERSITY (Degree and Diploma).

OXFORD UNIVERSITY (Degree and Diploma).

READING UNIVERSITY (Degree and Diploma).

SEALE-HAYNE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Newton Abbot, S. Devon.—*Principal*, Prof. H. I. Moore, M.Sc., Ph.D.

SHUTTLEWORTH COLLEGE, Old Warden Park, Biggleswade, Bedfordshire.—*Principal* (vacant).

STUDLEY COLLEGE, Warwickshire (Agricultural and Horticultural College for Women).—*Principal*, Miss D. M. Garstang, N.D.H.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE, Sutton Bonington, nr. Loughborough.—*Director*, Prof. H. G. Robinson, M.Sc.

WEST OF SCOTLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, 6 Blythwood Sq., Glasgow and Auchincruive, Ayr.—*Sec.*, Nigel B. Bain, B.L.

WYE COLLEGE, Ashford, Kent (University of London).—*Principal*, Dunstan Skilbeck, M.A.

There are in addition over twenty county Agricultural Institutes giving a one-year course.

ARBITRATION

THE INSTITUTE OF ARBITRATORS, 10 Norfolk Street, W.C.2, conducts examinations and maintains a Register of Fellows and Associates.—*Secretary*, C. B. Hewitt.

ART

(See also Technical Education)

Diplomas and Degrees in Art.—London University awards a diploma in Art and an honours degree and diploma in the History of Art. Reading and Durham Universities award degrees in Art. Other main qualifications for practical Art Teaching are the Ministry of Education Art Teachers' Diploma (involving study in an Art School or College and in a recognized Teacher Training Institution) and the Associateship of the Royal College of Art.

Institutions concerned with the History and Appreciation of Art:—

THE COURTAULD INSTITUTE OF ART (20 Portman Square, W.1.) and THE WARBURG INSTITUTE (Imperial Institute Road, S.W.7.—See University of London.

THE BARBER INSTITUTE OF FINE ART, University of Birmingham, Edgbaston, Birmingham 15.—*Director*, E. K. Waterhouse, M.A.

COLLEGES OF ART

There are 220 Art Establishments recognized by the Ministry of Education, besides 6 University Art Schools (London (2), Oxford, Reading,

Durham and Aberystwyth), the Royal Academy Schools and some old established private schools.

Among the most important Colleges and Schools are:—

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BATH, Academy of Art, Corsham Court (150).—*Principal*, Clifford Ellis.

BECKENHAM, Kent, School of Art.—*Principal*, J. Cole.

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BOURNEMOUTH, Municipal College of Art (1,150).—*Principal*, F. E. Courtney, A.T.D.

BRADFORD, Regional College of Art.—*Principal*, H. Rhodes, M.C., A.R.C.A.

BRIGHTON, Coll. of Art and Crafts (1,750).—*Principal*, E. A. Sallis Bennev, R.B.A., A.R.C.A.

BRISTOL, West of England College of Art, Queen's Rd., Clifton, Bristol, 8.—*Principal*, D. F. Milner, O.B.E.

BURTON ON TRENT, School of Art and Crafts.—*Principal*, Miss V. G. Kinsell, A.T.D.

CANTERBURY, City of Canterbury Regional College of Art, St. Peter St.—*Principal*, A. Moody, A.R.C.A.

CARLISLE, School of Art, Homeacres, Brampton Road (1,150).—*Principal*, H. H. Shelton, A.R.C.A.

CHELTENHAM, College of Art.—*Principal*, R. S. G. Dent, A.R.C.A., A.R.W.S.

CHESTER, School of Art.—*Principal*, A. J. Mayson, A.R.C.A.

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COVENTRY ART SCHOOL.—*Principal*, H. R. Hosking, A.R.C.A., A.T.D.

CROYDON, School of Art and Crafts.—*Principal*, F. Hinchliff, A.R.C.A.

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DUDLEY AND STAFFORDSHIRE, Technical College.—*Principal*, Arnold W. Gibson, B.Sc. (Tech.).

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DURHAM UNIVERSITY (King Edward VII School of Art, King's College, Newcastle upon Tyne) *Director*, Prof. L. Gowing, C.B.E., M.A.

EALING, School of Art.—*Headmaster*, T. E. Lightfoot, A.R.C.A.

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EPSOM AND EWELL, School of Art and Crafts (165).—*Principal*, David Birch, R.O.I.

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FARNHAM, School of Art, 25 West St. (324).—*Principal*, James M. Hockey, R.B.A., R.O.I.

FOLKESTONE, School of Art and Crafts, Bouverie Road, East (234).—*Principal*, G. M. Norden.

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GLOUCESTER, College of Art.—*Principal*, Hugh Moss, A.R.C.A.

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- LONDON.—Royal Academy Schools of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture, Burlington House, W.1 (65).—*Keeper*, Henry Rushbury, R.A.; *Secretary*, Humphrey Brooke, B.A., B.Litt.; *Curator*, C. Genge; *Registrar*, C. W. Tanner, M.V.O.
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- LONDON.—The Slade School of Fine Art, University College, W.C.1, provides courses in Drawing, Painting and Sculpture, Etching, Engraving, Stage Design and Lithography.—*Slade Professor*, W. M. Coldstream, C.B.E.
- LONDON, Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts, Peckham Rd., S.E.5.—*Principal*, L. J. Daniels, A.R.C.A.
- LONDON, St. Martin's School of Art.
- LONDON, Goldsmiths' College, New Cross, S.E.14.—*Principal* (Art), Clive Gardner.
- LONDON.—L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Crafts, Southampton Row, W.C.1 (1,800).—*Principal*, William Johnstone.
- LONDON.—Royal Drawing Society, 12 Cromwell Place, South Kensington, S.W.7.—*Pres.*, R. R. Tomlinson, A.R.C.A., R.B.A.
- LONDON.—City and Guilds of London Art School, 124 Kennington Park Road, S.E.11.
- LOUGHBOROUGH.—Loughborough College of Art (70).—*Principal*, J. A. F. Divine, A.R.C.A.
- MAIDENHEAD, School of Art and Crafts.—*Principal*, F. Walsh, A.R.C.A., A.T.D.
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- SHEFFIELD, College of Arts and Crafts, Brincliffe, Psalter Lane.—*Principal*, J. H. Harwood, A.R.C.A., F.R.S.A.
- SIDCUP, School of Art.—*Principal*, J. L. Robinson, A.R.C.A.
- SOUTHAMPTON (Southern College of Art).
- SOUTHERN COLLEGE OF ART, see Bournemouth, Portsmouth, Southampton and Winchester.
- SOUTHPORT, School of Art and Crafts.—*Principal*, H. B. Ratcliffe, A.R.C.A.
- STOKE ON TRENT, College of Art.—*Principal*, R. H. Marlow, A.R.C.A., F.R.S.A.
- SUNDERLAND, College of Art.—*Principal*, W. J. Norman, A.R.C.A., A.T.D.
- SUTTON AND CHEAM, School of Art.—*Principal*, E. S. Bulley, A.R.C.A.
- SWANSEA, School of Arts and Crafts.—*Principal*, Kenneth W. Hancock, A.R.C.A.
- TUNBRIDGE WELLS, School of Art.—*Principal*, E. O. Jennings, A.R.C.A., R.W.S., A.R.E., A.T.D.
- TWICKENHAM, School of Art, Egerton Road.—*Headmaster*, F. C. V. Coulson-Davis, A.R.C.A.
- WAKEFIELD, School of Art and Crafts.—*Principal*, A. H. Sharp, A.R.C.A., F.R.S.A.
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- WEST BROMWICH Kyand Memorial School of Art.—*Principal*, T. Wrigley, A.R.C.A., N.R.D.
- WEST HARTLEPOOL, College of Art.—*Principal*, G. W. Webb, M.B.E., A.R.C.A., F.R.S.A.
- WILLEDEN, School of Art.—*Principal*, J. Drew, A.R.C.A.
- WIMBLEDON, School of Art, Merton Hall Rd., S.W.19 (1,500).—*Principal*, Gerald Cooper, A.R.C.A.
- WINCHESTER, Southern College of Art, North Walls.—*Principal*, F. D. E. Fare, D.P.A.
- WOLVERHAMPTON, College of Art.—*Principal*, J. H. Holden, A.R.C.A., A.T.D.

WORTHING, West Sussex College of Art and Crafts.

YORK, School of Art.—Principal, D. L. Donn, A.R.C.A.

(See also Technical Colleges).

ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTS REGISTRATION COUNCIL OF THE U.K., 68 Portland Place, W.1.—Chairman, E. D. Jefferiss Mathews, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., A.R.I.C.S.; Registrar, Pembroke Wicks, C.B.E., LL.B.

The Council, which is set up under the Architects (Registration) Acts, 1931–1938, maintains the Register of Architects and has power to remove from the Register an architect found guilty of disgraceful conduct. It consists of representatives of all architectural bodies, organizations of kindred professions and the Government departments concerned. It is an offence punishable on summary conviction by a fine not exceeding £50 for an unregistered person to carry on business under any name, style or title containing the word "Architect." To qualify for registration an applicant must have passed one of the Examinations recognized by the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Architectural Education, set up under the principal Act. One half of the annual fee of £1 paid by Registered Architects is devoted by Section 14 of the Act to the provision of scholarships for the assistance of students in architecture of insufficient means.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS, 66 Portland Place, W.1, grants the diplomas, F.R.I.B.A., A.R.I.B.A. and L.R.I.B.A. The R.I.B.A. Board of Architectural Education, which is distinct from the Statutory Board of Architectural Education referred to above, controls and guides the whole system of higher education for Architects throughout Great Britain. The following Schools are recognized by the R.I.B.A. for the purpose of exemption from its intermediate Examination, and in the case of those Schools marked "*" from its Final Examination.

SCHOOLS OF ARCHITECTURE

Brighton College of Art and Crafts, Architectural Dept. (three years full-time course).

Bristol, Royal West of England Academy School of Architecture (five years' full-time course).

Cambridge University, School of Architecture (three examinations in architectural studies) (three years' course and two-year Diploma course).

*Dundee College of Art, School of Architecture (five years' full-time course).

Hull Regional College of Art and Crafts, School of Architecture (five years' full-time day course for Diploma).

*Leicester College of Art, School of Architecture (five years' full-time course).

*Oxford, City of Oxford Schools of Technology, Art and Commerce, School of Architecture (five years' full-time day course).

Portsmouth, School of Architecture, Southern College of Art (five years' full-time day course).

Southend-on-Sea Municipal College, Department of Architecture (five years' full-time day course).

*Aberdeen School of Architecture, Robert Gordon's Technical College (two years' part-time concurrent with practical experience in architects' office, followed by four years' full time).

*Birmingham School of Architecture (five years' full-time course).

*Cardiff, Welsh School of Architecture, Technical College (five years' Diploma and six years' Degree course).

*Edinburgh College of Art, School of Architecture (Degree and Diploma courses).

*Glasgow School of Architecture (Diploma course or Degree course in Architecture).

*Leeds School of Architecture (five years' Diploma course).

*Liverpool School of Architecture University of Liverpool (five-year Degree course).

*London, Architectural Association, School of Architecture (five years' full-time Diploma course).

*London University, Bartlett School of Architecture (five years' Degree course or five years' Diploma course).

*London, The Polytechnic, Regent Street, School of Architecture (five years' full-time course).

*London, Northern Polytechnic, Department of Architecture (five years' full-time day course).

*Manchester University, School of Architecture (five years' Degree course or five years' Diploma course).

*Newcastle upon Tyne, King's College (University of Durham), School of Architecture (five years' Degree course or five years' Diploma course).

*Nottingham School of Architecture (five years' Diploma course).

*Sheffield University, Department of Architecture (five years' Degree course or five years' Diploma course).

*Adeelaide University, School of Architecture (five years' Degree course).

*Brisbane, Queensland University (six years' Diploma course).

Geelong School of Architecture, Gordon Institute of Technology (first three years of Diploma course).

*Melbourne University, School of Architecture (five years' Degree course).

*Melbourne Technical College, School of Architecture (Diploma course).

*Sydney University, School of Architecture (five years' full-time Degree course).

*Sydney Technical College, School of Architecture (Degree and Diploma course).

*Manitoba University, Winnipeg, Department of Architecture (five years' Degree course).

*Montreal, McGill University, School of Architecture (five years' full-time Degree course).

*Toronto University, School of Architecture (five years' Degree course).

*Auckland University College, New Zealand, School of Architecture (five years' Degree course).

*Cape Town University, School of Architecture (five years' Degree course or five years' Diploma course).

*Witwatersrand University, Johannesburg, School of Architecture (five years' Degree course or five years' Diploma course subject to additional design requirements).

*Pretoria University, School of Architecture (five years' Diploma course subject to additional design requirements).

Bombay, Sir J. J. School of Art, School of Architecture (five years' full-time course).

In addition to the above Schools of Architecture, facilities for architectural education may be obtained at some of the Schools of Art and Technical Institutions referred to on pp. 528–30 and pp. 546–9.

AUCTIONEERING

Professional status is granted after examination by:—

THE CHARTERED AUCTIONEERS AND ESTATE AGENTS INSTITUTE, 29 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.
THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF AUCTIONEERS AND LANDED PROPERTY AGENTS, 34 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.

BANKING

Professional organizations granting qualifications after examination:—

THE INSTITUTE OF BANKERS, 20 Lombard Street, E.C.3.
THE INSTITUTE OF BANKERS IN SCOTLAND, 62 George Street, Edinburgh.

BREWING

COURSES IN BREWING are conducted for those in possession of an approved University Degree in Science (with Chemistry as a main subject), at The British School of Malting and Brewing, University of Birmingham; Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh; College of Technology, Manchester; Sir John Cass Technical Institute, London.

Professional qualifications are awarded after examination by:—

THE INSTITUTE OF BREWING, 33 Clarges Street, W.1; Sec., G. E. R. Sanders, C.M.G., M.B.E.

BUILDING

(See also under Technical Schools)

University courses leading to a degree in Building are available at Manchester and Aberystwyth.

Ordinary and National Diplomas and Ordinary and Higher Certificates in Building are awarded by Technical Schools in agreement with the Ministry of Education, the Scottish Education Department and The Institute of Builders.

Diplomas are also awarded after examination by:—

THE INSTITUTE OF BUILDERS, 48 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

THE INSTITUTE OF CLERKS OF WORKS OF GREAT BRITAIN, 5 Broughton Rd., Thornton Heath, Surrey—Sec., W. J. Gibbins.

THE INSTITUTION OF MUNICIPAL ENGINEERS, 84 Eccleston Square, S.W.1. (Building Inspector's Certificate).

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS

Degrees and diplomas are granted by Universities. Technical College courses lead to diplomas and to National Certificates. Professional qualifications are awarded by:—

THE INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS, 47 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY, 30 Russell Square, W.C.1.—President, Sir Harry Jephcott, M.Sc., Ph.C., F.R.I.C. Sec. and Registrar, H. J. T. Ellingham, Ph.D., A.R.C.S., M.I.Chem.E., F.I.M.F.R.I.C.

Fellows (F.R.I.C.) and Associates (A.R.I.C.) are admitted after due training and examination or on other evidence of competence.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF EDUCATION FOR COMMERCE.—Hon. Sec., C. C. E. Brown, F.C.I.S., A.A.C.C.A., Balham and Tooting Coll. of Commerce, Tooting Broadway, S.W.17.

Degrees and (or) Diplomas in Commerce are awarded by Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Durham, Edinburgh, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester and Sheffield Universities.

COLLEGES OF COMMERCE

BIRMINGHAM.—The City of Birmingham College of Commerce, Broad Street. Principal, A. M. B. Rule, M.B.E., M.A., LL.B.

BRISTOL.—College of Commerce, St. George's Road, Bristol, 1. Principal, W. B. Armstrong, M.Sc. (Econ.), B.Com., F.C.I.S.

GLASGOW.—Glasgow and West of Scotland Commercial College. Principal, Eric Thompson, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D.

HULL.—The College of Commerce, Brunswick Avenue. Principal, P. Barber, M.A.

LEEDS.—The College of Commerce, 43 Woodhouse Lane. Principal, E. V. Roberts, B.Com., A.C.A.

LIVERPOOL.—City of Liverpool College of Commerce, Tithebarn Street, Liverpool 2. Principal, A. R. Burnett-Hurst, M.Sc., F.S.S.

LONDON.—Balham and Tooting College of Commerce, Tooting Broadway, S.W.17. Principal, C. C. E. Brown.

LONDON.—The City of London College, Moorgate, E.C.2. Principal, A. J. McIntosh, B.Com., Ph.D.; Sec., G. F. Colton, B.Sc. (Econ.).

LONDON.—Polytechnic School of Commerce, 309 Regent Street, W.1. Head, V. W. J. Pendred, B.Com.

MANCHESTER.—College of Commerce, Princess Street. Principal, M. W. Mitchell, B.Com., B.Sc. (Econ.).

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE.—College of Commerce. Principal, J. Lamb, B.A., B.Sc.

OLDHAM.—Munic. School of Commerce. Principal, J. Caro, F.R.T.Com., F.C.C.S.

WEDNESBURY.—County Commercial College. Principal, H. Harman, B.Com.

These colleges provide advanced training in most branches of commerce and prepare for examinations of the recognized professional organizations as well as for the National Certificate in Commerce. Similar courses are offered by Technical Colleges (*q.v.*) in place where there is no separate College of Commerce.

In London the London County Council maintains Commercial Institutes at Catford, Hammer-smith, Highbury, Kennington and Queen's Road. Some of the London Polytechnics have large Departments of Commerce, lists of which may be obtained at the County Hall, London, S.E.1.

Throughout the country Commercial Education at a lower level is provided at *Evening institutes*, particulars of which may be obtained from the Local Education Authority.

There are also numbers of well-established private schools awarding certificates which are widely accepted.

Institutions awarding Professional Qualifications in Commerce:—

A. GENERAL

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS (Examinations Dept.), 28 Victoria St., S.W.1.

THE LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 69 Cannon St., E.C.4.

THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, 14 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE (SCOTLAND) FOR COMMERCIAL CERTIFICATES, 173 Pitt St., Glasgow, C.2.

THE EAST MIDLAND EDUCATIONAL UNION, 32 Dryden St., Nottingham.

THE NORTHERN COUNTIES TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL, 5 Grosvenor Villas, Grosvenor Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, 2.

THE UNION OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, 25a Paradise St., Birmingham.

B. SPECIALIZED

- THE CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF SECRETARIES, 14 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.
 THE CORPORATION OF SECRETARIES, 28 Fitzroy Square, W.1.
 THE INSTITUTE OF EXPORT, 140 Cromwell Rd., S.W.7.
 THE INSTITUTE OF EXPORT, Export House, 14 Hallam Street, W.1.
 THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED SHIPBROKERS, 63 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.
 THE INCORPORATED SALES MANAGERS' ASSOCN., 4 Holborn Place, W.C.1.
 THE INSTITUTE OF TRANSPORT, 80 Portland Place, W.1.
 THE INSTITUTE OF LINGUISTS, 102 Queensway, W.2.
 THE ADVERTISING ASSOCIATION, 110 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 INSTITUTE OF INCORPORATED PRACTITIONERS IN ADVERTISING, 44 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

DANCING

- THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF DANCING, 154 Holland Park Avenue, W.11 (trains students of exceptional promise in Ballet, 3 years' teachers' course and conducts examination).
 THE IMPERIAL SOCIETY OF TEACHERS OF DANCING INC., 70 Gloucester Place, W.1.
 THE GREEK DANCE ASSOCIATION, 83 Gloucester Road, S.W.7 (conducts public examinations for children and students).
 THE SADLER'S WELLS SCHOOL, 45 Colet Gardens, W.14.—*Director/Principal*, Arnold L. Haskell, M.A.

DENTAL

The Dentists Register is kept by the Dental Board of the United Kingdom.

DENTAL BOARD OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 44 Hallam Street, W.1.—*Chairman*, E. W. Fish, C.B.E., M.D., F.D.S.R.C.S. Registrar, David Hindley-Smith.

Dental study may be followed at most of the Universities and at any of the recognized Dental Schools in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland. Dental Degrees are conferred by most of the Universities. Diplomas are granted by certain Universities and also by the Licensing Corporations (the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of England, of Edinburgh, and in Ireland, and the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow).

ANY UNREGISTERED PERSON practising, or holding himself out as being prepared to practise Dentistry, renders himself liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding £100, and "Dentistry" is defined as including advice, attendance or treatment in connection with the fitting of artificial teeth.

Dental Schools in the United Kingdom

- BELFAST, Queen's University.
 BIRMINGHAM, The University.
 BRISTOL, The University.
 DUNDEE, The Dental School (St. Andrew's University), Park Place.
 DURHAM, The Sutherland Dental School, Northumberland Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, 1.
 EDINBURGH, University of Edinburgh, School of Dental Surgery, 31 Chambers Street.
 GLASGOW, The Glasgow Dental Hospital and School, 203-217 Renfrew Street, C.3.
 LEEDS, The University.
 LIVERPOOL, School of Dental Surgery, Boundary Place.
 LONDON, Guy's Hospital Dental School, London Bridge, S.E.1.
 " King's College Hospital Medical School, Denmark Hill, S.E.5.

London Hospital Dental School, Turner St., Whitechapel E.1.

" Royal Dental Hospital, School of Dental Surgery, Leicester Square, W.C.2.

" University College Hospital Medical School, University St., Gower St., W.C.1.

MANCHESTER, Turner Dental School and Dental Hospital, Bridge St., Manchester 15.
 SHEFFIELD, The University.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE, ETC.

The main occupations to which a training in Domestic Science can lead are Domestic subject Teaching, Institutional Management, Hotel and Restaurant Work, Industrial Catering and Electrical, Gas or Food Product Demonstrating.

A degree of B.Sc. (Household and Social Science) is granted by London University and B.Sc. (Domestic Science) by Bristol University. There are Diploma courses at Reading and Sheffield Universities.

Schools and Colleges of Domestic Subjects

Those preceded by an asterisk * are recognized by the Ministry of Education or the Scottish Education Department for the Training of Teachers.

- ABERDEEN, *Robert Gordon's Technical College.
 BATH, *City of Bath Training College of Domestic Science.
 BELFAST, *College of Technology, Belfast.
 CARDIFF, *Training College of Domestic Arts, 6 St. Andrew's Place.
 DOUGLAS, Isle of Man, College of Domestic Science.
 EDINBURGH, *College of Domestic Science, Atholl Crescent.
 GLASGOW, *Glasgow and West of Scotland College of Domestic Science, 1 Park Drive, C.3.
 " Glasgow and West of Scotland Commercial College, Scottish Hotel School, Ross Hall, 197 Crookston Road, Glasgow, S.W.2.
 GLOUCESTER, *Trafford College of Domestic Science, Barrack Square.
 ILKLEY, *College of Housecraft, Wells Road.
 LEEDS, *Yorkshire Training College of Housecraft, Vernon Rd.
 LEICESTER, *Domestic Science Training College, Knighton Fields.
 LIVERPOOL, *F. L. Calder College of Domestic Science, Myrtle St., Liverpool 7.
 LONDON, *L.C.C. Battersea Training College of Domestic Science, Manor House, North Side, Clapham Common.
 " *National Society's Training College of Domestic Subjects, Fortuac Green Road, N.W.6.
 " *National Training College of Domestic Subjects 72-78 Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W.1.
 " L.C.C. South-East London Technical College, Lewisham Way, S.E.4.
 MANCHESTER, *Manchester College of Housecraft, High St., Manchester 15.
 NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, *Northern Counties' Training College of Cookery and Domestic Science, 54 Northumberland Road.
 SHEFFIELD, *Totley Hall Training College of Housecraft.

Other Bodies

INSTITUTIONAL MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION, Swinton House, 324 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1 (awards certificates in Institutional Management).

HOTEL AND CATERING INSTITUTE, 24 Portman Square, W.1.

THE BRITISH HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS ASSOCIATION, 88 Brook Street, W.1.

RESIDENTIAL HOTELS ASSOCN., 46 Bloomsbury St. W.1.

CATERERS' ASSOCN. OF GREAT BRITAIN (1917), 185 Oxford Street, W.1.

NATIONAL CATERERS' FEDERATION, 84 Great Portland Street, W.1.

INDUSTRIAL CATERING ASSOCN., 140. Park Lane, W.1.

ELECTRICAL ASSOCN. FOR WOMEN, 35 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.

DRAMA

A Diploma in Dramatic Art is awarded by the University of London as well as a Certificate of Proficiency in Diction and Drama. The chief Training Institutions in Drama are:—

GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC AND DRAMA (see p. 542).

ROYAL ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ART (founded by Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, 1904), 62-64 Gower Street, and Malet Street, W.C.1. *Principal*, Sir Kenneth R. Barnes, M.A.

BRITISH DRAMA LEAGUE, 6 Fitzroy Square, W.1.

CENTRAL SCHOOL OF SPEECH AND DRAMA, Royal Albert Hall, S.W.7.

CRIPPLEGATE INSTITUTE, Golden Lane, Cripplegate, E.C.1.

LONDON ACADEMY OF MUSIC AND DRAMATIC ART, (L.A.M.D.A.) Tower House, Cromwell Rd., S.W.5. *Principal*, Matthew Forsyth.

ROSE BRUFORD TRAINING COLLEGE OF SPEECH AND DRAMA, Lamorby Park, Sidcup, Kent. *Principal*, Rose Bruford.

ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Coll. of Dramatic Art, St. George's Place, Glasgow, C.2. *Director*, Colin Chandler.

ENGINEERING

For list of Technical Colleges which give training in the various branches of engineering, see pp. 546-9. *Degree Courses*. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge provide a general course in Engineering Science, leading to an honours degree. Cambridge and other Universities provide more specialized courses. Training leading to the national certificates and diplomas, to qualification through professional institutes and to external degrees, is available at most Technical Schools and Colleges and at a few private Engineering Colleges.

Aeronautical Engineering

Degree courses available at Bristol, Cambridge, Glasgow, London and Southampton Universities; Hull and Loughborough Colleges.

Professional qualifications are granted after examination by the Royal Aeronautical Society, 4 Hamilton Place, W.1.

Chemical Engineering

Degree courses are available at Birmingham, Cambridge, Glasgow, Leeds, London and Manchester Universities.

Professional qualifications are granted after examinations by the Institution of Chemical Engineers, 56 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

Civil Engineering

Degree courses are available at most Universities.

Professional qualifications are awarded by:—

THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

THE INSTITUTION OF MUNICIPAL ENGINEERS, 84 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.

THE INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, 11 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.

THE INSTITUTION OF WATER ENGINEERS, Parliament Mansions, Abbey Orchard Street, S.W.1.

Electrical Engineering

Degree courses are available at all Universities (except Reading) and at many University Colleges.

Professional qualifications are awarded by the Institution of Electrical Engineers, Savoy Place, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2.

Mining Engineering

See Mining and Fuel Technology.

Marine Engineering and Naval Architecture.

Degree courses in Marine Engineering and Naval Architecture are available at Durham and Liverpool Universities and at Queen's University, Belfast (Naval Architecture only).

Professional qualifications awarded by:—

THE INSTITUTE OF MARINE ENGINEERS, 85 Minorities, E.C.3.

THE NORTH-EAST COAST INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, Bolbec Hall, Newcastle upon Tyne.

THE INSTITUTION OF NAVAL ARCHITECTS, 10 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.

Mechanical Engineering

Degree courses available at all Universities (except Oxford).

Professional qualifications are awarded by:—

THE INSTITUTION OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, Storey's Gate, St. James's Park, S.W.1.

THE INSTITUTION OF HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEERS, 75 Eaton Place, S.W.1.

THE INSTITUTION OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS, 28 Victoria St., S.W.1.

Production Engineering

THE INSTITUTION OF PRODUCTION ENGINEERS, 36 Portman Square, W.1.

ESTATE MANAGEMENT AND SURVEYING

Degrees are granted by Cambridge University—B.A. (Estate Management); and by London University—B.Sc. (Estate Management).

Professional qualifications granted are after examination by:—

THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CHARTERED SURVEYORS, 12 Gt. George St., S.W.1.

THE LAND AGENTS SOCIETY, 21 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.

THE CHARTERED AUCTIONEERS AND ESTATE AGENTS INSTITUTE, 29 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.

THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF AUCTIONEERS AND LANDED PROPERTY AGENTS, 34 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.

THE INCORPORATED ASSOCN. OF RATING AND VALUATION OFFICERS, 42 Broadway, S.W.1.

THE INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS, 75 Eaton Place, S.W.1.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS, 66 Portland Place, W.1.

THE COLLEGE OF ESTATE MANAGEMENT, St. Alban's Grove, Kensington, W.8.

FIRE FIGHTING

FIRE SERVICE COLLEGE, Wotton House, Nr. Dorking, Surrey.—*Commandant*, C. M. Kerr, R.P.M., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mech.E.; *Secretary*, P. S. Wilson-Dickson, M.B.E.

FORESTRY

Degrees in Forestry are granted by Oxford University (B.A., Honours), by Edinburgh and Aberdeen Universities and the University College of North Wales, Bangor (B.Sc., Forestry).

A Diploma Course is available at Oxford University.

Professional Organizations

- THE EMPIRE FORESTRY ASSOCIATION, Royal Empire Society, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.
 THE ROYAL FORESTRY SOCIETY OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 49 Russell Square, W.C.1.
 THE ROYAL SCOTTISH FORESTRY SOCIETY, 8 Rutland Square, Edinburgh, 1.
 THE SOCIETY OF FORESTERS OF GREAT BRITAIN, 8 Rutland Square, Edinburgh, 1.

FUEL TECHNOLOGY

Degree and Diploma Courses are available at Birmingham, Edinburgh, Leeds, London and Sheffield Universities and the University of Wales.

Courses leading to Certificates and qualifications by professional bodies are available at many Technical Colleges.

The principal professional bodies are:—

- THE INSTITUTION OF GAS ENGINEERS, 17 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.
 THE INSTITUTE OF FUEL, 18 Devonshire St., Portland Place, W.1.
 THE INSTITUTE OF PETROLEUM, 26 Portland Place, W.1.

INSURANCE

Organizations conducting examinations and awarding diplomas:—

- THE CHARTERED INSURANCE INSTITUTE, 20 Aldermanbury, E.C.2.
 THE CORPORATION OF INSURANCE BROKERS, 3 St. Helen's Place, E.C.3.
 THE ASSOCIATION OF AVERAGE ADJUSTERS, 70 Old Broad St., E.C.2.
 THE ASSOCIATION OF FIRE LOSS ADJUSTERS, 13-14 Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.3.

JOURNALISM

There are no professional examinations. The principal professional organizations are:—

- THE INSTITUTE OF JOURNALISTS, 2 & 4 Tudor St., E.C.4.
 THE NATIONAL UNION OF JOURNALISTS (NUJ), 22 Great Windmill Street, W.1.
 THE LONDON SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM, 57 Gordon Square, W.C.1.

The Polytechnic (309 Regent Street, W.1.) also conducts a Diploma Course in Journalism.

LEGAL

Degree Courses.—The Universities giving Degree Courses in Law (which do not entitle the holder to practise either as Barrister or Solicitor) are Oxford, Cambridge, London, Bristol, Durham, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, Wales, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Belfast and Dublin. Qualifications for Barrister are obtainable only at one of the Inns of Court or Faculty of Advocates; for Solicitor, from the Law Society or its equivalent in Scotland or Ireland.

THE INNS OF COURT

THE INNER TEMPLE, E.C.4

- Treasurer* (1954), Sir Charles Doughty, Q.C.
Sub-Treasurer, Roy Robinson, M.V.O.
Chief Clerk, E. C. Sales.
Librarian, E. A. P. Hart.

THE MIDDLE TEMPLE, E.C.4

- Treasurer* (1953), Raymond Needham, Q.C.
Under-Treasurer, R. H. Williams.
Chief Clerk and Accountant, H. W. Challoner.
Collector, E. G. Gilbert.
Clerk, P. F. Gee.
Librarian and Keeper of the Records, H. A. C. Sturges, M.V.O.
Assist. Librarian, J. P. Beaven.

LINCOLN'S INN, W.C.2

- Treasurer* (1953), The Lord Morton of Henryton.
Master of the Library, The Lord Cohen.
Dean of the Chapel, W. Cleveland Stevens, C.M.G., Q.C.
Preacher, The Rev. Prebendary C. Cheshire.
Organist, C. H. Trevor.
Under-Treasurer and Steward, H. C. H. Fairchild.
Clerks, F. C. Coales; L. W. Pilkington; C. J. Walker.
Librarian, C. W. Ringrose.

GRAY'S INN, W.C.2

- Treasurer* (till Dec. 31, 1953), The Hon. Mr. Justice Barnard.
Master of Library, N. L. C. Macaskie, Q.C.
Preacher, The Rev. Canon F. H. B. Ottley, M.A.
Under-Treasurer, Oswald Terry.
Chief Clerk, Kenneth A. Whellock.
Librarian, W. Holden, M.B.E.
Assist. Librarian, B. M. Cocks.

GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE BAR

(2 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2)

[The Council is the accredited representative of the English Bar, and its duty is to deal with all matters affecting the profession, and to take such action thereon as may be deemed expedient.]

- Chairman*, The Rt. Hon. Sir Hartley Shawcross, Q.C., M.P.
Vice-Chairman, J. N. Gray, Q.C.
Hon. Treasurer, K. W. Mackinnon.
Secretary, W. W. Boulton.
Chief Clerk, William C. Wills.

BAR AND PROBATE LIBRARIES (Royal Courts of Justice)

- Librarian*, R. A. Riches, O.B.E.
Asst. Librarian, W. F. Bird; C. L. Fisher.

COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION

(7 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.)

Established by the four Inns of Court to superintend the Education and Examination of Students for the English Bar.]

- Chairman*, Mr. Justice Wynn-Parry.
Vice-Chairman, Sir Henry MacGeagh, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., E.B.E., Q.C.
Chairman of the Board of Studies, C. T. Le Quesne, Q.C.
Chairman of the Finance Committee, G. D. Johnston.
Director and Head of Inns of Court School of Law, W. Cleveland-Stevens, C.M.G., Q.C.
Secretary to the Council, I. Harvatt, B.A.

READERS

- Roman Law and Roman Dutch Law*, R. W. Lee, D.C.L.
Constitutional Law and English Legal History, Prof. H. A. Holland, D.S.O., O.B.E., LL.M.; Prof. E. C. S. Wade, M.A., LL.D.; *Lecturers*, E. Slade, M.A.; C. M. Monteth, M.A., B.C.L.
Evidence, Procedure (Civil and Criminal) and Criminal Law, *Lecturers*, R. A. L. Hillard, M.B.E.; The Lord Chorley, M.A., E. Garth Moore, M.A.; *Tutors*,

Paul Tyrie, B.A., B.C.L.; S. Lewis Langdon, B.A.
Real Property and Conveyancing, H. A. Salt, Q.C., M.A., LL.B.; Prof. G. C. Cheshire, D.C.L.; *Tutor*, N. P. M. Elles, M.A.
Common Law, Ralph Sutton, Q.C., M.A.; *Lecturers*, R. O'Sullivan, Q.C.; C. H. S. Fifoot, M.A.; *Tutor*, A. L. Gordon, LL.B.
Equity, R. E. Megarry, M.A., LL.B.; *Lecturers*, M. J. Albery, B.A.; K. B. Suenson-Taylor, M.A., LL.B.; *Tutor*, H. F. MacMaster, M.A., LL.B.

FACULTY OF ADVOCATES (Parliament Square, Edinburgh)

[Admission as an Advocate of the Scottish Bar is by petition to the Court of Session. The candidate is remitted for examination to the Faculty of Advocates.]

Dean of Faculty, John Cameron, D.S.C., Q.C.
Vice-Dean, James Walker, Q.C.
Treasurer, G. E. O. Walker, M.B.E.
Clerk of Faculty, J. J. Cunningham, Q.C.
Keeper of the Library, T. P. McDonald, Q.C.
Agent, Sir Ernest Wedderburn, LL.D. (*Deputy Keeper of the Signet*).

NORTHERN IRELAND

Admission to the Bar of Northern Ireland is controlled by the Honourable Society of the Inn of Court of Northern Ireland (established Jan. 11, 1926), the Royal Courts of Justice (Ulster), Belfast.—*Treasurer* (until Dec. 31, 1953), The Hon. Mr. Justice Curran. *Under Treas. and Librarian*, J. Ritchie.

THE LAW SOCIETY (Chancery Lane, W.C.2)

[The Society controls the education and examination of articulated clerks, and the admission of solicitors in England and Wales. Number of members, 16,021.]

President of the Society (1953-54), William Charles Crocker, M.C.
Vice-President (1953-54), Frederic Hubert Jessop.
Secretary, Thomas George Lund, C.B.E.
Under-Secs., G. T. Cruickshank (*Finance Officer*); H. Horsfall Turner, B.A., B.C.L.; J. F. Warren, B.A.; W. G. F. Ballantyne.

THE SOCIETY'S LAW SCHOOL

Chairman of the Legal Education Committee (which includes Representatives of the Council, of Provincial Law Societies, and of Law Students' Societies), J. B. Leaver.

Principal and Director of Legal Studies, Edward Roderick Dew, LL.B.

Clerk to the Legal Education Committee and Secretary to the Principal, W. L. C. Price.

The Society's Law School provides a complete scheme of education for articulated clerks in legal subjects; and the classes are open to all students, whether articulated clerks or otherwise, on payment of the prescribed fees.

Legal Aid

The Law Society is responsible for the administration of the Legal Aid Scheme under the Legal Aid and Advice Act, 1949. For the purpose of this Scheme England and Wales is divided into twelve areas and there are twelve Area Committees and 110 Local Committees. *See also* Legal Notes.

SOCIETY OF WRITERS TO H.M. SIGNET (Parliament Square, Edinburgh)

[Writers to the Signet are authorized to append to their names the letters W.S.]

Deputy Keeper of the Signet, Sir Ernest Wedderburn, O.B.E., LL.D.

Sub-Keeper and Clerk, R. C. Notman, M.B.E., B.L.

SOLICITORS IN THE SUPREME COURTS, SCOTLAND

President, Charles T. Nightingale, 8 North St. David Street, Edinburgh, 2.

Secretary, Stewart H. Greig, 24 Hill Street, Edinburgh, 2.

LAW SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND

Law Society's Hall, North Bank Street, Edinburgh

The Society comprises all practising solicitors in Scotland. It controls the examination of legal apprentices and the admission of solicitors in Scotland and acts as registrar of solicitors under the Solicitors (Scotland) Acts, 1933 to 1949.

The Law Society of Scotland administers the Legal Aid and Advice Scheme set up under the Legal Aid (Scotland) Act, 1949.

President (1953-54), Prof. Harry Henderson Moncreath, B.A., LL.B., W.S.

Secretary, R. B. Laurie, W.S.

SCOTTISH LAW AGENTS SOCIETY

Secretary and Treasurer, J. W. Barry, Dunblane.
Acting Secretary, W. F. Dickson, Edinburgh.

LIBRARIANSHIP

The Library Association, Chaucer House, Malet Place, W.C.1, maintains the professional register of Chartered Librarians (Fellows and Associates), for which examinations are held twice yearly.

Schools of Librarianship conducting full-time courses of instruction in preparation for the examinations of the Library Association: Birmingham College of Commerce; Brighton Technical College, Brighton, 7; Spring Grove Polytechnic, Isleworth; College of Commerce, Leeds, 2; North Western Polytechnic, N.W.5; College of Further Education, Loughborough, Leics.; College of Technology, Manchester, 1; Municipal College of Commerce, Newcastle upon Tyne; Glasgow and West of Scotland Commercial College, Glasgow, C.3.

Several local Education Authorities in various parts of the country also conduct courses of instruction in Librarianship for the benefit of part-time students.

The Association of Assistant Librarians conducts correspondence courses. *Hon. Education Secretary*, Mrs. S. W. Martin, Carnegie Library, Herne Hill Rd., S.E.24.

A post-graduate Diploma course is available at the University of London School of Librarianship (University College, Gower St., W.C.1).—*Dir.*, R. Irwin, M.A., F.L.A.

MEDICAL

Medical Study may be followed at most of the Universities and all the recognized Medical Schools in the British Isles. Medical and Surgical Degrees are conferred by nearly every University, and other medical qualifications by the various Medical Colleges and Corporations.

GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL, 44 Hallam St., W.1.—*President*, Sir David Campbell, M.C., LL.D., M.D.; *Registrars*: General Council and England, W. K. Pyke-Lees; Scotland, T. H. Graham, O.B.E., 44 Queen Street, Edinburgh, 2; Ireland, Miss G. McMeekin, 68 Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin.

Established by the Medical Act, 1858, to enable persons requiring medical aid to distinguish

qualified from unqualified practitioners. Wilful and false use by unregistered persons of any title implying registration, or that they are recognized by law, is an offence punishable by fine. No unregistered person can give a valid certificate required by law, or hold an appointment at a hospital or in a ship, etc., or practise under the National Health Service Acts, or obtain dangerous drugs, or treat venereal disease. The Council is responsible for the standards of medical education and for keeping the Medical Register.

TEACHING HOSPITALS IN LONDON

Under the National Health Service Designation of Teaching Hospitals (No. 2) Order, 1948, the following were designated Teaching Hospitals for the University of London:

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, Agar Street, Strand, W.C.2.—Number of beds, 301; In-patients, 1952, 4,937; New out-patients, 1952, 33,112. 17 house appointments open annually. *House Governor and Secretary*, Frank Hart. *Medical School*. 62 Chandos Place, W.C.2. *Dean*, E. C. Warner, B.S.C., M.D., F.R.C.P. *Secretary*, Wyndham Edwards. *Charing Cross Hospital Group*: Harrow (122 beds); Wembley (137 beds); Kingsbury (52 beds).

GUY'S HOSPITAL, St. Thomas's Street, S.E.1.—Number of beds, 797 (in Group); In-patients, 1952, 14,112; New out-patients, 1952, 57,059; Casualty Dept. attendances, 1952, 73,469. *Chairman, Board of Governors*, The Lord Cunliffe; *Secretary*, B. Lees Read, O.B.E. *Medical School*. *Dean*, E. R. Boland, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P. *Sub-Dean (Medical)*, C. G. Baker, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.; *Sub-Dean (Dental)*, F. S. Warner, F.D.S., M.R.C.S. *Secretary*, W. F. Cook. *Guy's Hospital Group*: Evelina Hospital for Sick Children, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.1.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Denmark Hill, S.E.5.—Number of beds, 493; In-patients, 1952, 14,825; New out-patients, 1952, 69,568; Total out-patient attendances, 1952, 349,217. *Chairman, Board of Governors*, The Marquess of Normanby, M.B.E.. *House Governor and Secretary*, S. W. Barnes. *Medical School*. *Dean*, V. F. Hall, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., F.F.A.R.C.S. *Secretary*, W. F. Gunn. *King's College Hospital Group*: Royal Eye Hospital, S.E.1, (50 beds); Royal Eye Hospital, Surbiton (30 beds); Belgrave Hospital for Children, Clapham Road (53 beds). *Annexes*, Walton-on-Thames (30 beds); Camberley (37 beds). The Group complement of 693 beds includes 50 for private patients.

THE LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel, E.1.—Number of beds, 1,057; In-patients, 1952, 17,935; New out-patients, 1952, 108,541. *House Governor*, Capt. H. Brierley, O.B.E., M.C. *Secretaries*, Lt.-Col. C. F. Cahusac, D.S.O.; Hon. J. L. Scarlett (joint). *Medical College and Dental School*. Turner Street, E.1. *Dean*, A. E. Clark-Kennedy, M.D., F.R.C.P. *Sub-Dean (Medical)*, J. R. Ellis, M.B.E., M.B., M.R.C.P. *Sub-Dean (Dental)*, A. M. Horsnell, F.D.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. *Secretary*, H. P. Laird. The London Hospital Group: The Queen Mary Maternity Home, Hampstead, N.W.3; *Annexes* at Baunstead, Brentwood, Felixstowe, Reigate.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, Mortimer Street, W.1.—Number of beds, 720; In-patients, 1952, 11,920; New out-patients, 1952, 88,540. *Chairman, Board of Governors*, Col. the Hon. J. J. Astor, D.Litt. *Secretary*, Brig. C. P. Hardy-Roberts, C.B., C.B.E. *Medical School*. *Dean*, Sir Harold Boldero, M.A., D.M., F.R.C.P. *Secretary*, Miss E. M. Walton. *Middlesex Hospital Group*: Woodside Hospital

for Functional Nervous Disorders, N.10; Hospital for Women, Soho Square, W.1; The Arthur Stanley Institute.

ROYAL DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON, 32 Leicester Square, W.C.2.—Number of beds, 12; In-patients, 1952, 417; New out-patients, 1952, 42,720. House appointments open bi-annually, 11. *Secretary-Superintendent*, W. J. Ickeringill. *School of Dental Surgery: Scholarships and Prizes* open, 1; value, £100. *Dean*, H. L. Hardwick, F.D.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. *Secretary*, K. R. McK. Biggs.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.—Number of beds, 975; In-patients, 1952, 16,435; Out-patients, 1952, 390,577; Casualty attendances, 136,786. *Chairman, Board of Governors*, Geoffrey Bostock. *Secretary*, R. G. Heppell. *School of Medicine*. Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, W.C.1. *Dean*, Miss K. G. Lloyd-Williams, M.D., F.F.A.R.C.S. *Warden and Secretary*, Miss J. Beale. *Royal Free Hospital Group*: London Fever Hospital, N.1; Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital, N.W.1; Hampstead General and North-West London Hospital, N.W.3; Children's Hospital, N.W.3; North-Western Hospital (L.C.C.), N.W.3.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, Smithfield, E.C.1. *Medical College*. *Dean*, E. G. Tuckwell, M.Ch., F.R.C.S. *Secretary*, C. E. Morris. St. Bartholomew's Hospital includes the Alexandra Hospital for Children with Hip Disease.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, Hyde Park Corner, S.W.1.—Number of beds, 328; In-patients, 1952, 13,040; New out-patients, 1952, 69,349; Clinic attendances, 1952, 253,431; Casualty Dept. attendances, 1952, 62,247. 19 resident appointments open annually. *House Governor and Secretary*, P. H. Constable. *Medical School*. Number of scholarships and prizes open, 22; value, £1,440. *Dean*, M. F. Nicholls, C.B.E., M.Chir., F.R.C.S. *Secretary*, S. A. Williamson, S. George's Hospital Group: Victoria Hospital for Children (113 beds); Atkinson Morley Hospital (154 beds); Annexes, 2 (143 beds).

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, Praed Street, W.2.—Number of beds in Group, 855; In-patients, 1952, 16,641; New out-patients, 1952, 67,784. *House Governor and Secretary*, A. Powditch, M.C. *Medical School*. Norfolk Place, W.2. *Scholarships and Prizes: Entrance*, Men, 5 of £40 p.a. for 5 years; Women, 1 of £40 p.a. for 5 years; University, for Clinical students, 3 of £50 p.a. for 3 years, 1 of £40 a year for 3 years. Research Fellowships and many other prizes and scholarships are available. *Dean*, A. G. Cross, M.D., F.R.C.S. *Secretary*, J. E. Stevenson. *St. Mary's Hospital Group*: Paddington Green Children's Hospital, W.2; Princess Louise Kensington Hospital for Children, St. Quintin Avenue, W.10; Samaritan Hospital for Women, N.W.1; St. Luke's Hospital, Hereford Road, W.2; Western Ophthalmic Hospital, N.W.1.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, S.E.1.—Number of beds, 544; In-patients, 1952, 16,341; New out-patients, 1952, 88,836. The Hospital, which was founded in Southwark, was rebuilt on its present site in 1868-71. The main hospital buildings were extensively damaged during the war of 1939-45 and the initial stages of a comprehensive reconstruction scheme are in progress. *Treasurer and Chairman, Board of Governors*, Hon. Sir Arthur Howard, K.B.E., C.V.O. *Clerk of the Governors*, R. Pelham Borley. *Medical School*. Albert Embankment, S.E.1. *Dean*, Prof. W. G. Barnard, C.B.E., F.R.C.P. *Medical Secretary*, A. L. Crockford, O.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Gower Street, W.C.1.—Number of beds, 1,152; In-patients, 1952, 17,685; New out-patients, 1952, 50,012. *Chairman, Board of Governors*, Sir Alexander H. Maxwell, K.C.M.G.; *Secretary*, T. F. W. MacKeown. Medical School. University Street, W.C.1. *Dean*, J. C. Hawksley, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P. *Secretary*, Maj.-Gen. H. L. Birks, C.B., F.S.O. University College Hospital Group: St. Pancras Hospital, N.W.1; Hospital for Tropical Diseases, W.1.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL, St. John's Gardens, S.W.1.—Number of beds, 428; In-patients, 1952, 7,450; New out-patients, 1952, 37,919. *House Governor and Secretary*, Charles M. Power, O.B.E., M.C. Medical School. *Dean*, H. E. Harding, F.R.C.S. *Secretary*, W. R. Moule. Westminster Hospital Group: Westminster Children's Hospital (108 beds), Vincent Square, S.W.1; The Gordon Hospital (102 beds), Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1; All Saints Hospital (51 beds), Austral Street, S.E.11. *Annexes*, Swanley, Kent (110 beds); East Grinstead, Sussex (30 beds); and Broadstairs, Kent (85 beds).

HAMMERSMITH HOSPITAL, W.12: West London Hospital, W.6; St. Mark's Hospital for Cancer, Fistula, and Other Diseases of the Rectum, E.C.1. HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, W.C.1. NATIONAL HOSPITAL, Queen Square, W.C.1: Maida Vale Hospital for Nervous Diseases, W.9. ROYAL NATIONAL THROAT, NOSE AND EAR HOSPITAL (including Cent. London Hospital Division, W.C.1; Golden Sq. Hospital Division, W.1.). MOORFIELDS, WESTMINSTER and CENTRAL EYE HOSPITAL. BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL and MAUDSLEY HOSPITAL. ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN, W.C.2. HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, S.W.3; London Chest Hospital, E.2. ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL, W.1. NATIONAL HEART HOSPITAL, W.1. ST. PETER'S and ST. PAUL'S HOSPITALS, W.C.2. ROYAL CANCER HOSPITAL, S.W.3. QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S MATERNITY HOSPITAL, W.6; Chelsea Hospital for Women, S.W.3. EASTMAN DENTAL HOSPITAL, W.C.1.

POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOLS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

British Postgraduate Medical Federation: a Gordon Square, W.C.1. Prof. Sir Francis Fraser, LL.D., M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., *Director*. Comprises:—

POST GRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL OF LONDON, Ducane Road, Shepherds Bush, W.12. C. E. Newman, M.D., F.R.C.P., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY, Maudsley Hospital, Denmark Hill, S.E.5. D. L. Davies, M.A., D.M., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF LARYNGOLOGY AND OTOTOLOGY, Royal National Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital, 330-332 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. C. Gill-Carey, F.R.C.S., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF OPHTHALMOLOGY, Judd Street, W.C.1. R. C. Davenport, F.R.C.S., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH, Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, W.C.1. G. H. News, M.D., F.R.C.P., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNÆCOLOGY, Chelsea Hospital for Women, Dovehouse Street, S.W.3. Charles D. Read, F.R.C.S.ED., F.R.A.C.S., F.R.C.O.G., *Director and Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF NEUROLOGY, National Hospital, Queen Square, W.C.1. Macdonald Critchley, M.D., F.R.C.P., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF ORTHOPEDICS, Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, 234 Great Portland Street,

W.1. H. Jackson Burrows, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.A.C.S., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SURGERY, Eastman Dental Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. F. C. Wilkinson, M.D., D.D.Sc., M.Sc., B.D.S., F.D.S., R.C.S., *Director of Studies*.

INSTITUTE OF CANCER RESEARCH, Royal Cancer Hospital, Fulham Road, S.W.3. Prof. A. Haddow, M.D., Ph.D., D.Sc., *Acting Dean*.

[Several other Institutes are in various stages of development with a view to recognition.]

LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE, W.C.1. Andrew Topping, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H., *Dean*.

OTHER METROPOLITAN SCHOOLS

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL COLLEGE, Millbank, S.W.1.—*Commandt.*, Maj.-Gen. F. C. Hilton-Sergeant, M.B., O.H.P.

ROYAL NAVAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, Alverstoke, Hants.

WEST LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, West London Hospital, Hammersmith, W.6.—239 beds. *Dean*, Maurice Shaw, D.M., F.R.C.P. *Sec.*, Miss Margaret Meredith.

OTHER TEACHING HOSPITALS

Under the National Health Service Designation of Teaching Hospitals (No. 1) Order, 1948, the following have been designated teaching hospitals in the 10 university medical centres outside London:

University of Durham.—United Newcastle upon Tyne Hospitals: Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle upon Tyne; Princess Mary Maternity Hospital, Newcastle upon Tyne; Babies' Hospital, Newcastle upon Tyne; Newcastle upon Tyne Dental Hospital.

University of Leeds.—United Leeds Hospitals: General Infirmary, Leeds; Maternity Hospital, Leeds; Hospital for Women, Leeds; University of Leeds Dental Hospital.

University of Sheffield.—United Sheffield Hospitals: Royal Sheffield Infirmary and Hospital (including Sheffield Royal Hospital and Fulwood Annexe, Sheffield Royal Infirmary and Edgar Allen Institute); Jessop Hospital for Women, Sheffield (including Firth Auxiliary Hospital); Children's Hospital, Sheffield.

University of Cambridge.—United Cambridge Hospitals: Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge; County Hospital, Mill Road, Cambridge; Cambridge Borough Isolation Hospital.

University of Oxford.—United Oxford Hospitals: Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford; Churchill Hospital, Oxford; Oxford Eye Hospital; Cowley Road Hospital, Oxford; The City Isolation Hospital, The Slade, Headington, Oxford.

University of Bristol.—United Bristol Hospitals: Bristol Royal Hospital (including Bristol Royal Infirmary and Bristol General Hospital); Bristol Maternity Hospital; Bristol Royal Hospital for Sick Children; Bristol Eye Hospital; Queen Victoria Jubilee Convalescent Home, Bristol.

University of Wales.—United Cardiff Hospitals: Cardiff Royal Infirmary; Llandough Hospital, and the Lord Pontypridd Hospital, Dulwich House, Cardiff.

University of Birmingham.—United Birmingham Hospitals: the General Hospital, Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Jaffray Branch Hospital; Children's Hospital (King Edward VII Memorial), Birmingham, St. Cuthbert's Hospital, Malvern; Midland Nerve Hospital, Birmingham; Birmingham Dental Hospital; Birmingham and Midland Hospitals for Women (including the Hospital for Women, the

Maternity Hospital, the Women's Convalescent Home, Sparkhill, and the Gertrude Myers Home, Cleeve Prior, Evesham).

University of Manchester.—United Manchester Hospitals: Manchester Royal Infirmary; St. Mary's Hospitals for Women and Children, Manchester; Manchester Royal Eye Hospital; Dental Hospital of Manchester; Manchester Foot Hospital.

University of Liverpool.—United Liverpool Hospitals: Royal Liverpool United Hospital (including Liverpool Royal Infirmary, the David Lewis Northern Hospital, Royal Southern Hospital, and Liverpool Stanley Hospital); Women's Hospital, Liverpool; Liverpool Maternity Hospital; Royal Liverpool Children's Hospital; Liverpool Ear, Nose, and Throat Infirmary; St. Paul's Eye Hospital, Liverpool; Liverpool Dental Hospital.

SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE, Pembroke Place, Liverpool 3.

TROPICAL DISEASES CENTRE, Sefton General Hospital, Liverpool, 15.

DEANS OF UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOLS

England and Wales

BIRMINGHAM.—Prof. A. P. Thomson, M.C., M.D., F.R.C.P.

BRISTOL.—Prof. R. Milnes Walker, M.B., M.S., F.R.C.S.

CAMBRIDGE.—Dr. J. R. Robinson (*Secretary of the Faculty*).

DURHAM.—Prof. R. B. Green, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S.

LEEDS.—P. J. Moir, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

LIVERPOOL.—J. M. Leggate, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

MANCHESTER.—Prof. W. Schlapp, M.B., Ch.B., M.Sc., Ph.D.

OXFORD.—Dr. S. C. Truelove (*Director of Clinical Studies*).

SHEFFIELD.—Dr. J. G. McCrie, O.B.E., T.D., F.R.C.P.E.D.

WALES.—R. M. F. Picken, C.B.E., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (*Provost*).

Scotland

ABERDEEN.—Prof. Sir David Campbell, M.C., M.D., LL.D.

EDINBURGH.—Prof. Sir Sydney Smith, C.B.E. M.D., F.R.C.P.E., D.P.H.

GLASGOW.—Prof. G. M. Wishart, B.Sc., M.D., F.R.F.P.S.G.

ST. ANDREWS.—Prof. W. J. Tulloch, O.B.E., M.D.

Other Licensing Corporations granting Diplomas.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON AND THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, Examining Board in England, Examination Hall, Queen Sq., W.C.1.

THE SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES, Black Friars Lane, E.C.4.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF OBSTETRICIANS AND GYNÆCOLOGISTS, 58 Queen Anne St., W.1.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, Edinburgh.

THE ROYAL FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW.

THE SCOTTISH CONJOINT BOARD, 18 Nicolson St., Edinburgh 8, and 242 St. Vincent St., Glasgow, C.2.

A Specialized Diploma is awarded by the Royal Medical Psychological Association, 11 Chandos St., W.1.

FACULTY OF HOMŒOPATHY

THE FACULTY OF HOMŒOPATHY, Registered Office, Royal London Homœopathic Hospital, Great

Ormond St., W.C.1, replaced in 1943 the British Homœopathic Society founded in 1843. It is composed of registered medical practitioners practising homœopathy. *Hon. Sec. Dr. D. M. Foubister.*

NURSING

University Diplomas in Nursing are awarded by Leeds and London Universities.

NURSING RECRUITMENT SERVICE, 22 Cavendish Square, W.1. (*Secretary*, Miss L. M. Darnell, S.R.N., S.C.M.). Information about hospital training and advice about a nursing career on application. There are also special nursing sections and nursing sub-offices of the Ministry of Labour Regional Appointments Offices in many large towns where full information can be obtained.

GENERAL NURSING COUNCIL

for England and Wales

23 Portland Place, W.1

Chairman, Miss D. M. Smith, C.B.E.

Registrar, Miss M. Henry, S.R.N.

The Council was established by the Nurses' Registration Act of 1919. State registration is given to applicants who fulfil prescribed conditions, including a 3-year training in hospitals approved by the Council. The Nurses Act, 1943, gave similar power to the Council in relation to assistant nurses. There are several hundred of these training schools in different parts of the country.

GENERAL NURSING COUNCIL

for Scotland

5 Darnaway St., Edinburgh 3

Chairman, W. E. Gray Muir, W.S., N.P.

Registrar, Ruth H. Pecker, R.G.N.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF NURSING

Education Department, 12 Henrietta Place, W.1.

The Royal College of Nursing Education Department provides instruction at post-registration level in both hospital and public health fields. Full-time courses are held in preparation for senior posts in administration and teaching as well as training courses for health visitors, industrial nurses and ward sisters.

Chairman, Advisory Board on Nursing Education, Sir Cyril Norwood, M.A.

Director, Miss M. F. Carpenter, S.R.N.

CENTRAL MIDWIVES BOARD

for England and Wales

73 Great Peter Street, S.W.1

Chairman, Arnold L. Walker, C.B.E., M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G.

Secretary, R. J. Fenney, M.B.E., B.A.

MEDICAL AUXILIARY SERVICES

The Board of Registration of Medical Auxiliaries, Tavistock House, North Tavistock Square, W.C.1 (*Registrar*, A. E. Vince), was incorporated in 1936 to maintain and publish a list of qualified Medical Auxiliaries and to encourage their employment by doctors, employing authorities, etc.

CHIROPODY

Professional qualifications are granted after examination by the Society of Chiropradists, 22 Cavendish Square, W.1, which recognizes the following schools:—

CHELSEA SCHOOL OF CHIROPODY, Chelsea Polytechnic, Manresa Road, S.W.3.
 THE LONDON FOOT HOSPITAL, School of Chiropractic, 33 Fitzroy Square, W.1.
 THE LONDON SCHOOL OF CHIROPODY, 299 High Road, Kilburn, N.W.6.
 BIRMINGHAM GENERAL DISPENSARY, FOOT CLINIC AND SCHOOL OF CHIROPODY, 41 Newhall Street, Birmingham, 3.
 MANCHESTER SCHOOL OF CHIROPODY, Anson Road, Victoria Park, Manchester.
 THE ROYAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE, School of Chiropractic, 28-9 The Crescent, Salford.
 EDINBURGH SCHOOL OF CHIROPODY, 81 Newington Road, Edinburgh.
 GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND COLLEGE OF CHIROPODY, 22 Windsor Terrace, Glasgow.
 GLASGOW SOUTHERN FOOT CLINIC, 44-48 Cumberland Street, Glasgow.

DIETETICS

(See also Domestic Science and Nursing)

The professional association which exercises general supervision over training is the British Dietetic Association Incorporated, 251 Brompton Road, S.W.3, membership of which is open to students possessing diplomas.

Diploma courses are available at:—

QUEEN ELIZABETH COLLEGE (University of London).
 GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND COLLEGE OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE.
 GENERAL INFIRMARY, Leeds.
 NORTHERN POLYTECHNIC, N.7.
 BATTERSEA POLYTECHNIC, S.W.11.

MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY

Professional examinations are conducted and lecture courses arranged in approved hospitals and Technical Institutes by the Institute of Medical Laboratory Technology, 9 Harley Street, W.1.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

Professional qualifications are awarded after examination by the Association of Occupational Therapists, 251 Brompton Rd., S.W.3.

Principal Training Centres

DORSET HOUSE SCHOOL OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY, LTD., Churchill Hospital, Oxford.
 THE OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY CENTRE AND TRAINING SCHOOL, 12-14 Merton Rise, N.W.3.
 ST. ANDREW'S HOSPITAL, Northampton.
 ST. LOY'S SCHOOL, Exeter.
 LIVERPOOL SCHOOL OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY, Victoria Road, Huyton, Nr. Liverpool.
 DERBY SCHOOL OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY, 29 Hartington Street, Derby.
 SCHOOL OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY, Botley's Park Hospital, Chertsey, Surrey.

Training courses leading to a professional qualification in Scotland are available at The Astley Ainslie Hospital, Grange Loan, Edinburgh.

ORTHOPTICS

Recognized Training Institutions

THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, Ladywood Rd., Birmingham 16.
 THE BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND EYE HOSPITAL, Church St., Birmingham 3.
 THE ROYAL INFIRMARY, Chester.
 THE GENERAL INFIRMARY, Leeds.
 MOORFIELDS, WESTMINSTER AND CENTRAL EYE HOSPITAL, High Holborn, W.C.1.

THE MANCHESTER ROYAL EYE HOSPITAL, Oxford Rd., Manchester.

THE OXFORD AND READING SCHOOL OF ORTHOPTICS; Oxford Eye Hospital; Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading.

SUNDERLAND EYE INFIRMARY, Alexandra Rd., Sunderland.

(See also under Optics.)

RADIOGRAPHY

Examination leading to qualification are conducted by the Society of Radiographers, 32 Welbeck Street, W.1.

Recognized Training Centres

BIRMINGHAM, *The General Hospital.
 BRADFORD, The Royal Infirmary.
 BRISTOL, The Royal Hospital.
 CAMBRIDGE, Addenbrooke's Hospital.
 CARDIFF, The Royal Infirmary.
 COVENTRY, Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital.
 DERBY, Derbyshire Royal Infirmary.
 GLOUCESTER, Gloucestershire Royal Hospital, Southgate Street.
 HULL, The Royal Infirmary.
 LEEDS, *The General Infirmary.
 LIVERPOOL, *The Royal Infirmary; *The Royal Southern Hospital.
 LONDON, The Hammersmith Hospital, W.12; *Guy's Hospital, S.E.1.; *King's College Hospital, S.E.5.; Lambeth Hospital, S.E.11.; London Hospital, E.1.; *Middlesex Hospital, W.1.; *Royal Cancer Hospital, S.W.3.; Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.; Royal Northern Hospital, N.7.
 MIDDLESBROUGH, Middlesbrough and District Hospitals School of Radiography, General Hospital.
 NORTHAMPTON, The General Hospital.
 PLYMOUTH, S. Devon and E. Cornwall Hospital, Greenbank Road.
 ROMFORD, Oldchurch County Hospital.
 SHEFFIELD, Royal Sheffield Infirmary and Hospital.
 SOUTHAMPTON, *Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital.
 STOKE-ON-TRENT, North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary.

SCOTLAND

ABERDEEN, Royal Infirmary.
 EDINBURGH, Royal Infirmary.
 GLASGOW, Royal Infirmary; *Western Infirmary.

* For women students only.

SPEECH THERAPY

The Register of qualified Speech Therapists is kept by the Board of Registration of Medical Auxiliaries in co-operation with the College of Speech Therapists, 68 Queen's Gardens, W.2.

Courses of training leading to diplomas are available at:—

THE CENTRAL SCHOOL OF SPEECH TRAINING AND DRAMATIC ART (Department of Speech Therapy), Royal Albert Hall, S.W.7.
 THE KINGDON-WARD SCHOOL OF SPEECH THERAPY, 17 Cavendish Square, W.1.
 THE LEICESTER SCHOOL OF SPEECH THERAPY, Adult Education Centre, Belvoir Street, Leicester.
 THE OLDREY-FLEMING SCHOOL OF SPEECH THERAPY, 16 Harley Street, W.1.
 THE SPEECH THERAPY TRAINING SCHOOL OF THE WEST END HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES, 26 Holland Park, W.11.

THE EDINBURGH SCHOOL OF SPEECH THERAPY, 139 George Street, Edinburgh.
THE GLASGOW SCHOOL OF SPEECH THERAPY, 25 Athole Gardens, Glasgow.

OTHER MEDICAL TRAINING

OPTICS

Examining bodies granting qualifications as an ophthalmic or consulting optician:—
THE BRITISH OPTICAL ASSOCIATION, 65 Brook St., W.1.

THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF SPECTACLE-MAKERS, Apothecaries Hall, Black Friars Lane, E.C.4.

THE SCOTTISH ASSOCIATION OF OPTICIANS, 121 Bath St., Glasgow, C.2.

THE INSTITUTE OF OPTICAL SCIENCE, 23 Southampton Place, W.C.1.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF OPTICIANS, 8 Victoria St., Liverpool 2.

Examining body granting qualification as a dispensing optician:—

THE ASSOCIATION OF DISPENSING OPTICIANS, 50 Nottingham Place, W.1.

Recognized Training Institutions

LONDON REFRACTION HOSPITAL, 58-62 Newington Causeway, S.E.1.

NORTHAMPTON POLYTECHNIC, St John St., E.C.1.

WEST HAM MUNICIPAL COLLEGE, Romford Rd., Stratford, E.15.

MUNICIPAL COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, Sackville St., Manchester, 1.

BRADFORD TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

GLASGOW REFRACTION HOSPITAL, 26-28 Richmond St., C.1.

BIRMINGHAM COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, Suffolk St., Birmingham 1.

CARDIFF COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY AND COMMERCE.

HERIOT WATT COLLEGE, Chambers's Street, Edinburgh.

STOW COLLEGE, 43 Shamrock St., Glasgow, C.4.

OSTEOPATHY

Osteopathic study may be followed at the British School of Osteopathy, 16 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.

The central authority is the General Council and Register of Osteopaths, 12 Clarges Street, W.1.

MILITARY

STAFF COLLEGE, CAMBERLEY

Officers who graduate at the college have the letters *p.s.c.* after their names in Service Lists.

Commandant, Maj.-Gen. C. P. Jones, C.B., C.B.E., M.C.

Assistant Commandant, Brig. Sir John Hunt, C.B.E., D.S.O.

Librarian, Lt.-Col. F. W. Young, M.B.E. (Ret.).

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, SANDHURST

Camberley, Surrey.

The Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, founded in 1741, and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, founded in 1799, were amalgamated in 1946 under the above title.

The object of the Academy is to train the Regular Army Officer of the future. Length of course 18 months. Entrance by Civil Service Commissioners' Examination or through Officer Cadet Schools during National Service.

Commandant, Col. R. G. S. Hobbs.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF SCIENCE

Shrivenham, nr. Swindon, Wilts.

Commandant, Maj.-Gen. B. C. Davey, C.B., C.B.E.
Dean (vacant).

Registrar, A. D. Harvey, B.A.

SCHOOL OF TANK TECHNOLOGY, R.A.C. CENTRE

Stanley Barracks, Bovington Camp, Wareham, Dorset

Commandant, Col. W. E. H. Grylls, O.B.E.

DUKE OF YORK'S ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL, Dover

Commandant, Col. R. E. Barnwell, C.B.E.

Secretary, Major D. Grafton.

Headmaster, Lt.-Col. E. E. Lowe, R.A.E.C.

QUEEN VICTORIA SCHOOL

Dunblane, Scotland (250)

Commandant, Lt.-Col. R. F. Nason.

Headmaster, Maj. E. K. Morrison, M.A., R.A.E.C.

INSTITUTE OF ARMY EDUCATION

Eltham Palace, S.E.9 (90)

Commandant, Col. E. V. H. Hudson.

MINING AND MINING ENGINEERING

Degree and Diploma courses in Mining, Mining Engineering and Mining Surveying are available at the Universities of Birmingham, Durham, Edinburgh (University and Heriot-Watt College), Glasgow (Royal Technical College), Leeds, Sheffield, London (Royal School of Mines), and Wales, and, in Metalliferous Mining at the School of Metalliferous Mining, Camborne, Cornwall. Courses in Oil Engineering, etc., are available at the Universities of London (Imperial College of Science and Technology) and Birmingham. Courses of study in preparation for certificates of competence in Mining and Mining Engineering awarded by the Board for Mining Examinations and the Institution of Mining Engineers are available at these universities together with most Technical Colleges in mining districts.

Miscellaneous Authorities

MINING QUALIFICATIONS BOARD, Ministry of Fuel and Power, 7 Millbank, S.W.1.

THE MINING ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN, 61 Curzon Street, W.1.

THE INSTITUTION OF MINING ENGINEERS, Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.2.

THE INSTITUTION OF MINING AND METALLURGY, Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.2.

MUSIC

Degrees in Music are granted by the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, London, Birmingham, Sheffield and Victoria, Manchester; the University of Wales; the University of Edinburgh; Dublin University and the National University of Ireland.

ASSOCIATED BOARD OF THE ROYAL SCHOOLS OF MUSIC, 14 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

Instituted in 1889 to conduct the local examinations in music of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, which were joined in 1947 by the Royal Manchester College of Music and the Royal Scottish Academy of Music, Glasgow.

Secretary, L. H. Macklin, O.B.E., M.A.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Marylebone Road, N.W.1

The R.A.M. was founded in 1822.

Fellows (F.R.A.M.), Honorary Fellows (Hon.

r.R.A.M.) and Associates (A.R.A.M.) are elected by the Directors, and Honorary Members (Hon. R.A.M.) by the Committee of Management. Licentiates (L.R.A.M.) are elected by an examination held three times a year.

A complete training in musicianship is offered to students of both sexes, whether intending to take up music as a profession or otherwise. Scholarships are offered for competition in April. The particulars are available in January. All students must take the full curriculum.

Patrons, H.M. The Queen; H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.

President, H.R.H. The Duchess of Gloucester.

Chairman of Committee, Maj.-Gen. R. L. Bond, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Principal, Sir Reginald Thatcher, O.B.E., M.C., M.A., Mus.Doc., F.R.C.M.

Warden, Myers Foggin, F.R.A.M.

Secretary, L. Gurney Parrott.

Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Rawlins.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC

Prince Consort Road, South Kensington, S.W.7

Founded in 1883 by King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales. Fellows (F.R.C.M.), and Honorary Members (Hon. R.C.M.) are elected by the Council. A.R.C.M., G.R.S.M. and M.Mus.R.C.M. awarded by examination.

Patron, H.M. The Queen.

Patron and President, H.M. Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother.

Director, Sir Ernest Bullock, C.V.O., D.Mus., F.R.C.M.

Registrar, Hugo V. Anson, M.A., Mus.B., F.R.C.M.

Bursar, Ernest Stammers.

GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC AND DRAMA

Victoria Embankment, E.C.4

(Founded in 1880 by the Corporation of London)

Full-time and part-time courses in Music, Speech and Drama. Scholarships and prizes are awarded annually. The Graduate Course for the Training of Teachers in School Music is approved by the Ministry of Education and the Diploma of Graduateship of the Guildhall School of Music and Drama (G.G.S.M., Lond.) confers the status of Graduate (Pass Degree) for the purposes of the Burnham Scale. The Teachers' Diplomas of Associateship (A.G.S.M.) and Licentiateship (L.G.S.M.) in all musical subjects and the Teachers' Diploma of Associateship (A.G.S.M.) in Speech and Drama are acknowledged by the Ministry and, for the purposes of the Burnham Scale, entitle their holders to Qualified Teacher Status.

Principal, Edric Cundell, C.B.E., F.G.S.M.

Secretary, J. Tooley.

Professors, 120. *Students*, 1,700.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF ORGANISTS

Kensington Gore, S.W.7

Founded in 1864 for the promotion of the highest standard in organ playing and church musicianship. Awards Diplomas of Associateship (A.R.C.O.) and Fellowship (F.R.C.O.) and Diploma (CHM), also a certificate in choir training.

President, Sir George Dyson, K.C.V.O., M.A., LL.D., D.Mus.

Hon. Treas., William S. Lloyd Webber, D.Mus.

Hon. Secretary, I. A. Sowerbutts, M.C., B.Mus.

BIRMINGHAM SCHOOL OF MUSIC
(Birmingham and Midland Institute), Paradise Street, Birmingham, 1. (1,000).

Principal, Christopher M. Edmunds, D.Mus., F.T.C.L.
Secretary, E. A. Knight.

CURWEN MEMORIAL COLLEGE

(TONIC SOL-FA COLLEGE OF MUSIC)

9 Queensborough Terrace, W.2 (12-3) (50)

President, Sir Malcolm Sargent, Mus.D.

Secretary, Frederick Green, B.Mus.

DALCROZE EURHYTHMICS TRAINING COLLEGE, LONDON SCHOOL OF

Milland Place, Liphook, Hants (25)

Provides training and teaching certificates in Dalcroze Eurhythmics and prepares for L.R.A.M. and A.R.C.M. examinations.

Principal, Miss Cecilia John.

DARTINGTON HALL,

Totnes, S. Devon (35)

Director, John Clements.

LONDON COLLEGE OF MUSIC,

Great Marlborough Street, W.1 (650)

For professional and amateur students. Professional Courses and Teacher's Diploma recognized by Ministry of Education.

Director, Dr. H. Bromley-Derry, M.V.O.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF CHURCH MUSIC

Addington Palace, Croydon, Surrey

Founded (1927) for the advancement of good music in the Church

Patrons, H. M. The Queen; H. M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.

President, The Archbishop of Canterbury.

Chairman of Council, The Bishop of Birmingham.

Director, Gerald H. Knight, M.A., Mus.B., F.R.C.O.

Warden, Rev. C. Taylor.

Secretary, H. L. A. Green.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC

Mandeville Place, W.1

Provides complete training for Teachers and Performers in Music and in Speech and Drama. Ordinary Diploma Courses extend over Two or Three Years. Graduate Course Three years. The Licentiate Teacher (L.T.C.L.) and Fellowship (F.T.C.L.) diplomas in Music are approved by the Ministry of Education for Qualified Teacher Status under the Burnham Scale of Salaries. The Graduate (G.T.C.L.) is approved for Graduate Status. Trinity College of Music is a teaching school of the University of London.

Patron, The Marquess of Carisbrooke, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

President, Sir John Barbirolli.

Principal, Dr. Greenhouse Allt, Mus.D., F.T.C.L., F.R.C.O.

Secretary, Alexander T. Rees.

ROYAL MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF MUSIC INCORPORATED

Ducie St., Oxford Rd., Manchester (245)

Awards diploma of Associateship (A.R.M.C.M.).

President, The Earl of Harewood.

Principal, F. R. Fox, O.B.E., M.A.

Registrar, Eric Wilson, M.A., M.Ed., D.Mus.

NORTHERN SCHOOL OF MUSIC

97 Oxford Road, Manchester, 1 (566)

Principal, Miss Hilda Coliens, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M.

ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL OF MUSIC

Kneller Hall, Twickenham (300)

Commandant, Col. D. C. Campbell-Miles, M.B.E.*Director of Music*, Lt.-Col. M. Roberts, M.V.O., M.B.E., L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., P.S.M.

ROYAL MARINES SCHOOL OF MUSIC

Deal, Kent (250)

Commandant, Col. H. D. Fellowes, D.S.O.*Director of Music*, *Royal Marines*, Capt. K. A. McLean, L.R.A.M., R.M.

(Thirty-two Bands in commission)

ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY OF MUSIC

St. George's Place, Glasgow, C.2 (1,585)

Awards Diplomas and Honours Diplomas in Musical Education (Dip. Mus. Ed. R.S.A.M.) for those intending to teach in schools and prepares for examination by other bodies.

Principal, H. Havergal, M.A., B.Mus.

NAVAL

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, Greenwich

President, Vice-Admiral Sir William Andrewes, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.*Secretary*, *Store Officer*, *Cashier*, &c., C. E. Borrie, M.B.E.

ROYAL NAVAL STAFF COLLEGE,

Greenwich

Director, Capt. J. D. Luce, D.S.O., O.B.E., R.N.

BRITANNIA ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE,

Dartmouth (275)

Captain, W. G. Crawford, D.S.C.*Commandr.* G. W. Vavasour, D.S.C., R.N.*Headmaster*, J. W. Stork, C.B.E., M.A.*Secretary*, Lieut. (S.) W. L. Critchley, R.N.

ROYAL NAVAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE

Manadon, Plymouth (299)

Captain (E.) L. A. B. Peile, D.S.O., M.V.O., R.N.

JOINT ANTI-SUBMARINE SCHOOL

Londonderry, N. Ireland

Joint Directors, Capt. D. H. Connell-Faller, R.N.;

Group Capt. R. T. Gething, O.B.E., A.F.C., R.A.F.

Deputy Directors, Comdr. N. J. Scarlett-Streatfield,

D.S.C., R.N.; Wing Comdr. P. G. D. Farr,

O.B.E., D.R.C., R.A.F.

ROYAL HOSPITAL SCHOOL

Holbrook, Suffolk (660)

Headmaster, Lt.-Comdr. J. H. Babington, G.C., O.B.E., M.A.*Chief Naval Instructor*, Major A. H. R. Buckley, O.B.E., R.M. (rel.).

ROYAL MERCHANT NAVY SCHOOL

Bear Wood, Wokingham, Berks.

(Co-educational—for children of merchant seamen lost at sea.)

Headmaster, C. W. S. Averill, B.Sc.

TRAINING SHIPS

Merchant Navy

For Officers

CADET SCHOOL SHIP *H.M.S. Conway*, Menai Straits, N. Wales (Training Officers for Royal and Merchant Navies). *Capt. Supt.*, Capt. E. Hewitt, R.D., R.N.R.THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE (INCORPORATED).—*H.M.S. Worcester* (1862) (215). *Capt. Supt.*, Capt. G. C. Steele, C., R.N.R. *Sec.*, Ian A. Borland; *Offices*, Ingress Abbey Greenhithe.PRE-SERVICE NAVAL TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT, *T. S. Mercury* (1885): Hamble, Southampton, Hants (160).—(for entry to R.N. as Artificer Apprentice or Seaman Branch, as Advanced Class Boy if possibl.; and to Merchant Navy as Cadet or Apprentice).—*Director*, Comdr. M. S. Bradby, M.B.E., R.N. (rel.).DEVITT AND MOORE NAUTICAL COLLEGE, LTD. (1917), (240).—For training officers for the Merchant Navy. There is a limited number of nominations to R.N., subject to Official Regulations. Particulars from *Captain's Secretary*, The Nautical College, Pangbourne, Berks. *Capt. Supt.*, Comdr. H. C. Skinner, O.B.E., R.N. (rel.).UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON (School of Navigation), Warsash, Southampton. Provides full and part-time courses for candidates for Ministry of Transport Certificates. For boys who wish to become officers in the Merchant Navy there is a one-year (40 week) residential course, satisfactory completion of which entitles a cadet to nine months remission of sea service.—*Director*, Capt. G. W. Wakeford, M.B.E.

For Seamen

MARINE SOCIETY (1756), Clark's Place, Bishopsgate E.C.2.—Enables poor boys of good character to go to sea by contributing towards expense of pre-sea training or outfit of clothing.

INDIFFATIGABLE AND NATIONAL SEA TRAINING SCHOOL, Plas Llanfair, Anglesey, N. Wales (120). For boys between 14½ and 15 years of age at entry and of good character only. *Capt. Supt.*, Capt. G. W. Irvin. *Sec.*, V. G. Winfield.TRAINING SHIP *Arethusa* (1866), off Upnor in the Medway, Kent (Shaftesbury Homes and "Arethusa" Training Ship). 240 boys of good character trained for Royal Navy and Merchant Navy. Age of entry 13–14½ years. *Captain*, Comdr. M. H. Le Mare, R.N.NATIONAL SEA TRAINING SCHOOLS, 52 Leadenhall St., E.C.3.—Schools at Sharpness, Gloucestershire (T. S. *Vindictrix*), and Gravesend, Kent (training establishments for deck boys and junior catering ratings); for boys of 16 to 17 years at entry and of good character only. Numbers according to Merchant Navy requirements. *Secretary*, L. H. Tite, M.B.E.

NURSING

(See Medical)

ORIENTAL AND AFRICAN STUDIES

SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL AND AFRICAN STUDIES

University of London, W.C.1

Founded in 1916, gives instruction in Oriental and African Languages and related cultures. The School is a recognized School of the University of London in the Faculties of Arts and Law. There are nineteen University Chairs at the School, two University Professorships, and seventeen University

Readerships. Instruction is given for First and Higher Degrees of the University of London, and also for the special needs of Civil Servants, the Armed Forces, Merchants and others. 668 students attended during the session 1952-53.
Chairman of Governing Body, The Earl of Scarborough, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.L.E., G.C.V.O., T.D., D.C.L.,
Director, Sir Ralph Turner, M.C., M.A., Litt.D., F.B.A.

PERCIVAL DAVID FOUNDATION OF CHINESE ART 53 Gordon Square, W.C.1

Set up in 1950-51 and opened to the public in June, 1952, the objects of the Foundation are the promotion of the study and teaching of the art and culture of China and its surrounding regions, and the provision of all necessary facilities and materials to that end. The Foundation is administered on behalf of the University of London by the School of Oriental and African Studies. (See also p. 655.)

Head, Prof. E. D. Edwards, M.A., D.Lit. (Acting).
Secretary-Librarian, Miss B. W. D. Martin, M.A.
Curator, Miss S. Yorke Hardy.

PHARMACY

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1, is the body responsible for prescribing the curriculum, supervising the training and conducting the examinations for the statutory qualification of pharmacist. In addition, the Universities of Glasgow, Leeds, London, Manchester, Nottingham and Wales offer degrees in pharmacy which, subject to certain conditions, are accepted for registration as a pharmacist by the Society.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NORTHERN IRELAND, 73 University St., Belfast.

PHOTOGRAPHY

THE INSTITUTE OF BRITISH PHOTOGRAPHERS, 49 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, A. F. Bucknell, M.B.E.

Examinations in Industrial, Commercial, Advertising, Portraiture and Pictorial, Scientific and Medical Photography, for Associateships and Fellowships.

CRIPPLEGATE INSTITUTE, Golden Lane, Cripplegate, E.C.1.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

CENTRAL COUNCIL OF PHYSICAL RECREATION (6 Bedford Sq., W.C.1).—*President*, H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T.; *Secretary*, Miss P. C. Colson, O.B.E. Brings together 200 national organizations concerned with outdoor and indoor recreation; advises local authorities, youth organizations and factories, trains leaders, administers National Rec. Centres at Bisham Abbey, Berks, and Lilleshall Hall, Salop.

Training Colleges for Men Teachers

BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY.

CARDIFF (City of Cardiff T.C., The Heath).

CHELtenham (St. Paul's College).

EXETER (St. Luke's College).

LEEDS (Carnegie College, Beckett Park, Leeds, 6).

LOUGHBOROUGH, Leics. (Loughborough College).

YORK (St. John's College).

Training Colleges for Women Teachers

ABERDEEN (Dunfermline College of Physical Education, Woolmanhill) (149).

BEDFORD (College of Physical Education, Lansdowne Rd., Bedford) (140).—*Principal*, Miss Eileen Alexander.

BIRMINGHAM (Anstey College of Physical Education, Chester Rd., Sutton Coldfield) (90).—*Principal*, Miss M. E. Squire.

DARTFORD, Kent (Dartford College of Physical Education (Bergman Osterberg Trust)) (160).—*Principal*, Miss Edith Alexander.

DOVER (Nonington College of Physical Education, nr. Dover) (90).—*Principal*, Miss W. A. Whiting, M.A.

EASTBOURNE (Chelsea College of Physical Education, Denton Rd.) (126).—*Principal*, Miss G. M. Cater.

LIVERPOOL (I. M. Marsh College of Physical Education, Barkhill Road, Liverpool, 17).
 Lancashire Education Committee (120).—*Principal*, Miss M. T. Crabbe.

LONDON (L.C.C. Coll. of Physical Education, 16 Paddington St., W.1).—*Principal*, A. H. A. Gem.

" (Ling Physical Education Association, Hamilton House, Biddborough Street, W.C.1.).

WENTWORTH WOODHOUSE, Yorks (Lady Mabel College of Physical Education) (130). *Princ.*, Miss N. Moller, M.A.

PHYSIOTHERAPY AND MASSAGE

Examinations leading to professional qualification (M.C.S.P.) are conducted by the Chartered Society of Physiotherapy, Tavistock House (South), Tavistock Square, W.C.1.

President, Sir Harry Platt, M.D., M.S., F.R.C.S.
Secretary, Miss M. J. Neilson.

Recognized Schools

BATH, †School of Physiotherapy, The Manor House, Combe Park.

BELFAST, Royal Victoria Hospital.

BIRMINGHAM, Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Edgbaston.

" Royal Orthopaedic Hospital.

BRADFORD, *Royal Infirmary.

BRISTOL, Royal Hospital (Infirmary Branch).

CARDIFF, †Royal Infirmary.

EDINBURGH, Royal Infirmary.

GLASGOW, *Royal Infirmary.

" Western Infirmary.

LEEDS *General Infirmary.

LIVERPOOL, *School of Physiotherapy, 40 Upper Parliament St.

LONDON, *Misses Field and Morris, 3 Albany Terrace, N.W.1.

" Guy's Hospital, S.E.1.

" King's College Hospital, Denmark Hill, S.E.5.

" London Hospital, Whitechapel, E.1.

" †Middlesex Hospital, W.1.

" *National Institute for the Blind, 204-6 Gt. Portland St., W.1.

" *St. Mary's Hospital School of Physiotherapy (Swedish Institute), 108 Cromwell Road, S.W.7.

" St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E.1.

" *West London School of Physiotherapy, 50 Chepstow Villas, W.11.

MANCHESTER, Ancoats Hospital; Royal Infirmary.
 " Withington Hospital, W. Didsbury.

NEWCASTLE ON TYNE, Royal Victoria Infirmary.

OSWESTRY, Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital.

SALFORD, Salford Royal Hospital.

SHEFFIELD, *United Sheffield Hospitals, Westbourne House, Whitham Road, Sheffield, 10.

WOLVERHAMPTON, *The Royal Hospital.

* Training for male students available at schools marked thus.

† Training in hydrotherapy also available.

SECRETARIAL

(See also Commercial)

Professional qualifications are awarded after examination by:—

CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF SECRETARIES, 14 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.

CORPORATION OF SECRETARIES, 28 Fitzroy Square, W.C.1.

SOCIAL WORK

Degree and Diploma courses in Social Studies are available at Birmingham, Bristol, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, Sheffield, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Nottingham, Oxford, Reading, Southampton, Wales and Belfast Universities and at the University Colleges of Hull and Leicester.

The following are among the associations awarding professional qualifications and (or) providing training:—

THE ASSOCIATION OF FAMILY CASE WORKERS, 296 Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W.1—*Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. Woodhouse.

THE INSTITUTE OF ALMONERS INC., Tavistock House (North), Tavistock Square, W.C.1.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR MENTAL HEALTH, 39 Queen Anne St., W.1—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss Mary Appleby, O.B.E.

THE SOCIETY OF HOUSING MANAGERS, 13 Suffolk St., S.W.1.

THE INSTITUTE OF HOUSING (INC.), 37-38 Strand, W.C.2.

JOSEPHINE BUTLER MEMORIAL HOUSE, 34 Alexandra Drive, Liverpool, 17.

TEACHING

TRAINING COLLEGES

(For Training Colleges in Housecraft, see p. 532; in Physical Education, see p. 543).

M.=For Men; W.=For Women; L.E.A.=Local Education Authority; R.C.=Roman Catholic; T.C.=Training College.

ALNWICK, Northumberland. L.E.A. W. (93).—Miss I. E. Edwards.

ALSAGER (Cheshire County T.C.) L.E.A. M. & W. (300).—S. H. Woodliss.

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EDINBURGH (Scottish Congregational College, Hope Terrace) (17).—*Princ.*, Rev. C. S. Duthie, M.A., D.D.

MANCHESTER (Lancashire Independent College) (40).—*Princ.*, Rev. W. G. Robinson, M.A., Ph.D.

NOTTINGHAM (Paton Congregational College) (30).—*Princ.*, Rev. M. Charles, B.A., B.D., B.Litt.

OXFORD (Mansfield College) (20).—*Princ.*, Rev. J. Marsh, M.A., D.Phil.

Roman Catholic

(Colleges for the Diocesan Clergy)

ABERYSTWYTH (St. Mary's College) (18).—*Prior*, Very Rev. J. E. Maguire, O.Carm.

BLAIRS, Aberdeen (St. Mary's) (190).—*Rector*, Very Rev. Canon S. McGill, S.S., S.T.L.

COTTON, N. Staffs. (Cotton College) (175).—*Headmaster*, Very Rev. W. Doran, M.A.

GLASGOW (St. Peter's Coll., Cardross) (33).—*Rector*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. Charles Canon Treanor, D.D., D.Ph.

MARK CROSS, Crowborough, Sussex (St. Joseph's Diocesan College) (60).—*Rector*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. E. E. Corbishley.

OSCOIT COLL., Sutton Coldfield, Birmingham (110).—*Rector*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. Canon L. S. Emery (Protonotary Apostolic).

OSTERLEY, Middlesex (Campion House, 112 Thornbury Road) (118).—*Superior*, Rev. C. Tigar, S.J.

THISTLETON, nr. Kirkham, Lancs. (St. Michael's Minor Seminary, Thistleton Lodge) (46).—*Rector*, Very Rev. Canon B. Kershaw, M.A.

TOLLERTON, Nottingham (St. Hugh's College, Tollerton Hall) (64).—*Rector*, Very Rev. W. E. Grasar, D.C.L., S.T.L.

UPHOLLAND, nr. Wigan, Lancs. (St. Joseph's Diocesan College) (220).—*Rector*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. J. F. Turner, M.A.

USHAW (Durham) (380).—*Pres.*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. Canon Paul Grant.

WARE (Old Hall Green) (122).—*Pres.*, Rev. Reginald Butcher, M.A.

WONERSH, Guildford (St. John's) (68).—*Rector*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. Canon Bernard Wall, D.D.

Baptist

- BANGOR (North Wales Baptist Coll.) (22).—*Princ.*, Rev. J. Williams Hughes, M.A., B.D.
 BRISTOL (1679) (28).—*Pres.*, Rev. L. G. Champion, B.A., B.D., D.Theol.
 CARDIFF (S. Wales Baptist Coll.) (38).—*Princ.*, Edward Roberts, M.A., B.D.
 GLASGOW (The Baptist Theol. Coll. of Scotland) (23).—*Princ.*, Rev. A. B. Miller, M.A., Ph.D.
 LONDON (Spurgeon's Coll., South Norwood Hill, S.E.25) (50).—*Princ.*, Rev. F. Cawley, B.A., B.D., Ph.D.
 MANCHESTER, Rusholme, Manchester, 14 (affiliated to Manchester Univ.) (25).—*Pres.*, Rev. K. C. Dykes, M.A., B.D.
 OXFORD (Regent's Park Baptist Coll., Pusey Street) (25).—*Princ.*, Rev. Robert L. Child, M.A., B.D.
 RAWDON, Leeds (31).—*Pres.*, Rev. D. S. Russell, M.A., B.D., B.Litt.

Unitarian

- MANCHESTER (Unitarian College, Victoria Park) (14).—*Princ.*, Rev. R. V. Holt, M.A., B.Litt.

Moravian

- FAIRFIELD (Manchester) (14).—*Princ.*, Rev. H. Hassall, M.C., B.A.

Interdenominational

- CARMARTHEN PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE (36).—*Princ.*, Rev. J. D. Jones, B.A., B.D.
 OXFORD (Manchester Coll.).—*Princ.*, Rev. S. Spencer, B.A.

Jews' College

- Woburn House, Tavistock Square, W.C.1 (45)
President, The Very Rev. Chief Rabbi Israel Brodie (*ex officio*).
Principal, I. Epstein, Ph.D., D.Litt.
Secretary, Myer Stephany, F.L.A.A.

VETERINARY

ROYAL COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS

(Constituted by Royal Charter, 1844)

9 & 10 Red Lion Square, W.C.1

President, Prof. R. E. Glover.
Registrar, W. G. R. Oates.

The Veterinary Surgeons Acts, 1881-1948, provide that the Council of the Royal College shall maintain the Statutory Register of Veterinary Surgeons. Unless his name appears in that Register, no person may use the title "Veterinary Surgeon," or any name, title, addition or description, calculated to lead to the belief that he is registered in that Register.

Admission to the Register of Veterinary Surgeons may be obtained by taking the Diploma of M.R.C.V.S. at an affiliated veterinary college or under the Veterinary Surgeons Act, 1948, by obtaining the registrable veterinary degree of a recognized University.

Since July 29, 1949, veterinary practice in Great Britain and Northern Ireland (with certain minor exceptions) is illegal if carried out by any person not on the Register of Veterinary Surgeons or the Supplementary Veterinary Register on which have been placed the names of unqualified persons who satisfied the Council of the Royal College under the Veterinary Surgeons Act, 1948.

The University Grants Committee, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Department of Agriculture for Scotland have appointed an inter-departmental committee to inquire into the financial needs of

veterinary education in Britain and to make recommendations on the application of any moneys provided by Parliament towards meeting those needs.

The Council of the Royal College is responsible for all registration and discipline of the veterinary profession and persons entered on the Supplementary Veterinary Register.

The following Universities and Teaching Colleges present their students for either the Diploma M.R.C.V.S. or the Veterinary Degree of their University:—

- ROYAL VETERINARY COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, University of London, Camden Town, N.W.1 (408).—*Principal*, Prof. J. Basil Buxton, M.A., F.R.C.V.S., D.V.H.
 LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY, FACULTY OF VETERINARY SCIENCE (150).—*Dean*, Prof. J. G. Wright, D.Sc., M.V.Sc., F.R.C.V.S.
 BRISTOL UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF VETERINARY SCIENCE (1949), Langford, near Bristol.—*Director of Studies*, Prof. F. Blakemore, D.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M.
 UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.—*Professor of Animal Pathology*, Prof. W. I. B. Beveridge, M.A., D.V.Sc.
 ROYAL (DICK) SCHOOL OF VETERINARY STUDIES, University of Edinburgh (275).—*Director of Veterinary Education*, W. M. Mitchell, M.C., T.D., M.B., Ch.B., B.Sc., F.R.C.V.S.
 GLASGOW UNIVERSITY VETERINARY SCHOOL, 83 Buccleuch St., Glasgow, C.3. (266).—*Director of Studies*, Prof. W. L. Weipers, B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M., F.R.S.E.

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Auxiliary forces who served in Wars, 1914-19 and 1939-45, aged over 17 and under 20 on 1st January of year of application, and (b) male applicants aged under 30, released from service in H.M. Forces; (designed for service in wars; National Service normally insufficient). Administrators also five "Kitchener Medical Services Scholarships," awarded annually for applicants qualified as (a) above, desiring to be trained for commissions in the Medical branches of the Forces. Application forms, issued only in January and February, are returnable by 28th February.

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Headmasters' Conference Schools

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Election of a Headmaster to membership requires that certain conditions with regard to his school must be fulfilled: (a) the school must have a certain degree of independence—generally speaking it must either be an independent or a direct grant school, though a limited number of aided schools, whose history and tradition warrant it, may be elected, (b) number of boys over the age of 13, (c) amount of post school-certificate work undertaken, (d) number of former pupils at the Universities.

Certain schools, not fulfilling present conditions, will remain in the list while present Headmaster holds office.

Name of School	Fded.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees. D=Day Boys	Headmaster (With date of Appointment)
England and Wales				
Abingdon, Berks.....	1372	400	£169.....D£49	J. M. Cobban, T.D. (1947)
Aldenham, Elstree, Herts.....	1597	291	£249.....D£87	P. G. Mason, M.B.E. (1949)
Alley's School, S.E.22.....	1619	750	.....Dnil	S. R. Hudson (1945)
Allhallows, Rousdon.....	1524	230	£234.....D£90	V. A. L. Hill (1948)
Ampleforth College (R.C.), York.....	1802	531	£267.....D£90	Rev. V. P. Nevill, C.B.E., O.S.B. (1924)
Ardingly Coll., Sussex.....	1858	380	£210.....D£36-48	Rev. G. D'O. Snow (1946)
Arnold School, Blackpool.....	1896	498	£148-160D£36-48	F. W. Holdgate (1938)
Bablake, Coventry.....	1550	520	.....D£69	E. A. Seaborne (1937)
Bancroft's, Woodford Green.....	1737	400	£90.....D£51	S. Adams (1944)
Barnard Castle.....	1883	432	£168-180D£52-54	H. E. Birkbeck (1935) (1950)
Beaumont Coll. (R.C.), Old Windsor.....	1861	230	£231.....D£84	Rev. Sir Lewis Clifford, Bt., S.J.
Bedford School.....	1552	550	£225.....D£84	C. M. E. Seaman (1951)
Bedford Modern School.....	1566	870	£144.....D£30	J. E. Taylor (1946)
Berkhamsted, Herts.....	1540	600	£224.....D£86	B. H. Garnons-Williams (1953)
Birkenhead, Cheshire.....	1860	560	£154.....Dnil-£52	K. D. Robinson (1946)
Bishop's Stortford Coll., Herts.....	1868	297	£240.....D£96	A. N. Evans (1944)
Blackburn, Queen Elizabeth's Gr.....	1509	750	.....D£48-60	N. S. T. Benson, A.F.C. (1948)
Blandell's, Tiverton.....	1604	387	£250.....D£60-78	J. S. Carter (1948)
Bolton.....	1524	766	.....D£51	F. R. Poskitt (1933)
Bootham, York.....	1823	239	£264.....D£50	T. F. Green (1944)
Bradfield College, Berks.....	1850	380	£252.....D£51	J. D. Hills, M.C. (1939)
Bradford Gr., Yorks.....	1662	962	.....D£50	Rev. J. P. Newell (1953)
Brentwood Sch., Essex.....	1557	950	£162.....D£51	C. R. Allison (1945)
Brighton College, Sussex.....	1845	344	£240.....D£120	W. Stewart, M.C. (1950)
Bristol Grammar.....	1532	1101	.....D£42	J. W. P. Garrett (1943)
Bromsgrove.....	.....	320	£237.....D£127	L. M. Carey (1951)
Bryanston School, Blandford.....	1928	385	£294.....D£54	T. F. Coad (1932)
Bury Gr., Lancs.....	1625	445	.....D£54	J. R. M. Senior (1951)
Canford, Wimborne, Dorset.....	1923	410	£273.....D£120	J. W. S. Hardie (1947)
Carlisle Gr. School.....	1170	560	.....Dnil	V. J. Dunstan (1932)
Caterham, Surrey.....	1811	440	£178.....D£53	T. R. Leatham (1950)
Charterhouse, Godalming.....	1611	647	£300.....D£116	B. W. M. Young (1952)
Cheltenham College.....	1841	459	£296.....D£116	Rev. A. G. G. C. Pentreath (1952)
Chigwell, Essex.....	1629	354	£210.....D£75	D. H. Thompson (1947)
Christ Coll., Brecon.....	1541	180	£207.....D£60	Rev. Canon A. D. James (1931)
Christ's Hospital, Horsham.....	1552	834	£10-60.....D£63-79	H. L. O. Flecker, C.B.E. (1930)
City of London, E.C.4.....	1442	840	.....D£63-79	A. W. Barton, Ph.D. (1950)
Clayesmore.....	1896	206	£210.....D£126	D. P. M. Burke (1945)
Clifton College, Bristol.....	1862	601	£270.....Dnil	H. D. P. Lee (1948)
Coopers' Company School, E.3.....	1536	540	.....Dnil	A. J. White (1930)
Cranbrook, Kent.....	1520	230	£115.....Dnil	C. Russell Scott (1929)
Cranleigh, Surrey.....	1863	419	£270.....D£132	Rev. D. G. Loveday (1931) (still Mar. 1954)
Culford Sch., Bury St. Edmunds.....	1881	431	£179.....D£49	C. Storey, Ph.D. (1951)
Dame Allan's School, Newcastle on Tyne.....	1705	375	.....D£54	B. C. Harvey (1953)
Dartmouth (Britannia R.N. Coll.).....	1905	275	.....D£60	J. W. Stork, C.B.E. (1942)
Dauntsey's, Devizes.....	1543	307	£186.....D£108	G. W. Olive, C.B.E. (1919)
Dean Close, Cheltenham.....	1886	240	£240.....D£20	Rev. D. L. Graham (1954)
Denstone College, Staffs.....	1873	312	£230.....D£84	A. M. Gamble (1941)
Douai (R.C.), Woolhampton.....	1615	180	£220.....D£84	Rev. F. A. Tierney (1952)
Dover College, Kent.....	1871	240	£255.....D£90	G. R. Renwick (1934)
Downside (R.C.), Bath.....	1605	455	£300.....D£78	Rev. N. W. Passmore, O.S.B. (1946)
Dulwich College, S.E. 21.....	1619	1250	£208.....D£95	(Master) (vacant).
Durham.....	1414	230	£210.....D£120	Rev. Canon H. K. Luce (1932)
Eastbourne College, Sussex.....	1867	400	£270.....D£120	F. J. Nugee, M.C., T.D. (1938)

Name of School	Fd'd.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D=Day Boys	Headmaster (With date of Appointment)
Elizabeth Coll., Guernsey.....	1563.	456	£135.....D£42	Rev. W. H. G. Milnes, M.C. (1939)
Ellesmere Coll., Shropshire.....	1879	358	£219.....D£85	Rev. R. A. E. Prosser (1935)
Eltham College, Kent.....	1842	493	£185.....D£50	G. Turberville (1930)
Emanuel Sch., S.W.11.....	1595	749	.....Dnil	J. B. C. Grundy, Ph.D. (1953)
Epsom College, Surrey.....	1853	500	£296.....D£145	H. W. F. Franklin (1940)
Eton College, Windsor.....	1440	1160	£360.....D£51	R. Birley, C.M.G., LL.D. (1949)
Exeter, Devon.....	1633	370	£171.....D£51	F. K. Paul (1950)
Felsted, Essex.....	1564	446	£282.....D£90	H. E. Reekie (1951)
Forest Sch., Walthamstow, E.17.....	1834	300	£207.....D£107	G. C. Miller, M.C. (1936)
Framlingham Coll., Suffolk.....	1864	391	£105.....D£47	R. W. Kirkman (1941)
Giggleswick, Yorks.....	1512	293	£210-226D£50-98	E. H. Partridge (1931)
Gresham's, Holt, Norfolk.....	1555	348	£270.....D£90	M. J. Olivier, T.D. (1944)
Haberdashers' Aske's, N.W.2.....	1090	820	.....D£51-60	T. W. Taylor, Ph.D. (1946)
Haileybury & Imperial Service Coll., Herts.....	1862 1912	550	£264.....Dnil	C. P. C. Smith (Master) (1948)
Hardy's, Dorchester.....	1569	480	£135.....Dnil	R. W. Hill, C.B.E. (1927)
Harrow, Middlesex.....	1571	577	£345.....D£175	R. L. James, Ph.D. (1953)
Harrow, Lower School.....	1876	370	.....D£57	R. F. B. Campbell (1951)
Haverfordwest Gr. School.....	1488	280	.....Dnil	R. S. Lang (1927)
Hereford, Cathedral Sch.....	1381	295	£130.....D£44	A. F. J. Hopewell (1945)
Highgate, N.6.....	1563	600	£190.....D£107	G. F. Bell, M.C. (1936)
High Wycombe (Royal Gr.).....	1562	721	£105.....Dnil	E. R. Tucker (1933)
Hulme Gr. Sch., Oldham.....	1611	500	.....D£63	H. B. Shaw, M.B.E. (1931)
Hurstpierpoint College, Sussex.....	1849	299	£225.....D£125	Rev. R. C. Howard (1945)
Hymers Coll., Hull.....	1893	580	.....D£41	H. R. Roach (1951)
Ipswich, Suffolk.....	1400	625	£195.....D£75	P. H. F. Mermagen, T.D. (1951)
Kelly College, Tavistock.....	1877	214	£234.....D£75	R. V. H. Westall (1939)
King Edward's, Birmingham.....	1552	700	.....D£52	Rev. R. G. Lunt, M.C. (1952)
King Edward VI, Stourbridge.....	1552	649	.....Dnil	R. L. Chambers (1951)
King Henry VIII, Coventry.....	1541	986	.....D£48-66	H. Walker (1950)
King's Coll., Taunton.....	1522	413	£225.....D£90	R. C. Unmack (1937)
King's College Sch., Wimbledon.....	1829	440	£232.....D£90	H. J. Dixon, M.C. (1934)
King's Sch., Bruton.....	1519	240	£225.....D£75	G. S. Sale (1946) [(1935)]
King's Sch., Canterbury.....	600	650	£270.....D£120	Rev. Canon F. J. Shirley, D.D.
King's Sch., Chester.....	1541	464	£145-152D£40-47	Rev. L. F. Harvey (1947)
Kings' Sch., Ely.....	1541	200	£180.....D£78	W. M. Brown (1947)
King's Sch., Macclesfield.....	1502	750	£177.....D£63	T. T. Shaw (1933)
King's Sch., Rochester.....	604	384	£177.....D£72	E. W. Davies (1935)
King's Sch., Worcester.....	1541	508	£150.....D£50	F. R. Kittermaster (1942)
Kingswood Sch., Bath.....	1748	454	£240.....D£90	A. B. Sackett, M.C. (1928)
Lancaster Royal Grammar School.....	1469	680	£102.....Dnil	R. R. Timberlake (1939)
Lancing College, Sussex.....	1848	395	£255.....D£39	J. C. Dancy (1953)
Latymer Upper, Hammersmith, W.6.....	1624	950	.....D£60-66	F. Wilkinson (1937)
Leeds Gr. Sch.....	1552	852	£190.....D£79	T. G. C. Woodford (1954)
Leighton Park Sch., Reading.....	1890	235	£279.....D£144	J. Ounsted (1948) [(1934)]
The Leys Sch., Cambridge.....	1875	300	£273.....Dnil	W. G. Humphrey, D.Phil.
Lincoln School.....	1090	315	£105.....Dnil	G. F. Franklin (1937)
Liverpool College.....	1840	618	£204.....D£90	L. H. Collison, T.D. (1952)
Llandovery Coll.....	1848	205	£177.....D£63	Rev. Canon G. O. Williams
Lytham (King Edward VII School).....	1908	500	.....D£51	J. Bell (1942) [(1948)]
Magdalen Coll. Sch., Oxford.....	1478	401	£168.....D£42	R. S. Stanier (1944)
Maidstone Gr. School.....	1549	620	.....Dnil	W. A. Claydon (1941)
Malvern Coll., Worcs.....	1862	560	£276.....D£132	D. D. Lindsay (1953)
Manchester Gr. Sch.....	1515	1330	.....D£54	E. J. F. James, D.Phil. (High Master) (1945)
Manchester, Wm. Hulme's Gr.....	1691	617	.....D£42	J. G. Bird, M.B.E., T.D. (1947)
Marlborough Coll., Wilts.....	1843	775	£221-291.....D£65	T. R. Garnett (Master) (1952)
Mercers' Sch., Holborn, W.C.2.....	1542	280	.....D£102	W. D. Haden (1946)
Merchant Taylors', Northwood.....	1561	578	£147.....D£52	H. Elder (1946)
Merchant Taylors', Crosby, Lancs.....	1620	648	£270.....D£109	T. J. P. York (1942)
Mill Hill.....	1807	405	£240.....D£108	R. Moore (1951)
Monkton Combe, Bath.....	1868	245	£160.....D£51	D. R. Wigram (1946) [(1946)]
Monmouth Sch.....	1615	419	.....D£51	Rev. C. H. D. Cullingford [(1948)]
Mount St. Mary's Coll., Spinkhill, Derbyshire (R.C.).....	1842	250	£198.....D£51-54	Rev. E. A. Dignam, S.J., T.D.
Newcastle on Tyne (Royal Gr. Sch.).....	1545	900	.....Dnil	O. W. Mitchell (1948)
Newcastle under Lyme (High).....	1874	592	£148.....D£48	J. M. Todd (1948)
Norwich Sch.....	1240	412	.....D£70	A. Stephenson (1943)
Nottingham High Sch.....	1513	763	.....D£60	K. R. Imeson (1953)
Oakham, Rutland.....	1584	320	.....D£60	G. Talbot Griffith (1935)

Name of School	Fd'd.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D=Day Boys	Headmaster (With date of Appointment)
Oundle, Peterborough, Northants.	1556	655	£315.	G. H. Stainforth (1945)
Owen's School, E.C.1.	1613	500	..... Dnil	W. L. Garstang (1949)
Perse Sch. for Boys, Cambridge.	1615	510	£183. D£51	S. Stubbs (1945)
Peter Symonds, Winchester.	1607	600	£120. Dnil	P. T. Freeman, M.B.E., Ph.D. (1926)
Plymouth College.	1877	544	£141. D£45	F. W. Lockwood (1953)
Pocklington Sch., E. Yorks.	1514	355	£171. D£51	R. St. J. Pitts-Tucker (1945)
Pontypool, W. Monmouth Sch.	1614	600	£102. Dnil	D. C. Harrison (1942)
Portsmouth Gr. Sch.	1732	880	..... D£48	D. H. Hibbert (1953)
Queen Elizabeth Gr. Sch., Wakefield ..	1592	636	£135. D£45	W. A. Grace (1939)
Queen Mary's, Walsall.	1554	520	..... Dnil	A. N. Hamilton (1951)
Radley Coll., Abingdon.	1847	453	£300. D£120	Rev. J. C. Vaughan Wilkes (Warden) (1936)
Ratcliffe Coll., (R.C.), Leicester.	1844	255	£198.	Very Rev. C. R. Leatham (1948)
Redcar, Sir William Turner's School ..	1692	514	£120. Dnil	S. G. Barker (1953)
Repton Sch., Derby.	1557	477	£270.	T. L. Thomas (1943)
Rossall, Fleetwood, Lancs.	1844	515	£279. D£162	Rev. C. E. Young, A.F.C. (1937)
Royal Masonic School, Bushey ..	1798	368	..... Dnil	N. T. Sinclair (1938)
Rugby, Warwickshire.	1567	675	£315. D£99	Sir Arthur florde (1948)
Rydal, Colwyn Bay.	1883	265	£205.	D. W. Hughes (1946)
St. Albans, Herts.	938	60	£173. D£54	W. T. Marsh, O.B.E. (1931)
St. Bees, Cumberland.	1583	250	£210. D£90	J. C. Wykes (1951) [(1945)
St. Benedict's, Ealing, W.5 (R.C.) ..	1902	400	..... D£79	Rev. J. B. Orchard, O.S.B.
St. Dunstan's, Catford, S.E.6.	1440	750	..... D£75	W. R. Hecker (1938)
St. Edmund's, Canterbury.	1750	205	£220. D£85	W. M. Thoseby (1945)
St. Edward's, Oxford.	1863	481	£254. D£144	Rev. H. E. Kendall, O.B.E., V.D. (Warden) (1925)
St. John's, Leatherhead.	1851	337	£231. D£111	H. B. L. Wake (1948)
St. Lawrence Coll., Ramsgate.	1879	317	£210. D£84	Rev. R. Perfect (1938)
St. Olave's, S.E.1.	1572	.....	.....	R. C. Carrington, D.Ph. (1937)
St. Paul's, W.14.	1509	690	£216. D£90	A. N. Gilkes (High Master) (1953)
St. Peter's, York.	627	330	£230. D£85	J. Dronfield (1937) [(1928)
Salisbury, Bishop Wordsworth's.	1360	500	..... Dnil	F. C. Hapgood, D.S.O., LL.D.
Sebright Sch., Wolverley.	1620	200	£168. D£63	R. A. Henniker-Gotley (1938)
Sedburgh, Yorks.	1525	386	£270. D£110	J. H. Bruce-Lockhart (1936)
Sevenoaks School, Kent.	1432	350	£195. D£75	J. A. Higgs-Walker (1925)
Sherborne, Dorset.	1550	552	£279. D£139	R. W. Powell (1950)
Shrewsbury School.	1552	540	£294. D£119	J. M. Peterson (1950) [(1947)
Soliuhill, Warwicks.	1560	680	£204. D£75-90	H. B. Hitchens, O.B.E., T.D.
Stamford, Lincs.	1532	563	£188. D£64	B. L. Deed, O.B.E., T.D. (1947)
Stockport Gr. Sch.	1487	540	..... D£50	F. H. Philpot (1941)
Stonyhurst Coll. (R.C.), Blackburn.	1592	480	£240.	Rev. F. N. Vavasour (1952)
Stowe, Bucks.	1923	560	£325.	E. V. Reynolds, T.D. (1949)
Sutton Valence, Maidstone.	1576	268	£230. D£85	C. R. Evers (1953)
Taunton, Somerset.	1847	754	£216. D£78	J. G. Leatham (1945)
Tonbridge, Kent.	1553	510	£224. D£102	Rev. L. H. Waddy (1949)
Trent College, Long Eaton, Derbyshire	1868	210	£250.	R. G. Ikin (1936)
Truro, Cornwall.	1879	465	£153. D£47	A. L. Creed (1946)
University Coll. Sch., N.W.3.	1829	500	..... D£90	C. S. Walton (1936)
Uppingham, Rutland.	1584	525	£288.	M. Lloyd (1944)
Victoria Coll., Jersey.	1852	330	£220. D£47	R. Postill, T.D. (1946)
Wallasey Gr. Sch.	1595	550	..... Dnil	F. L. Allan, M.B.E., M.C. (1934)
Warwick.	914	625	£171-189. D69	A. H. B. Bishop (1936)
Wellington, Northants.	1595	325	£230. D£83	T. S. Nevill (1940) [(1941)
Wellington Coll., Berks.	1856	946	£258-279.	H. W. House, D.S.O., M.C.
Wellington Sch., Somerset.	1841	236	£195. D£63	I. M. Banks-Williams (1945)
Westminster, S.W.1.	1560	379	£310. D£170	W. Hamilton (1950)
Whitgift, Croydon.	1596	750	..... D£75	E. A. G. Marlar, M.B.E. (1946)
Whitgift Middle Sch., Croydon.	1596	560	..... D£42	O. C. Berthoud (1952)
Winchester College.	1393	510	£324.	W. F. Oakeshott (1946)
Wolverhampton Gr. Sch., Staffs.	1512	525	..... Dnil	W. Derry (1929)
Woodhouse Grove Sch., Bradford.	1812	350	£156. D£50	F. C. Pritchard, Ph.D. (1950)
Warcester (Royal Gr.).	1290	560	£105. Dnil	A. G. K. Brown (1950)
Workshop College, Notts.	1895	366	£233. £120	R. J. Northcote-Green, M.C., T.D. (1952)
Wrekin Coll., Wellington, Salop.	1880	360	£273.	R. H. Dahl, T.D., (1952)
Wycliffe Coll., Stonehouse, Glos.	1882	403	£210-240 D£82-95	S. G. H. Loosley, M.C. (1947)
York, Archbp. Holgate's Sch.	1546	482	£150. Dnil	A. B. Hodgson (1937)

Name of School	F'ded.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D=Day Boys	Headmaster (With date of Appointment)
Scotland				
Daniel Stewart's, Edinburgh.....	1854	800	..... D £24-36	H. J. L. Robble, Ph.D. (1946)
The Edinburgh Academy.....	1822	850	£222..... D £87	R. C. Watt (Rector) (1951)
Fettes College, Edinburgh.....	1870	406	£264.....	D. Crichton-Miller (1945)
George Heriot's, Edinburgh.....	1628	1330	..... D £16-28	W. McL. Dewar (1947)
George Watson's Coll., Edinburgh....	1723	1450	..... D £24-36	I. D. McIntosh (1953)
Loretto Sch., near Edinburgh.....	1827	215	£261.....	D. Forbes Mackintosh (1945)
Merchiston Castle, Edinburgh.....	1833	257	£245..... D £95	C. H. Evans (1936)
Gordonstoun, Elgin, Morayshire.....	1934	361	£258..... D £90	H. L. Brereton; F. R. G. Chew (joint) (1953)
Glasgow Academy.....	1846	850	£213-246 D £36-81	F. Roydon Richards (Rector) (1932)
Robert Gordon's Coll., Aberdeen.....	1729	1054	£185..... D £21	D. E. Collier, M.C. [(1948)
Trinity College, Glenaimond.....	1847	264	£291.....	R. M. M. Barlow (Warden)
Northern Ireland				
Campbell Coll., Belfast.....	1894	407	£180..... D £51	R. Groves (1943)
Portora Royal, Enniskillen.....	1612	240	£170..... D £33	(vacant)
Royal Academical Instn., Belfast.....	1810	900	..... D £90	J. H. Grummitt (1940)
Isle of Man				
King William's College.....	1668	345	£240..... D £78	S. E. Wilson (1935)
Republic of Ireland				
St. Columba's College, Rathfarnham....	1843	170	£189.....	[(1949) Rev. F. M. Argyle (Warden)

Public Schools Overseas

NOTE.—Headmasters of Schools marked (*) are Members of the Headmasters' Conference; marked (†) of the Headmasters' Conference of Australia.

Name of School	F'ded.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D=Day Boys	Headmasters (With date of Appointment)
Malta				
*St. Edward's College.....	1929	165	£72.....	Rev. H. B. Louis, D.Litt., Ph.D. (1945)
South America				
*St. George's Coll., Quilmas, Argentine	1898	330	£290.....	Rev. Canon R. B. Jackson (1940)
*Markham College, Lima, Peru.....	1946	445	£245..... D £65	J. A. Stewart (1950)
India				
Daly Coll., Indore.....	1885	161	Rs.1,995 D Rs.1,090	D. F. Jack (1951)
*Doon Sch., Dehra Dun.....	1935	317	Rs.2,100 D Rs.1,300	J. A. K. Martyn (1948)
*Scindia Sch., Gwalior.....	1897	332	£136..... D £5-10	K. C. Shukla (1944)
Ceylon				
*Trinity Coll., Kandy.....	1872	984	£81-90 D £22-33	N. S. Walter (1952) (Principal)
Canada				
*Ashbury Coll., Ottawa.....	1891	190	\$1,200..... D \$450	R. H. Perry (1950)
*Bishop's Coll. Sch., Lennoxville.....	1836	200	\$1,300.....	C. L. O. Glass (1950)
Lower Canada Coll., Montreal.....	1909	395	\$1,020..... D \$480	D. S. Penton (1941)
Ridley Coll., St. Catharines, Ont.....	1889	340	\$1,400..... D \$475	J. R. Hamilton (1949)
St. Andrew's Coll., Aurora, Ont.....	1899	240	\$1,300-1,400 D \$500-525	K. G. B. Ketchum (1935)
*Trinity Coll. Sch., Port Hope, Ont.....	1865	250	\$1,450.....	P. A. C. Ketchum (1933)
*Upper Canada Coll., Toronto.....	1829	690	\$1,400..... D \$600	Rev. C. W. Sowby, D.D. (1949)
Australia				
N.S.W.:				
*†Armidale Sch., Armidale.....	1894	260	£320..... D £65	G. A. Fisher (1940)
*†Barker Coll., Hornsby.....	1890	545	£216-255 D £66-84	W. S. Leslie (1933)
*†Sydney C. of E. Gr. Sch., North Sydney	1889	770	£306..... D £96	L. C. Robson, M.C. (1923)
*†Cranbrook Sch., Sydney.....	1918	314	£315..... D £102	G. E. Hewan (1951)
*†The King's Sch., Parramatta.....	1831	550	£345..... D £93	H. D. Hake (1939)
†Knox Gr. Sch., Wahroonga.....	1924	645	£240..... D £84	V. F. O. Francis (1953)
†Newington Coll., Stanmore.....	1863	923	£207-237 D £45-69	L. R. D. Pyke (1953)
†St. Aloysius Coll. (R.C.), Sydney....	1879	400	..... D £40	Rev. A. D. Roset, S.J. (1949)
†St. Ignatius Coll. (R.C.), Sydney....	1880	357	£246..... D £53	Very Rev. J. Casey, S.J. (1949)

Name of School	F'ded.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D=Day Boys	Headmaster (With date of Appointment)
†St. Joseph's Coll. (R.C.), Sydney...	1881	530	£150.....	Rev. Br. Quentin (1951)
*†Sydney Gr. Sch., Sydney.....	1854	815	£282-309D £78-99	C. O. Healey, T.D. (1951)
†Trinity Gr. Sch., Sydney.....	1913	766	£248..... D £76	J. W. Hogg (1941)
<i>Victoria:—</i>				
†Ballarat Coll.....	1864	205	£210-261D £37-73	A. F. Sloan (1946)
†Ballarat C. of E. Gr. Sch.....	1910	160	£240..... D £60	G. F. J. Dart (1942)
†Carey Baptist Gr. Sch., Kew.....	1923	500	..... D £62-90	S. L. Hickman (1948)
†Caulfield Gr. Sch.....	1881	795	£260..... D £88	F. H. Archer (1933)
*†Geelong Coll., Geelong.....	1861	600	£360..... D £105	M. A. Buntine, Ph.D. (1946)
*†Geelong C. of E. Gr. Sch., Corio...	1857	429	£360..... D £120	J.R. Darling, O.B.E., D.C.L. (1930)
Haileybury Coll., Brighton Beach...	1892	556	£272..... D £62-78	S. Black (1942)
†Ivanhoe Gr. Sch.....	1915	425	£255-285D £60-90	V. R. C. Brown (1948)
*†Melbourne, C. of E. Gr. Sch.....	1858	661	£315..... D £105	B. W. Hone (1951)
*†Scotch Coll., Melbourne.....	1851	1132	£328..... D £108	R. Selby Smith (1953)
†Trinity Gr. Sch., Kew.....	1902	400	£270-290D £70-92	A. Bright (1943)
*†Wesley Coll., Melbourne.....	1865	872	£325..... D £105	W. H. Frederick (1947)
*†Xavier Coll. (R.C.), Melbourne...	1878	580	£216..... D £19	Rev. J. P. Gleeson, S.J. (1951)
<i>Queensland:—</i>				
*†All Souls' Sch., Charters Towers...	1920	280	£180..... D £29	Rev. Canon C. H. Hurt (1945)
†Brisbane Boys' Coll., Toowong.....	1902	450	£199..... D £65	T. R. McKenzie, Ph.D. (1947)
†Brisbane Boys' Grammar Sch.....	1869	400	£191..... D £47	A. E. McLucas (1953)
†The Southport Sch.....	1901	350	£210..... D £60	C. G. Pearce (1951)
†Toowoomba Gr. Sch.....	1876	205	£190..... D £45	R. L. Mills (1948)
<i>South Australia:—</i>				
*†St. Peter's Coll., Adelaide.....	1847	454	£339..... D £99	C. E. S. Gordon (1946)
*†Prince Alfred Coll., Kent Town...	1869	680	£291..... D £81	J. A. Dunning (1949)
*†Scotch Coll., Mitcham.....	1919	440	£345..... D £90	P. C.W. Disney, O.B.E., (1953)
<i>Western Australia:—</i>				
*†Guildford C. of E. Gr. Sch.....	1895	347	£264..... D £93	P. N. Thwaites (1950)
†Hale School, Perth.....	1858	380	£219-261D £67-85	V. S. Murphy (1946)
*†Scotch Coll., Swanbourne.....	1897	570	£258..... D £90	G. Maxwell Keys (1947)
*†Wesley Coll., Perth.....	1923	425	£207-249D £45-81	N. R. Collins (1953)
<i>Tasmania:—</i>				
Launceston Church Gr. Sch.....	1846	449	£80-89... D £20-27	B. H. Travers, O.B.E. (1953)
†Hutchins Sch., Hobart.....	1846	315	£231-265D £51-85	P. Radford (1946)
<i>New Zealand</i>				
*Auckland, Gr. Sch.....	1869	1069	..... D £12	C. M. Littlejohn (1935)
*Auckland, King's Coll.....	1896	481	£210..... D £75	G. N. T. Greenbank (1947)
*Christchurch, Christ's Coll.....	1850	436	£222..... D £61	H. R. Hornsby (1951)
Nelson College, Nelson.....	1856	823	£114..... D nil	H. V. Searle (1933) [(1942)
New Plymouth Boys' High School..	1882	765	£120..... D nil	G. J. McNaught, D.S.O., E.D.
*Timaru Boys' High Sch.....	1880	480	£139..... D £25	M. A. Bull (1947)
*Waitaki Boys' High Sch., Oamaru...	1881	510	£120..... D nil	M. Leadbetter (1950)
*Wanganui Collegiate.....	1854	338	£213..... D £54	F. W. Gilligan (1935)
Wellington Coll., Wellington.....	1874	930	£135..... D nil	H. A. Heron (1951)
<i>Union of South Africa</i>				
St. Andrew's Sch., Bloemfontein...	1863	390	£140..... D £48	E. L. Harrison (1947)
*St. Andrew's Coll., Grahamstown...	1855	428	£210..... D £99	R. F. Currey, M.C. (1939)
*Diocesan Coll., Rondebosch.....	1849	596	£206..... D £79	H. J. Kidd (1943)
*Kingswood College, Grahamstown...	1894	408	£168..... D £42	C. O. Rich, M.C. (1948)
*St. John's Coll., Johannesburg.....	1898	639	£190-210D £72-92	Rev. S. H. Clarke (1935)
*Michaelhouse, Balgovan, Natal...	1866	390	£240.....	C. Y. Morgan (1953)
*Hilton Coll., Natal.....	1872	330	£240.....	J. A. Pateman (1947)
<i>Gold Coast</i>				
*Achimota College.....	1927	421	£60-75.....	H. J. Andrews (acting)
<i>Kenya</i>				
*Prince of Wales, Nairobi.....	1931	600	£123..... D £33	P. Fletcher (1945)
<i>Nigeria</i>				
*Igbobi College, Lagos.....	1932	182	£40..... D £13	Rev. R. B. Parker (1948)
<i>West Indies</i>				
*Cornwall Coll. Jamaica.....	1896	270	£87..... D £16	E. A. Barrett (1953)
*Harrison Coll., Barbados.....	1733	560	..... D £16	J. C. Hammond (1949)
*Wolmer's Sch., Jamaica.....	1729	320	..... D £36	N. S. Jackson (1953)
<i>Egypt</i>				
*English School, Heliopolis, Cairo ...	....	310	£E210-260 D £E50-60	B. Laight, O.B.E. (1951)

Principal Girls' Schools

NOTES:—(a) "Annual Fees" represent the average amount payable annually, *exclusive* of fees for optional subjects.

(b) "Headmistress." In certain Schools other titles prevail, e.g., St. Paul's, "High Mistress."

School	F.ded.	No. of Girls	Annual Fees See note (a) D = Day Girls	Headmistress See note (b)
Abbey Sch., Malvern Wells.....	1880	211	£240.....	A. F. Evershed (1942)
Abbey Sch., Reading.....	1887	480	.....D £32-49	M. E. Le C. Macdonald (1935)
Abbots Hill, Hemel Hempstead.....	1912	74	£246.....	M. E. P. Yeo (1944)
The Alice Ottley Sch., Worcester.....	1883	380	£221.....D £56-72	H. M. Roden (1934)
Ashford, Middlesex, Welsh Girls School	1716	200	£165.....D £69	M. Dunn (1942)
Ashford Sch. for Girls, Kent.....	1910	612	£165-180.....D £60	L. Bracke, O.B.E. (1913)
Assumption Convent, Hengrave Hall, Bury St. Edmunds.....	1867	75	£168.....	Mother Margaret Mary (1939)
Badminton Sch., Bristol.....	1858	280	£240.....D £96	B. M. Sanderson (1947)
Bath, Royal Sch. for Daughters of Officers of the Army.....	1864	246	£100-220.....D £70	M. K. Goss (1950)
Bedford High Sch.....	1882	630	£171-192D £51-72	M. G. Watkins (1949)
Bedford, Dame Alice Harpur School.....	1882	665	£156.....D £30	I. L. Forster (1946)
Benenden, Kent.....	1923	290	£270.....	C. M. Sheldon (1923)
Berkhamsted, Herts.....	1888	465	£171.....D £63	B. W. Russell (1950)
Beverley High Sch., East Yorks.....	1908	400	.....Dnil	M. J. Harley-Mason (1953)
Bilston Girls' High, Staffs.....	1919	377	.....Dnil	K. E. Bower (1949)
Bishop's Stortford, Herts. & Essex H.S.....	1909	400	.....Dnil	J. R. F. Wilks (1951)
Bolton, Lancs.....	1880	650	.....D £51	D. Varley (1938)
Bradford Girls' Gr. Sch.....	1875	706	.....D £32-36	M. A. Hoocke, O.B.E. (1927)
Brentwood, Ursuline High (R.C.).....	1900	750	£150.....D £30	Mother Joseph Howley (1947)
Bridlington High Sch.....	1905	557	£135.....Dnil	M. Muir (1935)
Burgess Hill, Sussex (P.N.E.U.).....	1906	194	£189.....D £38-63	N. M. Gillics (1938)
Burton-on-Trent High Sch.....	1873	400	.....Dnil	E. Lloyd (1952)
Bury St. Edmunds, East Anglian Sch.....	1935	280	£190.....D £69	M. Tuck (1949)
Canterbury, Simon Langton Sch.....	1881	520	.....Dnil	N. Campling (1930)
Casterton, Camforth.....	1823	227	£198.....D £54	I. M. Allen (1937)
Cavendish Grammar, Buxton.....	1906	330	.....Dnil	M. H. Mansell (1937)
Chatham, Grammar Sch. for Girls.....	1906	530	.....Dnil	M. E. Mitchell (1930)
Chelmsford County High Sch.....	1907	480	.....Dnil	G. M. Cadbury (1935)
Cheltenham Ladies' College.....	1853	763	£249.....D £108	J. A. Tredgold (Princ.) (1953)
Chester, Ursuline Convent Sch. (R.C.).....	1853	308	£113.....D £38	Mother Mary Paul Flood, O.S.U. (1952)
Christ's Hospital, Hertford.....	1552	288	.....	D. R. West (1942)
Church Education Corporation (35 Deni- son House, Westminster, S.W.1.).....				
Bedgebury Park, Goudhurst, Kent.....	1920	108	£243.....	E. Bickersteth (1932)
Uplands, Sandecotes, Parkstone.....	1903	131	£221.....D £79	M. H. L. Orr (1936)
Church Schools Company (29 Euston Rd., N.W.1.).....				
Guildford High Sch.....	1888	300	.....D £44-68	A. M. Reid (1945)
Hull High Sch., Tranby Croft.....	1890	362	£79.....D £44-60	L. M. Jefferson (1943)
Southampton (Atherley Sch.).....	1926	293	.....D £44-66	U. V. Laidlaw (1950)
Sunderland High Sch.....	1883	352	.....D £41-57	C. M. Johnson (1947)
Surbiton High Sch.....	1884	322	.....D £41-60	S. A. Kerr (1947)
York College.....	1908	311	.....D £43-66	H. C. Randall (1944)
Clevedon, St. Brandon's School.....	1831	276	£170-180D £54-66	A. K. Forster (1950)
Cleifton High School for Girls.....	1877	655	£200-220D £30-66	D. N. Glenday (1933)
Colston's, Bristol.....	1891	600	.....Dnil	A. M. S. Dunn (1954)
Cranborne Chase Sch., Wimborne, Dorset.....	1946	125	£255.....	C. B. Galton (1946)
Crediton High Sch.....	1911	202	£90.....Dnil	G. M. B. Williams (1952)
Croydon, Ladies of Mary Convent (R.C.).....	1869	500	.....Dnil	Mother Mary Cuthbert (1948)
Derby High Sch.....	1892	330	.....D £38-57	M. E. Ayre (1953)
Doncaster, Munic. High Sch.....	1905	440	.....Dnil	H. V. Mellor (1949)
Durham High Sch.....	1884	310	£153-168D £29-54	E. C. Fenton (1952)
Edgbaston High, Birmingham.....	1876	700	.....D £38-63	W. M. Casswell (1931)
Edgbaston C. of E. Coll.....	1880	420	£99-105D £38-63	M. Golug (1947)
Edgehill, Bideford, N. Devon.....	1884	325	£147.....D £42	H. Lawson Brown (1947)
Ely High School.....	1905	400	.....Dnil	B. Tilly, Ph.D. (1936)
Etothen Sch., Caterham.....	1892	253	£194.....D £68	E. Norris (1938)
Exeter, The Bishop Blackall Sch.....	1709	500	.....Dnil	F. M. Ragg (1932)
Exeter, Maynard's Girls' Sch.....	1877	450	£144.....D £30-39	E. M. Ryan (1935)
Farnborough Hill, Convent College (R.C.).....	1889	248	£220.....D £63	Mother E. Pelly (1953)
Farringtons, Chislehurst, Kent.....	1911	120	£240.....D £81	D. G. Fisher (1946)
Faversham, Wm. Gibbs School.....	1883	280	.....Dnil	P. I. Edwin (1952)

School	F'ded.	No. of Girls	Annual Fees See note (a) D=Day Girls	Headmistress See note (b)
Felixstowe College, Suffolk	1929	225	£261	R. M. Jones (1942)
Fulneck Girls' Sch., nr. Pudsey, Leeds	1753	252	£126-143D£31-50	L. Bailey (1953)
Girls' Public Day School Trust (Broadway Court, Westminster, S.W.1.):				
Bath High	1875	459	£153-159D£36-48	G. S. Blackburn (1942)
Birkenhead High	1901	477	D£42-48	P. E. Winter (1952)
Blackheath High	1880	514	D£45-51	J. S. A. Macaulay (1945)
Brighton and Hove High	1876	549	£162-168D£42-48	I. Ashcroft (1950)
Bromley High	1883	580	D£45-51	M. Neale (1949)
Croydon High	1874	868	D£45-51	M. F. Adams, O.B.E. (1937)
Ipswich High	1878	452	D£42-48	L. E. Neal (1936)
Liverpool (Belvedere)	1880	568	D£42-48	Mrs. J. E. Hobson (1935)
Newcastle (Central) High	1895	603	D£42-48	G. K. Belton (1949)
Norwich High	1875	544	D£42-48	D. F. Bartholomew (1954)
Nottingham High	1875	812	D£42-48	F. M. Milford (1950)
Notting Hill and Ealing High	1873	613	D£45-51	E. M. Merrifield (1937)
Oxford High	1875	441	£174-180D£42-48	V. E. Stack (1937)
Portsmouth High	1882	509	D£42-48	E. M. Thorn (1941)
Putney High	1893	531	D£45-51	K. Lockley (1950)
Sheffield High	1878	493	D£42-48	M. E. A. Hancock (1947)
Shrewsbury High	1885	362	D£42-48	G. I. Hudson (1935)
South Hampstead High	1876	508	D£45-51	P. R. Bodington (1953)
Streatham Hill and Clapham High	1887	447	D£45-51	M. E. Macaulay (1947)
Sutton High	1884	843	D£42-48	L. E. Charlesworth (1939)
Sydenham High	1887	465	D£45-51	M. D. Yardley (1942)
Wimbledon High	1880	590	D£45-51	M. M. Burke (1949)
Godolphin, Salisbury	1726	316	£220...D£55-85	G. M. Jerred (1940)
Gravesend County Grammar School	1914	534	Dnil	M. H. White (1950)
Gt. Crosby, Lancs., Sacred Heart of Mary School (R.C.)	1904	800	D£21-27	Madame St. Edward Forristal (1928)
Harrogate College, Harrogate	1893	380	£231-261	M. W. S. Todd (1952)
Harrow, County Sch. for Girls	1914	550	Dnil	D. M. Robinson (1941)
Haslemere, Royal Naval School	1840	185	£225	H. M. Oakley-Hill (1933)
Hawnes, Haynes Park, Beds	1929	236	£210	J. G. Townshend (1929)
Headington School, Oxford	1915	316	£240	M. Moller (1934)
Hitchin Girls' Gr. School	1889	491	£130	M. A. Badland (1945)
Howells, Denbigh	1859	420	£210	M. K. Stone (1950)
Howells', Llandaff	1859	500	£150	M. L. Lewis (1941)
Hulme Gr. Sch., Oldham	1895	420	D£60	K. M. L. Jewsbury (1947)
Hunmanby Hall, Yks.	1928	295	£198	F. A. Hargreaves (1928)
Ilford, Ursuline High Sch. (R.C.)	1903	545	D£36	Mother E. Ryan, O.S.U. (1952)
Keighley Girls' Grammar Sch.	1871	620	Dnil	J. A. Evans (1942)
King Edward VI High Sch., B'ham	1883	500	D£44	D. S. Lloyd-Williams (1953)
King's High Sch., Warwick	1879	470	D£60	F. W. Hare (1948)
King's Norton Gr. Sch., Birmingham	1911	800	Dnil	B. S. Carey (1953)
Lady Eleanor Holles, Hampton, M'sex.	1711	530	£170-195D£60-79	R. G. Scott (1949)
Leamington, Kingsley Sch.	1884	355	£210-216D£54-72	D. A. Sweet (1932)
Leeds, Girls' High	1876	730	D£47-72	M. G. Sykes (1949)
Lewes, County Grammar School	1913	370	Dnil	W. M. S. Moss (1944)
Lincoln, Girls' High Sch.	1893	370	£115	I. V. Cleave (1943)
Liverpool Girls' College, Liverpool	1856	320	Dnil	B. R. Palmer (1945)
Liverpool, Huyton College	1894	520	£210	O. M. Potts (1935)
Liverpool (Everton Valley), Notre Dame Coll. (R.C.)	1902	516	D£30	Sister Francis, S.N.D. (1938)
Liverpool (Mt. Pleasant), Notre Dame High Sch. (R.C.)	1851	365	Dnil	L. M. Bankes (1945)
London*:				
Henrietta Barnett, Hampstead, N.W.11.	1911	500	Dnil	E. F. Leach (1944)
C. E. Brooke Sch., Camberwell, S.E.5	1898	206	Dnil	A. M. C. Shaw (1942)
Burlington, Wood Lane, W.12.	1699	500	Dnil	M. E. Field (1949)
Frances Mary Buss Schools:				
North London Collegiate, Canons, Edgware	1850	766	D£54	K. Anderson, Ph.D. (1944)
Camden, Prince of Wales Rd., N.W.5	1871	600	Dnil	D. Burchell (1947)
Channing School, Highgate, N.6	1885	253	£195-220D£70-110	M. G. Lloyd Thomas (1952)
City of London, E.C.4.	1895	360	D£50	G. M. Colton (1949)

* See also: Girls' Public Day School Trust, and Church Schools Company.

School	F'ded.	No. of Girls	Annual Fees See note (a) D=Day Girls	Headmistress See note (b)
<i>London*—continued.</i>				
Dame Alice Owen's, Islington, E.C.1	1886	323	..... Dnil	E. P. Ward (1946)
Godolphin and Latymer, W.6	1905	600	..... Dnil	M. J. Bishop, C.B.E. (1935)
Haberdashers' Aske's, Hatcham, S.E.14	1876	485	..... Dnil	E. G. Dyson (1943)
Francis Holland, Clarence Gate, N.W.	1878	250	..... D£54-88	I. C. Joslin (1939)
Francis Holland, Graham Terr., S.W.1	1881	210	..... D£63-88	M. W. Bowden (1945)
James Allen's Girls', Dulwich	1741	430	..... D£60	E. M. Edwards (1935)
Lady Margaret, Parsons Green, S.W.6	1017	330	..... Dnil	F. E. Marshall (1947)
La Retraite, Clapham Park (R.C.)	1881	470	..... Dnil	J. M. Cronin (1941)
Mary Datchelor, Camberwell Green, S.E.5	1877	610	..... Dnil	R. N. Pearse, O.B.E. (1951)
Prendergast, Lewisham, Catford, S.E.6	1887	550	..... Dnil	W. A. Odell (1940)
Queen's College, Harley Street, W.1	1848	210	..... D£79-95	A. M. Kynaston (1942)
St. Angela's, Ursuline Convent Sch., Forest Gate, E.7 (R.C.)	1862	725	..... Dnil	Mother Benedict Davies (1952)
St. Paul's Girls' Sch., Brook Green, W.	1904	450	..... D£84	M. Osborn (1948)
St. Saviour's and St. Olave's Gr., New Kent Rd., S.E.1	1903	450	..... Dnil	F. B. Collins (1933) (1951)
St. Ursula's, Greenwich, S.E.10 (R.C.)	1892	362	..... D£95	Mother Antony Lawrence
Loughborough High Sch., Leicestershire	1850	596	..... D£105	D. E. Andrews (1940)
Loughton High School	1906	550	..... D£24-39	M. E. Heald (1945)
Lowther College, nr. Rhyl	1900	262	..... D£261	K. I. Sayers (1935)
Maidstone Grammar Sch. for Girls	1888	530	..... Dnil	E. Barnes (1951)
Malvern Girls' College	1893	544	..... D£225	I. M. Brooks (1928)
Manchester High Sch. for Girls	1874	762	..... D£47	A. M. Bozman (1945)
Merchant Taylors', Gt. Crosby	1888	365	..... D£45	I. F. Brash (1941)
Milham Ford, Oxford	1905	360	..... Dnil	M. R. Price (1949)
Milton Mount Coll., Crawley	1871	195	..... D£213	M. I. Farrell (1939)
Monmouth Sch. for Girls	1897	375	..... D£158	A. F. McDonald (1934)
Newcastle upon Tyne Church High Sch.	1885	575	..... D£33-57	M. R. Wood (1945)
Newport High Sch., Mon.	1890	385	..... Dnil	G. K. Horser (1932)
Northampton High Sch.	1878	580	..... D£50	R. M. Marsden (1937)
Norwich, Blyth	1889	800	..... Dnil	Mrs. F. E. Whitaker (1924)
Oakdene, Beaconsfield	1911	172	..... D£195	F. Farish (1946)
Oakfield, Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmorland	1894	100	..... D£231-255	E. A. S. Randle (1949)
Orme Girls' Sch., Newcastle under Lyme	1870	480	..... Dnil	S. M. Smith (1952)
Overstone, Northants (P.N.E.U.)	1929	140	..... D£255	E. C. Plumtre (1947)
Palmer's Girls' School, Grays, Essex	1706	485	..... Dnil	A. Leworthy (1940)
Paston House Sch., Cambridge (R.C.)	1903	370	..... D£36	Mother M. Christopher (1949)
Pate's Gr. Sch., Cheltenham	1905	600	..... Dnil	M. E. Lambrick (1952)
Pearhous, Colwyn Bay	1880	349	..... D£210-240	C. Smith (1938)
Penzance, W. Cornwall Sch.	1884	260	..... D£165	F. E. Wilson (1949)
Perse Sch. for Girls, Cambridge	1881	488	..... D£42-48	M. A. Scott (1947)
Plymouth, Notre Dame High (R.C.)	1861	505	..... D£30	Sister Cecilia Mary (1939)
Plymouth, St. Dunstan's Abbey	1907	360	..... D£33-39	The Sister Superior
Preston, Lark Hill House (R.C.)	1861	380	..... D£24	Mother Mary Monica (1928)
Preston, Winkley Sq. Convent (R.C.)	1908	670	..... D£24	Mother Mary Edwina (1953)
Princess Helena Coll., Temple Dinsley, Herts	1820	125	..... D£205	V. A. Prain (1935)
Queen Anne's, Cavershaw	1894	290	..... D£231	J. Elliot (1939)
Queen Ethelburga's, Harrogate	1910	200	..... D£40	E. Kerr (1950)
Queen Margaret's, Escrick Park, York	1910	172	..... D£216	J. M. Brown (1938)
Queen Mary High Sch., Liverpool	1910	550	..... Dnil	M. G. Liddle, Ph.D. (1944)
Queen Mary, Lytham	1930	550	..... D£15	J. L. Harley (1952)
Queen's Sch., Chester	1878	575	..... D£36-45	E. N. MacLean (1947)
Queenswood, Hatfield, Herts	1804	350	..... D£246	E. M. Essame (1943)
Redland High Sch., Bristol	1882	550	..... D£47-57	S. Peters (1946)
Rochester Gr. School, Kent	1888	450	..... Dnil	M. Butterfield (1939)
Roedean, Brighton	1880	372	..... D£243-270	N. M. Horobin (1947)
Royal Masonic Sch., Rickmansworth Pk.	1788	400	..... Nil	A. E. Fryer (1941) [(1952)]
Rugby, St. Mary's Priory (R.C.)	1630	60	..... D£173-189	Sister Mary Isidore, O.S.B.
St. Albans High School, Herts	1908	520	..... D£167-189	M. H. Gent (1951)
St. Catherine's, Bramley, Guildford	1885	250	..... D£225	C. E. Stoner (1947)
St. Clare, Polwitten, Penzance	1889	240	..... D£171	E. M. Johns (1947)
St. Dominic's High Sch., Stoke-on-Trent (R.C.)	1857	594	..... D£28	Sister Mary Winifred (1928)
St. Elphin's, Darley Dale, Derby	1844	238	..... D£170	E. E. Stopford (1941)
St. Felix, Southwold, Suffolk	1897	270	..... D£234-252	M. T. Williamson, Ph.D. (1938)

* See also: Girls' Public Day School Trust, and Church Schools Company.

School	F'ded.	No. of Girls	Annual Fees See note (a) D=Day Girls	Headmistress See note (b)
St. Helen and St. Katharine, Abingdon.	1904	394	£199.....D£63	Sister Dorothy Raphael (1953)
St. Helen's, Northwood.....	1899	500	£202-217D£41-82	G. A. Mackenzie (1945)
St. James's School, West Malvern.....	1896	160	£240.....	M. Anstruther (1948)
St. Joseph's Coll., Bradford (R.C.)....	1905	750	Nil.....D£32	Mother Mary Immaculate, O.B.E., C.P. (1916)
St. Margaret's, Bushey, Herts.....	1749	280	£225-240.....	E. F. Birney (1936)
St. Mary & St. Anne's, Abbots Bromley	1874	447	£204.....D£96	M. E. S. Roch (1953)
St. Mary Sch., Baldslow, St. Leonards on Sea.....	1913	130	£150.....D£45-53	Sister E. Symonds (1951)
St. Mary's, Calne, Wilts.....	1873	149	£234.....D£60	E. M. Gibbins (1946)
St. Mary's Sch., Gerrard's Cross, Bucks.	1872	222	£189.....D£42-69	W. J. Chalk (1942)
St. Mary's School, Wantage, Berks....	1873	175	£255.....	Sister Helen Patricia (1950)
St. Mary's Hall, Brighton.....	1836	266	£174....D£60-69	D. Conrady (1950)
S. Michael's, Burton Park, Petworth, Sussex.....	1844	255	£255.....D£75	K. L. Moseley (1948)
St. Monica's, Clacton-on-Sea.....	1935	194	£184.....D£84	M. S. Sand (1939)
St. Stephen's College, Broadstairs.....	1867	130	£210.....	Sister Helen Muriel (1948)
St. Winifred's, Llanfairfechan.....	1922	193	£165-180D£45-54	M. J. Taylor (1952)
Salford, Adelphi House (R.C.).....	1852	500	.....D£56	A. M. Dempsey (1947)
Sheffield, Notre Dame High (R.C.)....	1855	820	.....D£30	Sister Monica, S.N.D. (1950)
Sherborne Sch. for Girls, Dorset.....	1899	417	£260.....D£120	D. Reader Harris (1950)
Shillingstone, Dorset, Croft House Sch.	1941	150	£270.....D£72	Mrs. M. Torkington (1941)
Sleaford, Kesteven and Sleaford High School.....	1902	350	.....Dnil	H. E. Vidal (1947)
Southeast-on-Sea High Sch.....	1913	471	.....Dnil	H. M. Cowell (1937)
Stamford High Sch., Lincs.....	1876	666	£151-173D£34-56	J. C. Lomax (1947)
Stockton-on-Tees, Queen Victoria High	1882	275	.....D£36	N. C. Hay (1947)
Sunderland, St. Anthony's (R.C.).....	1906	620	£54.....D£24	C. Healy (1930)
Sunny Hill, Bruton, Somerset.....	1900	318	£180.....D£54	E. L. Chappell (1950)
Talbot Heath Sch., Bournemouth.....	1886	542	£154-157D£42-45	J. M. Taylor (1947)
Truro High Sch.....	1880	450	£148.....D£48	G. Engledow (1947)
Upper Chine, Shanklin, I.O.W.....	1914	215	£236-252 D£47-79	K. M. Damon (1921)
Wadhurst, The College.....	1930	155	£189.....D£50-63	M. J. Moore (1950)
Wallasey, Maris Stella High (R.C.)....	1924	182	.....Dnil	Sister Mary Frances (1928)
Walsall, Qn. Mary's High Sch.....	1893	370	.....Dnil	M. Carter (1946)
Walhamstow Hall, Sevenoaks, Kent....	1838	418	£160.....D£50	E. A. Blackburn (1946)
Ware Gr. Sch., Herts.....	1905	460	.....Dnil	H. Woodhead (1931)
Watford Gr. Sch., Herts.....	1704	850	.....Dnil	J. B. B. Davidson (1938)
Wentworth Sch., Bournemouth.....	1899	200	£225.....D£90	D. Bourne (1934)
Westcliff-on-Sea High Sch.....	1925	750	.....Dnil	J. K. Raeburn (1952)
Westonbirt, Tetbury, Glos.....	1928	294	£231-261.....	V. M. Grubb, D.Sc. (1937)
Wheelwright Gr. Sch., Dewsbury.....	1888	350	.....Dnil	N. W. Truelove (1948)
Wigan Girls' High Sch., Lancs.....	1887	480	.....Dnil	G. Holland (1952)
Worthing Girls' High Sch., Sussex.....	1905	680	.....Dnil	C. Reid (1938)
Wycombe Abbey, Bucks.....	1896	360	£270.....	K. A. Walpole (1948)
Wycombe High Sch., Bucks.....	1901	500	.....Dnil	A. Downs (1943)
Wyggeston Gr. Sch., Leicester.....	1878	750	.....Dnil	M. E. Pedley (1948)
York, The Mount School.....	1831	240	£231.....	K. L. Carrick Smith (1948)
Scotland				
Craigholme, Glasgow.....	1894	300	.....D£32-54	W. M. Packer (1942)
Edsall, Edinburgh.....	1863	130	£96-192 D£39-60	B. Forsyth (1953)
Girls' School Company, Ltd. (142 St. Vincent St., Glasgow, C.2.) :—				
Glasgow, Park Sch.....	1880	440	.....D£31-66	L. McDonald (1944)
Helensburgh, St. Bride's.....	1895	280	£177-192D£31-66	R. Drever Smith (1953)
Kilmacoll, St. Columba's.....	1897	319	£180-202D£31-74	K. C. MacArthur (1945)
George Watson's Ladies', Edinburgh..	1871	876	.....D£18-36	M. D. Nicolson (1945)
High School, Glasgow.....	1894	960	.....D£16	F. Barker (1947)
Hutcheson's Girls' Gr. Sch., Glasgow..	1870	1009	.....D£9-16	I. G. McIver (1948)
James Gillespie's, Edinburgh.....	1803	1267	.....D£9-15	M. Andrew (1937)
Mary Erskine, Edinburgh.....	1694	940	.....D£32-36	M. M. Jennings (1945)
Morrison's Academy, Crieff.....	1888	450	£180.....D£32	M. P. Ewing (1945)
St. Denis', Edinburgh.....	1858	240	£189-219D£30-78	J. O. Ramsay (1950)
St. George's, Edinburgh.....	1888	373	£207-220D£41-82	F. Kennedy (1948)
St. Leonards, St. Andrews, Fife.....	1877	370	£246.....D£90	J. A. Macfarlane (1938)
Isle of Man				
Buchan Sch., Castletown.....	1875	150	£158.....D£38	D. M. Hatch (1952)
Jersey				
Jersey College for Girls.....	1880	395	.....D£9-15	M. G. S. Cheshire (1953)

EVENTS OF THE YEAR, OCT. 1, 1952—SEPT. 30, 1953

HOME AFFAIRS
THE ROYAL HOUSE

(1952) **Oct. 4.** National memorial to King George VI, to consist of statue in London and permanent foundation for spiritual, mental, and physical needs of the young and old, launched in broadcast by Mr. Churchill. **7.** The Queen, the Queen Mother and Queen Mary each gave £1,000 to the Fund. **10.** Earl of Clarendon resigned office of Lord Chamberlain and was succeeded by Earl of Scarborough. **13.** Duke of Edinburgh opened the Affric hydro-electric scheme in Inverness-shire. **14.** Royal family arrived in London from Balmoral. It was announced that the Queen and Duke of Edinburgh would spend early months of 1954 in New Zealand and Australia, visiting Ceylon on way home. **15.** Duke of Edinburgh unveiled extension to Chatham naval war memorial commemorating 9,946 men killed at sea in the last war. **17.** Lord Tryon appointed Keeper of the Privy Purse and Treasurer to the Queen on resignation of Sir Ulick Alexander. **23.** The Queen, accompanied by Duke of Edinburgh, opened Claerwen dam, part of Welsh reservoirs supplying water to Birmingham. **24.** The Queen and the Duke visited Shrewsbury School. **27.** The Queen, Duke of Edinburgh and Princess Margaret attended Royal Film Performance at Empire Theatre. **29.** The Duke visited Lynmouth to inspect flood damage and reconstruction work. **Nov. 3.** The Queen, Duke of Edinburgh and Princess Margaret attended Royal Variety Performance at the Palladium. **4.** The Queen opened her first Parliament in State and was cheered by large crowds on way to and from Westminster. **5.** The Queen Mother laid foundation stone of Vanbrugh Theatre at Royal Academy of Dramatic Art. Duke of Edinburgh elected president of Royal Society of Arts. **6.** The Queen laid foundation stone of Lloyd's new building on bombed site in the City. **8.** The Queen, Duke of Edinburgh, Queen Mother and Princess Margaret attended Festival of Remembrance. **9.** Her Majesty and the Duke laid wreaths at the Cenotaph on Remembrance Day. **13.** The Queen laid foundation stone of new Hall of the Inner Temple. Duke of Edinburgh received honorary degree at Cambridge University and opened new engineering laboratory. **14.** Duke of Cornwall celebrated his fourth birthday. **17.** Duke of Windsor arrived in London on visit to Queen Mary. **20.** He lunched with the Queen and Duke of Edinburgh at Buckingham Palace. **21.** Her Majesty inspected naval Home Air Command at Lee-on-Solent. **25.** The Queen signed proclamation approving designs for new coinage. **27.** Princess Margaret launched at Newcastle turbo-electric vessel *Maori* for ferry service off New Zealand. **Dec. 2.** Duchess of Kent was welcomed at London Airport by the Queen, the Queen Mother, Princess Margaret and Duchess of Gloucester on her return from her visits to Malaya and Hong Kong. **3.** Queen and Duke of Edinburgh gave dinner party at Buckingham Palace for Commonwealth Prime Ministers and others attending the London Conference. **4.** Her Majesty and the Duke visited Bank of England and lunched with the Governor. **5.** The Queen conferred the Garter on Lord Granville and presided at meeting of the Prince's Council of Duchy of Cornwall. Duke of Edinburgh initiated into craft of freemasonry. **10.** The Queen received and knighted Dr. William Penney for his part in Britain's first

atomic bomb explosion. **12.** It was announced that delegates to Commonwealth Economic Conference had agreed upon changes in form of the royal title; each member country would use separate form but all titles would contain substantial common element, including phrase "Head of the Commonwealth". In United Kingdom title, reference to "Dominions" would be replaced by "Other Realms and Territories". **16.** Duchess of Kent was guest of Colonial Secretary at luncheon at Mansion House at which gratitude of the Government and nation for high success of her visit to Malaya and Hong Kong was expressed. The Queen received Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya. **20.** Duke of Edinburgh made his first solo flight from White Waltham airport. **22.** Her Majesty and her children, Queen Mary, and Princess Margaret went to Sandringham for Christmas and were met by the Duke. **23.** The Queen Mother and other members of Royal Family arrived at Sandringham. **25.** Except for Queen Mary and Princess Anne, all the Royal Family party attended service at Sandringham parish church. The Queen, in her first Christmas broadcast, promised to strive to continue the work of her father and grandfather to unite the Commonwealth ever more closely, and asked her people to pray for her on Coronation Day. New Zealand Prime Minister announced that Her Majesty would make her 1953 Christmas broadcast from Auckland. **28.** Duke of Edinburgh appointed head of the three cadet forces.

(1953) **Jan. 1.** New Year Honours included 3 baronies, Order of Merit for Dr. W. G. Penfield, Companion of Honour for Mr. E. M. Forster, the author, and 3 baronetcies, one to Sir Arthur Harris, head of Bomber Command during the war. **10.** The Queen, Duke of Edinburgh and Princess Margaret attended wedding in St. Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh, of Earl of Dalkeith to Miss Jane McNeill. **15.** The Queen approved promotion of Duke of Edinburgh to Admiral of the Fleet and his appointment as Field Marshal and Marshal of the Royal Air Force. **20.** The Queen appointed Mary, Duchess of Devonshire, as her Mistress of the Robes. **24.** Princess Royal sailed from the Tyne in tanker for West Indies to inspect branches of British Red Cross Society. **Feb. 2.** The Queen, Duke of Edinburgh and Duke of Gloucester visited flood-damaged areas in West Norfolk. **3.** The Queen Mother and Princess Margaret visited relief centres for people moved from Canvey Island. **4.** Duchess of Kent toured flooded Sheppey. **9.** The Queen, Duke of Edinburgh and their children returned to Buckingham Palace from Sandringham. **10.** Her Majesty held first investiture of Coronation year. **13.** She toured flooded areas in Essex and Kent, visiting rest centres, factories and homes, while Duke of Edinburgh flew to Lincolnshire and Suffolk and inspected repair operations. **20.** Her Majesty received in audience new United States Ambassador, Mr. Winthrop Aldrich. **26.** Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard flew to London and lunched with Queen and Duke of Edinburgh before flying home. **27.** The Queen and the Duke visited Broadcasting House and other B.B.C. studios. **March 2.** Announced that Queen Mary had been confined to bed for week with recurrence of a gastric trouble. **4.** Duke of Edinburgh presented Albert Medal of Royal Society of Arts to Sir Frank Whittle. **8.** Queen Mary's condition remained unchanged and she had more comfortable day. **11.** Lord Woolton, recovered from his illness, received from the Queen seals of office of

Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster. 12. Duke of Windsor and Princess Royal arrived in London from New York and visited Queen Mary. 17. Marshal Tito lunched with the Queen, Duke of Edinburgh, the Queen Mother and Princess Margaret at Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty presented her Colour to Royal Air Force Regiment in Palace grounds.

DEATH OF QUEEN MARY.—**March 24.** Queen Mary died at Marlborough House while sleeping peacefully after sudden occurrence of more severe symptoms of gastric trouble. The Queen, Duke of Edinburgh, the Queen Mother, Princess Margaret, Duke of Windsor and other members of Royal Family visited Her Majesty before she passed away at 10.20 p.m. House of Commons adjourned when Prime Minister announced the news. 25. The Queen ordered Court mourning for a month, all immediate royal engagements being cancelled. Archbishop of Canterbury conducted short service for members of Royal Family at Marlborough House. Both Houses of Parliament unanimously carried in silence addresses of condolence after touching tributes from leaders of all parties. Addresses were also adopted by Commonwealth Parliaments. 29. Queen Mary's coffin was borne in procession from Marlborough House to Westminster Hall, followed by the Duke of Windsor, Duke of Gloucester, Duke of Edinburgh and Duke of Kent and escorted by service detachments. There the coffin was received by Archbishop of Canterbury and placed on catafalque, and short service was held, the Queen, the Queen Mother and Princess Royal attending with the other royal mourners. Then the Hall was opened to public for lying in state and continuous stream of people filed past for many hours. 30. Thousands paid homage at lying-in-state; among visitors were Duke of Windsor, Princess Royal, and Duke and Duchess of Gloucester. 31. When Westminster Hall was closed at 3 a.m., 219,959 people had witnessed lying-in-state. Coffin was taken to Windsor, and Queen Mary was laid to rest in St. George's Chapel, after simple ceremony attended by the Queen, the Queen Mother, Princess Margaret, Duchesses of Gloucester and Kent and Queen Juliana. The four royal dukes and other national mourners followed coffin as it was borne into chapel by guardsmen. Hundreds of wreaths were spread over lawns near the chapel.

April 1. Duke of Windsor left England for New York. 2. The Queen invested King Hussein of Jordan with G.C.V.O. Her Majesty at St. Paul's Cathedral distributed the Royal Maundy. 14. The Queen at Windsor presented new colour to the Queen's Company of Grenadier Guards. 16. With Duke of Edinburgh she launched on the Clyde new royal yacht which she named *Britannia*. 21. The Queen spent her 27th birthday at Windsor Castle with her family. 24. Mr. Churchill was received in audience by the Queen who created him a Knight of the Garter. 28. Her Majesty presented new Standards to Household Cavalry at Windsor. 29. The Queen Mother unveiled extension of Portsmouth naval war memorial. 30. Duke of Gloucester flew to Bagdad to attend installation of King Faisal. **May 1.** Queen Mother and Princess Margaret visited British Industries Fair at Olympia. 2. The Queen, Duke of Edinburgh and Princess Margaret saw Cup Final at Wembley. 4. First presentation party of the year held at Buckingham Palace. Duke of Edinburgh received his pilot's "wings" after completing qualification flights. 5. The Queen laid memorial stone of new buildings of Royal College of Surgeons. 6. Her Majesty and the Duke visited Earl's Court section of British Industries Fair and went to the Old Vic Theatre.

7. The Queen presented new colours to 1st and 2nd battalions of Grenadier Guards on lawns of Buckingham Palace. 9. The Queen flew to Balmoral for brief visit. 10. Duke of Edinburgh also flew to Balmoral. 14. Princess Margaret flew to Oslo to attend wedding of King Haakon's granddaughter, Princess Ragnhild. 17. She returned to London by air. 18. The Queen returned to Buckingham Palace. The Queen Mother and Princess Margaret went into residence at Clarence House. 19. Duke of Edinburgh appointed Grand Master of Order of British Empire. 26. Duke of Edinburgh flew by helicopter from Buckingham Palace to Pirbright where he inspected Commonwealth troops and returned by same means. 27. He again flew from Palace to Woolwich barracks. The Queen and the Duke attended luncheon in Westminster Hall at which Ministers and M.P.'s from 52 Commonwealth legislatures were present. 28. New Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Malik, presented his Letters of Credence to the Queen. Afternoon party given in gardens of Buckingham Palace. **June 1.** Combined Coronation and Birthday Honours included Order of Merit for Mr. Walter De La Mare, viscountcy for Lord Woolton, 3 baronies, 5 baronetcies, 4 Companions of Honour and large number of knighthoods, among them Mr. John Gielgud, Jack Hobbs and Gordon Richards. The Queen received Commonwealth representatives and gave luncheon to Prime Ministers at the Palace. Thousands of people gathered on Coronation route despite showers of rain.

QUEEN ELIZABETH IS CROWNED

(1952) **June 2.** With traditional ceremony and a religious symbolism that stirred millions of people throughout the world, Queen Elizabeth II was crowned in Westminster Abbey, receiving the acclaim of hundreds of thousands of her subjects as, with the Duke of Edinburgh, she made her royal progress through the capital before and after the impressive service. Great throngs lined the decorated streets but even larger multitudes, in their homes and in places of assembly, saw by means of television or heard by wireless, all but the most sacred and personal portions of the ceremony. In the Abbey the Queen, with superb grace and dignity, made the ancient promises to govern well, and confirmed those promises with solemn oath, and after the anointing beneath canopy of cloth of gold and the presentation of the regalia the Archbishop of Canterbury placed the Crown upon her head to the cry from all over the Abbey of "God Save the Queen" and the sound of fanfares. Her Majesty then ascended the throne and the peers, led by Her Majesty's own consort, swore the oath of homage, after which the whole congregation acclaimed their sovereign. The Coronation was completed and shortly afterwards the Queen, the central figure of a colourful procession, left the Abbey to meet again her people, waiting patiently in showers of rain, to show their affection. All the members of the Royal Family were present, including for a time, which covered the actual crowning, the young Duke of Cornwall, in the care of the Queen Mother and Princess Margaret. The Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth, with Sir Winston Churchill at their head, were also there, as were representatives of all the nations. A great roar of cheering met the Queen when, with her husband and wearing her crown, she set out in the golden coach on the longer return journey to the Palace, and the enthusiasm continued throughout the slow progress home. Afterwards the vast concourse near the Mall flocked to the front of the

forecourt and presently Her Majesty, her husband and children and all the members of the Royal Family came to the balcony to watch the brilliantly executed fly-past of the Royal Air Force in honour of their sovereign. Other balcony appearances followed and in the evening Her Majesty broadcast to the Commonwealth and Europe and declared that her abiding memory of the day would be not only the solemnity and beauty of the ceremony but the inspiration of the loyalty and affection of her people. At dusk she pressed switch which turned on illuminations and searchlights and was signal for lighting of bonfires and celebrations all over the United Kingdom. London's loyalty continued to be shown during the four drives which the Queen and the Duke made in various districts during the succeeding week.

June 2. The Queen on her Coronation Day sent congratulations to Everest expedition on reaching summit. **3.** State banquet given by the Queen at Buckingham Palace. **4.** Another State banquet, both for official guests. **5.** Her Majesty and Duke of Edinburgh attended dinner given by Foreign Office at Lancaster House and later held reception at the Palace. **6.** The Queen saw her horse Auricle beaten by Pinza in the Derby at Epsom. **8.** Her Majesty and Duke of Edinburgh attended gala performance of new opera *Gloriana* at Royal Opera House. **9.** They were present at Coronation Thanksgiving Service at St. Paul's. **11.** The Queen's official birthday celebrated at home and overseas; Her Majesty took salute at Trooping the Colour ceremony. **12.** Queen and the Duke attended luncheon given at Guildhall by Lord Mayor and City Corporation, returning by launch on the Thames. At night the Queen gave a reception to 2,000 guests. **15.** Her Majesty reviewed great assembly of the Fleet at Spithead from Royal Yacht *Surprise* and dined in *Vanguard* where she gave signal for illumination of the vessels. **16.** The Queen and other members of Royal Family attended the Ascot Meeting. **23.** Her Majesty made state entry into Edinburgh with Duke of Edinburgh and began her Coronation visit with state drive to Holyroodhouse, luncheon with the Corporation and a presentation party at the Palace. **24.** The Queen attended national service of thanksgiving and dedication at St. Giles' Cathedral and gave garden party at Holyroodhouse. **25.** Her Majesty and the Duke went to Paisley by train and drove to Glasgow where they were enthusiastically received, lunched with Corporation and attended youth rally. **26.** The Queen presented new colours to 1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. **27.** She went to Edinburgh Castle and visited Scottish National War Memorial and later attended youth display and a masque. **28.** The Queen saw Duke of Edinburgh installed as Knight of the Thistle in St. Giles' Cathedral. **29.** After visiting Lanark, Hamilton, Motherwell, Airdrie and Coatbridge, the Queen and the Duke returned to London. **30.** After their arrival they went to London Airport to bid farewell to the Queen Mother and Princess Margaret when they left in B.O.A.C. Comet airliner for Southern Rhodesia. **July 1.** The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh flew to Aldergrove on Coronation visit to Northern Ireland and attended state dinner party at Government House. **2.** After going to Queen's University and Belfast City Hall, they received loyal addresses from Senate and House of Commons at Parliament Buildings. **3.** They visited Londonderry and other towns and flew back to London. **5.** The Queen, accompanied by Duke of Edinburgh, reviewed and took salute of 63,000 ex-Servicemen and women in Hyde Park. **6.** They attended Coronation recep-

tion given by London County Council and received loyal address. **9.** The Queen and her husband visited Cardiff and several towns in Wales on a Coronation tour. **10.** They went to northern Wales, visiting Caernarvon, Rhyl, Wrexham and Llangollen before returning to Windsor. **15.** The Queen, accompanied by Duke of Edinburgh, reviewed Royal Air Force and witnessed fly-past of 641 planes at Odiham, Hampshire. **16.** Her Majesty received members of Mount Everest Expedition, knighted Colonel John Hunt and Mr. Edmund Hillary and decorated Tensing with George Medal. **17.** The Queen Mother and Princess Margaret arrived back by air from Rhodesia and were met at London Airport by the Queen and Duke of Edinburgh. **21.** The Queen Mother suffering from slight cold. **22.** The Queen and the Duke witnessed Royal River Pageant on the Thames. Mr. Butler announced in Commons that the Regency Act would be amended before the Queen left on her Commonwealth tour. **23.** Last garden party of season given by the Queen at Buckingham Palace. **27.** The Queen Mother fully recovered from her cold. **Aug. 1.** The Queen approved new Great Seal of the Realm and handed it to Lord Chancellor. **2.** Prime Minister had audience of the Queen at Windsor. **5.** Her Majesty with Prince Charles and Princess Anne arrived at Balmoral Castle for holiday. **6.** The Queen Mother flew to Wick on holiday visit after receiving freedom of Inverness. **7.** Princess Margaret arrived at Balmoral. **8.** Announced that probate of will of Queen Mary had been granted and that Her Majesty left £406,407. Duke of Edinburgh flew to Balmoral to join Royal Family. **13.** The Queen Mother flew from Wick to Balmoral. **Sept. 3.** The Queen, Duke of Edinburgh, the Queen Mother and other members of Royal Family attended Braemar Highland gathering. **10.** Her Majesty attended St. Leger meeting at Doncaster. **11.** With Prime Minister and Lady Churchill she returned to Balmoral. **26.** Duke of Edinburgh flew to Shetland to open new playing fields at Lerwick. **27.** The Queen flew to London to deal with preparations for her Commonwealth tour. **30.** Her Majesty returned to Balmoral by air.

IMPERIAL POLITICS (for Parliamentary Summary, see pp. 365-371). **(1952) Oct. 3.** Sir Roger Makins appointed British Ambassador at Washington in succession to Sir Oliver Franks. **5.** Rationing and price control of tea ended. **6.** Announced that £350,000 obtained from liquidation of Japanese assets in United Kingdom would be distributed among former British Far Eastern prisoners of war and internees, who would receive about £15 each. **8.** Sir Ian Jacob appointed Director-General of B.B.C. **9.** At opening session of Conservative Party Conference at Scarborough. Mr. R. A. Butler told delegates that 1953 would be tougher than 1952. **11.** Conference concluded; Mr. Churchill told demonstration there was definite improvement in British affairs at home and in the world since general election. **13.** Copyright Committee proposed important changes in law of copyright, including suggestion for ending dispute over televising sports events. **14.** Parliament reassembled after summer recess. **23.** Mr. Churchill stated in Commons that Britain's first atomic bomb was placed on a frigate which was vaporized by the explosion and that temperature when flash burst through hull of ship was nearly 1,000,000 degrees. **28.** Mr. Lyttelton, Colonial Secretary, left for Kenya by air to study situation. **30.** First session of Parliament was prorogued. **Nov. 4.** New session was opened by the Queen in state. **7.** Mr. Lyttelton, back from Kenya, said in Com-

mons that conditions there were now quieter but some months of continued unrest must be expected. 10. Mr. Churchill, at Lord Mayor's banquet, said Britain wanted to help new Egyptian government but would not be turned away from her international responsibility. 12. War Secretary announced in Commons that effective battalions of Home Guard would be reduced from 900 to 300 men and strength of cadre battalions increased from 50 to 100. Archbishop of Canterbury dedicated window placed in Westminster Hall in memory of members and servants of both Houses of Parliament who died in last war. 17. Development charge on land to be developed payable under Town and Country Planning Acts abolished, but control over use of land retained. 18. Limit for building without licence raised for 1953. Increase of 5 per cent in railway freight, dock and canal charges announced. 19. Mr. Churchill said in Commons it remained the Government's intention to legislate on the University franchise but not in present session. 24. Changes in the Government announced included appointments of Lord Salisbury as Lord President, Viscount Swinton as Commonwealth Relations Secretary, Lord Woolton as Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster and Sir Arthur Salter as Minister of Materials. Board of Trade announced number of relaxations of import restrictions. 25. Lord Salisbury stated in Lords it was still Government's firm purpose to call an all-Party conference to discuss reform of Second Chamber as soon as matters of greater urgency had been despatched. 27. Commonwealth Economic Conference, attended by seven Commonwealth Prime Ministers, held its first meeting at 10 Downing Street under Mr. Churchill's chairmanship. 28. War Secretary announced that period of 2 years' national service would be retained. Dec. 3. Commonwealth Economic Conference resolved upon the need for more stable commodity prices and support for principle of international agreements to secure this. 4. Prime Minister announced in Commons that expenditure on defence production would be curtailed, involving cancellation or modification of some contracts to prevent any substantial rise in defence expenditure. Commons defeated by 304 to 280 Labour motion censuring Government for their conduct of business. 8. Labour motion of censure on Sir Charles MacAndrew, Chairman of Ways and Means, withdrawn after debate. 11. Commonwealth Economic Conference ended and announced it had agreed to seek co-operation of United States and European countries in plan to make possible expansion of world production and trade by such means as progressive removal of import restrictions and restoration by stages of convertibility of sterling when conditions permitted. 16. Minister of Housing announced in Commons that after end of year building of small houses would be freed from licence system, provided that only appropriate quantity of timber was used, builders being allowed to erect up to 12 houses at a time. 17. Chancellor of Exchequer in informal talks with industrialists and trade union leaders urged increase of exports to 20 per cent above 1951 figure. 19. British Transport Commission announced submission of scheme for increase in passenger fares. 31. Mr. Churchill left for New York to have informal talks with General Eisenhower and Mr. Truman and brief holiday in Jamaica.

(1953) Jan. 1. Conference between representatives of Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland on Central African Federation opened in London. 5. British Transport Commission announced application for further increase in London area road and rail passenger fares. 21.

Government announced that controls on prices and supplies of cereals and feeding stuffs would end at next harvest after 14 years, subsidy on feeding-stuffs being removed from April 1. National bread would continue to be subsidized, but an uncontrolled whiter bread would be allowed. 29. Mr. Churchill arrived home after his visit to United States and holiday in Jamaica. Conference on Central African federation concluded. 30. Commons rejected by 281 to 57 private member's Bill to legalize games on Sundays and to permit by local option Sunday opening of theatres. Feb. 3. Prime Minister refused request by Liberal deputation that electoral reform Bill should be introduced during present Parliament. 4. Mr. Dulles, United States Secretary of State, and Mr. Stassen had talks in London with Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden. Minister of Food announced that rationing and price control of sweets had ended. 10. Prime Minister stated in Commons that no reduction in period of national service could be contemplated at present. 18. Parliamentary Labour Party decided not to join all-Party discussions about House of Lords reform. Draft plan for voluntary Press Council of 25 members published by committee representing both sides of journalistic profession. 19. White Paper disclosed that in coming financial year, defence expenditure was estimated at £1,636,000,000, increase over preceding year of £123,000,000, mainly due to high costs. It was proposed to extend national service scheme for further 5 years and that Class Z and G reservists should only be recalled in emergency and should cease when they were 45. 23. Mr. Churchill announced in Commons granting of general amnesty to war-time deserters as special measure during Coronation year. Guaranteed minimum prices for milk, fatstock, eggs and wool for next two years announced by Minister of Agriculture. 26. Coming amalgamation of Ministries of Pensions and National Insurance and of Ministries of Transport and Civil Aviation announced. March 5. Commons approved Government's defence policy after defeating by 295 to 254 Labour amendment urging that two-year period of national service should be subject to annual review by the House. 12. Government accepted scheme of joint committee of National Whitley Council freeing 62 per cent of Civil servants from restrictions against political activities. 14. Mr. Eden arrived back from his visits to Washington and New York. 15. Mr. Butler arrived back from Canada. 16. Marshal Tito arrived in London by sea and sailed up Thames to Westminster, where he was greeted by Duke of Edinburgh, Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden. 17. His official talks with the Government opened. 20. Government announced award of £15,400,000 to farmers to meet increased costs of production. 20. Downing Street statement said that in discussions with Marshal Tito there had been far-reaching review of international situation which had revealed wide identity of view. Visit had helped to develop close understanding between the two Governments and to strengthen their friendship. 21. Marshal Tito left London, rejoining his ship at Greenwich. 23. Restrictions on imports from western Europe lifted and foreign travel allowances increased. 24. House of Commons rejected by 304 to 260 Opposition amendment to Government motion approving Central African federation proposals. 30. Mr. Attlee underwent operation for appendicitis. Economic Survey for 1953 referred to improvement in economic situation and said maintenance of adequate and stable external balance was main objective for the year. April 1. Mr. Churchill stated in Commons that Marshal Tito's visit had

been unqualified success and had made contribution of major importance to general cause of peace. Minister of Health stated small independent committee would review present and prospective cost of health service and suggest how increased cost could be avoided. 5. Mr. Eden cancelled intended tour in Turkey, Greece and Italy owing to chronic inflammation of gall bladder. 7. Announced that during Mr. Eden's illness, Mr. Churchill would take charge of Foreign Office. 12. Mr. Eden underwent operation. 14. Mr. Butler introduced his Budget, which imposed no new taxation. 27. Sir Winston Churchill received great ovation when he entered House of Commons and was warmly congratulated by Mr. Attlee on receiving the Garter. In returning thanks, Prime Minister expressed pleasure at Mr. Attlee's recovery. 28. Government announced appointment of committee to inquire into conduct of London transport. 29. Mr. Eden underwent second operation to relieve jaundice. May 5. Minister of Supply announced Government's decision to end rationing of iron and steel. 10. Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick appointed Permanent Foreign Under Secretary of State in succession to Sir William Strang. 11. Sir Winston Churchill in Commons debate on foreign affairs expressed belief that conference on the highest level between the leading Powers, small, informal and private, should take place without long delay. 13. Conservatives won by-election at Sunderland from Labour, first gain by a Government from Opposition for over 20 years. National Coal Board report for 1952 showed deficit of £8,200,000. Monopolies Commission recommended strict Government supervision of match industry, finding that current arrangements operated against public interest. 14. Dr. Adenauer arrived in London as guest of Government. 15. He conferred with Sir Winston Churchill. 21. Prime Minister announced in Commons that he, President Eisenhower and French Prime Minister would meet in Bermuda in June to discuss common problems. Appointments to Iron and Steel Board announced in Commons. 23. One of trade union members of new Iron and Steel Board resigned after meeting his executive and another was appointed. June 3. Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers opened. 9. On conclusion of Conference, statement was issued that Prime Ministers agreed that no opportunity should be lost of composing or easing differences with Soviet and on need for stimulating development and expanding exports. 10. Sir John Morrison appointed chairman of new Iron and Steel Holding and Realization Agency and 5 members announced. 16. Labour Party's statement of policy proposed great extension of economic planning and promised rationalization of transport and steel and nationalization of water supply. 18. Surplus of £8,397,120 in 1952 reported by British Transport Commission, reducing total deficit to £31,482,953. 23. Signor De Gasperi, Italian Prime Minister, arrived in London for discussions with Ministers. 27. Sir Winston Churchill's doctors found that he was in need of complete rest and advised him to lighten his duties for at least a month. In consequence the Bermuda Conference was postponed. 29. The Queen's approval obtained for appointment of Lord Salisbury as acting Foreign Secretary pending Mr. Eden's return. Mr. Butler informed Commons that to maintain impetus by the Bermuda proposal, interim meeting of Foreign Ministers would be held soon at Washington. July 1. Commons by 256 to 193 refused to give leave to introduce bill to suspend death penalty for 5 years. 8. Lord Salisbury left London by air for Washington talks. 13. Minister of Fuel announced that

large coal would be imported from western Europe to insure against risk of household coal shortage in winter. 16. Commons approved membership of select committee on M.P.s' expenses. Lord Salisbury returned from Washington conference. 21. London Transport and Railway Executive announced increased passenger rail and bus fares confirmed by Transport Tribunal. 22. Chancellor of Exchequer told National Joint Advisory Council that Britain was entering phase of intense competition in economic field and emphasized effect of wage increases on exports. 26. Mr. Eden returned to England after his operation in United States. 29. Mr. Crookshank stated in Commons that call-up under National Service Act would be continued and liability of reservists under the Act would be extended. 30. Appointment announced of Royal Commission, with Sir Raymond Priestley as chairman, to review pay and conditions of service of the Civil Service. Conference on reform of constitution of Nigeria opened in London. Aug. 4. Sir John Nott Bower appointed Commissioner of Metropolitan Police on resignation of Sir Harold Scott. 7. At Nigerian constitution conference, delegates of Northern Peoples' Congress agreed on principle of federal form of government. 12. Select Committee proposed that a standing committee of House of Commons should examine nationalized industries and keep Parliament informed of their aims and activities. 14. Statement issued from Downing Street claimed that warning declaration issued by Allies in Korea showed no change in principle from policy followed by Labour Government. General Sir Brian Robertson appointed chairman of British Transport Commission, to take up his duties when negotiations with Egypt had sufficiently advanced. 22. Nigeria Conference ended with report agreed by all delegates who had not withdrawn amending proposed constitution on certain points. Sept. 3. Announced that Lord Leathers and Sir Arthur Salter had resigned from Government, and that Lord Woolton had been appointed Minister of Materials, Mr. Osbert Peake Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, and Mr. Heathcoat Amory Minister of State, Board of Trade, Ministers of Agriculture, Education and Food, became members of Cabinet, thus increased to 19. 8. First meeting of reconstructed Cabinet. 14. Government announced new system of deficiency payments to provide guarantees for cereal crop producers in 1954. 15. Mr. Frederick Grant, Q.C., appointed independent chairman of British Iron and Steel Federation. 16. Foreign Office stated that Mrs. Maclean, wife of Donald Maclean, who disappeared in 1951, was missing with her children from Geneva. 17. Sir Winston Churchill flew to south of France for short holiday at Cap d'Ail. Bank rate reduced from 4 to 3½ per cent. 18. Mr. John Elliot appointed chairman of London Transport Executive in succession to Lord Latham. 23. Royal Commission on Capital Punishment recommended that juries should decide whether death sentence or life imprisonment should be imposed on prisoners found guilty of murder, and that the M'Naughten Rules on insanity should be abrogated or amended. 26. Sugar rationing ended after nearly 14 years. 29. Sir Arthur Salter, M.P., created a baron. 30. Prime Minister and Mr. Eden returned to London by air.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.—(1952) Oct. 7. L.C.C. approved purchase of 35 acres on South Bank for eventual development to include a science centre. Nov. 7. Baronetcy conferred on Sir Leslie Boyce, retiring Lord Mayor of London. 9. Sir Rupert De La Bère, M.P., installed as Lord Mayor of London. 10. Lord Mayor's Show was shorter

than usual, and was entirely civic in character, apart from service detachments. **18.** Government agreed to authorize additional work of £2,500,000 for bombed cities during 1953, making total of £4,500,000. **Dec. 16.** L.C.C. approved average increase of 2s. 6d. a week in rents of most of its houses.

(1953) Jan. 15. Devon County Council approved in principle plan for reconstruction of Lynmouth to give "reasonable safety" at cost of £300,000. **Feb. 12.** Public meeting at Lynmouth approved this proposal. **March 3.** London County Council increased its rate by 1s. 9d. to 11s. Site adjacent to County Hall chosen for National Theatre instead of one adjoining Waterloo Bridge. **17.** Marshal Tito visited County Hall and addressed members of L.C.C. **19.** Edinburgh Town Council approved plan for redevelopment of the city. **May 7.** Labour made many gains in borough council elections in England and Wales, including 129 in London, and gained control in several places; gains were also recorded in urban district councils. **31.** To commemorate the Coronation, Coventry's chief magistrate became Lord Mayor. **June 12.** During visit to Guildhall the Queen invested Lord Mayor with K.C.V.O. and knighted the two Sheriffs. **26.** Public inquiry into London development plan ended. **July 21.** Lord Mayor of London entertained at luncheon members of Mount Everest Expedition. **28.** L.C.C. agreed with proposal that operation of Battersea Pleasure Gardens should be discontinued after present season. **Sept. 24.** Common Council of City of London decided to seek statutory power to declare "smokeless zones" within the City and to restrict new furnaces. **29.** Sir Noel Bowater chosen next Lord Mayor of London.

ACCIDENTS, GENERAL.—(1952) Oct. 8. One of the worst railway disasters in England occurred at Harrow and Wealdstone station, resulting in death of 122 persons and injuries to more than 100. Express from Perth to Euston ran into crowded local train, and almost immediately express from Euston to Manchester crashed into wreckage, engines and coaches being hurled across platforms. **Nov. 18.** Part of the Tudor wing of Hampton Court Palace damaged by fire. **Dec. 18.** Bus, after colliding with lorry, crashed through parapet of bridge over River Trent near Rugeley, Staffs, and fell into river, one woman being killed and 6 other passengers injured. **(1953) Feb. 3.** 6 men were killed in explosion in shallow coal mine near Stoke-on-Trent. **April 8.** 12 people were killed and 40 injured when 2 London Transport trains collided in tunnel near Stratford, many passengers being trapped for some time. **28.** Subsidence occurred at Swinton, Lancs., 5 occupants of houses which collapsed into railway tunnel beneath being killed. **Aug. 8.** 29 persons injured when some of coaches of Royal Scot were derailed 44 miles south of Glasgow. **15.** Steam train and electric train collided head-on on Irk Valley viaduct, Manchester, one of several coaches derailed falling into river bed with loss of 10 lives and injuries to many. **16.** Engine and 8 coaches of express train were derailed near Tamworth, but remained upright, few injuries being caused. **23.** Coach crashed through wall on Shap Fell and rolled down ravine, 7 of occupants being killed and 22 injured. **24.** 8 men killed and several injured by explosion in iron stone mine in north Yorkshire.

(1953) Sept. 18. Electric train overran buffers in Guildford station and ploughed through offices, assistant station master being fatally injured.

Flood Disaster in England and Netherlands.—(1953) Feb. 1. Lashed by winds of gale force, exceptionally high tides during night and early morning smashed

defences on both sides of North Sea, causing heavy loss of life and great damage by flooding from the Humber to North Foreland, heavier death roll and vast inundations in the Netherlands and considerable destruction to some Belgian coast resorts. In England, worst-hit localities were Sutton and Mablethorpe, King's Lynn, where River Ouse burst its banks, Hunstanton, Cromer, Great Yarmouth, Felixstowe, Harwich, Clacton, Canvey Island (where practically all inhabitants were evacuated), Sheerness and Whitstable. Number of dead was officially placed at 307, including 17 Americans. Over 32,000 persons were evacuated from their homes and about 25,000 houses and more than 150,000 acres of agricultural land were flooded. In Holland many people lost their lives and dykes burst at many points, several towns and villages being under water and great tracts of land flooded, undoing reclamation work of centuries. **3.** Lord Mayor of London launched national relief fund. **5.** New breaches in Dutch dykes occurred; British helicopters rescued 600 trapped by floods. **10.** Blizzard raged in parts of northern England and Wales, but flooded areas escaped further damage. **12.** Despite high tides, sea defences held firm. **16.** Spring tides passed without further breaches to coast defences, while volunteers stood by to deal with any emergency. Frigate which had capsized in Sheerness dockyard was refloated. **19.** Home Secretary said in Commons Government would give pound for pound contributed to relief fund. He estimated total cost at between £40,000,000 and £50,000,000, in addition to cost of repairs to sea defences. Both Houses passed resolution of deep sympathy with Netherlands and Belgium and acknowledging rescue work of all in Britain. **March 5.** Lord Waverley appointed chairman of committee to inquire into causes of floods.

ACCIDENTS, SHIPPING.—(1952) Oct. 4. Hull trawler ran aground on rocks on Greenland coast, 20 of crew of 21 being lost. **Nov. 7.** Panamanian steamer *Faustus* sank in gale at Hook of Holland, and was driven against pier, blocking entrance to Rotterdam canal. **Dec. 3.** Danish gunboat went aground in fog on sandbank off Yarmouth; all crew safe, 4 being rescued by helicopter. **22.** French liner *Champollion* ran aground off Beirut and was abandoned; of 108 pilgrims and 250 crew on board all but 21 were rescued in very stormy weather.

(1953) Jan. 7. Dutch motor-ship *Klipfontein* sank off Portuguese East African coast after hitting unknown obstacle, passengers and crew being taken off by British ship. **25.** Fire broke out in Canadian Pacific liner *Empress of Canada* while in dock at Liverpool for overhaul and firemen were unable to check the blaze which spread rapidly; eventually vessel fell over on her side and became total loss. **31.** Mail ferry steamer *Princess Victoria* foundered in strong gale while on way to Larne from Stranraer, stern doors being burst open by tremendous sea; of 172 passengers and crew of 44 on board, 128 were lost, among them Major J. M. Sinclair, Northern Ireland Minister of Finance, and Sir Walter Smiles, Ulster Unionist M.P. for North Down at Westminster. Fleetwood trawler *Michael Griffith* sunk off Barra Head in Hebrides with crew of 15. **Feb. 3.** By explosion on board aircraft carrier *Indomitable* off Malta 7 men were killed and 30 injured. **8.** Fraserburgh lifeboat capsized in high seas outside harbour, 6 of crew of 7 being drowned. **20.** Milford Haven trawler ran aground in fog on reef off Gwynedd coast, 8 of crew of 22 being lost. **March 1.** Norwegian steamer in fog ran into Great Nore Sands Fort off Sheerness, one of its 7 towers collapsing with loss of 4 caretakers. **7.** Egyptian ship sank in gale

12 miles from Alexandria, 53 lives being lost. 9. Liberian tanker broke in two after explosion in Atlantic gale; 28 of crew were rescued from one half and on other part captain and his wife and 6 others were missing. 22. Grimsby trawler ran aground in fog off Orkney, 7 of crew being drowned. April 1. Spanish motor ship went aground in thick fog off coast of Majorca, all 585 passengers and 85 of crew being saved. 4. Turkish submarine sank near the Dardanelles after collision with freighter, 81 men being trapped and killed out of crew of 86. 16. Liverpool cargo ship *Menestheus* abandoned in the Pacific after fire following explosion in engine room, crew of 40 being rescued. Old training ship *Conway* declared total loss after running ashore near Anglesey. 19. Danish passenger ship *Kronprinz Frederik* severely damaged by fire and later capsized at her berth at Harwich. May 6. British Railways passenger ship *Duke of York* was severely damaged in collision with American freighter 40 miles off coast and with her bows torn away was towed into Harwich where passengers and crew were landed; 5 lives were lost. 17. British patrol boat sank in Danish harbour after fire caused by explosion, without loss of life. June 12. P. and O. cruise liner *Chusan* damaged in collision with smaller vessel 5 miles off Dover and returned to Tilbury but resumed trip later after repairs. Sept. 29. British cruiser *Swiftsure* and smaller vessel *Diamond* collided off Iceland, 32 men on cruiser being injured and both ships damaged.

AVIATION.—(1952) Oct. 23. 4 R.A.F. Canberra jet bombers, on goodwill training flight to South America, flew from Recife, northern Brazil, to Dakar, 1,965 miles, in record time of 4 hrs. 19 mins. 26. Comet air liner flying from London to Johannesburg made forced landing near Rome airport, no one being hurt but plane being damaged. Nov. 20. Announced in New York that improved model of Sabre jet fighter had obtained speed of 699.9 miles an hour, a new record. Scandinavian air liner arrived at Copenhagen after flight across the Arctic from Los Angeles. 28. United States Air Force plane crashed and caught fire while attempting landing at Tacoma, Washington, 36 persons being killed. Dec. 4. Passenger ban on Tudor aircraft relaxed by Ministry of Civil Aviation. 5. R.A.F. Canberras landed at St. Eval, Cornwall, after seven-week goodwill tour of South and Central America, covering nearly 24,000 miles. 6. Cuban airliner crashed near Bermuda airport, 37 persons being killed. 14. B.O.A.C. Comet jet air-liner reached Tokyo on development flight, covering 10,340 miles in flying time of 23 hrs. 53 mins. 21. American Air Force transport plane crashed and burned while taking off near Washington; of 116 persons on board 86, mostly service men going home on leave, lost their lives. 24. Royal Air Force's first crescent-wing type jet bomber, Handley Page HP 80, made its maiden flight at Boscombe Down, Wiltshire.

(1953) Jan. 1. Aer Lingus Dakota airliner crash-landed near Birmingham and smashed into tree, but all 25 occupants escaped injury. 5. B.E.A. Viking aircraft crashed in field close to Belfast aerodrome as it was landing after flight from London; of 35 on board 27 were killed. 22. B.O.A.C. grounded all its Stratocruisers on Atlantic routes to discover cause of defect which caused engines to seize up, usually on the ground. B.E.A. Viscount flew from London Airport to Cologne in 70 mins. 17 secs. 26. Cause of trouble in B.O.A.C. Stratocruiser engines discovered and they resumed service. 27. R.A.F. Canberra twin-jet aircraft flew from London Air-

port to Karachi in 8 hrs. 52 mins. 28 secs. 23. It arrived at Darwin in just over 22 hours after leaving London. Feb. 2. Chartered aircraft lost in Atlantic with 39 occupants on trooping flight from Britain to Jamaica. 14. American air liner crashed into sea in sudden storm in Gulf of Mexico, during flight from Florida to New Orleans, 46 occupants being lost. March 2. Comet jet airliner of Canadian Pacific Airlines on delivery flight to Sydney crashed while taking off at Karachi, crew and technicians on board being killed. 24. Bristol Aeroplane Company disclosed that Canberra bomber had attained record height of over 60,000 ft. 29. Central African Airways Viking was lost on flight from Nairobi to Blantyre, 13 occupants being killed. April 3. Comet service to Tokyo opened by B.O.A.C. 5. Comet reached Tokyo in 35 hours 55 mins., over 50 hours less than old schedule. 7. Return flight took 38 hours 52 mins., round trip of 20,000 miles being completed in 3 days, 20 hours, 22 mins. 10. Mr. T. M. Hayhow, holder of many light aircraft records, lost during attempt to establish London to Belgrade record for light aircraft. May 1. B.O.A.C. Comet jet airliner crashed soon after taking off from Calcutta for London, 37 passengers and crew of 6 being lost. 4. Olympus-Canberra bomber, piloted by Wing Commander W. F. Gibb, attained record height of 63,668 ft. (over 12 miles) in flight from Filton. June 11. Prototype of Gloster Javelin delta-wing jet fighter crashed near Bristol, test pilot, Peter Lawrence, being killed in endeavour to prevent damage to aircraft and people on ground. 18. United States Air Force transport plane crashed near Tokyo, 129, mostly American Air Force men, being killed. July 5. Supermarine Swift fighter piloted by Lieut.-Cdr. M. Lithgow, flew from London Airport to Paris in record time of 19 mins. 5.6 secs. and back in 19 mins. 14.3 secs. 12. United States airliner crashed in Pacific during flight from Guam with loss of 58 lives. 20. Minister of Supply told Commons that Government had decided to scrap the Brabazon airliners. 22. Modified plan for Gatwick as London's second airport announced. 28. B.E.A. Vickers Viscount airliner flew from London Airport to Copenhagen in 2 hrs. 1 min. 53 secs. Aug. 5. United States B 36 bomber crashed in Atlantic about 450 miles west of Ireland; despite long search only 4 of 23 on board were rescued. 25. Air France Comet airliner with 26 passengers flew from Orly Airport, Paris, to London Airport in 51 mins. 30. B.O.A.C. Comet II flew from Zurich to London Airport in 78 mins. 31. Squadron Ldr. Neville Duke, in Hawker Hunter jet aircraft, attained record speed of 722 miles per hour in 4 runs over official three-kilometre course near Littlehampton; in 2 runs his speed was 741 miles per hour. Sept. 1. Squadron Leader Neville Duke in Hawker Hunter jet aircraft averaged 722 m.p.h. over official three-kilometre course near Littlehampton. Air France airliner crashed into mountain near Barcelonnette in flight from Paris to Saigon, 42 occupants, including violinist Jacques Thibaud, being killed. 7. Squadron Leader Neville Duke, in Hawker Hunter fighter, established speed record over three-kilometre course near Littlehampton, average of 727.6 m.p.h. for 4 runs. 14. B.O.A.C. Comet II arrived at Rio de Janeiro after experimental flight from London in 12½ hours flying time, or 20 hours 46 mins. after taking off. 16. American airliner crashed in fog at Albany, all 28 occupants being killed. 19. Squadron Leader Duke in Hawker Hunter set up new 100 kilometre closed circuit record of 709.2 m.p.h. at Dunsfold. 21. Announced that B.O.A.C. had made profit of

£103,875 in previous year without an Exchequer grant. 25. Lieut.-Cdr. Mark Lithgow set up new speed record of 737.3 m.p.h., average of 4 runs over three-kilometre course over Anzio in Libya.

CRIMES AND TRIALS.—(1952) Oct. 9. Lady Derby was injured at Knowsley Hall, near Liverpool, by young footman, Harold Winstanley, firing a Sten gun, who then shot dead butler and another servant as they attempted to seize him. The assailant then telephoned to police and was arrested. Winstanley was at Manchester Assizes on Dec. 16 found guilty of the butler's murder but insane and was ordered to be detained in custody during Her Majesty's pleasure. **Nov. 2.** Police constable was shot dead and detective wounded while trying to arrest Christopher Craig, aged 16, and Derek William Bentley, aged 19, on roof of warehouse at Croydon. Both accused were found guilty of wilful murder at Central Criminal Court on Dec. 11. Craig, who fired revolver at the officers, being ordered by Lord Chief Justice to be kept in strict custody during Her Majesty's pleasure, and Bentley being sentenced to death. On the same day Lord Goddard sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment Norman Parsley, aged 16, for being armed with revolver and robbery when in company with Craig on another occasion. Bentley appealed and was successfully and he was hanged on Jan. 28. 8. Bodies of St. Austell solicitor and his wife were found at foot of cliff near their home; their son, Miles Giffard, aged 26, was arrested in London and at Cornwall Assizes at Bodmin on Feb. 6 he was found guilty of murder of his father and was sentenced to death. He was executed on Feb. 24. **Dec. 5.** Death sentence passed at Stafford Assizes on Leslie Green, aged 29, chauffeur, for murder of wife of his former employer, found battered to death at her home near Stone.

(1953) Jan. 6. George Cross awarded to Det. Sgt. F. W. Fairfax for his part in arrest of Craig and Bentley. 26. Bodies of girl and 2 men were found shot on moor near Sheffield, one of men having killed the others and then committed suicide. **March 24.** Bodies of 3 women were found sealed up in alcove behind wall paper in ground-floor flat of house in Rillington Place, Notting Hill, body of fourth woman being later found under floor of one room. Last woman was identified as wife of John Reginald Halliday Christie, clerk, aged 55, who was later arrested and charged with murder of the 4 women by strangling. At Central Criminal Court on June 25 Christie was found guilty of murder of his wife and was sentenced to death after he had given evidence that he had also strangled 2 other women. Prieve was refused and Christie was hanged on July 15. **June 1.** Body of 16-year-old girl found stabbed to death in Thames at Richmond and some days later body of her friend, 18-year-old-girl, was recovered from Thames at Petersham. **July 31.** At Manchester Assizes Mrs. Louisa Merrifield, aged 46, was sentenced to death for murder of widow, by administering rat poison in latter's bungalow at Blackpool, where accused was housekeeper. Jury failed to agree in case of her husband, Alfred Edward Merrifield, aged 71, jointly accused with her, and later Crown entered *nolle prosequi* in his case. Appeal by Mrs. Merrifield was dismissed, and she was executed on Sept. 18.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—(1952) Oct. 1. Formation announced of Historic Churches Preservation Trust to raise £4,000,000 to assist parishes to put their churches in good repair. 15. Archbishop of Canterbury told Convocation that next Lambeth Conference would be held in 1958. 16. Upper House asked Primate to appoint committee to

examine methods of strengthening relations with Free Churches. **Nov. 16.** Bishop of Monmouth, preaching in Westminster Abbey, said that the Coronation Oath was a State document and it did not follow that members of Church of England ought to accept phrase "the Protestant reformed religion established by law" as accurate description of their own faith.

(1953) Jan. 1. Westminster Abbey closed to public for Coronation preparations. 11. Dr. E. S. Woods, Bishop of Lichfield, died. 22. Archbishop of Canterbury stated that minimum stipend of £550 year would be given to all incumbents and curates' stipends would be substantially improved. 30. Prime Minister launched appeal for £1,000,000 for Westminster Abbey restoration. **Feb. 10.** Church Assembly gave general approval to measure authorizing Church Commissioners to make grants or loans for improvement or provision of churches to meet needs of housing areas. 17. Dr. Barnes, Bishop of Birmingham, announced his coming resignation. **June 3.** Bishop of Gloucester resigned. 16. Death of Dr. Scott Lidgett, leader of Methodism, aged 98. 18. Right Rev. J. L. Wilson, assistant Bishop of Manchester, nominated Bishop of Birmingham and Rev. A. S. Reeve, Vicar of Leeds, nominated Bishop of Lichfield. **Sept. 23.** Dr. Williamson, Bishop of Swansea and Brecon, died after addressing Governing Body of Church in Wales at Llandrindod Wells.

EDUCATIONAL.—(1952) Nov. 5. Earl of Crawford and Balcarres elected Rector of St. Andrews University. **(1953) Jan. 10.** Dr. R. W. Moore, appointed headmaster of Harrow when only 36, died. **March 9.** Dr. R. L. James, high master of St. Paul's, appointed to succeed him. **April 8.** National Union of Teachers announced notice to Burnham Committee to terminate salary agreement. 23. Miss Horsburgh, Education Minister, announced in Commons that grants for adult education next year would be the same as for this. **July 3.** Duke of Wellington installed as first Chancellor of new University of Southampton. 13. Mr. A. N. Gilkes appointed high master of St. Paul's School. 15. Congress of Universities of British Commonwealth at Cambridge endorsed proposals for extending interchange of staff and students between universities. 27. Mr. Kurt Hahn, headmaster of Gordonstoun School, resigned and was succeeded by two joint headmasters associated with him. **Aug. 28.** Prof. T. M. Knox appointed Principal of St. Andrews University. **Sept. 17.** Burnham Committee proposed increases in starting salaries of qualified assistant teachers of £35 for men and women and increases in salaries of other teachers. 29. Government agreed to grant of £1,250,000 towards establishing university college in Southern Rhodesia.

IRELAND.—(1952) Nov. 13. Daughter of Mr. Justice Curran, Judge of North of Ireland High Court, was found dead from stab wounds in grounds of her home 5 miles from Belfast. Aircraftman Iain Hay Gordon was arrested 2 months later and at Belfast Assizes on March 7 he was found guilty of murder but insane and ordered to be detained during the Queen's pleasure. 19. Lord Wakehurst, new Governor of Northern Ireland, was received by the Queen and kissed hands on his appointment. 20. Northern Ireland Senate and House of Commons presented addresses to retiring Governor, Earl Granville. **Dec. 3.** Lord Wakehurst sworn in as his successor. 29. Mr. de Valera returned to Dublin after four-month stay in Utrecht hospital for 6 operations on his eye.

(1953) Feb. 5. Irish National Stud announced their purchase of Derby winner Tulyar from the Aga Khan for £250,000. 13. Mr. W. B. Maginness, Q.C., appointed Minister of Finance for Northern Ireland in succession to Major Sinclair, drowned in Princess Victoria disaster. 17. Royal Assent given to Northern Ireland Summary Jurisdiction Bill which imposed restrictions on reporting and publication of preliminary hearings of indictable offences in summary courts. June 17. Agreement announced for Republic to sell to United Kingdom at least 90 per cent of its exports of cattle and beef. July 2. Dail confirmed Mr. de Valera in office by passing, by 73 to 71, vote of confidence in his Government, introduced as result of loss of 2 by-elections. Aug. 10. Agreement for joint acquisition of Great Northern Railway by governments of Northern Ireland and Irish Republic signed in Belfast. Sept. 8. Prime Minister of Northern Ireland announced that Parliament would be dissolved and general election held on Oct. 22.

LABOUR.—(1952) Oct. 1. Mr. Arthur Greenwood, M.P., elected chairman of Labour Party at its conference at Morecambe. 2. Conference rejected by 3,644,000 to 2,288,000 motion for re-examination and reduction of Party's rearmament programme. 21. Railway Staff National Tribunal recommended increase of 7s. a week in wages of adult workers. National Union of Railwaymen accepted the offer. Engineering employers offered addition of 7s 4d. a week to workers. 22. Shipbuilding employers offered pay increase to engineers of 7s. 6d. a week. Locomotive Engineers and Firemen accepted Railway Staff Tribunal's wage offer. 23. Parliamentary Labour Party, by 188 to 51, carried resolution supporting Mr. Attlee and calling for immediate abandonment of all group organizations within the party and cessation of attacks by members on one another. 26. Railway clerks' union accepted tribunal's offer. 28. Railway Executive also accepted the rise for its employees. Miners' claim for increase of 30s. a week rejected by national tribunal. 29. Bevanite group decided to accept order to disband. 30. National Coal Board and mineworkers' leaders accepted tribunal's rejection of wage claim. Nov. 7. Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions accepted employers' offers. Miners' delegate conference endorsed executive's acceptance of tribunal's rejection and decided to claim increase for all day-wage men. 11. Mr. Morrison elected deputy leader of Parliamentary Labour Party by 194 votes to 82 for Mr. Bevan. 27. Only "Bevanite" elected to Labour Party's Parliamentary Committee was Mr. Bevan. Dec. 18. Miners' delegate conference rejected Coal Board's offer of increase of 6s. a week for men on minimum rates.

(1953) Jan. 8. General Council of T.U.C. agreed that its committees should consult with Labour Party on further nationalization proposals, but declined to take part in detailed working out of policy. 15. Mineworkers' executive decided to renew claim for wage increase. 22. Deadlock reached in their discussions with National Coal Board. 24. Industrial Disputes Tribunal rejected claim for 10 per cent increase in wages of 270,000 cotton workers. Feb. 12. Agreement concluded between National Coal Board and miners' union increasing pay of day-wage men by 6s. a week, miner's leaders agreeing to recommend renewal of Saturday shifts. 17. 2,000 vehicle workers struck at Austin motor works at Birmingham because senior shop steward had not been re-engaged after being declared redundant. 20. As result of strike, 10,000 other Austin workers had to stop work. 28. Austin Company dismissed

1,583 men who refused to return to work. April 2. Minister of Labour announced setting up of court of inquiry into Austin dispute. May 4. Austin strikers voted to return to work. 12. Court of inquiry into the dispute found redundant shop steward was not victimized and that his dismissal was not selective. June 24. T.U.C. General Council passed resolution rejecting suggestion that trade unionists should not serve on new Iron and Steel Board and defeated amendment that they should resign. July 16. Transport and General Workers' Union conference at Southsea defeated resolution deploring acceptance by Labour leaders of titles and honours from Conservative governments. 21. Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions presented claim to employers for 15 per cent. increase in wage rates of all adult male workers. 31. Agricultural Wages Board by majority confirmed increases of 7s. in minimum rates for men and 5s. for women. Aug. 7. The three railway unions presented claim to Railway Executive for general wage increase of 15 per cent. 25. T.U.C. General Council, in report on public ownership, proposed nationalization of water supply undertakings and extension of public ownership of land. Sept. 1. Over 2,000 electricians ceased work at selected sites, including atom plants, to secure increased wages. 3. More electricians called out on strike. 7. Trades Union Congress opened at Douglas. 8. Congress endorsed ruling that credentials of Sir Lincoln Evans, a former union secretary, were valid. 9. Delegates approved General Council's policy for public ownership of industry after rejecting by 3,700,000 to 2,600,000 motion for reference back. Ministry of Labour announced decision to appoint court of inquiry into electricians' strike, now affecting about 4,500 men. 10. Congress defeated by two to one motion to abandon wage restraint and by large majority another deprecating acceptance by union leaders of appointments on steel board. 11. General Council elected Mr. Jack Tanner as new chairman. 15. Railway Executive rejected claims by 500,000 employees for increased wages. 17. Electricians resumed work as court of inquiry opened. 28. Labour Party Conference opened at Margate and rejected by large majority proposal for immediate reduction of armaments. 29. Bevan group held their 6 seats on national executive, and Mr. Herbert Morrison regained membership as deputy leader of party under change in constitution. 30. Conference defeated by big majorities proposals to include in Party statement nationalization of the land, engineering, armaments industry and chemical industry.

LEGAL.—(1952) Nov. 14. First appeal from naval court martial to be heard under new Act was dismissed by three High Court Judges. (1953) Jan. 8. Mr. Hildreth Glyn-Jones, Q.C., appointed judge of High Court. 12. Mr. Justice Pritchard, Judge of Queen's Bench Division, resigned because of ill-health. 21. Mr. Albert Denis Gerrard, Q.C., appointed to succeed him. March 5. Court of Appeal held that Transport Tribunal had jurisdiction to entertain application by British Transport Commission for increases in London fares. May 16. Outer House of Court of Session at Edinburgh dismissed as incompetent and irrelevant petition brought by Scottish Covenant Association to interdict use of Elizabeth II in the Queen's style and title. July 13. Committee appointed to examine procedure of Supreme Court proposed several changes with view to reducing cost of litigation. 30. First Division of Scottish Court of Session unanimously dismissed appeal by Scottish Covenant Association against rejection of their petition on use of title "Elizabeth II".

UNITED NATIONS

(1952) Oct. 14. Seventh General Assembly opened in permanent headquarters at Manhattan. Mr. Lester Pearson (Canada) elected President. 17. By 46 to 6, with 8 abstentions, Assembly decided to discuss South Africa's racial policy. 20. Assembly rejected Soviet demand that Communist envoys should support their germ warfare charges and agreed to appointment of impartial commission to investigate the matter. 23. United States resolution calling on Chinese and North Korean authorities to order their negotiators at Panmunjom to agree to armistice that avoided use of force in repatriation of prisoners of war was tabled in Assembly. Nov. 10. Mr. Trygve Lie surprised the Assembly by announcing his resignation as Secretary-General "in the interests of agreement among the five great Powers". Mr. Vyshinsky suggested to political committee an 11-Power Commission for peaceful settlement of Korean question. 11. Mr. Eden stated in Assembly that immediate task was to settle prisoner of war question and declared that a prisoner could not be either forcibly detained or forcibly repatriated. Special committee adopted resolution establishing committee to arrange to assist in negotiations between South Africa, India and Pakistan on treatment of Indians in South Africa. 17. India tabled new plan for Korean peace, providing that prisoners should be handed over to repatriation commission of four Powers not participating in the hostilities, and that any who had not returned home after 90 days would be referred to political conference. 19. Spain admitted member of Unesco at Paris meeting by 44 votes to 4 with 7 abstentions. 22. Director-General of Unesco, Dr. Jaime Torres Bodet, and 2 senior officials resigned in protest against cuts in the organization's budget. 26. French Government offered site in Paris for headquarters of Unesco. Dec. 1. Political committee approved revised Indian plan and principle that no force should be used against prisoners of war by 53 to 5. Soviet amendment that immediate cease-fire was essential condition being defeated by 46 to 5. 3. General Assembly approved the plan by 54 to 5. 5. General Assembly decided to set up commission to study racial situation in South Africa; South African delegate declared his Government would consider decision null and void. 6. Poland withdrew from membership of Unesco. 17. Assembly rejected Arab-Asian motion urging France to negotiate settlement with Sultan of Morocco and adopted another appealing for self-government in that country. 22. Assembly by 45 to 5 rejected Soviet attempt to condemn United States command for brutality at Pongam camp when 87 Korean prisoners were killed in rioting. 23. Security Council approved resolution calling for renewed negotiations on Kashmir between India and Pakistan.

(1953) Feb. 24. Assembly resumed its meetings. 25. Senator Cabot Lodge, new leader of United States delegation, challenged Soviet to prove that Communist aggression was not instigated and maintained solely by Soviet Government. March 2. Mr. Vyshinsky repeated demands for immediate cease-fire in Korea. 10. Mr. Trygve Lie told Assembly that Soviet Government and its allies had exerted crudest form of pressure against him and that this attitude was largely responsible for his resignation. 12. Assembly, by 55 to 5, approved proposal to continue Commission for relief in Korea. 13. In secret ballot Security Council voted for Mr. Lester Pearson, of Canada, as Secretary-General, but Soviet vetoed appointment. 19. Security Council rejected Soviet nomination

of Mrs. Pandit, of India. 31. After private talks Council agreed by 10 to none to appointment of Hr. Dag Hammarskjöld, of Sweden. April 6. He was elected for 5 years by Assembly by 57 to 1. 8. Assembly endorsed political committee's proposal that Disarmament Commission should continue its work. 10. New Secretary-General took office and was warmly welcomed. 16. By unanimous vote of its 60 members, political committee adopted new Western motion welcoming armistice developments in Korea. 17. In Assembly, Burma charged Nationalist China with aggression in respect of Nationalist forces marauding on Burmese territory. 18. Assembly unanimously endorsed Western proposals on Korea. 21. Political committee declared without dissent that "foreign" forces in Burma must be disarmed and interned or withdrawn from Burma forthwith. 23. After unanimously endorsing this motion, seventh session of the Assembly went into recess. July 1. Dr. Luther Evans, librarian of United States Congress, appointed director-general of Unesco. Aug. 17. Assembly resumed and referred problem of Korean peace conference to political committee. 19. The committee rejected Soviet proposal for inclusion of Communist China and North Korea in discussions. 27. After several days' discussions, committee adopted by 42 to 5 allied proposals that United Nations side in negotiations should be drawn from the 16 countries which bore arms and South Korea; agreed by 55 to 2 that Soviet should take part if the other side desired; and by 27 to 21 invited India to attend. 28. Indian delegate asked Assembly not to vote on Indian participation, as two-thirds majority had not been obtained in committee, and proposal was withdrawn; other proposals passed by committee were approved. Sept. 1. Indemnities of £45,000 awarded by tribunal to former employees of secretariat of the organization dismissed for refusing to testify to Communist affiliations before United States Senate Committee. 3. Security Council rejected request that Moroccan question should be placed on agenda. 15. Eighth Assembly opened and decided by 44 to 10 to shelve Soviet proposal that Communist China should be admitted. Mrs. Pandit (India) was elected President by 37 to 22. 24. Mr. Selwyn Lloyd spoke of Britain's "cautious optimism" in world affairs before General Assembly, and urged the Soviet to assist in a "one by one" settlement of world difficulties.

KOREA

(1952) Oct. 1. During rioting in prison camp on island, 56 Chinese prisoners were killed and 120 injured by American soldiers. 7. Heavy Chinese attacks along greater part of front were thrown back except on few hills. 8. Communists at armistice conference rejected United Nations proposals for breaking deadlock over exchanges of prisoners and conference was adjourned indefinitely. Nov. 18. Black Watch beat off heavy Communist attacks on salient 30 miles north of Seoul, inflicting severe casualties on enemy. Dec. 2. General Eisenhower and his Defence Secretary-elect arrived by air at base near Seoul and went to Eighth Army headquarters. 5. They completed their tour of combat zone, which included visits to number of divisions, and front-line units, among them British Commonwealth troops, and meetings with South Korean President. 10. American naval aircraft severely damaged marshalling yards 90 miles from Vladivostok. 14. When internees in prison camp on Pongam Island refused to obey orders and threatened mass break-out, guards opened fire, 87 Korean civilians being killed and 120 wounded. 28. 200 Allied aircraft bombed

large enemy centre near Pyongyang, 70 buildings being destroyed.

(1953) Jan. 10. Road and railway bridges on main supply route from enemy bases in Manchuria were attacked by 300 Allied fighter-bombers. 23. Lieut.-Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor appointed commander of Eighth Army on retirement of Gen. Van Fleet. Feb. 9. 5 North Korean prisoners killed and others injured in rioting at Kojé Island prison camp. 15. Lieut.-Gen. H. Wells took over command of British Commonwealth forces. 18. Allied aircraft bombed to destruction North Korean tank infantry training school west of Pyongyang. 22. General Clark called on Communist commanders for immediate exchange of seriously sick or wounded prisoners of war. March 4. After heavy fighting South Koreans regained hill position on east central front lost to Chinese on previous day. 7. In another prison camp riot, 23 North Korean prisoners were killed and 42 injured. 12. Disclosed that 1st British Commonwealth Division had been withdrawn from battle line after 18 months' continuous service at the front. 25. After three days' attacks by Communists, American troops withdrew from hill, "Old Baldy". 28. Chinese and North Korean commanders accepted United Nations proposal for exchange of sick and wounded prisoners of war and proposed immediate reopening of armistice talks. April 6. After interval of six months, negotiators met at Panmunjom to discuss immediate exchange of sick and wounded prisoners of war. 9. North Korean authorities announced release from internment of 6 British civilians, headed by former British Minister in Seoul, and an Irish missionary. 11. Agreement for repatriation of sick and wounded prisoners of war signed. 20. First exchange took place, 12 Britons being among those handed over by Communists. 21. Another 12 Britons released. 22. The 7 civilians released by North Korea arrived in England. 26. When armistice talks were resumed after interval of over six months, Communists refused to accept Switzerland as custodian of prisoners of war who objected to repatriation. 27. United Nations command offered £35,700 reward to first Communist pilot to bring M.I.G. 15 jet to Allied lines and half that sum to pilots following suit. May 1. 22 sick or wounded released British prisoners of war arrived in England by air. 7. Communists at Panmunjom presented eight-point plan for repatriation of prisoners, including suggestion that those unwilling to return home should be handed over in Korea to five-nation neutral repatriation commission. 13. United Nations replied with 13-point proposal on release of prisoners. 14. Communists rejected this plan as "unreasonable and absurd". 25. When negotiators met, South Korean delegate was absent. 28. South Korean Foreign Minister said if cease-fire were signed South Korea would fight alone to unify the country. Heavy enemy attack on "The Hook" position smashed by Duke of Wellington's, King's Regiment, and Royal Artillery. June 1. President Syngman Rhee asked United States to sign mutual defence pact with South Korea if latter dropped opposition to truce terms. 8. Agreement on repatriation of prisoners of war signed at Panmunjom embodying main principles laid down by United Nations. 15. In biggest offensive for long time, Chinese drove deep wedge into Allied line on east central sector. 16. South Koreans released 5,000 anti-Communist prisoners of war. 18. Another 25,000 North Korean prisoners escaped with connivance of South Korean guards after President Rhee had ordered their release as protest against proposed armistice terms. 19. Further

escapes made. 22. Britain sent Note to South Korea protesting against release of prisoners. July 12. President Rhee agreed not to obstruct armistice. 13. Chinese opened big offensive along east central front and broke through at some points. 17. Heavy fighting continued, South Koreans claiming to have regained some of lost ground. 27. Armistice agreement was signed at Panmunjom and 12 hours later hostilities ceased. 28. Announced that British Commonwealth casualties during the fighting were 7,052 missing, killed and wounded, including 4,106 British. Aug. 4. United States Secretary of State, Mr. Dulles, arrived at Seoul for talks with President Rhee. 5. First exchange of prisoners took place, 400 United Nations men, including 26 British, being handed over at Panmunjom, and 2,756 Communists returned. 8. Mutual aid pact between United States and South Korea signed at Seoul by Mr. Dulles and President Rhee. 18. First party of British ex-prisoners left Tokyo for England in troopship. 27. Korean sea defence zone lifted. Sept. 1. Lieut.-Col. James Carne, of Gloucesters, released by Communists. 4. United States invited China to attend the political conference at either Geneva, San Francisco or Honolulu on Oct. 15. 4. Major-General William Dean, United States, was among prisoners of war released. 6. Exchange of prisoners ended. 13. China demanded that political conference should be enlarged to include India and three other Asian neutrals. 16. 530 repatriated prisoners welcomed at Southampton on arriving home. 18. United States pressed China for early reply to proposals for time and place of conference. 21. Communist pilot flew M.I.G. 15 jet fighter from North Korea and landed near Seoul; United States Air Force decided to pay him promised reward of £35,000. 24. United States offered to return the M.I.G. 15 to its rightful owner and withdrew offer of reward during armistice discussions.

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

(1952) Oct. 1. Freedom of Singapore conferred upon Duchess of Kent, who congratulated city upon its restoration. 2. First British atomic weapon was successfully exploded in frigate off Monte Bello Islands near Western Australia to enable scientists to study effects and take measurements. 5. Duchess of Kent flew to Kuala Lumpur for tour of Malaya. 7. African chief who opposed Mau Mau murdered by gang 7 miles from Nairobi. Duchess of Kent inspected men of Royal West Kent Regiment in north Selangor. 14. She arrived by flying boat at Kuching, Sarawak, and was warmly greeted by chiefs, warriors and citizens. 15. She laid foundation stone of new Borneo Cathedral. 18. In rioting by Africans in New Brighton, suburb of Port Elizabeth, 11 persons were killed and 27 injured. 20. State of emergency declared in Kenya to deal with Mau Mau terrorism, and 100 arrests were made, including Jomo Kenyatta, president of Kenya African Union. Battalion of Lancashire Fusiliers arrived at Nairobi by air. 21. Duchess of Kent flew to Brunei and was welcomed by the Sultan. 22. Prime Minister of Malta announced agreement on payment to Malta by United Kingdom of £475,000 for current financial year, leaving question of expenditure on civil aviation undecided. Senior Chief Nderi was murdered by Mau Mau gang at Nyeri in Kikuyu area. 23. Two British firms given contract for construction of new road bridge at Auckland, New Zealand. 24. Duchess of Kent and her son arrived back in Singapore. 27. They flew to Hong Kong. 28. Mr. W. M. Hughes, former Prime Minister of Australia, died at Sydney.

British settler found murdered in his bath at his farm in Mau Mau territory. Duchess of Kent laid foundation stone of new maternity hospital at Hong Kong. 29. Mr. Lyttelton, Colonial Secretary, arrived by air at Nairobi for discussions on situation in Kenya. Commission on proposed federation of Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland recommended establishment of Customs union between the territories. 31. Sir Hugh Dow appointed chairman of Royal Commission to examine measures necessary to improve land conditions in East Africa. Nov. 1. Duchess of Kent returned to Singapore. 2. Mr. Lyttelton toured the Kikuyu reserve and saw number of chiefs and headmen. Collective punishment ordered for village in Johore, where 3 policemen were killed by Communists, rigorous curfew being imposed and rice ration reduced. 5. Mr. Lyttelton left Nairobi on concluding his visit to Kenya. 7. In Kenya 4 Kikuyu were ordered to be lashed and imprisoned for assaulting African suspected of telling police about Mau Mau meeting; 6 others were imprisoned for administering Mau Mau oath. 9. Rioting broke out at East London native location, 2 Europeans being killed. War Office announced that British garrison at Bermuda was to be withdrawn. Duchess of Kent and her son arrived at Colombo by air from Singapore for a day's visit. 10. Industries of Port Elizabeth were at standstill because of one-day strike of natives. 13. Appellate Division of Supreme Court of South Africa unanimously dismissed Union Government's appeal against decision that High Court of Parliament Act was invalid, thus also making invalid Separate Representation of Voters Act. 14. Dr. Malan said Union Government would accept Appeal Court ruling. 17. Lord Teeder opened new buildings of Ibadan University College, Nigeria. 19. Sir Gerald Templer, High Commissioner of Malaya, told Federal Legislative Council there had been great improvement in campaign against terrorists during past year but there was no indication that "shooting war" was ending. 22. Kikuyu seriously injured British woman doctor and her husband, latter fatally, in their farmhouse; 11 suspects were arrested. 24. Kenya Government announced stronger powers to deal summarily with Mau Mau supporters. 25. New law used to round up over 2,000 men, women and children in district where recent attacks were made. Scheme to develop mineral wealth of Gold Coast and create new source of water power published in White Paper. 26. Duke of Edinburgh arrived in Malta by air. 27. Body of African loyalist member of Nairobi city council found with knife wounds. 29. Duke of Edinburgh presented colours to Royal Marine Commandos at Malta. 30. Tornado struck African township 20 miles from Johannesburg, destroying most of its flimsy buildings and causing death roll of 20. Dec. 2. Another African township struck by gale, 13 deaths being caused. Sir Willoughby Norrie sworn in as Governor-General of New Zealand at Wellington. 6. Labour won general election in Victoria and Mr. John Cain formed Cabinet. 8. 7 Europeans arrested at Johannesburg for holding meeting of Africans in defiance of new order. Mr. Nehru presented India's first five-year plan to both Houses of Parliament; its estimated outlay was about £1,550,000,000. 12. South African Appeal Court dismissed appeal by Emil Sachs, former trade union secretary, against conviction under Suppression of Communism Act, but suspended sentence of imprisonment. 16. Singapore Legislative Council approved motion to give £1,000,000 to Britain as mark of loyalty. 19. India's five-year

plan approved by the House of the People by 286 to 62. 22. New measures to deal with emergency in Kenya included appointment of Army officer to co-ordinate all field activities. 26. Announced in Capetown that a coelacanth, a fish thought to have been extinct for 50 million years, had been caught between Madagascar and mainland. 27. Armoured car destroyed by mines laid by Communists in Johore, 10 Malays being killed. In same state 6 terrorists surrendered, driving to police station in taxicab. 29. Hong Kong Government announced gift of £500,000 to Britain as expression of loyalty and help. 10,000 civilian workers in Singapore naval base went on strike for improved conditions. 31. Nairobi Supreme Court discharged rule nisi calling on Mr. D. N. Pritt, Q.C., M.P., counsel for Kenyatta, to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of magistrate's court at Kapenguria in relation to publication of cable sent to four British Labour M.P.s.

(1953) Jan. 1. Treaty signed recognizing the Maldivé islands as a republic. Armed Kikuyu raided farm in Kenya and murdered 2 British settlers. 2. 3 Kikuyu were killed when they attacked 2 women in their home. 4. Loyal Kikuyu chief, previously wounded, was killed by 3 Africans who entered his ward in hospital 8 miles from Nairobi. Kenya Government declared part of Aberdare Mountains a prohibited area. Mr. Attlee arrived at New Delhi as guest of Mr. Nehru. 6. General Sir Brian Robertson, Commander-in-Chief, Middle East Land Forces, arrived in Nairobi. 8. Strikers at Singapore resumed work. In clashes between police and mob in Karachi 7 men were killed and 7 policemen injured. 9. Curfew imposed in Karachi where rioting continued, arms and ammunition being looted; another 6 persons were killed. Mr. Churchill arrived at Montego Bay by air from Washington for fortnight's rest in Jamaica. A woman was hanged at Montreal for murder of another woman, one of 23 who died after time bomb had been placed in airliner in 1949. 12. Asian Socialists, meeting at Rangoon, decided to set up the Asian Socialist Conference to work in liaison with Socialist International. 13. Announced that every Kikuyu employed in areas outside native land units would be photographed for use on employment cards with thumb-prints of holders. 17. Mr. Churchill was presented with keys of city of Kingston, visited the Legislature and attended military parade. 22. He left by air for New York. 24. British settler and his wife and 6-year-old son and Kikuyu houseboy were killed by Mau Mau raiders at their farmhouse. 25. 30 Africans were arrested in neighbourhood. 26. After demonstrations by Europeans in Nairobi, Governor of Kenya announced new measures, including setting up of emergency council representing all racial groups, and appointment of Major-General Hinde to plan measures to restore law and order. 27. South African Prime Minister presented Public Safety Bill giving powers to govern by decree and suspend Acts of Parliament to meet possible rioting. Feb. 3. Mau Mau gang of 28 trapped and destroyed in Aberdare Mountains. 5. Detailed scheme for federation of Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, drawn up by conference in London, published; it included establishment of African Affairs Board in form of standing committee of proposed Federal Assembly. 7. Another European settler killed by Mau Mau on farm near Nyeri which he managed. 8. Governor of Kenya appointed an advisory emergency council. Princess Royal was cheered at Port of Spain, Trinidad, when she arrived by sea. 11. Announced that Queensland-British Food Corporation would

be wound up, assets and liabilities being transferred to Queensland Government. 14. Princess Royal arrived at Georgetown, British Guiana, and was warmly welcomed. Labour Government in New South Wales secured increased majority in general election; in Western Australia Labour defeated Government. 16. Mr. Menzies announced that with her improved financial position Australia would relax controls to admit additional £A50,000,000 worth of imports, mainly raw materials and equipment for production. Mr. Aneurin Bevan addressed Indian Parliament and said that only emergence of a third force would make Soviet and United States see wisdom. South African Assembly gave third reading to Public Safety Bill, United Party voting with Government but promising safeguards if they won general election. 18. Australian House of Representatives passed Bill changing the Queen's title and including the style "Queen of Australia." 19. In Southern Malaya, 9 Communist terrorists were killed and 2 others surrendered. Princess Royal arrived in Barbados. 20. Canadian Minister of Finance announced in his Budget reduction of income and other taxes. General Sir John Harding, Chief of Imperial General Staff, arrived in Nairobi to visit Mau Mau trouble areas. South African Parliament passed Royal Titles Bill. 24. Union Parliament was dissolved. 25. 8 Kikuyu convicted of Mau Mau murders were hanged at Nyeri. 26. "Direct action" demonstrations against the Ahmadiya community in Pakistan led to 1,000 arrests. March 2. Princess Royal at Port of Spain presented colours to Trinidad branch of Red Cross. 4. Governor-General of Australia unveiled bronze statue of George V at Canberra. 6. Martial law declared in Lahore, police firing on mobs of religious demonstrators. 3 members of Indian Parliament arrested at Delhi for trying to lead banned procession. 8. Labour retained majority in Queensland and Liberals held South Australia in state elections. 9. Death sentence passed on woman bandit in Malaya, Lee Meng, was commuted to penal servitude for life. 12. Mr. Butler arrived in Ottawa from New York for discussions with Canadian Ministers. Arrested Indian M.P.'s released on order of Supreme Court. 18. Emergency resolution permitting mass arrests and deportations in Kenya abolished. 22. In security operations near Nairobi 2,500 Africans were detained. 23. In another raid 3,500 Kikuyu were arrested for questioning. 26. Gangs of Mau Mau attacked loyal Kikuyu location at Lari near Nairobi and massacred occupants while their "home guard" was on duty elsewhere, 74 men, women and children being killed and 51 missing. 27. 500 arrests were made in connection with the massacre. Ceylon House of Representatives approved Bill confirming the Queen's title as Queen of Ceylon. April 1. Announced that Queen and Duke of Edinburgh would visit Aden, Uganda, Malta and Gibraltar during their return journey from Australia. 4 members of Nigerian Council of Ministers resigned as result of dispute over self-government. 5. Gurkha patrol ambushed and killed 7 terrorists in Johore. 7. At Kapenguria Jomo Kenyatta and 5 others were sentenced to 7 years' hard labour for managing or assisting in managing Mau Mau. 9. Referendum in Southern Rhodesia favoured federation with Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland by 25,570 to 14,729. 10. Major-General W. R. N. Hinde appointed director of operations against Mau Mau and emergency "war committee" set up. 15. Polling took place in general election in South Africa, National Party, led by Dr. Malan, obtaining increased majority. 16. Kenya Government de-

cided to introduce death penalty for unlawful possession of firearms. 17. Governor-General of Pakistan dismissed his Council and Mr. Mohammad Ali formed new Government. Royal West Kents destroyed terrorist camp in north Selangor. Northern Rhodesian Legislature carried motion on federation. 25. Mau Mau gang murdered Italian family of 4 in their home in forest. 26. Last British garrison troops left Bermuda. 30. London conference on West Indian Federation agreed that proposals provided acceptable and working plan and undertook to support plan when it came before legislatures concerned. May 2. Pilotless jet aircraft and experimental rocket were tested at Woomera in presence of Australian Ministers. 7. Chiefs of Bamangwato tribe failed to suggest a chief in place of Setetse Khama. 8. Field Marshal Sir William Slim sworn in as Governor-General of Australia at Canberra. 9. New political parties, Liberal and Union Federal, formed in South Africa in opposition to Nationalists. 13. Functions of native authority for Bamangwato tribe transferred from district commissioner to Rasebolai Kgamane. 14. Mr. Lyttelton arrived in Nairobi by air to study situation. 16. Rioting broke out in Kano, northern Nigeria, over banned meeting and continued for 3 days, 50 people being killed. 19. Before leaving Nairobi for London, Mr. Lyttelton said efforts were being made to hasten end of emergency in Kenya. 21. Tornado in south-western Ontario caused considerable damage and some fatalities. 25. 1,000 troops moved into jungle in Johore by helicopter. 25. Aircraft bombed and fired rockets on Communist camp in Johore jungle. 28. Rev. Michael Scott declared prohibited immigrant in Nyasaland and deported by air to Britain. 29. East African Command set up to deal with Kenya situation, and Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Erskine appointed to the new command. 30. New bicameral legislature of British Guiana opened. June 2. Coronation of Queen Elizabeth was celebrated throughout the Commonwealth, broadcast of ceremony being heard all over world. 3. Final count of Australian Senate election gave Government reduced majority of 2. 8. Kenya African Union proscribed as unlawful society. 24. Mau Mau gang broken up by King's African Rifles, 42 being killed. 25. Another 51 terrorists killed by troops searching for hide-outs. July 1. The Queen Mother and Princess Margaret arrived by Comet airliner in Southern Rhodesia and were given enthusiastic reception at Salisbury. 3. The Queen Mother opened Central African Rhodes Centenary Exhibition at Bulawayo. 5. Her Majesty and Princess Margaret attended centenary service at grave of Cecil Rhodes in the Matopos. Mau Mau gang unsuccessfully attacked the Royal Lodge at Sagana. 9. Princess Margaret suffering from a cold while staying near Umtali. 10. She flew to Salisbury while the Queen Mother drove 200 miles to Fort Victoria. 12. The Queen Mother arrived back at Salisbury where Princess Margaret had recovered. 13. Queen Mother laid foundation stone of Rhodesia's new university near Salisbury. 14. Her Majesty and Princess Margaret received great welcome from 20,000 people in native village. Royal Assent given in Imperial Parliament to Rhodesia and Nyasaland Federation Bill. 15. Kenya Supreme Court quashed convictions and sentences of Kenyatta and 5 other Africans on ground that magistrate had no jurisdiction, and ordered retrial. Gold Coast Assembly passed by overwhelming majority motion for constitutional reform. 16. The Queen Mother and Princess Margaret returned to England by Comet airliner. In joint sitting of South African Parliament, Government's bill to revalidate

Separate Representation of Voters Act failed to secure requisite two-thirds vote on second reading. **22.** South African Budget imposed savings levy of £6 a year on individuals and increase in surcharge on income tax as another savings levy. **25.** Britain agreed to lend £10,000,000 to Pakistan for purchases in Britain. **Aug. 1.** Lord Llewellyn appointed Governor-General of new Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. **6.** Grant of £7,000,000 by Britain to Malaya to meet cost of larger army announced. **9.** Prime Minister of Kashmir, Sheikh Muhammad Abdulla, dismissed. **10.** General election in Canada returned Mr. St. Laurent's Liberal Government to power with large though reduced majority. **11.** Dr. Malan in South African House of Assembly supported British attitude over Suez Canal. Enlargement of Uganda Legislative Council to make it more widely representative announced. **12.** State of emergency declared in parts of Ceylon owing to lawlessness following strikes. **20.** Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan announced that a plebiscite administrator for Kashmir should be appointed by fixed time. **22.** Court of Appeal of Eastern Africa upheld conviction of Kenyatta and 5 others and sentences on them. **23.** Policy for surrender of Mau Mau adherents in Kenya announced by Commander-in-Chief. **26.** Strikers in south of Nyasaland menaced settlers, whose families left district for safety. **27.** Military force in Kenya to be strengthened by brigade of British Army. **28.** International Bank announced it had made loans of 60,000,000 dollars to South Africa to increase supplies of electric power and to expand railway system. **29.** Further violence reported in Nyasaland, police assistance being flown in from Rhodesia. **Sept. 4.** Lord Llewellyn took the oath as first Governor-General of Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland at Salisbury. **9.** Australian Budget remitted taxation estimated at £A128,000,000, with object of stimulating production. **10.** Serious earthquake occurred in Cyprus, with heavy death toll and great destruction. **11.** Australian Prime Minister announced further relaxation of import restrictions. **12.** Rioters attacked and destroyed courthouse in Nyasaland. **14.** Two earthquakes shook Fiji and seismic wave flooded part of Suva, the capital. **15.** South African Government's bill to place Cape coloured voters on separate roll rejected as it failed to secure requisite majority. **18.** 44 Mau Mau sentenced to death in connection with the Lari massacre. **19.** Africans attacked and burned Indian buildings in suburb of Durban. **20.** In drive against Communists in Kedah 11 guerrillas were killed and 4 surrendered. **22.** As London conference on Northern Rhodesia constitution ended without agreement, British Government announced their conclusions, which included increased European and African representation on Legislative Council. **29.** Earthquake shock occurred in many parts of North Island of New Zealand, but caused no serious damage. **30.** British troops moved into Nairobi because situation had deteriorated.

UNITED STATES

(1952) **Oct. 18.** British horse Wilwyn won international race at Laurel Park, Maryland, another British horse being third. **20.** Over 300,000 soft coal miners stayed away from work on unofficial strike as protest against reduction in new wage increase. **27.** Strike of mineworkers was called off. **31.** Mr. Stevenson interrupted his election tour to fly to Menard state prison where convicts had rebelled and imprisoned 7 warders; prisoners surrendered to ultimatum and released the

guards. 1,600 prisoners in Ohio state penitentiary rioted and set fire to several buildings, troops being called out to reinforce warders. **Nov. 4.** Rebellious prisoners agreed to peaceful surrender. Polling day in Presidential election; General Eisenhower secured largest popular vote ever received and overwhelming majority of electoral college votes, 442 against 89. Republicans gained small majority in House of Representatives and in Senate parties were almost even. Senator Richard Nixon was elected Vice-President. **5.** President Truman pledged his support to the new Administration and invited General Eisenhower to the White House to make plain that America was united in struggle for freedom and peace. **6.** General Eisenhower agreed to consultations. **16.** Atomic Energy Commission announced end of series of atomic weapon tests in the Pacific, including, it was assumed, research into hydrogen bomb. **18.** Mr. Truman and General Eisenhower, at meeting at the White House, arranged unofficial co-operation for stability of the country and favourable progress of international affairs. **20.** Mr. John Foster Dulles appointed Secretary of State in General Eisenhower's administration, Mr. Charles Erwin Wilson to be Secretary of Defence and Mr. Douglas McKay, Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Eden had conversations with General Eisenhower in New York. **21.** Further appointments to new administration announced, Mr. Harold Stassen becoming head of foreign aid programme. **24.** English-Speaking Union in New York launched American fund in memory of King George VI to enable students from Commonwealth to study in United States. **30.** President-elect announced coming appointment of Mr. Winthrop W. Aldrich as United States Ambassador to Britain. **Dec. 1.** General Eisenhower completed his Cabinet; new members including Mr. Martin Durkin, trade union leader who supported Mr. Stevenson. **2.** Mr. Taft described this as an incredible appointment. **14.** General Eisenhower arrived back in New York after brief visit to Korea. **17.** He discussed problems of Korea and world peace with General MacArthur. **24.** Despite protests from Britain and other nations, the McCarran Act, revising code for immigration and requiring "screening" of crews of foreign ships and aircraft, came into force. **25.** Number of foreign seamen were refused permission to land in American ports for not answering officials' questioning. **30.** Mr. Truman directed that aid to United Kingdom, France and Italy should be continued although they had delivered goods to countries in Soviet bloc.

(1953) **Jan. 1.** Commission appointed by Mr. Truman criticized McCarran Act as being unwise, injurious and needing revision, and recommended new system of allocating quotas and granting of visas. **2.** Senator Taft elected majority leader in Senate. Appeal of Julius Rosenberg and his wife against death sentence for conspiring to transmit atomic bomb secrets to Russia was dismissed. **3.** 83rd Congress met for first time, Representative Joseph Martin being elected Speaker. **5.** Mr. Churchill arrived in New York and had informal talks with General Eisenhower. **7.** They had another discussion. New British Ambassador, Sir Roger Makins, presented his credentials to Mr. Truman and gave him message from the Queen. Mr. Truman, in his last State of the Union message to Congress, warned Mr. Stalin of dangers of risking atomic war and said the West was eager to reach understandings that would protect the world from dangers facing it. **8.** Mr. Churchill visited President Truman at the White House. **9.** He flew to Jamaica for fortnight's holiday. Mr. Truman signed order calling for loyalty investigation

of all Americans employed by United Nations. His last Budget sent to Congress estimated expenditure of £28,000,000,000, of which 73 per cent. was for major national security. 12. President directed withdrawal of criminal proceedings against 5 American oil companies on charges of participation in international oil cartel and suggested that civil proceedings should be instituted. General Eisenhower nominated Dr. James Conant, president of Harvard, as American High Commissioner in western Germany. 14. Mr. Truman in farewell broadcast to the nation expressed confidence in the future and said he had no doubt that change would come in Soviet world. 20. General Eisenhower sworn in as President before great assemblage on Capitol Hill, Washington. After his inaugural address in which he enunciated nine principles to guide his policy, the new President led huge procession to the White House. 21. Mr. Truman arrived at his home at Independence, Missouri, after affectionate farewells from his friends in Washington. 23. Mr. Churchill arrived by air from Jamaica and left for home in *Queen Mary*. Feb. 2. Final allotment for fiscal year of £45,541,000 in defence support to Britain announced by Mutual Security Agency. President Eisenhower outlined his policies to joint session of Congress and said Seventh Fleet would cease its neutralization patrol between Formosa and Communist China. 5. Port of New York brought to standstill by dock workers joining strike of tugboat crews. 6. *Liner Queen Mary* docked under her own power without tugs. President Eisenhower ended Government control of all wages and salaries and ordered removal of price controls from many consumer goods and over use and sale of tin. 8. *Queen Mary* left New York without tugs. 10. Tugboat crews in New York harbour resumed work after settlement of dispute. 25. President Eisenhower said he would be willing to meet Mr. Stalin at some half-way point if he thought it would help peace, but it must be with full knowledge of the Allies. March 4. Mr. Eden and Mr. Butler arrived in New York and flew to Washington for consultations with members of the administration. 6. They lunched at White House with the President. Duke of Windsor and Princess Royal, who flew from Haiti, left New York to visit *Queen Mary*. 8. At close of Anglo-American talks, it was announced that Britain would take additional steps to tighten controls on shipments of strategic materials to Communist China and that United States supported British proposals to Persia for settlement of oil dispute. 17. "Atomic device" detonated in Nevada desert in combined exercise for military forces and civil defence services. 24. Further atomic test as exercise for aircraft crews took place in Nevada. 25. M. Mayer, French Prime Minister, arrived in Washington for discussions with the President. 27. Senate confirmed appointment of Mr. Charles Bohlen as Ambassador to Soviet. Near Connecticut, Ohio, 3 trains were involved in derailments, 22 persons being killed. 29. In fire in nursing home for elderly persons at Largo, Florida, 33 of occupant's were killed. April 2. M. Mayer left for France after his discussions. 6. Atomic bomb exploded at height of 5,000 feet over Nevada proving ground. 7. Dr. Adenauer, German Federal Chancellor, arrived in Washington for discussions. 9. Majority of member nations of International Wheat Council decided to extend wheat agreement for 3 years, Britain dissenting. After Dr. Adenauer's meeting with President, United States called on Soviet to agree to free elections in all Germany and assured Chancellor of help in rearming Germany when European Defence Treaty was ratified. 15.

Announced that Charles Chaplin had surrendered his domicile in United States. 30. President announced that he proposed to make savings of £3,000,000,000 in Budget for 1953-54, mostly on defence and foreign aid, prepared by previous administration. May 11. Many persons killed and injured in Texas by tornado, Waco being seriously damaged. 12. General Ridgway appointed Army Chief of Staff, General Gruenther succeeding him as Supreme Allied Commander in Europe. 25. First atomic shell successfully fired by remote control on Nevada proving ground. 26. Senator Taft suggested that if Chinese rejected Korean truce proposals United States should abandon idea of working with the Allies in Far East. 28. President bluntly repudiated this proposal. June 3. Senate voted by 76 to 0 that Communist China should not be admitted to United Nations. 4. Most powerful atomic bomb dropped over Nevada desert. 6. Mr. Eden arrived at Boston for operation. 8. 6 tornadoes hit Michigan and Ohio and killed 141 persons and caused heavy damage. 9. Another tornado in Massachusetts killed 86. 10. Successful operation performed on Mr. Eden. 19. House of Representatives passed bill authorizing £1,785,000,000 of military and economic aid to Allies. Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, sentenced to death in 1951 for giving atom bomb secrets to the Soviet, were executed after President had rejected plea for clemency. 29. Mr. Eden left hospital and went to Newport to complete his convalescence. 30. Senate gave President power to withhold part of arms aid for Europe if European Defence Treaty was not ratified. July 2. Senate approved bill extending reciprocal trade programme for a year. 9. Lord Salisbury arrived in Washington for the three-Power talks. 10. Conference between Mr. Dulles, Lord Salisbury and M. Bidault began. 13. House of Representatives finally approved foreign aid bill totalling £1,842,000,000. 14. Foreign Ministers, on ending their talks, proposed meeting with Mr. Molotov in early autumn to discuss solution of German problem and conclusion of Austrian peace settlement. 22. House of Representatives approved large reduction in President's foreign aid programme despite his hope that funds would be restored. 27. Undertaking signed at Washington by the 26 nations taking part in operations in Korea warning China and North Korea that if they broke the truce it might not be possible to confine hostilities to Korea. 31. Death of Senator Taft, leader of Republicans in Senate. Senate and House of Representatives reached compromise on foreign aid bill for amount appreciably lower than that requested by the President. Aug. 3. Congress adjourned after passing bill to extend Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act and the compromise Foreign Aid Bill. 4. Senator Knowland chosen to succeed Mr. Taft as Republican leader in Senate. 15. General Bradley retired from the Army and was succeeded as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff by Admiral Radford. 24. In report to President, Mr. Lewis Douglas declared fuller convertibility of sterling essential to restoration of economic freedom to the world and recommended simpler Customs practice and relaxation of restrictive foreign trade legislation. Sept. 8. Chief Justice Vinson died suddenly in Washington. 9. First regular meeting of Anzus Council began in Washington. 10. Mr. Martin Durkin resigned post of Secretary of Labour, because Administration would not support his revisions of Taft-Hartley Act. 26. Defence agreement between United States and Spain signed, air and naval bases being leased to United States in return for economic aid. 30. Governor Earl Warren appointed Chief Justice.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

(1953) **Jan. 14.** Lord Layton told special session of Consultative Assembly of Council of Europe at Strasbourg that Britain was trying to forge closest links with western Europe and had assumed commitments both towards European Defence Community and coal and steel pool. **Feb. 25.** Foreign Ministers of Defence Community agreed at Rome that French proposals should be re-drafted to conform to the spirit of the treaty. **March 10.** Representatives of France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands and Luxemburg at Strasbourg approved draft constitution binding them into political community. **May 7.** New session of Consultative Assembly opened formally after meetings of Committee of Ministers. **11.** Assembly by 76 to 7 expressed favourable opinion on draft statute for European Political Community. **24.** Assembly adjourned until September. **Sept. 18.** President of Consultative Assembly announced entry into force of Convention on Human Rights. **21.** M. Marchal, France, appointed secretary-general of Council. **25.** Consultative Assembly decided by large majority that France and Germany should be urged to begin talks on control of the Saar.

FRANCE

(1952) **Oct. 8.** Communist offices in Paris and provinces raided by police who seized documents and made arrests. **17.** Duke of Edinburgh arrived in Paris on week-end visit to the President. **18.** He went shooting at Rambouillet with M. Auriol and Prince Bernhard and followed stag hunt. **19.** The Duke left for London. **27.** The President opened new Rhône dam at Donzère-Mondragon for hydro-electric power station. **Nov. 5.** Assembly decided by 314 to 294 to suppress High Court of Justice, set up to try Marshal Pétain and others. **26.** Government announced it was prepared to consider revision of economic conventions with the Saar. **Dec. 4.** National Assembly carried motion of confidence giving priority to Finance Bill. **9.** M. Pinay secured second vote of confidence by 300 to 291. **16.** North Atlantic Council in Paris approved appointment of Lord Mountbatten as Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean, responsible to General Ridgway, Supreme Allied Commander, Europe. **18.** Council announced decision that emphasis should be given to increasing effectiveness of Western armed forces rather than to increasing their numbers. **23.** M. Pinay resigned because regrouping of majority parties to support the Budget was impossible and President accepted his resignation.

(1953) **Jan. 3.** M. Marty expelled from French Communist Party. **6.** M. René Mayer received vote of 389 to 205 from Assembly when he sought approval as Prime Minister. **8.** He presented his Cabinet to President Auriol; it included M. Bidault as successor to M. Schuman as Foreign Minister. **10.** Common Assembly of European Coal and Steel Community, met for first time at Strasbourg. **22.** M. Mayer's government obtained vote of 384 to 214 on their first official appearance in Assembly. **27.** Assembly endorsed rearmament policy by 527 to 100. **29.** Budget was passed by 374 to 214. **Feb. 10.** Common market for coal and iron ore for the six countries of European coal and steel community came into operation. **12.** French military tribunal at Bordeaux sentenced to death 45 men, 43 of whom were untraced, for their part in massacre of population of Oradour during the war; several others were sentenced to imprisonment. **March 3.** National Assembly unanimously voted Bill for prevention and treatment of chronic alcoholism. **11.** By 390

to 210 Assembly passed Bill granting amnesty to large number of Frenchmen sentenced for collaboration and others. **24.** Government secured sanction for loan of £80,000,000 from Bank of France and averted financial crisis. M. Mayer flew to Washington at President Eisenhower's invitation. **April 10.** M. Thorez, French Communist leader, returned to Paris after long stay in Moscow. **23.** Defence Ministers after meeting of Atlantic Council in Paris signed agreement to order about 550 British jet fighters under United States offshore purchases for North Atlantic Treaty Organization. **25.** Atlantic Council ended with statement that military programmes would mean increase in size of forces and improvement in their effectiveness. **26.** In municipal elections General de Gaulle's party lost many seats to Independents. **May 6.** General de Gaulle dissociated his movement from the party's Parliamentary group. **11.** Dr. Adenauer arrived in Paris for talks on "Little Europe." **15.** New texts for Saar agreements initiated in Paris. **20.** Public utilities throughout France seriously affected by 24-hour strike of workers for higher wages. **21.** By 328 to 244 National Assembly defeated Government on part of Finance Bill granting special powers to effect economies and reforms and M. Mayer resigned. **June 26.** After seven leaders had failed to secure approval by Assembly, M. Joseph Laniel was elected Prime Minister by 398 to 206. **28.** He formed his Cabinet, with M. Bidault as Foreign Minister. **30.** Assembly expressed confidence in new Ministry by 386 to 211. **July 3.** Government made solemn declaration of its intention to complete independence and sovereignty of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos. **8.** Assembly voted new Ministry's financial reform bill by 314 to 267. **14.** 7 men were killed in clash with police during Communist parade in Paris. **23.** Assembly by 468 to 127 agreed to Bill to amend the Constitution of 1946. **24.** Assembly went into recess. **Aug. 6.** Post Office employees all over country came out on strike as protest against economy decrees of new Government, telephones, telegraphs and whole postal service being stopped. **7.** About 2,000,000 State employees in transport, gas, electricity and other public services on strike, many British tourists being stranded by disrupted railway services. **9.** Government adopted 19 decrees for economic reforms; railway services were partially resumed. **11.** Railways again stopped by renewed strike. **12.** Few trains running on main lines and Army lorries served chief bus routes in Paris; British tourists brought home by improvised services. **17.** Conversations between Government and free trade unions broken off. **21.** Agreement reached on terms for ending public services strike and post office and railwaymen's unions called on their members to resume work. **25.** Communist-controlled railwaymen's union ordered its members back to work. **26.** The strike ended. **Sept. 3.** M. Mitterand, Minister of State, resigned because he disagreed with Government's North African policy. **12.** Finance Minister announced reduction of £100,000,000 in coming Budget. **22.** North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Paris approved programme for production by member countries of ammunition valued at £300,000,000.

GERMANY

(1952) **Oct. 2.** Former General von Mackensen released from prison as act of clemency. **22.** Socialist Reich Party declared unconstitutional organization by court at Karlsruhe, which ordered its dissolution and forfeiture of its assets. Former Field Marshal Kesselring released as act of clemency.

26. General Bernhard Ramcke, former paratroops leader, attacked Western allies as "war criminals" at reunion of S.S. men at Verden. **Nov. 18.** Bundestag refused Government's proposal that ratification of the treaties with the West should be taken immediately. **30.** Election in the Saar gave majority to existing régime of autonomy in economic union with France, about a quarter of ballot papers being spoiled as political move. **Dec. 4.** After two days' debate, third reading of Bills to approve treaties with the West was adjourned by Bundestag by agreement between Government and opposition. **9.** Constitutional Court at Karlsruhe decided that its advisory opinion on legality of treaties with Western Powers if approved by simple parliamentary majority would be binding on subsequent applications. Dr. Adenauer declared this decision was *ultra vires*. East German Supply Minister and State Secretary of Food Ministry suspended as being responsible for food shortage in Soviet zone. **10.** Request to Constitutional Court for advisory opinion withdrawn by President of Republic. **25.** Soviet soldiers fatally wounded West Berlin policeman in French sector while attempting to take German family into Soviet sector. **31.** Soviet Note to Allied High Commissioners alleged anti-Communist organizations in western sectors were guilty of plots, including one to poison youths attending Communist rally in Berlin.

(1953) **Jan. 14.** East German Health Minister dismissed for not supplying proper medical supplies to police and occupation forces. **15.** British authorities arrested 7 ringleaders of group of former Nazis who were infiltrating into German political parties. East German Foreign Minister, Herr Dertinger, arrested. **19.** Dr. Adenauer endorsed arrest of Nazi leaders and said no Nazi party had slightest chance of achieving power. **Feb. 10.** West German Government banned Nazi organization Freikorps Deutschland and three of its leaders were arrested. **24.** Field Marshal von Rundstedt, German war leader, died at Hanover. **27.** Agreement for settlement of Germany's pre-war external debts signed in London by Federal German and 29 other Governments, including Britain, United States and France. **March 4.** Herr Alfred Krupp signed plan for breaking up his industrial organization and pledged himself not to engage again in coal and steel production. **7.** Constitutional Court at Karlsruhe refused to rule on validity of Bonn treaties with the West until they were ratified. **10.** Aircraft of M.I.G. 15 type, coming from Czechoslovakia, shot down United States jet fighter inside territory of Federal Republic, pilot baling out. **11.** United States protested against the attack. **12.** R.A.F. Lincoln bomber on routine training flight shot down by M.I.G. fighters in Hamburg-Berlin air corridor near zonal frontier, crew of 7 being killed. **13.** British High Commissioner sent note to Soviet Commissioner strongly protesting against "brutal act of aggression." Captain of B.E.A. Viking airliner said shots had been fired alongside by Soviet aircraft while flying in Frankfurt-Berlin corridor. **14.** Britain, United States and France sent identical Notes of protest to Soviet High Commissioner against air incidents. **17.** Duke of Edinburgh arrived by air at Bückeburg to visit British forces. **18.** High Court at Bielefeld upheld legality of detention of Dr. Naumann, one of former Nazis arrested for infiltrating into politics. **19.** Bundestag by 226 to 164 approved conventions ending Allied occupation of Western Germany and by 224 to 165 the treaty establishing European Defence Community. **21.** Duke of Edinburgh ended his tour and flew to see his sisters near Constance. **24.**

He returned to England. **April 1.** Dr. Naumann and his associates were handed over to federal public prosecutor. **2.** Warrants issued for Dr. Naumann and 2 others, 2 being released. **10.** Discovery of far-reaching Soviet espionage ring announced, 35 arrests being made. **24.** Bundestag delayed approval of treaties abolishing Occupation Statute and establishing European Defence Community until Constitutional Court had given opinion on validity of procedure. **May 7.** Former Field Marshal von Manstein released on expiry of his sentence as war criminal. **10.** Sir Frederick Hoyer Millar appointed United Kingdom High Commissioner. **15.** Bundestag decided by 23 to 25 to approve the treaties previously postponed. **28.** Commissioner for East Germany appointed, with reorganization of political and military administration. **29.** West German Cabinet approved bill for giving compensation to victims of Nazi persecution. **June 10.** East German Communists announced number of economic measures lifting restrictions and reached agreement with the Protestant Church. **13.** They released 4,000 political prisoners and implemented other pledges. **16.** East Berlin building workers downed tools as protest against increased work and demonstrated in favour of free elections. **17.** Soviet troops fired on Berlin demonstrators and state of emergency declared. **18.** Soviet tanks and guns sealed off East Berlin; execution of West Berliner for organizing disturbances announced. **19.** Rioting spread to many towns in East Germany. **22.** East Berlin normal after Russians had rescinded number of offending measures. **29.** High Commissioners in Germany and heads of German missions in London, Paris and Washington became Ambassadors. **30.** State of emergency in East Berlin ended. **July 2.** Federal Government protested to France against her conventions with the Saar. **3.** Bonn Parliament agreed to payment of £4,230,000 to France for aid given in occupation zone. **7.** Sit-down strikes occurred in many East Berlin factories. **11.** Soviet authorities refused United States offer of food for East Germany as propaganda manoeuvre. **13.** General von Falkenhorst, who commanded Germans in Norway, released from prison because of ill-health. **21.** British authorities in Bonn announced arrest of 6 Germans charged with spying on behalf of Soviet. **24.** One of accused released. East German Minister of State Security dismissed. **27.** Distribution of parcels of free food to East Berliners and others from Soviet zone began in West Berlin. **28.** Federal Court at Karlsruhe decided to release Werner Naumann and another German arrested by British for treasonable activities. **Aug. 1.** Million food parcels distributed in Berlin; East German authorities banned railway tickets to Berlin and confiscated parcels. **23.** Soviet agreed with East German Government to cancel reparations payments and return industries taken over. **24.** 4 Germans sentenced to imprisonment for spying by British court at Bielefeld. Dr. Naumann prohibited from standing as candidate for Bundestag. **25.** 9 war criminals released from Werl in British zone as act of clemency. **Sept. 4.** Dr. Adenauer outlined plan for European security which would include Soviet and its satellites. **6.** Election in West Germany gave Dr. Adenauer absolute majority of one over other parties, with 244 seats. **25.** First German prisoners of war held by Soviet returned to Germany. **29.** Professor Reuter, chief burgomaster of Berlin, died suddenly.

THE SOVIET

(1952) **Oct. 3.** Government demanded immediate recall of Mr. Kennan, United States

Ambassador in Moscow, because of his attacks on life of diplomatists in Moscow. 5. Nineteenth congress of Communist Party of Soviet Union began at Moscow. 8. United States rejected as invalid Soviet's reasons for demanding Mr. Kennan's recall. 13. New rules for party members announced at Communist Congress, which appointed committee to reshape the party's programme and substituted praesidium of central committee for the Politburo and Orgburo. 14. Congress ended after address by Mr. Stalin and election of new central committee. Dec. 25. Answering questions submitted to him by New York journalist, Mr. Stalin said he still believed that war between United States and Soviet Union could not be considered inevitable.

(1953) Jan. 13. Statement issued in Moscow accused number of Jewish doctors of causing death of 2 Soviet leaders and plotting to kill others, and described them as "paid agents" of British and American intelligence organizations. Feb. 6. Four more Russians arrested and charged with spying for foreign Powers. 11. Diplomatic relations with Israel broken off as result of bomb explosion in Tel Aviv Legation. 21. Marshal Sokolovsky appointed Chief of Staff of the Army. March 4. Moscow radio announced that Mr. Stalin had suffered haemorrhage affecting vital parts of the brain and causing partial paralysis. 5. Mr. Stalin died after "intensified medical treatment". 6. Mr. Georg Malenkov was appointed chairman of Council of Ministers, Stalin's successor, with Mr. Beria (Minister of Internal Affairs), Mr. Molotov (Foreign Affairs), Marshal Bulganin (War Minister) and Mr. Kaganovich as first deputy chairmen. Marshal Voroshilov became President in succession to Mr. Shvernik. Several Ministries were amalgamated. 15. Mr. Malenkov, addressing Supreme Soviet in Moscow, said there were no controversial issues, including those with United States, that could not be solved by peaceful means. Supreme Soviet confirmed all new appointments. 27. Amnesty granted to all prisoners except counter-revolutionaries, bandits and murderers and those serving sentences of over 5 years. April 3. Moscow announced release from prison and complete exoneration of 15 doctors, including 9 involved in alleged plot against Soviet leaders. 17. Mr. Malik appointed Soviet Ambassador in London in succession to Mr. Gromyko. May 12. Mr. W. G. Hayter, Minister in Paris, appointed Ambassador in Moscow in succession to Sir Alvary Gascoigne. 25. Russia rejected invitation to meeting in London of Foreign Ministers' deputies for drafting Austrian peace treaty. 27. Announced in Moscow that 4 men described as spies for United States dropped by parachute over Ukraine had been executed; Washington described story as fantastic. June 9. Soviet ended military control of Austrian border. 12. Britain, United States and France handed Notes to Soviet suggesting that Austrian treaty talks be resumed. 13. Secretary of Ukrainian Communists dismissed. 22. Travel restrictions on foreigners relaxed. July 10. Dismissal of Mr. Beria, Minister of Internal Affairs, and leading deputy chairman of Council, announced in Moscow because of "his criminal actions" in undermining the Soviet in interests of foreign capital. General S. N. Kruglov appointed as his successor. 15. Another purge of Georgian leaders announced. Britain, United States and France sent Notes to Soviet proposing a four-Power conference to consider conclusion of German and Austrian treaties. 16. Changes in Ministries in the Ukraine and Estonia announced. 19. Chief Minister of Azerbaijan dismissed. Moscow revealed that Soviet had renounced her

previous claims to Turkish territory and special privileges in Dardanelles. 20. Diplomatic relations between Soviet and Israel re-established. 30. Soviet informed Austria that she renounced occupation costs and suggested terms for resumption of peace treaty talks. Aug. 5. Mr. Malenkov attended joint meeting of the two Houses of Supreme Soviet and heard Budget speech which gave expenditure of £9,839,000,000 on defence. Soviet reply to Western Powers' Notes proposed to discuss at conference of Foreign Ministers measures to decrease international tension and the German problem. 8. Addressing Supreme Soviet, Mr. Malenkov declared that Soviet had now mastered production of the hydrogen bomb. 10. Decree signed for trial of Mr. Beria by Supreme Court. 15. Soviet authorities agreed to grant exit visa to Russian-born wife of British citizen. 16. New Note from Soviet to Western Powers proposed German peace conference within 6 months, establishment of temporary all-German government and free elections throughout Germany. 17. Western Powers presented to Soviet Notes suggesting another meeting of Austrian treaty deputies in London and intimating that "abbreviated treaty" might be withdrawn. 20. Announced in Moscow that Soviet had exploded a hydrogen bomb as experiment. 29. Soviet reply to Notes on Austria rejected proposed meeting of deputies. 31. Announced in Washington that another atomic explosion had taken place in Soviet territory. Sept. 2. Western Note to Soviet proposed meeting of the four Foreign Ministers at Lugano to discuss Germany and Austrian Treaty. 8. Changes announced in government of Russian Soviet, Premier and deputy Premier being dismissed. 12. Moscow radio stated Mr. Nikita Khrushchev had become first secretary of central committee of Soviet Communist Party, with powers to develop agriculture. 13. Changes in Ukraine government announced. 15. Soviet agreed to extend economic and technical aid to new enterprises in China. 20. After visit of North Korean delegation to Moscow, it was announced that Soviet aid would cover industrial reconstruction and technical assistance and training. 22. Recently appointed Premier of Georgia and First Secretary of the Party both dismissed. 28. Reply to Western Note on four-Power meeting, delivered in Moscow, proposed four-Power meeting on Germany and five-Power meeting on the Far East, including China.

THE MIDDLE EAST

(1952) Oct. 5. In Note to Persia, Mr. Eden left door open for oil negotiations on basis of Churchill-Truman offer, and Mr. Acheson for United States supported it. 6. Egypt imposed further restrictions on imports because her free sterling balances were exhausted. 7. Persian reply to British Note modified but did not abandon demand for payment of £49,000,000. 9. Britain decided to advance £5,000,000 to Egypt to relieve shortage of sterling. 13. Egyptian and Sudanese Governments agreed on large-scale irrigation projects for the Nile waters. 14. Prince Abdel Monem became sole Regent for Egypt's infant King. Britain rejected Persia's counter-proposals as unreasonable and unacceptable. 16. Dr. Mussadiq announced that Persia had decided to break off diplomatic relations with United Kingdom. 22. Persia conveyed this decision in formal Note and instructed its London Embassy to wind up its affairs within a week. Mr. Eden told Commons that Government had approved internal self-government statute of the Sudan. 23. Persian Majlis reduced term of

office of Senate from 6 years to 2, thus ending its session. **29.** General Neguib in Cairo signed agreement with leader of Sudanese independence party, approving self-government for the Sudan with right to self-determination later. **Nov. 1.** British Embassy staff at Tehran left, Mr. Middleton, Chargé d'Affaires, refusing to accept message from Persian Premier to British people. **3.** Egyptian Note to Britain declared that British and Egyptian forces must be withdrawn from the Sudan at least a year before election of Constituent Assembly to decide country's future. **Dec. 1.** Egyptian Government released number of political detainees. **8.** Egyptian Cabinet reconstructed. **10.** General Neguib announced abolition of Egyptian constitution of 1923, and creation of new one to realize Egyptian aspirations.

(1953) **Jan. 1.** Britain released £10,000,000 from Egypt's blocked sterling balances. **6.** Persian Majlis gave vote of confidence to Dr. Mussadiq after opposition to passing proposed new electoral laws under his special powers. **9.** Aden Supreme Court held that cargo of Persian oil in Italian tanker remained property of Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. **10.** Egyptian delegates signed agreement on Sudan problem with leaders of main Sudanese political parties. **12.** British draft of agreement with Egypt on the Sudan presented to Egyptian Foreign Minister. **16.** Announced in Cairo that 25 Egyptian Army officers had been arrested for plotting against General Neguib. **17.** Egyptian Cabinet banned all political parties and confiscated their funds. **19.** More arrests announced in Egypt, including number of Communists. Persian Majlis approved Bill extending Prime Minister's special powers by one year. **23.** General Neguib launched Egyptian "Liberation Rally" as successor of disbanded political parties. **29.** Persia decided to denounce fishery agreement with Soviet. **Feb. 12.** General Neguib and British Ambassador signed in Cairo Anglo-Egyptian agreement for self-government for the Sudan. Serious earthquake occurred in north-east Persia. **20.** New proposals by Britain and United States for solution of oil dispute given to Persia. **28.** Shah of Persia decided to leave the country but changed his mind because of demonstrations in his favour. **March 1.** Dr. Mussadiq dismissed Army and police chiefs because of "inactivity." **2.** Disorders occurred in Tehran during demonstrations between supporters of the Shah and Dr. Mussadiq; many Army officers arrested. **10.** General Neguib declared that Egypt would accept nothing short of unconditional evacuation of British forces and accused British officials in Sudan of ill-treating tribesmen. **11.** Venice court rejected application for judicial sequestration of 4,500 tons of Persian oil brought by Italian tanker. **20.** Persian Premier rejected latest Anglo-American proposals for solving oil dispute. **21.** Sudan self-government statute came into force. **28.** Egyptian Government approved decree setting up the Sudan Governor-General's commission. **30.** Number of Egyptian Army officers sentenced to imprisonment by special court for inciting to conspire against new régime. **April 14.** Clashes occurred in Tehran during Communist attempts to demonstrate against the Shah. **15.** British Ambassador in Cairo and General Sir Brian Robertson appointed as British representatives for discussions with Egypt, latter being succeeded by General Sir Cameron Nicholson as Commander-in-Chief, Middle East Land Forces. **27.** First meeting of delegates took place in cordial atmosphere. **May 2.** King Hussein of Jordan took the oath in Parliament at Amman on coming of age. King Faisal II of Iraq took the

oath and assumed his royal prerogative at Bagdad. Duke of Gloucester being present as Queen Elizabeth's representative. **5.** The Duke flew to Amman and had audience with King Hussein. **9.** Arab League political committee promised full support for Egypt's evacuation demand. **12.** Shah of Persia transferred to Government estates and lands inherited from his father for leasing to peasants. **12.** Mr. Selwyn Lloyd stated in Commons that in previous six weeks, 30 attacks had been made on British troops or installations in Canal Zone. **17.** Egyptian Government agreed to pay Britain £685,000 compensation for Cairo fire riots in January, 1952. **June 13.** General Neguib proclaimed Egypt as a republic, with himself as President and Prime Minister. **26.** Britain gave *de facto* recognition to new régime. **July 9.** British airman disappeared in Canal Zone. **13.** As he had not returned, British troops searched all traffic entering and leaving Ismailia. **16.** Control of traffic relaxed. **30.** British and Egyptian delegates to Canal Zone discussions met for first time for 12 weeks at dinner party. **Aug. 6.** Another informal contact of negotiators took place. **11.** During third informal meeting, British military policeman was shot dead in Port Said Customs area. **15.** Persian Government announced failure of attempted military coup; the Shah and Queen Soraya flew unannounced to Bagdad. **18.** They arrived by air in Rome. **19.** Another rising in Persia by General Zahedi, nominated as Prime Minister by the Shah, succeeded and Royalists supported by the mobs swept the country. **20.** Dr. Mussadiq was arrested in club where he had taken refuge; all meetings were banned by General Zahedi. **21.** The Shah flew to Bagdad; General Zahedi formed his Cabinet. **22.** The Shah was welcomed with enthusiasm on returning to Tehran. **Sept. 5.** United States made grant of £16,000,000 for economic assistance to Persia. **15.** Air Ministry announced that aircraftman who disappeared in Suez Canal Zone two months earlier had been found in France and handed over to British authorities. **21.** Informal talks resumed in Cairo after visit to London of Sir Brian Robertson. **23.** Further meeting of British and Egyptian delegations.

OTHER COUNTRIES

(1952) **Oct. 1.** First general election in Japan since regaining independence gave Liberals clear majority and defeated all Communist candidates. **18.** Viet-Minh forces captured French posts at Nghia-Lo in Tongking and French and Viet-Nam troops retreated as enemy advanced rapidly. **24.** French halted their withdrawal and prepared to make stand 150 miles from Hanoi. **24.** Mr. Shigeru Yoshida re-elected Prime Minister of Japan. **26.** General election in Poland under new constitution substituting Council of State for presidency. **29.** French troops launched counter-offensive to threaten Viet-Minh communications. **Nov. 9.** Dr. Chaim Weizmann, first President of Israel, died after long illness at his home at Rehovot. **11.** Swedish people warmly greeted King Gustaf as he drove through Stockholm on his 70th birthday. **16.** General election in Greece gave sweeping victory to Field Marshal Papagos, leader of the Greek Rally. **17.** French forces in Indo-China ordered to withdraw from positions they had gained in advance. **19.** New Greek Government of General Papagos sworn in. **21.** Chinese Government requisitioned 4 British-owned companies in Shanghai. **26.** Dr. Sven Hedin, famous explorer, died in Stockholm. **27.** Prague court sentenced to death 11 of 14 Communist

leaders accused of treason, remaining 3 being given life imprisonment. **Dec. 1.** Senor Adolfo Ruiz Cortines installed President of Mexico. **3.** Announced in Prague that the 11 Communists had been hanged. **5.** Leader of Swiss Everest Expedition announced abandonment of attempt because of extreme cold and wind storms. Curfew imposed in Tunis after assassination of trade union leader and calling of strike as protest. **7.** Strike ended after having little effect upon industry. **8.** Troops fired on rioters in Casablanca, 40 persons being killed. **Mr. Itzhak Ben-Zvi** elected second President of Israel. **10.** King of Sweden presented awards to Nobel Prize winners. **11.** Mr. Philipp Etter elected President of Swiss Confederation. **17.** Yugoslavia broke off diplomatic relations with the Vatican. **19.** Announced at Buenos Aires that agreement was virtually complete in Anglo-Argentine trade talks, Britain agreeing to buy 250,000 tons of Argentine meat at £161 a long ton. **20.** Bey of Tunis signed two reform decrees after ultimatum from French Government. **22.** Austrian motor bus was overwhelmed by avalanche and swept off bridge near Langen in the Vorarlberg, 23 tourists including 8 British, being killed. New Coalition Government in Israel formed by Mr. Ben-Gurion. **27.** French and Viet-Nam troops seized important road function near Na-Sam. **28.** Queen Alexandrine, Danish Queen Mother, died in hospital at Copenhagen. **31.** Anglo-Argentine trade agreement signed at Buenos Aires.

(1953) **Jan. 1.** 48 persons were killed and 350 injured in explosions which followed fire in Valparaíso. **12.** The Pope held secret consistory at the Vatican and formally created and named 24 new Cardinals. **13.** Yugoslav National Assembly passed new constitution. **14.** It elected Marshal Tito as first President of Federated People's Republic by 568 to 1. **15.** Peking Government approved resolution convening National People's Congress to consider five-year plan for development and prepare new constitution. The Pope formally bestowed the red hat upon 17 of new Cardinals. **21.** After sitting for 3 nights and 2 days and with Communist riots in streets, Italian Chamber of Deputies passed electoral reform Bill, which ensured majority to party or group of parties securing more than half the votes. **27.** Netherlands Government announced decision not to request further economic aid from United States. **30.** French and Viet-Nam forces landed on Annam coast and occupied small port, dispersing Viet-Minh troops. **Feb. 2.** Czech Government reorganized. **6.** Annam bridgehead was evacuated without interference by enemy. **8.** Soviet Legation at Tel Aviv damaged by bomb explosion. **15.** Express train from Bari to Naples ran off line at Benevento, 22 passengers being killed and over 100 injured. **20.** British and Argentine Notes published relating to arrest of 2 Argentinians and dismantling of Argentine and Chilean huts on Deception Island by British authorities. **22.** Chile and Argentina signed treaty of economic union. **25.** As result of general election in Austria, Chancellor Figl and his government resigned. Yugoslav Socialist Alliance was formed at Belgrade to carry out Marshal Tito's policy of increased political democracy. **28.** Turkey, Greece and Yugoslavia signed at Ankara treaty of friendship cementing their stand against the Cominform. **March 1.** New electoral law for All-China People's Congress of 1,200 members published in Peking. **5.** Soviet M.I.G. 15 jet fighter landed on Danish island of Bornholm, Polish pilot asking for asylum as political refugee. **6.** Poland demanded return of the aircraft and pilot. **7.** Marshal Tito left Yugoslavia for visit to Britain in training ship.

14. Klement Gottwald, President of Czechoslovakia, died at Prague. Japanese Government was defeated in Diet and dissolution was ordered. **18.** Serious earthquake occurred in western Anatolia, Turkey, causing heavy death toll. **21.** Mr. Antonin Zapotocky elected President of Czechoslovakia. **22.** Israel Cabinet approved reparations agreement with Germany. **29.** Italian Senate after over 3 days continuous debate approved electoral reform Bill. **30.** Marshal Tito arrived home after his visit to London. **April 4.** Italian Senate and Chamber of Deputies dissolved. Ex-King Carol II of Roumania died suddenly in Portugal. **9.** Prince Jean, Grand Duke of Luxembourg, and Princess Josephine Charlotte of Belgium were married at Luxembourg. **15.** While President Perón was addressing crowd in Buenos Aires, 2 bombs exploded 100 yards away, 6 persons being killed. Crowds attacked and set on fire Socialist buildings and the Jockey Club. **19.** General election in Japan gave majority to Mr. Yoshida, Prime Minister. **27.** Mount Aso, volcano on southern island of Japan, erupted during visit by students, many of whom were killed. Leaders of Argentine Radical Party arrested after party convention had criticized régime. **28.** Viet-Minh forces reached point 25 miles from capital of Laos. **May 1.** Bomb explosions in Buenos Aires inaugurated Labour Day in Argentina. **6.** French High Command in Laos announced withdrawal by Viet-Minh troops. **15.** Princess Margaret represented Queen Elizabeth at marriage at Asker, Norway, of Princess Ragnhild, granddaughter of King Haakon, to H. Erling Lorentzen. Czechoslovak President pardoned Mr. William Oatis, American journalist, sentenced on charges of espionage in 1951. **18.** Withdrawal of most of Viet-Minh troops from Laos completed. **20.** Another Polish pilot landed his M.I.G. jet fighter on Danish island of Bornholm and asked for political refuge. **28.** Referendum in Denmark adopted by requisite majority new constitution abolishing Upper House and making Princess Margrethe heir apparent to the throne. **29.** Two members of British Everest expedition, Edmund Hillary of New Zealand and the Sherpa Tensing, reached summit of the 29,000 feet mountain, conquered for first time. **June 1.** Rationing of foodstuffs in Czechoslovakia abolished and currency revalued. **7.** General election in Italy failed to give Coalition parties the absolute majority required to give them additional seats under new electoral law. **11.** Greek, Turkish and Yugoslav military conference ended at Athens with agreement on all subjects discussed. **13.** Army in Colombia seized power and deposed President. **28.** Torrential rains in Japan caused serious flooding on Kyushu and loss of 376 lives. **July 4.** New Hungarian Government elected and announced changes to improve conditions of the people. German-Austrian expedition climbed to summit of Nanga Parbat in Himalayas. **7.** Czechoslovakia repealed its new and drastic labour law. **15.** Signor De Gasperi formed Christian Democrat minority Government in Italy. **17.** French parachutists destroyed vital food and ammunition dump of Viet-Minh forces at Langson. **19.** Further floods in Japan caused loss of 677 lives. **23.** Netherlands Lower House passed bill to ratify European Defence Community treaty by 75 to 11. **25.** Bandits killed British woman and wounded her doctor-husband while motoring on Spanish side of eastern Pyrenees. **28.** French troops attacked Viet-Minh force in central Viet Nam. Signor De Gasperi's new Ministry resigned after defeat in Italian Chamber on vote of confidence. **29.** Treaty of friendship and alliance between Britain

and Libya signed at Benghazi. **Aug. 9.** Earthquake caused casualties and damage to Greek islands in Ionian Sea. **11.** Further violent shocks occurred on islands of Ithaca, Cephalonia and Zante. French High Command in Indo-China announced surprise evacuation by air of Nasan in northern Viet Nam. **12.** More shocks in Ionian Islands, several towns being completely destroyed with heavy death toll. **13.** British warships went to help of homeless population of Greek islands with food and supplies as new shocks and fires occurred. **14.** More ships arrived to help the islanders, food being dropped by parachute in many places. **15.** Allied Council in Vienna abolished all censorship in Austria. Further serious floods occurred in Japan, many people being drowned. Signor Giuseppe Pella formed Ministry in Italy. **17.** Mr. Edgar Sanders, Briton imprisoned by Hungary on spying charge, pardoned and released after 3½ years in prison. **19.** Britain renounced claims to Austrian payment of her military occupation costs. **20.** Sultan of Morocco exiled by French authorities and sent to Corsica; his uncle, Sidi Mohammed ben Moulay Arafa, proclaimed as his successor. **22.** He was enthroned at Rabat. **23.** Heavy floods completely destroyed town in Burma with heavy loss of life. **26.** News received that American attempt to climb Mount Godwin-Austen had failed and that one member had been killed. **27.** Britain lifted restrictions on imports from Hungary, imposed after arrest of Mr. Sanders. **Sept. 6.**

Marshal Tito proposed that city of Trieste should be made an international free port and that all the free territory should be incorporated into Yugoslavia. **9.** Royal Navy launch on patrol near Hong Kong fired on by Chinese Communist vessel, 7 of crew being killed. **11.** Sultan of Morocco attacked in Rabat by man with knife who was shot dead by police. **13.** Italian Prime Minister, in speech at Rome, suggested plebiscite for free territory at Trieste. **15.** Reorganization of Czechoslovak government announced, Prime Minister stating that his new policy was designed to ease economic burden on population. **22.** Roman Catholic Bishop of Kielce sentenced at Warsaw to 12 years imprisonment on charges of anti-State propaganda and espionage. General election in Denmark for new single-chamber Parliament gave Social Democrats largest membership, 2 higher than Government parties. **24.** Throughout Italy 24-hour industrial strike, involving 4,000,000 workers, took place. **25.** Typhoon swept over Shikoku, southern island of Japan, causing 122 deaths and serious destruction. **26.** Japan's leaders agreed on plan for "defence force" of 250,000 men, jet aircraft and carriers. **28.** Polish government suspended Primate of Poland from his duties. Yugoslavia formally rejected Italy's proposal for plebiscite on Trieste. **30.** Prof. Piccard in his bathyscope descended 10,500 feet into Mediterranean. Hr. Hedtoft formed new Danish government.

OBITUARY, OCT. 1, 1952—SEPT. 30, 1953

Queen Mary

Her Majesty Queen Mary (Victoria Mary Augusta Louisa Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes), widow of His Majesty King George V, Lady of the Garter, Grand Master of the Order of the British Empire, Royal Victorian Chain, born May 26, 1867, married July 6, 1893, died at Marlborough House, March 24, 1953.

Aberconway, Henry Duncan McLaren, 2nd Baron, shipbuilder and horticulturist, aged 74—May 23.
Abercorn, James Albert Edward Hamilton, K.G., P.C., K.P., 3rd Duke of, first Governor of Northern Ireland, aged 83—Sept. 12.
Addison, Adml. Sir Albert Percy, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., one of pioneers in submarines, aged 77—Nov. 13, 1952.
Alba, Duke of, former Spanish Ambassador in London, aged 74—Sept. 24.
Alexandrine, Queen Mother of Denmark, aged 73—Dec. 28, 1952.
Ayles, Walter Henry, former Labour M.P. and pacifist, aged 74—July 6.
Barnes, Sir James Sidney, K.B.E., C.B., former Director of Greenwich Hospital, aged 71—Nov. 28, 1952.
Beale, Dr. Edwin Clifford, pioneer in open-air treatment of tuberculosis, aged 102—Jan. 31.
Beck, Sir Raymond, former chairman of Lloyd's, aged 92—Sept. 17.
Belloc, Hilaire, poet, novelist, biographer, essayist and master of English, aged 82—July 16.
Benson, Sir Frank, C.V.O., C.B.E., former general manager of Naafi, aged 74—Oct. 30, 1952.
Bett, Rev. Henry, D.Litt., former president of Methodist Conference, aged 77—April 7.
Binney, Admiral Sir Thomas Hugh, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., former Governor of Tasmania, aged 69—Jan. 8.
Blake, Henrietta Jex., former Principal of Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, aged 90—May 21.

Bondfield, Rt. Hon. Margaret, C.H., first British woman Cabinet Minister and Privy Councillor, aged 80—June 16.
Bonney, Victor, M.D., F.R.C.S., eminent gynaecologist, aged 80—July 4.
Bosanquet, Sir Samuel Ronald Courthope, Q.C., formerly Official Referee of Supreme Court, aged 84—Nov. 5, 1952.
Bowen, Marjorie, writer of historical fiction under her own name and several pseudonyms, aged 64—Dec. 23, 1952.
Brayton, Lily, former Shakespearian actress, aged 76—April 30.
Briggs, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Harold Rawdon, K.C.I.E., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., former Director of Operations in Malaya, aged 58—Oct. 27, 1952.
Brocklebank, Sir Thomas Aubrey Lawies, Bt., Liverpool shipowner, aged 53—Sept. 15.
Brook, Air Vice-Marshal William Arthur Darville, C.B., C.B.E., Vice-Chief of Air Staff elect, aged 52—(killed in air crash) Aug. 17.
Broughshane, William Henry Davison, 1st Baron, former Conservative M.P. for South Kensington, aged 80—Jan. 19.
Burnett of Leys, Maj.-Gen. Sir James Lauderdale Gilbert, Bt., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., former Colonel of Gordon Highlanders, aged 73—Aug. 13.
Butler, Sir Montagu Sherard Dawes, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E., C.B.E., formerly Master of Pembroke and Indian Governor, aged 79—Nov. 7, 1952.

- Carol II, former King of Roumania, twice abdicated, aged 59—April 4.
- Cassell, Rt. Hon. Sir Felix, Bt., former Judge Advocate-General, aged 83—Feb. 22.
- Cecil, Algernon, historian and essayist, aged 74—April 13.
- Clanwilliam, Arthur Vesey Maude, M.C., 5th Earl of, aged 80—Jan. 23.
- Clark, Sir William Henry, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., notable member of Home, Indian and Canadian civil services, aged 76—Nov. 22, 1952.
- Close, Col. Sir Charles Arden, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., F.R.S., former Director-General of the Ordnance Survey, aged 87—Dec. 19, 1952.
- Cocks, Frederick Seymour, C.B.E., Labour M.P. for Broxtowe division, aged 70—May 28.
- Cohen, Sir Robert Waley, K.B.E., prominent member of Anglo-Jewish community, aged 75—Nov. 27, 1952.
- Colebatch, Sir Hal Pateshall, C.M.G., formerly Agent-General in London for Western Australia, aged 80—Feb. 12.
- Cook, Edgar Thomas, C.B.E., Mus.D., organist of Southwark Cathedral for 43 years, aged 73—March 5.
- Cornwall, Rt. Hon. Sir Edwin Andrew, Bt., former M.P., and Minister, and Deputy Speaker, aged 89—Feb. 27.
- Coupland, Sir Reginald, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., historian of the Empire, aged 68—Nov. 6, 1952.
- Croce, Dr. Benedetto, Italian philosopher and statesman, aged 86—Nov. 20, 1952.
- Cromer, Rt. Hon. Rowland Thomas Baring, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., 2nd Earl of, Lord Chamberlain of King George V's Household, aged 75—May 13.
- Dampier, Sir William Cecil, Sc.D., F.R.S., former secretary of Agricultural Research Council, aged 84—Dec. 11, 1952.
- Danby, Rev. Dr. Herbert, Regius Professor of Hebrew at Oxford University, aged 64—March 29.
- Dann, Alfred Clarence, general secretary of National Union of Agricultural Workers, aged 59—Jan. 19.
- Darling, Fred, racehorse breeder and trainer, aged 69—June 9.
- Davies, Albert Edward, Labour M.P. for Stoke-on-Trent, aged 52—Jan. 19.
- Davies, Sir William Llewelyn, Librarian of National Library of Wales, aged 65—Nov. 11, 1952.
- Douglas, Sir William Scott, G.C.B., K.B.E., distinguished civil servant, aged 62—Feb. 17.
- Downey, Most Rev. Richard, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Liverpool, aged 72—June 16.
- Dugdale, Thomas Cantrell, R.A., portrait painter, aged 72—Nov. 13, 1952.
- Dulac, Edmund, book illustrator and versatile artist, aged 70—May 25.
- Dunraven, Windham Henry Wyndham-Quin, C.B., D.S.O., 5th Earl of, aged 95—Oct. 23, 1952.
- Ebbisham, George Rowland Blades, G.B.E., 1st Baron, former Lord Mayor of London, aged 85—May 24.
- Erskine, John Francis Ashley, Lord, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., former Governor of Madras and heir of Earl of Mar and Kellie, aged 58—May 3.
- Ewart, Richard, Labour M.P. for Sunderland South, aged 48—March 8.
- Fancourt, Darrell, O.B.E., principal bass singer of D'Oyly Carte Opera Company, aged 65—Aug. 29.
- Fanshawe, Lt.-Gen. Sir Edward Arthur, K.C.B., Corps Commander at Passchendaele in First World War, aged 93—Nov. 13, 1952.
- Fay, Sir Sam, last general manager of Great Central Railway, aged 96—May 30.
- Feavearyear, Sir Albert Edgar, K.B.E., C.B., Deputy Secretary of Ministry of Food, aged 56—April 24.
- Findlay, William, former secretary and president of M.C.C., aged 72—June 19.
- Fleming, Rt. Rev. Archibald Lang, D.D., first Bishop of the Arctic, aged 69—May 17.
- Fletcher, Sir Banister, D.Litt., distinguished architect and historian of the art, aged 87—Aug. 17.
- Foss, Hubert James, publisher, musician and journalist, aged 54—May 27.
- Frankau, Gilbert, author of many novels, aged 68—Nov. 4, 1952.
- Freeman, Air Chief Marshal Sir Wilfrid Rhodes, Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C., Chief Executive of Ministry of Aircraft Production during the War, aged 64—May 15.
- Frere, Sir Bartle Henry Temple, Q.C., former Chief Justice of Gibraltar, aged 90—Feb. 20.
- Furse, Dame Katharine, G.B.E., R.R.C., a pioneer of Voluntary Aid Detachments and Women's Royal Naval Service, aged 75—Nov. 25, 1952.
- Furse, Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Thomas, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., formerly Master-General of the Ordnance, aged 88—May 31.
- Gaunt, Adm. Sir Guy Reginald Archer, K.C.M.G., C.B., formerly Naval Attaché in Washington, aged 83—May 19.
- Gilkes, Christopher Herman, Master of Dulwich College, aged 54—Sept. 2.
- Glancy, Sir Bertrand James, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., former Governor of the Punjab, aged 70—March 17.
- Gottwald, Klement, President of Czechoslovakia, aged 56—March 14.
- Gower, Sir Robert Vaughan, K.C.V.O., O.B.E., President of R.S.P.C.A., aged 73—March 6.
- Grant, Sir Francis James, K.C.V.O., Albany Herald and former Lord Lyon King of Arms, aged 89—Feb. 17.
- Granville, Vice-Adm. William Spencer Leveson-Gower, K.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., 4th Earl, former Governor of Northern Ireland, aged 72—June 25.
- Green, Frederick William Edridge, authority on colour vision and colour blindness, aged 89—April 17.
- Greig, Group-Capt. Sir Louis, K.B.E., C.V.O., trusted friend of the Royal Family, aged 72—March 1.
- Gwyer, Sir Maurice Linford, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., former Chief Justice of Indian Federal Court, aged 74—Oct. 12, 1952.
- Hamilton, Cicely, feminist, author and playwright, aged 80—Dec. 6, 1952.
- Harding, Sir Alfred John, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., former director of Colonial Audit, aged 74—May 21.
- Harding, Lyn, veteran Shakespearian actor, aged 85—Dec. 26, 1952.
- Haward, Sir Harry Edwin, first Comptroller of London County Council, aged 90—Sept. 8.
- Hayhow, Tom M. holder of 28 light aircraft records, aged 46—(lost in flight) April 10.
- Hearn, Sir Arthur Charles, former adviser on oil supply to the Government, aged 75—Nov. 24, 1952.
- Hedin, Dr. Sven, Swedish explorer of Central Asia, aged 87—Nov. 26, 1952.
- Hele, Thomas Shirley, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., former Master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, aged 71—Jan. 23.
- Hepworth, Cecil, one of pioneers of British film industry, aged 78—Feb. 9.
- Hillingdon, Arthur Robert Mills, 3rd Baron, London banker, aged 61—Dec. 5, 1952.

- Hirst, Francis Wrigley, former editor of *The Economist*, aged 79—Feb. 22.
- Home, Brig.-Gen. Sir Archibald Fraser, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., former Lieutenant of the King's Bodyguard, aged 78—Jan. 20.
- Hughes, Rt. Hon. William Morris, former Prime Minister of Australia and one of leading statesmen of the Empire, aged 88—Oct. 27, 1952.
- James, Charles Holloway, R.A., F.R.I.B.A., architect of many municipal buildings, aged 59—Feb. 8.
- Jeger, Dr. Santo Wayburn, Labour M.P. for Holborn and St. Pancras South, aged 55—Sept. 24.
- Joad, Cyril Edwin Mitchinson, author and philosopher, aged 61—April 9.
- John, Sir William Goscombe, R.A., sculptor of many statesmen aged 92—Dec. 15, 1952.
- Keeble, Sir Frederick William, C.B.E., F.R.S., scientific horticulturist, aged 82—Oct. 19, 1952.
- Kenny, Sister Elizabeth, devised new treatment of infantile paralysis, aged 66—Nov. 30, 1952.
- Kinnear, Sir Walter Samuel, K.B.E., largely responsible for national insurance scheme, aged 81—April 1.
- Kitson, Hon. William Henry, Agent-General for Western Australia in London, aged 66—Dec. 13, 1952.
- Kortright, Charles Jesse, the "demon bowler" of the "nineties," aged 81—Dec. 12, 1952.
- Langford, Arthur Langford Sholto Rowley, C.M.G., 8th Baron, former Consul-General in Paris, aged 82—Aug. 19.
- Lauderdale, Ian Colin Maitland, 15th Earl of, formerly Scottish Representative Peer, aged 62—Feb. 17.
- Lawrence, Rt. Hon. Sir Paul Ogden, former Lord Justice of Appeal, aged 91—Dec. 26, 1952.
- Leake, Lt.-Col. Arthur Martin, F.R.C.S., twice winner of the V.C. (South Africa and Great War), aged 79—June 22.
- Lidgett, Dr. John Scott, C.H., D.D., LL.D., "Grand Old Man" of Methodism, aged 98—June 16.
- Logue, Lionel, C.V.O., specialist in treatment of speech defects, aged 73—April 12.
- Lonsdale, Lancelot Edward Lowther, O.B.E., sixth Earl of, aged 85—March 11.
- Lyon, Lt.-Col. Hon. Michael Claude Hamilton Bowes, brother of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother and uncle of the Queen, aged 59—May 1.
- Macdonald, Sir Arthur, former secretary of Co-operative Wholesale Society, aged 65—Sept. 24.
- McEntee, Valentine La Touche McEntee, 1st and last Baron, former Labour M.P., aged 82—Feb. 11.
- MacFarlane, Lt.-Gen. Sir Frank Noel Mason, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C., former Governor of Gibraltar, aged 63—Aug. 12.
- McKinstiry, Sir Archibald, former director of B.B.C., aged 75—Oct. 6, 1952.
- MacLagan, Sir Edward Douglas, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., former Governor of the Punjab, aged 88—Oct. 22, 1952.
- Maclean, Neil, C.B.E., former Clydeside Labour M.P., aged 77—Sept. 13.
- Marsh, Sir Edward Howard, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., noted civil servant and author, aged 80—Jan. 13.
- Mears, Sir Frank Charles, former President of Royal Scottish Academy, aged 72—Jan. 25.
- Moore, Dr. Ralph Westwood, headmaster of Harrow, aged 46—Jan. 10.
- Munro, Air Vice-Marshal Sir David, K.C.B., C.I.E., former Director of R.A.F. Medical Services, aged 74—Nov. 8, 1952.
- Murdoch, Sir Keith Arthur, Australian journalist and editor of *Melbourne Herald*, aged 66—Oct. 5, 1952.
- Murray, Philip, President of American Congress of Industrial Organizations, aged 66—Nov. 9, 1952.
- Nitti, Francesco Saverio, Italian statesman and opponent of Fascism, aged 84—Feb. 20.
- Oldfield, Dr. Josiah, advocate of fruit diet, aged 89—Feb. 2.
- Oliver, Sir John William Lambton, C.B., C.B.E., former Ministry of Supply official, aged 79—Dec. 21, 1952.
- Orlando, Vitorio Emanuelo, Italian statesman and Prime Minister in the Great War, aged 92—Dec. 1, 1952.
- Peel, Sir Arthur Robert, K.C.M.G., former British Minister to Siam and Brazil, aged 91—Oct. 7, 1952.
- Peers, Sir Charles Reed, C.B.E., formerly Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments, aged 84—Nov. 16, 1952.
- Peirse, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Noel Monson de la Poer Beresford, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., commander of Western Desert Force during the War, aged 65—Jan. 14.
- Plastiras, General Nicholas, former Prime Minister of Greece, aged 70—July 26.
- Pratt, Sir John, former Liberal M.P. and Under-Secretary, aged 82—Oct. 27, 1952.
- Prokofiev, Sergei, gifted Russian composer, aged 62—March 4.
- Pulbrook, Sir Eustace Ralph, chairman of Lloyd's nine times, aged 71—Jan. 20.
- Quilter, Roger Cuthbert, composer of songs and children's music, aged 75—Sept. 21.
- Ram, Sir Lucius Abel John Granville, K.B.E., Q.C., Parliamentary Counsel to the Treasury, aged 67—Dec. 23, 1952.
- Reuter, Prof. Ernst, chief burgomaster of Berlin, aged 64—Sept. 29.
- Reynolds, Frank, humorous artist and illustrator, aged 77—April 18.
- Robertson, Sir Hugh, founder and conductor of Glasgow Orpheus Choir, aged 78—Oct. 7, 1952.
- Rodwell, Sir Cecil Hunter, G.C.M.G., former Governor of Southern Rhodesia, aged 78—Feb. 23.
- Rowlands, Sir Archibald, G.C.B., M.B.E., former Secretary to Ministry of Supply, aged 60—Aug. 18.
- Runciman, Philip, a leader of British shipping, aged 78—June 5.
- Samuel, Judge Howell Walter, Q.C., County Court judge for Mid Wales, aged 72—April 5.
- Savile, Sir Leopold Halliday, K.C.B., former Civil Engineer-in-Chief to the Admiralty, aged 82—Jan. 28.
- Scullin, Rt. Hon. James Henry, former Labour Prime Minister of Australia, aged 76—Jan. 28.
- Shanks, Edward, poet, journalist and novelist, aged 60—May 4.
- Sharp, Sir Percival, advocate of improved conditions for teachers, aged 85—Feb. 8.
- Sherman, Most Rev. Louis Ralph, D.D., Archbishop of Rupert's Land, aged 66—July 31.
- Shiels, Sir Thomas Drummond, M.C., M.B., former Labour M.P. and Minister, aged 71—Jan. 1.
- Short, Canon Frederick Winning Hassard, chairman of Automobile Association, aged 79—Feb. 12.
- Shuckburgh, Sir John Evelyn, K.C.M.G., C.B., former Governor of Nigeria, aged 75—Feb. 8.
- Sinclair, Rt. Hon. John Maynard, M.P., Finance Minister and Deputy Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, aged 56—(drowned at sea) Jan. 31.

Smiles, Sir Walter Dorling, Unionist M.P. for North Down, aged 69—(drowned at sea) Jan. 31.
 Sparks, Beatrice Margaret, former Principal of Cheltenham Ladies' College.—Aug. 6.
 Stalin, Generalissimo Joseph, dictator and war leader of the Soviet Union, aged 73—March 5.
 Sutherland, Sir Arthur Munro, Bt., K.B.E., prominent shipowner, aged 85—March 29.
 Taft, Robert Alphonso, Republican leader in United States Senate, aged 63—July 31.
 Taylor, Theodore Cooke, former M.P. and pioneer of profit-sharing in industry, aged 102—Oct. 19, 1952.
 Taylor, Sir Thomas Weston, C.B.E., Principal of University College, Exeter, aged 58—Aug. 30.
 Tearle, Sir Godfrey Seymour, notable stage and screen actor, aged 68—June 8.
 Terrell, George, former M.P. and President of National Union of Manufacturers, aged 90—Nov. 7, 1952.
 Thibaud, Jacques, distinguished French violinist aged 72—(killed in plane accident) Sept. 1.
 Thomson, Sir Francis Vernon, Bt., G.B.E., chairman of Union Castle Steamship Company, aged 72—Feb. 8.
 Tilden, William T., great American lawn tennis player, aged 60—June 6.
 Topping, Sir Hugh Robert, former head of Conservative Central Office, aged 75—Dec. 27, 1952.
 Verneuil, Louis, prolific French playwright, aged 59—Nov. 3, 1952.
 Vinson, Fred, Chief Justice of United States Supreme Court, aged 63—Sept. 8.
 von Rundstedt, Field-Marshal Gerd, one of chief German commanders in Second World War, aged 77—Feb. 24.

Wainwright, General Jonathan, Allied leader in Philippines (Bataan and Corregidor), aged 70—Sept. 2.
 Waring, Sir Holburt Jacob, Bt., C.B.E., F.R.C.S., notable surgeon and teacher, aged 86—Feb. 10.
 Warman, Rt. Rev. Frederic Sumpter Guy, D.D., former Bishop of Manchester, aged 80—Feb. 12.
 Watson, Most Rev. Campbell West, C.M.G., D.D., formerly Archbishop and Primate of New Zealand, aged 76—May 19.
 Webber, Sir Arthur Frederick Clarence, former Chief Justice of Sierra Leone, aged 79—Dec. 19, 1952.
 Weizmann, Chaim, D.Sc., first President and founder of Israel, aged 77—Nov. 9, 1952.
 Westminster, Hugh Richard Arthur Grosvenor, G.C.V.O., D.S.O., 2nd Duke of, great landowner, aged 74—July 19.
 Westwood, William Westwood, O.B.E., 1st Baron, former labour and industrial adviser to Admiralty, aged 73—Sept. 13.
 Williamson, Rt. Rev. Edward William, D.D., Bishop of Swansea and Brecon, aged 61—Sept. 23.
 Williamson, Dr. George Scott, M.C., founder of Peckham Health Centre, aged 69—June 4.
 Wingate, General Sir Francis Reginald, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., former Sirdar of Egyptian Army and first Governor of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, aged 91—Jan. 28.
 Woods, Rt. Rev. Edward Sydney, D.D., Bishop of Lichfield and High Almoner to the Queen, aged 75—Jan. 11.
 Wylie, Sir Francis James, first Warden of Rhodes House, Oxford, aged 87—Oct. 28, 1952.

THE CENTENARIES OF 1954

At the beginning of 1854, the gradually increasing tension in the Near East was reaching breaking-point, and it did not appear that war against Russia could be long postponed. On February 8, the Russian Ambassador left London, and later in the month Great Britain and France addressed an ultimatum to Russia calling upon her to evacuate the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, which she had occupied in the previous year. Meanwhile the Guards had already embarked for the East, Russia having disregarded the demands of Great Britain and France, the formal declaration of war came on March 22, and was followed on April 10 by an Anglo-French treaty of alliance.

For a long time, however, Lord Aberdeen, the British Prime Minister, was loth to take more aggressive action, and it was the force of public opinion which finally induced him to agree to an invasion of the Crimea and an attack upon Sebastopol. Consequently it was not until September 7 that the Allied forces left Varna. Landing successfully in the Crimea, they obtained quick victories at the Alma (Sept. 20), Balaclava (Oct. 25) and Inkerman (Nov. 5). Their progress was, however, delayed by a disastrous storm on Nov. 14, which did immense damage both on sea and land, and exposed the inadequate arrangements of the commissariat, transport and medical departments, which were already causing consternation at home. The war became a deadlock and the Allied troops suffered the full rigours of a Crimean winter. On November 5, Miss Florence Nightingale, with her nurses, arrived at the base camp at Scutari, and began her famous work of creating order out of chaos.

Meanwhile, these revelations of administrative

weakness, and allegations of feebleness in its conduct of the war, rendered Lord Aberdeen's Ministry increasingly unpopular, and indeed it did not long survive the end of the year.

At home, the war caused the withdrawal of the Reform Bill, to the chagrin of Lord John Russell, its chief protagonist in the Government. Early in the year, the increase in the price of the 4-lb. loaf to 9d. caused riots at Exeter, Taunton, Tiverton and Bideford. The cost of the war caused the doubling of the standard rate of income tax for one year—from 7d. in the £ to 1s. 2d.

On June 10, the 1851 Exhibition Building, which had been re-erected at Sydenham and was henceforth known as the Crystal Palace, was opened by Queen Victoria with great ceremony in the presence of 40,000 spectators. One of the first functions to be held there was the Centenary Festival of the Society of Arts on July 3. During the year St. George's Hall, Liverpool, was also formally opened and the British Association held its annual meeting there. The foundation of the Working Men's College, sponsored by F. D. Maurice and Thomas Hughes, may also be noted.

Among disasters of the year were three very tragic accidents at sea, involving the loss of many lives. On Jan. 21 the emigrant ship *Taylor* was wrecked off Lambay Island, near Howth, with the loss of 290 persons out of 528 on board. On March 1, the *City of Glasgow* left Liverpool for Philadelphia with a crew of 76 and 404 passengers, and was never heard of again. On April 28, as a result of a collision in the Channel with an American ship, the emigrant ship *Favourite* went down with all her crew and 191 passengers.

Publications during 1854 included Dickens' *Hard*

Times, Thackeray's *The Newcomes* and Tennyson's *Charge of the Light Brigade*.

THE CENTENARIES OF 1954

The following is a list of some of the principal centenaries which will be commemorated during 1954.

- Died 1854.*
 Jan. 1. Silvio Pellico, Italian patriot.
 Jan. 10. Gen. Viscount Beresford. Peninsular veteran.
 Mar. 2. Gianbattista Rubini, "the greatest tenor of his time."
 Apr. 3. John Wilson (Christopher North). Reviewer and philosopher.
 Apr. 29. Marquess of Anglesey. Field Marshal and Waterloo veteran.
 Apr. 30. James Montgomery. Poet.
 July 7. Georg Simon Ohm. German physicist.
 Aug. 20. F. W. J. von Schelling. German philosopher.
 Sept. 22. Lord Denman. Former Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench.
 Sept. 22. William Lillywhite. Famous cricketer.
 Sept. 29. (In the Crimea) Marshal St. Arnaud, Leader of the French Division of the Expeditionary Force.
 Nov. 5. (Killed at Inkerman) Sir George Cathcart. Famous general.
 Nov. 12. Charles Kemble. Actor.
 Nov. 25. John Gibson Lockhart. Son-in-law and biographer of Scott.
 Dec. 22. (Aged 99) Martin Joseph Routh. President of Magdalen College, Oxford, for 63 years.
- Born 1854.*
 Jan. 1. Sir James Frazer. Anthropologist. Author of *The Golden Bough*.
 Jan. 6. Sir John Biles. Naval architect.
 Jan. 7. Herbert John, 1st and last Viscount Gladstone. Statesman. First Governor of South Africa.
 Feb. 9. Edward Henry, Lord Carson. Lawyer and statesman.
 Mar. 14. John Lane. Publisher.
 Mar. 23. Alfred, 1st and last Viscount Milner. Statesman.
 Mar. 26. Harry Furniss. Punch artist.
 May 10. Sir William Smith. Founder of the Boys' Brigade.
 May 24. Prince Louis of Battenberg, 1st Marquess of Milford Haven. Admiral.
 June 10. George Earle Buckle. Editor of *The Times*, and biographer.
 June 13. Sir Charles Algernon Parsons. Engineer and scientist.
 June 26. Sir Robert Laird Borden. Prime Minister of Canada.
 July 12. George Eastman. Patentee of the Kodak camera.
 July 18. Walter Hume, 1st Viscount Long. Conservative politician.
 July 24. Belfort Bax. Socialist writer.
 Aug. 2. F. Marion Crawford. Novelist.
 Aug. 10. Dr. John Scott Lidgett. Veteran Methodist minister.
 Aug. 12. Sir Alfred Gilbert. Sculptor.
 Oct. 7. Christian Rudolph de Wet. Boer general.

- Oct. 24. Sir Horace Plunkett. Irish agriculturalist.
 Nov. 6. John Philip Sousa. American composer and bandmaster.
 Nov. 12. Sir Julian Corbett. Naval historian.
Died 1754.
 Jan. 10. Edward Cave ("Sylvanus Urban"). Publisher.
 Oct. 8. Henry Fielding. Novelist.
Born 1754.
 July 11. Thomas Bowdler. Expurgator.
 — George Crabbe. Poet.
Born 1554.
 Nov. 30. Sir Philip Sydney. Poet and soldier.
 — Fulke, Greville, Lord Brooke. Poet.

THE CENTENARIES OF 1955

The following is a list of some of the principal centenaries which will be commemorated during 1955.

- Died 1855.*
 Jan. 10. Mary Russell Mitford. Novelist.
 Feb. 20. Joseph Hume. Politician and Economist.
 Mar. 2. Czar Nicholas I of Russia.
 Mar. 10. Don Carlos. Pretender to the Throne of Spain.
 Mar. 31. Charlotte Brontë. Novelist.
 Apr. 30. Sir Henry Bishop. Composer.
 June 2. Thomas Gaisford. Dean of Christ Church.
 June 28. Lord Raglan. Commander in the Crimea.
 July 8. Rear Admiral Sir W. E. Parry. Arctic explorer.
 Aug. 30. Feargus O'Connor. Chartist leader.
 Nov. 11. Thomas, 1st Lord Truro. Former Lord Chancellor.
 Nov. 24. Count Molé. Ex-Premier of France.
 Dec. 18. Samuel Rogers. Poet and banker.
 Dec. 20. Thomas Cubitt. Great London builder.
- Born 1855.*
 Jan. 21. Sir Henry Bradwardine Jackson. Admiral of the Fleet.
 Feb. 17. Liman von Sanders. German General.
 Mar. 19. Sydney George Holland, and Viscount Knutsford. Hospital administrator.
 Apr. 1. James William Lowther, 1st Viscount Ullswater. Speaker of the House of Commons.
 May 10. Sir Anthony Bowly. Surgeon.
 May 17. Timothy Michael Healy. Irish Nationalist and first Governor of Irish Free State.
 May 24. Sir Alfred Wing Pinero. Dramatist.
 June 2. Sir Berkeley Milne. Admiral.
 June 20. Sir Richard Lodge. Historian.
 Aug. 7. Stanley John Weyman. Historical novelist.
 Sept. 18. Robert Forman Horton. Congregationalist theologian.
 Oct. 29. John Hodge. Trade Union leader.
 Nov. 5. Henry Edward Duke, 1st Lord Merri- vale. Politician and judge.
 Nov. 23. Walter William Read. Famous cricketer.
 Dec. 4. Walter, 1st Lord Cunliffe. Banker.
 Dec. 17. Arthur Bingham Walkley. Dramatic critic.
 Dec. 17. Frank Hedges Butler. Automobile and aviation pioneer.

THE UNITED KINGDOM

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

The British Constitution.

The British Constitution.—The British Constitution is mainly unwritten and customary, but its development is marked by certain outstanding and fundamental laws, of which the principal are *Magna Carta* (1215), which provided (*inter alia*) for the equal administration of justice; the *Habeas Corpus Act* (1679), securing the liberty of the person; the *Act of Settlement* (1701), providing for the Protestant succession to the throne; the *Act of Union with Scotland* (1707); the *Act of Union with Ireland* (1800); the *Parliament Act* (1911), which enabled the Commons to pass certain Acts without the concurrence of the other chamber; the *Government of Ireland Act* (1920); the *Irish Free State (Agreement) Act* (1922); the *Statute of Westminster* (1931), which exempted the self-governing Dominions from the Colonial Laws Validity Act and secured their legislative autonomy; the *Indian Independence Act* (1947) and the *Government of Ceylon Act* (1947) which established the Dominions of India, of Pakistan and of Ceylon; the *Burma Independence Act*, which made Burma an Independent Autonomous State; the *Crown Proceedings Act* (1947) which brought the Crown in its public capacity into the same position as a private person for the purposes of torts (civil wrong in violation of non-contractual rights), and the *Parliament Act*, 1949.

THE SOVEREIGN

The Sovereign.—The throne is hereditary in the British House of Windsor with mixed succession, the sons of the Sovereign and their descendants having precedence of daughters, but daughters and their descendants preference over lateral lines. The Monarchy is constitutional and limited.

THE LEGISLATURE

The Legislature.—Parliament consists of two Houses, the Lords and the Commons, constituted as shown on pp. 330-333.

The powers of the House of Lords were much restricted by the Parliament Act, 1911. Thus, if a Money Bill is not passed unamended by the House of Lords within a month of its being sent up, it becomes law upon the Royal assent being signified. A Public Bill other than a Money Bill will become law without the consent of the Lords if it is passed by the Commons, and sent up to the Lords, in three successive sessions, provided two years elapse between the date of the second reading in the Commons in the first session and the date when it is passed by that body in the third session. Passing a Bill with amendments by the House of Lords is equivalent to rejection, unless the Commons approve the amendments. Any Bill by which the maximum duration of Parliament is increased is excepted from this Act. Under the Parliament Act, an amending Act, reducing the Lords' power of veto to two successive sessions, became law in 1949.

The powers of the House of Commons are almost unrestricted.

THE EXECUTIVE

The Executive.—The Crown (the Queen in Council) "makes peace and war, issues charters, increases the peerage, is the fountain of honour, of office, and of justice." The Sovereign entrusts the executive power to Ministers of the Crown (see p. 327).

THE JUDICATURE

The Supreme Judicial Authority for the United Kingdom is the *House of Lords*, which is the ulti-

mate Court of Appeal from all Courts in England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

England and Wales.

The laws in England and Wales are administered by judges appointed by the Crown, who hold office for life, and cannot be removed save on petition presented by both Houses of Parliament. Two Courts of Appeal hear appeals from the High Court, the ultimate Court of Appeal from all the Courts in Great Britain being the House of Lords. Civil cases arising in London and Middlesex are tried at the High Court in London, but civil cases arising in the country are tried on circuit by judges of the Queen's Bench at the Assizes. The Chancery division has exclusive jurisdiction to try certain classes of actions. To the County Courts is relegated the duty of trying actions where the sum in dispute does not exceed a certain amount. The County Courts, too, have jurisdiction to try cases arising under certain special Acts of Parliament, e.g., the Workmen's Compensation Act. Bankruptcy cases arising in London are heard in the London Bankruptcy Court; those arising out of London are dealt with in the County Courts.

With regard to criminal law it is a general principle that, except for certain minor offences, every person charged is entitled to be tried by a jury. Courts of criminal jurisdiction in England are: (1) The judges of the High Court sitting at Assizes for the trial of cases out of London; and at the Central Criminal Court ("The Old Bailey") for the trial of cases arising in and around London. (2) Courts of Quarter Sessions, held for every county, and formed of justices of the peace, presided over by a chairman or deputy chairman, appointed by the Queen on the advice of the Lord Chancellor (in which case a salary is appended to the office) or elected by the justices of the Peace for the County. The Records of certain cities and boroughs have a jurisdiction similar to that of courts of Quarter Sessions. (3) Courts of Petty Sessions, consisting of at least two justices of the peace or a stipendiary magistrate. (4) The Court of Criminal Appeal has power to hear appeals against convictions and sentences.

Scotland.

Scots civil law is administered by the Court of Session which is a court of law and equity. The High Court of Justiciary is the supreme criminal court in Scotland. It consists of all the judges, and as a rule it is confined to the trial of serious cases. The Sheriff of the county exercises jurisdictions which correspond to those of the English County Court judges and the Chairmen of Quarter Sessions. Burgh magistrates and justices of the peace have jurisdiction in petty cases.

Northern Ireland.

The Supreme Court consists of a Lord Chief Justice, two Lord Justices, and two Puisne Judges. There are Records in Belfast and Londonderry and Chairmen of Quarter Sessions in each of the six counties.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

ENGLAND AND WALES.—Local Government is carried out by directly elected councils under the general supervision of the appropriate central Department. In London some functions are performed by the London County Council and the remainder by the Common Council of the City of London and 26 Metropolitan Borough Councils. England and Wales outside London is divided into 61 administrative counties and 83

county boroughs. The councils of county boroughs perform all local government functions within their areas, but in the counties there are, besides the county councils, the councils of 309 non-county boroughs, 572 urban districts and 475 rural districts who perform certain functions within their respective areas. In addition, certain minor functions in rural districts are the responsibility of the parish, acting through a parish council or the parish meeting. All these councils are under elected chairmen except borough councils, who are under Lord Mayors or Mayors; all cities are boroughs, with the exception of Ely which is an Urban District, and the term "city" is one of historical and ceremonial rather than administrative significance. The chief official is, in boroughs, the Town Clerk, and elsewhere the Clerk of the Council.

The central Department chiefly concerned with local government is the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, but the Ministry of Health, the Home Office, the Ministries of Education, of Agriculture and Fisheries and of Transport are also concerned with particular services. The principal local government services are education, health, housing, welfare, roads and police, in addition to trading services (passenger transport, harbours, docks and piers), etc. In England and Wales the 62 administrative counties (including the London County Council), and the 83 county boroughs are local planning authorities under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, which came into force on July 1, 1948.

Local Government Allowances.—Regulations have been made pursuant to the Local Government Act, 1948, with regard to allowances to members of local authorities and other bodies when performing approved duties. Maximum rates of travelling and subsistence allowances have been prescribed. Travelling allowances may cover first-class railway fare, the cost of taxi-cabs or hired motor cars, or of travel by private motor car and—in special circumstances only—air travel. The maximum rates of subsistence allowance are 5s. 0d. for an absence from home of more than 4 hours, 10s. 0d. for more than 8 hours, 15s. 0d. for more than 12 hours and 32s. 6d. for absence over night, covering up to 24 hours. A supplementary allowance not exceeding 9s. 6d. is payable for absence over night in London, or in connection with the annual conference of certain of the main Associations of Local Authorities. (Alterations to the above rates were under consideration when this edition went to press.)

SCOTLAND.—Scotland is divided for Local Government purposes into counties, burghs, and districts, administered respectively by county, town, and district councils. There are 33 county councils (although for certain purposes the counties of Perth and Kinross, and Moray and Nairn, are combined), 197 burghs—including 24 large burghs, of which 4 are counties of cities, and 173 small burghs—and 199 districts, which are made up of one or more of the electoral divisions of a county. County and district councils are elected triennially, but in town councils one-third of the members retire every year. County Councils include representatives from the landward areas and from all the burghs which are within the county for any purpose, the burghal representatives being elected from among their own members by the town councils concerned. District Councils are made up of elected members and the County councillors for the district, who are members *ex officio*. A County Council is presided over by the Convener of the County, a district council by its Chairman, and a town council by the Provost or Lord Provost,

all of whom hold office for three years. A town council appoints from its members a number of bailies to be, with the provost, the magistrates of the burgh. The four counties of cities are independent units for the purposes of all local government functions; the other large burghs are independent for all purposes, except that for education, and in some cases, police, they are included in the county; small burghs are within the county not only for education and police, but also for such purposes as classified roads, town planning, etc., but the town councils administer cleansing and drainage, unclassified roads, housing, etc. District Councils deal with recreation grounds, rights of way, allotments and certain other minor functions. County Councils have power to delegate certain functions to the town councils of small burghs, to district councils, and to joint committees of such town and district councils.

NORTHERN IRELAND.—Northern Ireland is divided for Local Government purposes into 6 Counties, 2 County Boroughs, 9 Borough Councils, 24 Urban District Councils, 32 Rural District Councils and 3 Town Commissioners.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTORS (1951).—In England and Wales there are 9,643,761 Electors in County Boroughs, 15,480,095 in Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts, including the City of London and Metropolitan Boroughs, and 5,605,862 in Rural Districts.—Total, 30,734,718.

In Scotland there are 1,312,473 Electors in Counties of Cities, 556,378 in other large Burghs, 586,104 in small Burghs and 998,353 in landward areas.—Total, 3,453,308.

In Northern Ireland the register published on April 1, 1952, contained the names of 576,387 local government electors. Of this total 188,561 related to the County Borough of Belfast and 19,511 to Londonderry County Borough. A new electoral register will be published on April 1, 1955.

POLICE

The Police of England and Wales are administered by the Home Office, those of Scotland by the Scottish Home Department and those of Northern Ireland by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Strength of the Police Force.

Year	England & Wales	Scotland
1941.....	92,371	..
1942.....	83,654	..
1943.....	75,942	..
1944.....	65,633	..
1945.....	60,341	..
1946.....	53,833	..
1947.....	57,405	6,643
1948.....	59,454	6,958
1949.....	59,462	6,867
1950.....	62,570	7,050
1951.....	62,136	7,149
1952.....	65,216	7,290

In 1952 there were 1,600 women police in England and Wales; in Scotland there were 162.

The number of police officers killed on active service in 1939-1945 was: R.N. and R.M. 90; Army 356; R.A.F. 829.—Total, 1,275. In addition, 219 were so seriously wounded as to be unfit for further police service. The number killed as a result of enemy action while performing police duty was 278.

The London Police consists of the City Police, with Headquarters in Old Jewry, E.C.2, and of the Metropolitan Police, with Headquarters at New Scotland Yard, S.W.1.

FINANCE

Revenue and Expenditure 1899 to 1952, and for forty years ended March 31, 1954 :—

Year	Ordinary Revenue	Ordinary Expenditure	Surplus + or Deficit —	National Debt
1899 1900 (S. Afr. War)	£129,805,000	£143,687,000	— £13,883,000	£638,920,000
1900-01 do.	140,124,000	193,332,000	— 53,208,000	703,934,000
1901-02 do.	152,712,000	205,236,000	— 52,524,000	765,216,000
1914-15 (War)	226,694,000	560,474,000	— 333,779,000	1,161,952,000
1915-16 do.	336,767,000	1,550,158,000	— 1,222,392,000	2,189,838,000
1916-17 do.	573,428,000	2,158,113,000	— 1,624,685,000	4,063,645,000
1917-18 do.	707,235,000	2,666,221,000	— 1,988,987,000	5,921,096,000
1918-19 do.	889,021,000	2,579,301,000	— 1,690,280,000	7,481,050,000
1919-20 do.	1,239,571,000	1,665,773,000	— 326,202,000	7,875,642,000
1920-21 do.	1,425,985,000	1,195,428,000	+ 230,557,000	7,623,097,000
1921-22 do.	1,124,880,000	1,079,187,000	+ 45,693,000	7,120,532,000
1922-23 do.	914,012,000	812,497,000	+ 101,516,000	7,812,563,000
1923-24 do.	837,169,000	788,840,000	+ 48,330,000	7,707,538,000
1924-25 do.	759,436,000	795,777,000	+ 3,659,000	7,665,880,000
1925-26 do.	812,062,000	826,100,000	— 14,038,000	7,633,723,000
1926-27 do.	805,701,000	842,395,000	— 36,694,000	7,652,688,000
1927-28 do.	842,824,000	838,585,000	+ 4,239,000	7,630,973,000
1928-29 do.	836,435,000	818,141,000	+ 18,294,000	7,620,854,000
1929-30 †	734,189,000	748,712,000	— 14,523,000	7,596,211,000
1930-31 do.	775,894,975	759,170,846	— 23,276,000	7,582,500,000
1931-32 (Two Budgets)	770,963,000	770,599,000	+ 364,000	7,647,950,000
1932-33 do.	744,791,000	777,070,000	— 32,279,000	7,768,970,000
1933-34 do.	724,567,000	693,419,000	+ 31,148,000	7,945,154,000
1934-35 do.	716,441,000	688,870,000	+ 27,562,000	7,922,252,000
1935-36 do.	752,920,000	749,979,000	+ 2,941,000	7,916,412,000
1936-37 do.	797,289,000	802,886,000	— 5,597,000	7,916,448,000
1937-38 (Nat. Defence)	875,718,000	847,024,000	+ 28,694,000	8,148,985,000
1938-39 do.	930,935,000	943,649,000	— 12,714,000	8,163,000,000
1939-40 (War)	1,049,185,000	1,325,122,000	— 275,933,000	9,046,807,610
1940-41 do.	1,408,867,000	3,884,288,000	— 2,475,421,000	10,872,577,496
1941-42 do.	2,074,057,000	4,775,694,000	— 2,701,637,000	14,185,736,110
1942-43 do.	2,819,851,000	5,637,367,000	— 2,817,516,000	16,955,548,245
1943-44 do.	3,038,548,000	5,788,421,000	— 2,749,873,000	17,722,564,000
1944-45 do.	3,238,063,000	6,062,841,000	— 2,824,841,000	19,594,649,173
1945-46 (Two Budgets)	3,284,457,000	5,474,333,000	— 2,190,883,000	21,365,890,692
1946-47 do.	3,459,639,000	4,057,957,000	— 598,318,000	23,036,520,026
1947-48 do.	3,844,859,000	3,170,168,000	+ 665,491,000	25,630,644,900
1948-49 do.	4,006,590,592	3,152,781,714	+ 853,808,878	25,620,762,603
1949-50 do.	3,924,030,898	3,356,568,991	+ 567,461,907	25,267,202,969
1950-51 do.	3,977,824,761	3,237,952,544	+ 739,872,217	23,124,937,261
1951-52 do.	4,433,391,930	4,026,259,075	+ 407,132,855	22,867,640,031
1952-53 do.	4,438,714,566	4,315,364,203	+ 88,123,549	22,986,457,853
1953-54* do.	4,368,215,000	4,259,276,000	+ 108,929,000	..

† "Self-Balancing" Revenue and Expenditure omitted from 1929-30.

‡ As at March 31, 1954.

* Budget Estimate, April 14, 1953.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1953

ORDINARY REVENUE		ORDINARY EXPENDITURE	
<i>From Taxes :—</i>		<i>Consolidated Fund :—</i>	
Income Tax.....	£1,736,233,000	Interest and Management of the National Debt.....	£576,410,809
Surtax.....	131,200,000	Payments to Northern Ireland Exchequer.....	44,661,663
Profits Tax and Excess Profits Tax.....	376,100,000	Other Consolidated Fund Services.....	10,482,731
Excess Profits Levy.....	2,950,000	Supply Services (excluding "Self-Balancing" Revenue and Expenditure).....	3,683,809,000
Special Contribution and other Inland Revenue Duties.....	2,020,000	Total Ordinary Expenditure.....	£4,315,364,203
Estate (Death) Duties.....	151,850,000	Sinking Funds.....	35,226,814
Stamps.....	50,250,000	Total.....	£4,350,591,017
Customs.....	1,024,480,000	Total Ordinary Revenue.....	£4,438,714,566
Excise.....	729,093,000	Total Ordinary Expenditure.....	4,315,364,203
Motor Vehicle Duties.....	67,658,000		
Total from Taxes.....	£4,281,852,000		
Wireless and Television Licences	14,800,000		
Sundry Loans.....	74,680,816		
Miscellaneous.....	117,381,750		
Total Ordinary Revenue.....	£4,438,714,566	Excess of Ordinary Revenue over Ordinary Expenditure.....	£88,123,549

THE NATIONAL DEBT
AGGREGATE LIABILITIES, 1952 AND 1953

Description	March 31, 1952	March 31, 1953	Increase+	Decrease—
Funded Debt.....	£3,887,115,168	£3,866,361,88	—	£20,753,680
Terminable Annuities.....	11,969,000	11,874,000	—	95,000
Unfunded Debt.....	22,084,512,356	22,213,867,295	+	179,354,939
<i>Deduct</i>	£25,983,596,524	£26,142,102,783	+	158,506,259
Bonds for Death Duties.....	93,145,651	90,889,531	—	2,256,120
<i>Add</i>	£25,890,450,873	£26,051,213,22	+	160,762,379
Other Liabilities.....	227,036,126	263,529,531	+	36,493,405
Total Gross Liabilities.....	£26,117,486,999	£26,314,742,783	+	197,255,784
<i>Deduct</i>				
Estimated Assets.....	4,127,551,784	4,324,001,002	+	193,490,807
Exchequer Balances.....	3,477,362	3,591,554	+	114,192
Net Liabilities.....	£21,986,457,853	£21,986,150,227	—	7,626

Cost of the Debt, 1952-53

<i>Interest:—</i>	
Of Funded Debt.....	£129,629,988
Of Terminable Annuities.....	405,000
Of Unfunded Debt.....	505,066,599
Total interest.....	£635,101,587
<i>Management and Expenses:—</i>	
Management.....	£1,424,222
Expenses.....	4,038,393
Total.....	£5,462,615
<i>Sinking Funds:—</i>	
Repayment of Terminable Annuities.....	£998,876
For 3% Funding Loan.....	5,966,303
For 4% Funding Loan.....	7,317,559
For 4% Victory Bonds.....	6,432,287
For 3½% Conversion Loan.....	14,511,789
Total Sinking Funds.....	£35,226,814
Total Cost.....	£675,791,016

The Sinking Funds

Reductions in the Debt are by means of Sinking Funds. The *Old Sinking Fund* was the application of the surplus revenue of any year for the redemption of debt when so determined by Parliament. In 1875 Sir Stafford Northcote set up the *New Sinking Fund*, consisting of the balance of the Annual Charge after providing for interest and cost of management. Debt reduction is also made by means of *Terminable Annuities*, the capital value of which is deducted from the Debt upon the expiration of the term for which the annuities are payable and by other means shown above.

Amount of the Internal Funded Debt
(At March 31, 1953.)

2½% Consols.....	£275,906,691
2½% Annuities.....	2,396,805
2½% Annuities.....	21,115,586
3½% Conversion Loan.....	711,696,488
4% Consolidated Loan.....	390,807,824
3% War Loan.....	1,910,479,795
3% Treasury Stock.....	58,212,000
2½% Treasury Stock.....	482,100,520
Debts to Banks of England and Ireland.....	13,645,869
Total.....	£3,866,361,488
Terminable Annuities.....	£11,874,000

Amount of the Internal Unfunded Debt

Treasury Bills.....	£4,406,625,000
Ways and Means Advances.....	397,315,000
2½% Funding Loan (1952-57)....	100,559,534
2½% Funding Loan (1956-61)....	805,200,479
3% Funding Loan (1959-69)....	318,989,630
4% Funding Loan (1960-90)....	271,414,201
1½% Ser. Funding Stock ('53-'54)	1,062,741,267
3% Ser. Funding Stock (1955)....	523,805,543
3% Funding Stock (1966-68)....	338,292,211
3% Nat. Defence Loan (1954-58)...	320,818,515
3% War Loan (1955-59).....	302,518,464
2½% Nat. War Bonds (1951-53)...	570,200
2½% Nat. War Bonds (1952-54)...	809,681,949
2½% Nat. War Bonds (1954-56)...	426,106,444
3% Savings Bonds (1955-65)....	712,676,028
3% Savings Bonds (1960-70)....	1,024,694,659
3% Savings Bonds (1965-75)....	1,073,139,243
2½% Savings Bonds (1964-67)....	752,549,718
2½% Treasury Stock (1986-2016)...	78,457,089
3½% Treasury Stock (1977-80)....	158,738,447
2½% Exchequer Stock (1955)....	735,142,761
3% Exchequer Stock (1960)....	100,000,000
4% Victory Bonds.....	240,512,945
3% Defence Bonds (1st Issue)....	295
3% Defence Bonds (2nd Issue)....	873,076
3% Defence Bonds (3rd Issue)....	191,370,056
3% Defence Bonds (4th Issue)....	222,741,820
3% Defence Bonds (5th Issue)....	72,166,690
2½% Defence Bonds.....	130,144,013
3½% Defence Bonds.....	60,422,705
2½% Defence Bonds (Con. Issue)...	76,506,225
3% Defence Bonds (Con. Issue)...	44,656,424
3½% Defence Bonds (Con. Issue)...	13,098,840
National Savings Certificates....	1,748,599,038
3½% Terminable Annuities.....	46,533,859
3% Terminable Annuities.....	1,044,772,726
2½% Terminable Annuities.....	208,086,270
Tax Reserve Certificates.....	314,038,978
Other Debt.....	1,047,802,751

Total Internal Unfunded Debt £20,101,362,893

Total Internal Debt £23,979,593,381

Debt payable in External Currencies

Excluding Debt arising out of the War
of 1914-1918:—

Outstanding, March 31, 1952.... £2,167,878,604
Created (1952-53)—For Cash.... 26,035,714

By write-up of Canadian dollar loans to current rate of exchange	2,523,372
	<u>£2,196,437,690</u>
Repaid 1952-1953	33,933,288
Outstanding, March 31, 1953...	<u>£2,162,504,402</u>
Total Debt (March 31, 1953)...	<u>£26,142,102,783</u>

Floating Debt Outstanding

Debt	March 31, 1952	March 31, 1953
Ways and means		
Advances.....	£337,940,000	£307,315,000
Treasury Bills Outstanding.....	4,273,095,000	4,406,625,000

Total Floating

Debt.....	£4,611,035,000	£4,713,940,000
Increase during year	£102,905,000	

OTHER CAPITAL LIABILITIES

These sums consist of various loans contracted for Telegraph and Telephone extension, for the purchase of land for Government offices, etc.

On March 31, 1953, these liabilities stood at £263,529,531.

There are also sundry Contingent or Nominal Liabilities which the State is not likely to be called upon to any material extent to discharge. These liabilities consist of unclaimed dividends and unclaimed amounts due to suitors or to creditors of bankrupt estates.

Loans Guaranteed by the British Government.—The Nominal Net Liability of the State in respect of loans guaranteed by the British Government was stated on March 31, 1953, to be as follows:—

Turkish Loan, £466,377; Sudan Loans, £4,985,200; Irish Land Purchase Stock, £1,339,874; Northern Ireland 4½% Bonds, £5,705,615; Northern Ireland 2½% Stock, £31,363,698; Northern Ireland 3% Stock, £49,482,241; Irish Free State 4½% Land Bonds, £22,096,764; Ulster Savings Certificates, £203,611,241 per cent. of the Austrian Guaranteed Loan, secured on the gross receipts of Austrian Customs and Tobacco monopoly, £1,048,306; Palestine Loan, £2,321,238; Tanganyika Loan £318,293; Nyasaland, £1,037,059; Newfoundland, £14,362,175; and 3 per cent. Redemption Stock (1986-96) to provide compensation in respect of Tithe Rent Charge £63,164,946.

Advances to Allied Governments

1939-1945 War.

Outstanding at March 31, 1953

China.....	£12,237,395
Czechoslovakia.....	20,284,809
France.....	76,069,482
Netherlands.....	34,167,262
Poland.....	56,833,334
Turkey.....	25,014,750
U.S.S.R.....	36,495,002

Total £261,102,034

Estimated Assets

The estimated Assets include the amount standing to the credit of the Exchange Equalization Account £675,000,000; issues for redemption of Local Loans Stock £429,196,622; issues under the Bretton Woods Agreements Act, £557,142,857; issues under the European Payments Union Act, 1950, £15,022,752; National Coal Board, £361,364,120; issues to Local Loans Fund £1,837,269,103; annual payment by the Bank of England in lieu of dividend £58,212,000; estimated market value of Suez Canal Shares £26,986,068; Land Settlement Loans outstanding £10,040,833; issues under Export Guarantees Act, £24,979,586; issues under Anglo Turkish (Armaments Credit) Agreement Act,

£6,485,069; value of shares and Stock of Anglo Iranian Oil Co., £5,001,000; value of shares in Cable and Wireless Ltd., £30,000,000; Victory Bonds Sinking Fund, £3,279,670; issues under the New Towns Act, 1946 and 1952, £48,392,646; issues under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, £38,093,856; issues to Colonial Development Corporation, £30,358,000; issues to Overseas Food Corporation £3,842,175; issues to Civil Contingencies Fund, £31,000,000; issues under Cotton (Centralized Buying) Act, 1947, £92,478,344; issues under Building Materials and Housing Act, 1945, £2,330,000; with some smaller items making a total of £4,324,701,002.

The Suez Canal Shares

In Nov. 1875, the British Government authorized Messrs. Rothschild to buy the Khedive Ismail's shares in the Canal Maritime de Suez (176,602 shares out of a total of 400,000) for £4,080,000, the Khedive to receive the dividends thereon until July 1, 1894. Since that date the dividends have accrued to the British Treasury. Dividends received during 1952-53 on 204,160 ordinary shares and 149,344 "Actions de Jouissance" were £1,756,031 and £1,105,464. On March 31, 1953, the British holdings were valued at £26,986,068.

The National Fund

This National Fund was established in 1927 by a gift from an anonymous donor of approximately £500,000, viz. £338,909 cash and securities of the value of £160,969. Messrs. Barling Brothers and Co., Limited, were chosen by the donor as Trustees and the gift was made on condition that it should be retained and accumulated until either alone or with other funds it was sufficient to discharge the National Debt. The Trustees have, however, power, if in their opinion national exigencies require, to transfer part of it to the National Debt Commissioners at an earlier date to be applied in reduction of the Debt, provided they keep a substantial part in hand with the object of ultimately fulfilling the donor's wishes. In accordance with the donor's wish the Trustees have complete discretion to invest the Fund in investments of any nature whatsoever (whether authorized by law for the investment of Trust Funds or not) or to use it in any trade, business or adventure, or in any way in which moneys are for the time being commonly applied by financiers in the City of London. The donor also expressly desired that the Trustees should have power to accept further gifts on similar conditions. The audited balance sheet, as at March 31, 1953, shows the following net additions during the year:—Contributions received, £6,595; net revenue, £69,265; net profit on investments realized £2,253. The amount of the Fund (investments at cost) on March 31, 1953, was £2,038,432. Under the provisions of Clause 30 of the Finance Act, 1928, the Fund is exempt from Income Tax.

The Elsie Mackay Fund

The sum of £527,808 was set aside in 1929 by Lord and Lady Inchcape in memory of their daughter, to accumulate for not more than 50 years and then to be applied to reduction of the National Debt. The fund stood on March 31, 1953, at £1,379,025.

The John Buchanan Fund

This Fund was established in 1932 under the will of Dr. John Buchanan who died in 1930 and left the residue of his estate, subject to certain annuities, to be accumulated for fifty years beginning two years after his death and then to be applied in reduction of the National Debt. The money is paid over from time to time as it falls in. The fund stood on March 31, 1953, at £12,341.

NET RECEIPTS FROM EXCISE, 1951-53

Year ended March 31	Beer	Spirits	Liquor and other Licences*	Saccharin	Entertainments	Matches	Purchase Tax	Bettin ^a
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1951	249,146,244	75,813,968	4,423,823	2,180,110	43,588,766	8,089,790	302,128,368	25,168,223
1952	248,165,812	67,077,362	4,461,071	1,843,041	45,801,340	7,943,280	337,671,233	20,175,175
1953	243,372,425	74,647,061	4,490,018	..	44,168,465	9,080,457	314,801,563	25,628,373

* The Number of Other Licences issued in 1951-52 included: Tobacco Manufacturers, 155; Tobacco Dealers, 409,688; Gun, 291,355; Game (including Gamekeepers), 45,824; Game Dealers, 4,067; and Methylated Spirit Retailers, 27,340. Dog Licences in 1951-52 numbered 2,927,426 (i.e. & W. 2,721,428 Scotland 186,178).

NET RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS, 1951-53

Year ended March 31	Tea	Sugar	Tobacco	Wine	Spirits	Hydro-carbon Oils	1932 Act	Ottawa Duties
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1951	20,821	7,951,142	604,259,549	18,093,636	38,735,410	138,872,008	57,012,802	8,501,602
1952	186,614	8,313,550	613,471,933	17,519,704	29,850,045	195,121,979	62,807,000	11,247,277
1953	157,220	7,931,167	617,529,074	16,190,038	28,873,000	213,792,240	61,915,250	4,529,672

* All Oils.

Smuggling.—During the year ended March 31, 1952, smuggling offences continued on a considerable scale. The quantity of spirits seized fell from 443 gallons in 1950-51 to 424 gallons in 1951-52; the weight of tobacco seized was 22,371 lbs. in 1951-52 compared with 23,586 lbs. in 1950-51; 2,029 persons were convicted of smuggling and other evasion of duty in 1951-52, against 2,695 in the previous year.

NET RECEIPTS FROM DEATH DUTIES, INCOME TAX, POST OFFICE, ETC. 1951-53

Year ended Mar. 31	DEATH DUTIES	INCOME TAX	PROFITS TAX	SUR-TAX	STAMPS (on Stocks and Shares and Property Sales, Cheques, etc.)	POST OFFICE REVENUE		
						Postal	Telegraph	Telephone
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1951	182,066,643	1,414,212,732	259,308,279	120,628,407	54,835,003	86,696,705	7,782,586	78,532,507
1952	188,932,705	1,682,252,091	323,120,088	129,013,465	61,841,960	97,244,526	10,101,452	83,121,060
1953	154,076,052	1,750,423,318	379,548,293	131,689,020	51,021,971	107,936,011	10,570,313	90,502,274

NET RECEIPTS FROM PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX

Year	England and Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Total	Budget Estimate	Standard Rate	Product of id.
	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£
1935-36	223,024,978	12,620,651	1,707,703	237,352,332	232,500,000	4 6	4,395,598
1936-37	244,096,528	14,599,988	2,012,741	260,709,257	259,000,000	4 9	4,573,846
1937-38	278,221,731	17,371,050	2,268,767	297,861,548	288,150,000	5 0	4,964,359
1938-39	312,269,237	21,281,764	2,501,323	336,052,324	341,150,000	5 6	5,091,702
1939-40	362,269,237	25,944,127	2,859,452	391,072,816	327,000,000	7 0	4,661,820
1940-41	490,020,643	36,272,974	4,471,539	530,765,156	510,500,000	8 6	5,203,579
1941-42	713,862,153	54,460,006	7,143,160	775,465,319	756,000,000	10 0	6,462,211
1942-43	925,990,935	70,750,290	10,571,238	1,007,312,463	913,000,000	10 0	8,394,270
1943-44	1,087,588,004	82,802,300	12,437,584	1,182,827,888	1,175,000,000	10 0	9,856,899
1944-45	1,261,556,253	92,438,994	15,621,585	1,369,616,832	1,300,000,000	10 0	10,913,474
1945-46	1,262,592,632	93,045,498	15,773,471	1,371,411,601	1,350,000,000	10 0	11,428,430
1946-47	1,063,876,231	78,652,323	13,056,487	1,155,585,047	1,111,000,000	9 0	10,699,861
1947-48	1,101,411,403	79,776,334	13,297,310	1,194,485,047	1,086,000,000	9 0	11,060,047
1948-49	1,248,640,018	95,061,352	16,713,565	1,360,414,935	1,309,150,000	9 0	12,596,435
1949-50	1,315,047,099	104,875,207	16,793,117	1,436,715,423	1,490,000,000	9 0	13,302,921
1950-51	1,299,654,944	97,580,166	16,977,622	1,414,212,732	1,388,000,000	9 0	12,851,851
1951-52	1,549,809,078	112,282,767	20,160,246	1,682,252,091	1,624,750,000	9 6	14,756,597

STATE EXPENDITURE, 1952-53 AND 1953-54

THE CIVIL ESTIMATES

The total of the Civil Estimates (including Revenue Departments) for 1953-54 was £2,437,889,323, a decrease of £256,883,482 over the total for 1952-53 (including the supplementary estimates). The totals are those of net expenditure, after deducting receipts to be appropriated in aid. Supplementary estimates are included in totals for 1952-53 in all classes.

Classes and Principal Items

CLASS I: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND FINANCE

	1952-53	1953-54
House of Lords Offices	£108,820	£117,793
*House of Commons	924,690	927,134
Registration of Electors	575,000	575,000
Treasury and Subordinate Departments...	3,399,653	3,324,798
Government Actuary	33,558	26,226
Government Chemist	241,227	246,081
Exchequer and Audit	412,742	417,641
Privy Council Office...	29,795	29,769
Privy Seal Office...	7,550	7,380
Charity Commission...	81,823	82,524
Civil Service do...	398,290	352,500
Royal Commissions...	150,400	191,000
Royal Mint...	£100	£100
Government Hospitality	65,000	80,000
National Debt Office...	1,715	3,300
National Savings Committee...	892,254	832,387
Public Record Office...	90,554	94,649
Public Works Loan Commission...	£100	£100
Repayments to the Local Loans Fund...	14,700	207,691
Secret Service...	4,500,000	5,000,000
Silver...	100	1,008,000
Coronation of Her Majesty...	232,000	693,000
Miscellaneous...	133,161	155,219

Scotland.

Scottish Home Dept...	1,347,933	1,594,194
Scottish Record Office	27,182	30,292
* Including "Payments of Members" £589,010 (1952-53), £582,534 (1953-54); and Travelling Expenses £79,550 (1952-53), £81,075 (1953-54).		
§ Gross totals	£4,417,100	(1952-53), £5,555,700 (1953-54).
‡ Gross totals	£53,029 (1952-53), £54,321 (1953-54).	

CLASS II: COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

Foreign Service...	£12,917,870	£12,738,500
Foreign Office Grants and Services...	37,265,040	19,039,780
Foreign Office (German Section)...	2,892,720	2,749,619
British Council...	1,682,000	1,679,200
United Nations...	1,962,000	2,075,000
Commonwealth Relations Office...	1,747,722	1,769,807
Do. Services...	5,312,072	1,815,304
Oversea Settlement...	142,500	197,300
Colonial Office...	977,635	997,319
Colonial Services...	28,571,226	24,093,226
Overseas Food Corporation...	1,693,415	731,559
Development and Welfare:—		
Colonies, etc...	15,000,000	17,500,000
South African Territories...	480,000	480,000
Imperial War Graves Commission...	1,014,311	1,769,701

CLASS III: HOME DEPT., LAW AND JUSTICE

	1952-53	1953-54
Home Office...	£3,272,725	£4,716,505
Civil Defence Services...	14,195,360	17,274,800
Police (E. & W.)...	31,669,465	32,745,671
Prisons (E. & W.)...	6,569,343	7,170,399
Child Care...	8,384,900	8,909,900
Fire Services...	3,837,528	4,371,670
Supreme Court...	1,090,792	1,092,396
County Courts...	391,285	306,190
Law Charges...	480,231	478,438
Legal Expenses...	57,780	62,030

Scotland.

Civil Defence Services...	£1,400,497	£1,576,207
Police...	3,224,060	3,298,305
Prisons...	697,228	659,945
Approved Schools...	232,859	262,050
Fire Services...	414,036	429,183
Scottish Land Court...	16,556	17,094
Law Charges, etc...	179,251	188,054

Northern Ireland.

Supreme Court...	£39,390	£39,931
Land Purchase...	1,197,970	1,196,080

CLASS IV: EDUCATION AND BROADCASTING

Ministry of Education...	£214,932,249	£227,096,012
British Museum...	357,021	392,448
Do. Nat. History...	269,467	273,977
Imperial War Museum	31,367	31,207
London Museum...	18,425	19,554
National Gallery...	86,806	96,122
National Portrait do...	19,682	21,395
Nat. Maritime Museum	39,424	34,364
Wallace Collection...	27,322	29,873
Grants for Science and the Arts...	£1,023,609	£1,155,011
Universities & Colleges	25,469,400	27,104,900
Broadcasting...	16,250,000	17,550,000

Scotland.

Public Education...	£28,508,707	£31,480,922
National Galleries...	34,760	37,673
National Library...	19,830	20,860

CLASS V: HOUSING, LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HEALTH,

LABOUR, NATIONAL INSURANCE AND NATIONAL ASSISTANCE.

Ministry of Housing & Local Government...	£8,290,830	£9,305,555
Housing...	53,294,260	57,671,620
Ministry of Health...	6,028,510	4,234,000
National Health Service	389,883,500	*369,629,360
Medical Research Council...	1,898,287	1,805,846
Exchequer Contributions to Local Revenues...	57,950,000	61,800,000
Registrar General...	528,150	457,740
Ministry of Labour and National Service...	20,444,000	19,275,000
Employment Schemes...	615,000	595,000
Ministry of National Insurance...	166,561,000	£182,977,000
Assistance Board...	124,635,000	127,770,000
Friendly Soc. Registry	66,270	68,770
Central Land Board...	2,515,000	1,144,000
War Damage Commission...	1,428,500	1,253,000

* Hospital, Specialist and Ancillary Services £255,696,100; Services by Local Health Authorities £18,450,000; Medical, Dental, Pharmaceutical and Supplementary Ophthalmic Services £12,895,900.
 § Administration £16,318,000; National Insurance £71,400,000; Industrial Injuries Insurance £6,651,000; Family Allowances £104,000,000.

Scotland.	1952-53	1953-54
Dept. of Health.....	£3,227,000	£3,366,510
National Health Service	49,018,000	46,851,000
Housing.....	10,997,730	12,338,000
Exchequer Contributions to Local Revenues.....	5,707,000	6,200,000
Registrar General.....	67,310	61,297

CLASS VI: TRADE, MATERIALS AND SUPPLY

	1952-53	1953-54
Board of Trade.....	£6,905,190	£6,097,855
Do. Strategic Reserves.....	21,000	36,000
Services in Development Areas.....	4,120,060	4,815,060
Financial Assistance in Development Areas.	1,910,010	1,510,010
Export Credits.....	14,818,100	5,133,000
Do. Special Guarantees.....	700,000	1,482,000
Ministry of Materials..	1,212,760	836,000
Do. Trading Services and Assistance to Industry..	41,882,010	8,317,020
Do. Strategic Reserves.....	62,023,000	37,268,010
Ministry of Supply.....	230,525,000	240,750,000
Do. Assistance to Industry, Scrap Recovery, etc.....	10,949,010	380,000
Do. Purchasing (Repayment) Services	23,300,000	8,250,000
Do. Strategic Reserves.....	110,000	80,000
Royal Ordnance Factories.....	16,600,000	8,500,000

CLASS VII: COMMON SERVICES

	1952-53	1953-54
Ministry of Works....	£8,313,700	£7,007,670
Houses of Parliament Buildings.....	513,000	483,100
Miscellaneous Work Services.....	1,030,590	568,690
Public Buildings, Home Do. Overseas.....	29,999,500	27,965,000
Do. Overseas.....	2,103,555	1,971,500
Royal Palaces.....	439,900	496,600
Royal Parks.....	690,000	716,000
Rates on Govt. Property.....	10,960,035	11,485,000
Stationery and Printing	15,753,727	13,593,707
Central Office of Information.....	1,689,000	1,381,000
Peterhead Harbour....	54,000	48,000
Works and Buildings in Ireland.....	217,000	212,500

CLASS VIII: AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

	1952-53	1953-54
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.....	£26,613,326	£26,213,251
Do. Food Production Services.....	34,309,685	34,604,640
White Fish Authority.	350,650	913,700
Surveys of Gt. Britain, etc.....	2,713,720	2,713,400
Crown Lands.....	77,713	80,418
Agricultural Research Council and Nature Conservancy.....	1,152,400	1,157,000
Development Fund...	1,425,000	1,618,000
Forestry Commission..	6,809,000	6,891,000
Ministry of Food.....	275,020,419	109,628,668
Do. Strategic Reserves.....	18,761,000	15,162,000

Scotland.	1952-53	1953-54
Dept. of Agriculture..	£3,743,702	£3,616,667
Do. Food Production Services.....	4,567,250	5,554,900
Fisheries.....	1,273,389	1,278,819
Herring Industry.....	740,400	668,400

CLASS IX: TRANSPORT, FUEL, POWER AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

	1952-53	1953-54
Ministry of Transport.	£2,343,000	£2,578,000
Do. Shipping and Special Services...	3,038,000	3,310,000
Roads, etc.....	34,418,000	34,473,500
Mercantile Marine Services.....	463,250	435,850
Ministry of Civil Aviation.....	12,336,000	11,674,000
Ministry of Fuel and Power.....	4,092,000	3,491,200
Do. Special Services.	8,322,000	8,300,000
Scientific and Industrial Research.....	5,443,550	5,688,821

CLASS X: NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES (PENSIONS)

	1952-53	1953-54
Merchant Seamen's War Pensions.....	£231,000	£222,000
Ministry of Pensions..	91,321,000	*89,003,000
R.I.C. Pensions, etc...	1,078,000	1,105,000
Superannuation and Retired Allowances.	8,451,100	8,696,000

* PENSIONS, ETC. (1953-54).—*War of 1914-18: Officers and Nurses, £2,129,000; N.C.O.'s and Other Ranks, £20,663,000; Miscellaneous Payments, £2,000.*

War of 1939-45 and later Service. Navy, Army and Royal Air Force, Officers and Nurses, £4,177,000; N.C.O.'s and Other Ranks, £25,198,000. Merchant Navy, Officers, £239,000; Seamen, £289,000. Civilians, Disablement Pensions, etc., £1,216,000; Widows and Dependents Pensions, £1,146,000.

REVENUE DEPARTMENTS

Service		
Customs and Excise...	£11,510,200	£11,820,200
Inland Revenue.....	31,875,540	32,415,550
Post Office.....	219,602,000	224,615,000

Total..... £262,987,740 £268,850,750

DEFENCE ESTIMATES

The Navy Estimates, 1953-54

Finance	1952-53	1953-54
Pay, etc., of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines.....	£49,853,000	£49,860,000
Victualling and Clothing for the Navy..	19,457,000	18,300,000
Medical Establishments.....	1,352,000	1,385,000
Civilians employed on Fleet Services.....	7,281,000	7,518,000
Educational.....	910,000	948,000
Scientific.....	14,562,000	14,671,000
Royal Naval Reserves	1,460,000	1,534,000
Shipbuilding, Repairs, Maintenance, etc.: Personnel.....	31,985,000	34,691,000
Matériel.....	71,950,000	62,692,000
Contract Work....	52,900,000	58,702,000

Personnel

The Navy Estimates, 1953-54—continued

	1952-53	1953-54
Naval Armaments...	36,720,000	28,812,000
Works, Buildings and Repairs at Home and Abroad.....	14,579,000	18,040,000
Miscellaneous Effective Services.....	7,346,000	8,800,900
Admiralty Office.....	6,866,000	6,910,000
Non-effective Services	15,106,000	16,607,000
Merchant Shipbuilding, etc.....	22,000	29,000
Total.....	332,250,000	329,500,000

Personnel

Ranks, etc.	Numbers, All Ranks	
	1952-53	1953-54
Royal Navy:		
Flag Officers.....	68	66
Officers of Relative Flag Rank.....	28	28
Commissioned and Subordinate Officers	14,704	14,406
Petty Officers.....	30,000	30,000
Seamen.....	83,000	82,000
Boys.....	5,600	5,600
Artificer Apprentices.....	2,200	2,000
Total.....	135,600	134,100
Royal Marines:		
Commissioned Officers.....	650	660
Staff Sergeants, Sergeants, Buglers, Musicians, Rank and File, and Boy Musicians.....	11,050	11,140
Total.....	11,700	11,800
Women's Royal Naval Service:		
Officers.....	275	305
Ratings.....	5,200	4,570
Total.....	5,475	4,875
Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service.....	225	225
Grand Total....	153,000	151,000

The Army Estimates, 1953-54

Finance

	1952-53 £	1953-54 £
Pay, etc.....	109,800,000	126,290,000
Reserve Forces, Territorial Army and Cadet Forces.....	18,200,000	18,290,000
War Office.....	3,180,000	3,020,000
Civilians.....	48,500,000	60,000,000
Movements.....	29,300,000	35,070,000
Supplies, etc.....	47,900,000	53,610,000
Stores.....	186,000,000	175,000,000
Works, Buildings and Lands.....	30,500,000	32,400,000
Miscellaneous Effective Services.....	1,400,000	3,820,000
Non-effective Services	16,720,000	17,910,000
Total.....	*491,500,100	526,000,100

* Excludes Supplementary Estimate of £35,000,000.

Item	Maximum Number 1953-54	
	Officers	Other Ranks
Garrisons in Europe:		
British Troops.....	23,250	299,000
Q.A.R.A.N.C.....	500	800
W.R.A.C.....	400	7,250
Colonial Troops.....	100	2,600
Commonwealth do. (in U.K.).....	200	200
Total.....	24,450	309,850
Garrisons outside Europe:		
British Troops.....	11,000	112,000
Q.A.R.A.N.C.....	450	250
W.R.A.C.....	50	650
Colonial and Gurkha Troops.....	150	75,750
Total.....	11,650	188,650
Additional Numbers*	1,000	9,000
Grand Total.....	37,100	507,500

* To cover possible temporary excesses over the numbers estimated above.

The Air Estimates, 1953-54

Finance

	1952-53 £	1953-54 £
Pay, etc., of the Air Force.....	87,250,000	85,570,000
Reserve and Auxiliary Forces.....	1,819,000	1,690,000
Air Ministry.....	3,900,000	3,980,000
Civilians at Outstations.....	26,120,000	26,930,000
Movements.....	11,900,000	12,700,000
Supplies.....	66,265,000	90,480,000
Aircraft and Stores...	161,000,000	195,250,000
Works and Lands...	73,600,000	70,000,000
Miscellaneous Effective Services.....	2,065,000	6,810,000
Non-effective Services	3,720,000	4,590,000
Total.....	437,640,000	498,000,000

Royal Air Force Personnel

Service	Maximum Number 1953-54	
	Officers	Airmen and Airwomen
Royal Air Force....	28,400	255,600
Women's R.A.F.....	650	9,700
Pss. Mary's Nursing Service.....	450	—
Local Forces abroad..	50	5,050
Other Commonwealth Forces.....	450	1,650
Total.....	30,000	272,000

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

ENGLAND AND WALES

Receipts of Local Authorities

Revenue from:—	1950-51
Rates.....	£291,654,000
Payments in lieu of Rates (by B.T.C. and B.E.A.).....	13,221,000
Government Grants.....	304,561,000
Private Improvements.....	3,543,000
Housing (Rents, etc.).....	58,187,000
Town and Country Planning.....	872,000
Small Holdings and Allotments.....	1,554,000
Trading Services:—	
Cemeteries.....	2,467,000
Water Supply.....	34,522,000
Passenger Transport.....	49,906,000
Harbours, Docks, Canals, etc.....	25,978,000
Other.....	18,144,000
Miscellaneous Receipts.....	94,613,000
Total.....	£899,222,000

Capital Receipts:—	
Loans.....	£340,366,000
Government Grants.....	8,821,000
Repayment of Advances.....	3,709,000
Sales, etc.....	9,171,000
Total.....	£362,067,000

Total Receipts.....	£1,261,289,000
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Expenditure	1950-51
Education.....	£268,707,000
Libraries and Museums.....	8,827,000
Individual Health.....	35,986,000
Public Health Services:—	
Sewers and Sewage Disposal...	18,011,000
Refuse Collection and Disposal	21,683,000
Baths and Washhouses.....	5,611,000
Parks, etc.....	14,606,000
Other.....	9,578,000
Housing.....	91,103,000
National Assistance.....	14,911,000
Child Welfare and Child Life Protection.....	12,513,000
Town and Country Planning.....	4,552,000
Highways and Bridges.....	62,770,000
Private Street Works.....	3,513,000
Public Lighting.....	9,118,000
Fire Service.....	14,856,000
Police and Police Stations.....	54,364,000
Administration of Justice.....	4,723,000
Land Drainage, etc.....	5,753,000
Small Holdings and Allotments.....	2,782,000
Civil Defence.....	1,903,000
Other Emergency Services.....	16,985,000
Trading Services:—	
Cemeteries.....	4,124,000
Water Supply.....	36,575,000
Passenger Transport.....	51,920,000
Harbours and Docks, etc.....	26,126,000
Other Trading Services.....	18,813,000
Other Works and Purposes.....	21,057,000
Unallotted.....	45,801,000
Total.....	£887,361,000

Capital Expenditure.....	368,792,000
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Total Expenditure.....	£1,256,153,000
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† Local Health Authority Services (care of mothers and young children, health visiting, ambulances, etc.) under the National Health Service since July 5, 1948.

SCOTLAND

Receipts of Local Authorities

Revenue from:—	1947-48
Rates.....	£32,216,000
Government Grants.....	38,827,000
Housing.....	6,560,000
Tolls, Dues and Duties.....	3,056,000
Water Undertakings.....	1,507,000
Gas Undertakings.....	10,859,000
Electric Light do.....	6,799,000
Tramways, etc.....	8,252,000
Other.....	7,111,000
Total.....	£115,187,000

Capital Receipts:—	
Loans.....	£32,707,000
Sales of Property.....	574,000
Total.....	£33,281,000

Total Receipts.....	£148,468,000
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Expenditure

	1947-48
Education.....	£28,462,000
Public Libraries.....	459,000
Sewerage and Sewage Disposal...	1,702,000
Cleansing.....	2,864,000
Hospitals.....	4,681,000
Parks.....	1,450,000
Lunacy.....	3,297,000
Housing.....	12,506,000
Poor Relief.....	5,263,000
Highways and Bridges.....	6,862,000
Private Street Works.....	57,000
Public Lighting.....	1,247,000
Police and Police Stations.....	4,620,000
Waterworks.....	3,323,000
Gasworks.....	10,863,000
Electric Lighting.....	7,027,000
Tramways, etc.....	8,495,000
Harbours, Docks, Canals, etc.....	2,819,000
Markets.....	128,000
Other Works and Purposes.....	9,567,000

Total.....	£115,712,000
From Loans.....	34,521,000

Total Expenditure.....	£150,233,000
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LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEBTS

In addition to the *National Debt* there are considerable amounts outstanding as Loans of *Local Authorities*. These amounts were raised for the provision of dwelling-houses, baths, cemeteries, electricity supply, gasworks, highways, hospitals, markets, parks, sewerage works, transport (tramways, etc.), harbours, docks, canals, waterworks and other purposes. On March 31, 1951, there were outstanding loans in *England and Wales* to the amount of £2,252,107; against this total the sum of £37,451,000 stood at the credit of various Sinking Funds. The total amount of outstanding loans and capitalized annuities in *Scotland* (on May 15, 1948) was £232,333,788, and in *Northern Ireland* (on March 31, 1950) £29,290,165 (excluding Hospitals).

RATES AND RATEABLE VALUES

England and Wales

Year	Total Receipts from Rates	Value on which Levied	Average per £ of Rateable Value
	£	£	s. d.
1939-40....	200,567,000	318,834,000	12 7
1940-41....	203,178,000	324,271,000	12 6
1941-42....	198,032,000	322,495,000	12 3
1942-43....	199,482,000	317,802,000	12 7
1943-44....	203,116,000	317,274,000	12 10
1944-45....	205,621,000	319,093,000	12 11
1945-46....	221,499,000	319,359,000	13 10
1946-47....	242,147,000	321,081,000	15 1
1947-48....	282,083,000	326,015,000	17 4
1948-49....	269,391,000	318,492,000	16 11
1949-50....	280,195,000	325,262,000	17 3
1950-51....	290,235,000	330,978,000	17 6
1951-52*	315,000,000	335,737,000	18 9
1952-53*	333,000,000	340,991,000	19 7

* Provisional.

Rateable Values

England and Wales

Districts	Total Rateable Value, 1952
	£
London.....	57,455,415
County Boroughs.....	105,488,136
Non-County Boroughs.....	79,434,545
Urban Districts.....	56,015,632
Rural Districts (including Scilly Isles).....	42,596,849
Total.....	340,990,577

Estimated Rate Poundages

Area	Average in £ of Rates Levied		Averages per Head of Pop.	
	1951-52	1952-53	1952-53	1952-53
	s. d.	s. d.	£	s. d.
England and Wales....	19 4	20 1	7	10 0
London.....	16 10	17 4	14	8 0
Administrative Counties.....	19 8	20 6	6	11 4
County Boroughs.....	20 0	21 0	7	15 0
Boroughs and Urban Districts.....	19 11	20 8	7	7 0
Rural Districts.....	18 11	19 11	4	15 0
Wales.....	21 10	23 1	5	11 0

*PRODUCT OF 1d. RATE AND AMOUNT RAISED PER HEAD OF POPULATION IN

1953-54

	Product of 1d. Rate (Net)	Rates Raised per Head, 1953-54 (Net Rates)
	£	s. d.
Westminster.....	45,600	1,931 4
Birmingham.....	29,815	170 5
Liverpool.....	27,083	197 0
Manchester.....	26,400	222 3
Leeds.....	15,800	190 4
Bristol.....	15,250	181 9
St. Marylebone.....	14,120	901 9
Sheffield.....	14,010	167 4
Kensington.....	13,850	390 8
Wandsworth.....	13,700	193 5
Newcastle.....	11,600	183 9
Croydon.....	11,177	184 10
Harrow U.D.....	9,220	209 7
Nottingham.....	9,560	171 4
Leicester.....	9,050	187 11
Cardiff.....	8,935	197 5
Lambeth.....	8,930	178 3
St. Pancras.....	8,750	307 11
Bradford.....	8,550	189 2
Brighton.....	8,470	219 3
Bournemouth.....	8,400	225 1
Hendon.....	8,180	269 5
Islington.....	8,120	160 5
Ealing.....	7,910	221 5
Coventry.....	7,754	172 7
Portsmouth.....	7,655	164 2
Plymouth.....	7,642	176 0
Hull.....	7,560	169 9
Lewisham.....	7,560	161 2
Blackpool.....	7,475	232 7
Paddington.....	7,128	297 6
Holborn.....	6,850	1,349 10
Ilford.....	6,850	214 9
Hampstead.....	6,790	345 10
Willesden.....	6,620	199 4
Southampton.....	6,525	191 1
Camberwell.....	6,520	168 3
Southend.....	6,463	222 9
Wembley.....	6,400	250 7
Glasgow.....	51,926	197 4
Aberdeen.....	8,476	204 0
Dundee.....	7,644	190 8
Belfast.....	12,370	99 3

* The figures for England and Wales are from the *Annual Return of Rates* issued by The Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accounts (Incorporated), 1, Buckingham Place, Westminster, S.W.1.

AVERAGE RATES LEVIED IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1950-51 to 1953-54

Rating Areas	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
County Boroughs.....	18 8	20 1	21 0	22 9
Metropolitan Boroughs.....	17 6	17 10	18 4	20 4
Non-county Boroughs.....	18 9	20 4	21 1	23 3
Urban Districts.....	18 6	20 0	21 1	23 4

CENSUS POPULATION OF THE BRITISH ISLES

Before 1801 there existed no official return of the population of either England or Scotland; nor was it till 1813 that statesmen had anything more than surmise to guide them respecting Ireland, and the census then taken of that country was far from correct. The estimate formed of the English population at various periods, calculated from the numbers of baptisms, burials, and marriages, was in the years—

1570.....	4,160,221	1670.....	5,773,646
1600.....	4,811,718	1700.....	6,045,008
1630.....	5,600,517	1750.....	6,517,035

The first general Census of Great Britain and Ireland was taken in 1801, and since that date there has been a fresh numbering every ten years (except in 1941). Results since 1851 are as follows;—

1851.....	27,513,551	1901.....	41,609,091
1861.....	29,070,529	1911.....	45,370,530
1871.....	31,629,299	1921.....	47,273,710*
1881.....	35,026,108	1931.....	49,113,870*
1891.....	37,880,764	1951.....	53,327,333‡

Population Enumerated in England and Wales (1801–1951), Scotland (1801–1951), Northern Ireland (1851–1951), and Islands (Isle of Man, Jersey, Guernsey and Associated Islands) (1891–1951).

ENGLAND AND WALES	Population			Increase		No. of Females to 1,000 Males
	Total	Males	Females	Decennial	Per Cent	
1801.	8,892,536	4,254,735	4,637,801	—	—	1,057
1811.	10,164,256	4,873,605	5,290,651	1,271,720	14.00	1,054
1821.	12,000,236	5,850,319	6,149,917	1,835,980	18.06	1,036
1831.	13,806,797	6,771,196	7,125,601	1,896,561	15.80	1,040
1841.	15,914,148	7,777,586	8,136,562	2,017,351	14.27	1,046
1851.	17,927,609	8,781,225	9,146,384	2,013,461	12.65	1,042
1861.	20,066,224	9,776,259	10,289,965	2,138,615	11.90	1,053
1871.	22,712,266	11,058,934	11,653,332	2,646,042	13.21	1,054
1881.	25,974,439	12,639,902	13,334,537	3,262,173	14.36	1,055
1891.	29,002,525	14,052,901	14,949,624	3,028,086	11.65	1,064
1901.	32,527,843	15,728,613	16,799,230	3,525,318	12.17	1,068
1911.	36,070,492	17,445,608	18,624,884	3,542,049	10.89	1,068
1921.	37,886,699	18,075,239	19,811,460	1,816,207	4.93	1,096
1931.	39,952,377	19,133,010	20,819,367	2,065,678	5.53	1,088
1951.	43,744,924‡	21,024,187‡	22,720,737‡	3,792,547	4.65	1,081
SCOTLAND.						
1801.	1,608,420	739,091	869,329	—	—	—
1811.	1,805,864	826,296	979,568	197,444	12.27	—
1821.	2,091,521	982,623	1,108,898	285,657	15.82	—
1831.	2,364,386	1,114,456	1,249,930	272,865	13.04	—
1841.	2,620,184	1,241,862	1,378,322	255,798	10.82	—
1851.	2,888,742	1,375,479	1,513,263	268,558	10.25	—
1861.	3,062,294	1,449,848	1,612,446	173,552	6.00	—
1871.	3,360,018	1,603,143	1,756,875	297,724	9.72	—
1881.	3,735,573	1,799,475	1,936,098	375,555	11.18	—
1891.	4,025,647	1,942,717	2,082,930	290,074	7.77	—
1901.	4,472,103	2,173,755	2,298,348	446,456	11.09	—
1911.	4,760,904	2,308,839	2,452,065	288,801	6.46	—
1921.	4,882,497	2,347,642	2,534,855	121,593	2.55	—
1931.	4,842,980	2,325,523	2,517,457	\$39,517	\$0.81	—
1951.	5,095,969‡	2,434,749‡	2,661,220‡	252,989	5.20	1,093
NORTHERN IRELAND						
1851.	1,442,517	697,887	744,630	\$206,428	\$12.50	—
1861.	1,396,453	667,935	728,518	\$46,061	\$3.20	—
1871.	1,359,190	647,285	711,905	\$27,263	\$2.70	—
1881.	1,304,816	620,839	683,977	\$54,374	\$4.00	—
1891.	1,236,056	590,352	645,704	\$68,760	\$5.30	—
1901.	1,236,952	589,955	646,997	896	0.10	—
1911.	1,250,531	602,539	647,992	13,579	1.10	—
1921.	1,258,000*	610,000*	648,000*	7,469	0.60	—
1931.	1,243,000*	601,000*	642,000*	\$15,000	\$1.20	—
1951.	1,370,709‡	667,854‡	702,855‡	126,579	11.00	—
ISLANDS.						
1891.	147,842	69,555	78,287	6,582	4.66	—
1901.	150,370	70,576	79,794	2,528	1.71	—
1911.	148,915	70,166	78,749	\$1,455	\$0.96	—
1921.	150,514	69,070	81,444	1,599	1.07	—
1931.	142,399	66,447	75,952	\$8,115	\$5.40	—
1951.	157,983‡	75,125‡	82,858‡	15,584	5.90	—

In computing the proportion of females to males, 1801–31, the numbers of men in the Army, Navy, and Merchant Service at home have been estimated as 131,818; 145,137; 87,740; and 78,968 respectively.

* Censuses were taken in Northern Ireland in 1926 and 1937, and in the Irish Republic in 1926 and 1936, but not in 1921 and 1931. Estimates given are the revised figures published in the Registrar-General's Annual Reports for 1936 (Irish Republic) and 1939 (Northern Ireland).

§ Decrease.

‡ Figures for 1951 are provisional and may be materially altered.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

Divisions	Area Sq. miles	Population		
		1931	1951*	1952*
England and Wales	58,020	39,986,000	43,744,024	44,043,000
Scotland	29,795	4,823,000	5,095,969	5,115,000
Northern Ireland	5,238	1,223,000	1,370,709	1,377,000
Total	93,053	46,074,000	50,211,602	50,535,000

* Provisional.

The oldest inhabitant—Isabella Shepherd (born before compulsory registration of births), believed to be 115 years of age, died at St. Asaph, Flintshire, November 20, 1948.

Estimated Population of the United Kingdom, December 31, 1952. Age Distribution.

Age Groups	Thousands								
	United Kingdom		England and Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland		
	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total, all ages	50,813	24,564	26,249	21,177	22,866	2,440	2,675	671	706
0-4	4,014	2,056	1,958	1,758	1,674	227	217	71	67
5-9	4,114	2,102	2,012	1,812	1,732	221	214	68	66
10-14	3,246	1,705	1,541	1,453	1,396	194	190	58	55
15-19	3,269	1,657	1,612	1,343	1,390	176	188	55	53
20-24	3,396	1,694	1,702	1,365	1,463	160	167	50	52
25-29	3,597	1,749	1,848	1,540	1,564	174	193	46	50
30-34	3,795	1,873	1,922	1,618	1,663	180	182	45	47
35-39	3,555	1,749	1,806	1,530	1,560	163	173	44	47
40-44	3,436	1,617	1,822	1,465	1,701	161	164	44	47
45-49	3,702	1,821	1,881	1,608	1,651	171	186	49	43
50-54	3,306	1,575	1,731	1,385	1,520	153	171	36	40
55-59	2,817	1,274	1,543	1,125	1,361	117	148	30	34
60-64	2,466	1,015	1,451	958	1,222	102	129	24	30
65-69	2,282	1,088	1,194	784	1,055	83	113	21	26
70-74	1,626	677	949	591	861	68	86	18	22
75-79	1,095	425	660	320	585	42	59	12	15
80-84	543	209	334	183	260	20	30	6	8
85 and over	241	78	163	68	145	7	14	3	4

Live Births, Marriages and Deaths in the United Kingdom

Year	Live Births	Rate per 1,000	Marriages	Rate per 1,000	Deaths	Rate per 1,000
1941	103,056	14.7	446,500	16.7	227,774	13.1
1942	774,422	16.0	428,800	17.7	562,356	12.1
1943	809,400	16.7	344,800	14.2	625,352	13.1
1944	871,700	17.8	349,200	14.3	573,570	12.8
1945	801,100	16.3	456,700	18.6	567,027	12.7
1946	954,400	19.1	441,100	17.9	569,794	12.2
1947	1,031,100	20.7	453,600	18.2	600,706	12.1
1948	907,500	18.2	446,200	17.9	545,000	10.9
1949	856,500	17.0	424,100	16.3	566,600	11.2
1950	812,700	16.1	406,700	16.0	590,100	11.6
1951	792,600	15.9	419,400	16.4	632,200	12.6
1952	792,700	15.7	399,100	15.6	573,600	11.4

THE FIFTEENTH CENSUS

The Fifteenth Census of the population of England and Wales was taken on April 8, 1951. Censuses were also taken on the same date in Scotland, Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands. Simultaneous counts of these areas were last taken in 1911.

The 1951 Census schedule contained 24 questions, compared with 13 in 1931. Most of the questions were repeated from previous censuses. A new question, designed to give a broad indication of the type and level of education received, asked persons returned as gainfully occupied to state at what age their full-time education had ceased. To give further information on housing conditions, new

questions inquired whether each household had exclusive use of, shared with another household, or lacked entirely, a piped water supply, cooking stove or range, kitchen sink, water closet and fixed bath.

According to preliminary summaries furnished by Local Census Officers, the total population of England and Wales at midnight on Sunday, April 8, 1951, was 43,744,024, compared with 39,986,000 in 1931, and of Scotland 5,095,969, compared with 4,823,000 in 1931. This represents a density of population in England and Wales of 750 persons per square mile and in Great Britain of 550 persons per square mile.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1950-1951

Cause of Death*	1950	1951
Natural Causes		
Tuberculosis.....	15,969	13,806
Syphilitic Disease....	1,729	1,771
Diphtheria.....	49	33
Whooping Cough....	394	456
Meningococcal Infections.....	283	298
Poliomyelitis.....	734	191
Measles.....	221	317
Other Infective, etc., Diseases.....	1,455	1,300
Malignant Neoplasm:		
Stomach.....	14,445	14,661
Lung, Bronchus....	12,241	13,247
Breast.....	7,992	8,069
Uterus.....	4,138	4,059
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms.....	44,622	44,117
Leukæmia, alucakæmia	1,832	1,027
Diabetes.....	3,684	3,703
Vascular Lesions of Nervous Systems...	64,703	68,446
Coronary Disease, Angina.....	54,755	58,309
Hypertension with Heart Disease.....	15,614	16,040
Other Heart Disease...	97,024	102,367
Other Circulatory Disease.....	18,598	19,239
Influenza.....	3,902	15,809
Pneumonia.....	17,573	22,496
Bronchitis.....	28,257	36,985
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	4,764	5,264
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum.....	5,100	5,630
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea.....	3,047	2,727
Nephritis and Nephrosis.....	6,874	6,517
Hyperplasia of Prostate.....	4,762	4,553
Pregnancy, Child-birth, Abortion....	620	566
Congenital Malformations.....	4,748	4,629
Other Diseases.....	51,283	51,192
Deaths by Violence		
Suicide.....	4,471	4,469
Motor Vehicle Accidents.....	4,230	4,510
Other Accidents.....	9,851	10,464
Homicide, Operations of War.....	337	313
TOTAL, ALL CAUSES.	510,301	549,380

* Classified by 1948 Revision of International List.

BUILDING PROGRESS, 1945-1952

Houses and Flats.—A table of the numbers of permanent houses and flats of which building was completed in the years 1945-52, including the number of war-damaged houses rebuilt.

Year	For Local Authorities	For Private Owners	For Government Departments†	TOTAL
England and Wales				
1945*....	508	937	Nil	1,445
1946....	21,202	29,816	72	51,090
1947....	86,567	40,486	488	127,541
1948....	170,821	33,027	2,557	206,405
1949....	141,766	26,024	3,990	171,780
1950....	139,356	28,116	4,888	172,360
1951....	141,587	33,064	7,252	171,903
1952....	165,637	32,078	11,260	208,975
Scotland				
1945....	1,428	141	Nil	1,569
1946....	3,811	499	Nil	4,310
1947....	10,773	1,374	2	12,149
1948....	19,547	1,555	109	21,211
1949....	24,180	1,174	493	25,847
1950....	24,314	873	624	25,811
1951....	20,997	1,284	647	22,928
1952....	27,623	2,242	1,082	30,947
Northern Ireland				
1945....	Nil	21	60	81
1946....	232	347	Nil	579
1947....	677	518	Nil	1,195
1948....	3,180	1,667	Nil	4,847
1949....	4,860	2,681	89	7,630
1950....	4,247	2,926	83	7,256
1951....	3,899	2,993	133	7,025
1952....	5,917	2,350	130	8,397
United Kingdom				
1945-52	1,023,129	236,193	33,957	1,293,279

* April to Dec. only. † Including housing associations and accommodation for families of police, prison staff, H.M. Forces, etc.

Factories.—6,339 new factory buildings of a total value of £287,851,000 were completed in Great Britain in the period Jan. 1, 1945 to April 30, 1953. Of this total 1,759 factory buildings of a total value of £113,140,000 were situated in Development Areas.

Schools.—Between April 1, 1945 and Feb. 1, 1953, 868,380 new school places were provided in maintained and assisted schools in England and Wales. Of this total 298,190 places were provided in 1,114 new primary schools and 243,395 in extended, altered and repaired primary schools; 76,770 places were provided in 219 new secondary schools and 280,025 places in extended, altered or repaired secondary schools.

AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS

The average heights and weights of men in the United Kingdom have been tabulated as follows. The weights include clothing, which is generally calculated at one-twenty-fourth of the whole.

	Average Height	Average Weight		Average Height	Average Weight
Scotsmen.....	5 ft. 8½ in.	11 st. 11 lb.	Englishmen.....	5 ft. 7¼ in.	11 st. 11 lb.
Irishmen.....	5 ft. 8 in.	10 st. 13 lb.	Welshmen.....	5 ft. 6½ in.	11 st. 4 lb.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

United Kingdom Passenger Movement

(Including Pleasure Cruises)

Movement	1951		1952	
	Inward	Outward	Inward	Outward
By Sea:—				
Irish Republic.....	655,000	637,000	688,000	657,000
Continent of Europe.....	1,471,000	1,441,000	1,450,000	1,421,000
Out of Europe.....	265,000	303,000	290,000	381,000
By air.....	865,000	894,000	922,000	929,000
Total.....	3,056,000	3,335,000	3,350,000	3,390,000

Destination of British Emigrants

Commonwealth citizens, travelling direct by sea.

Destination	1951	1952
Canada.....	27,500	37,500
Australia.....	56,700	51,900
New Zealand.....	9,700	15,300
S. Africa and S. Rhodesia.....	11,200	14,100
India and Pakistan...	5,300	5,200
Other Brit. Countries	22,500	23,500
Total Brit. Dominions and India.....	133,000	147,500
U.S.A.....	12,600	16,000
Foreign Countries...	5,200	2,400
Total.....	150,700	165,900

Passenger Movements by Air, 1952

Country	Inward	Outward
Irish Republic.....	139,000	139,000
Channel Islands.....	123,000	117,000
Continent of Europe...	507,000	509,000
Out of Europe.....	153,000	164,000
Total.....	922,000	929,000

Nationality of Visitors, 1951 and 1952

Country	1951	*1952
Belgians.....	46,000	41,000
Danes.....	19,000	17,000
French.....	104,000	101,000
Germans.....	41,000	50,000
Italians.....	20,000	20,000
Netherlanders.....	60,000	53,000
Norwegians.....	18,000	14,000
Swedes.....	27,000	27,000
Swiss.....	24,000	20,000
Other Europeans.....	30,000	27,000
Total.....	388,000	370,000
Americans:		
United States.....	128,000	164,000
Foreign Central and S. America.....	10,000	11,000
Other non-European Countries.....	23,000	21,000
Grand total.....	549,000	566,000

* Provisional figures.

Passenger Movements at British Seaports, 1952

Port	Inward	Outward
<i>United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland</i>		
Glasgow.....	21,000	20,000
Liverpool.....	171,000	159,000
Holyhead.....	360,000	343,000
Fishguard.....	130,000	127,000
Other ports.....	6,000	9,000
TOTAL.....	688,000	658,000
<i>United Kingdom and Continent of Europe</i>		
Southampton.....	52,000	51,000
Newhaven.....	205,000	206,000
Folkestone.....	261,000	238,000
Dover.....	582,000	583,000
London.....	45,000	43,000
Harwich.....	248,000	243,000
Hull.....	10,000	10,000
Tyne ports.....	38,000	39,000
Other ports.....	7,000	7,000
TOTAL.....	1,448,000	1,420,000
<i>United Kingdom and Non-European Countries</i>		
Glasgow.....	1,000	9,000
Liverpool.....	57,000	77,000
Bristol.....	2,000	1,000
Plymouth.....	11,000	1,000
Southampton.....	159,000	200,000
London.....	57,000	91,000
Other ports.....	4,000	3,000
TOTAL.....	291,000	382,000

Tourists in Great Britain

The total number of foreign visitors arriving in this country rose from 712,000 in 1951 to 733,000 in 1952, not including tourists from the Republic of Ireland. The increase of 21,000 was due almost entirely to a 28 per cent. increase in the number of United States visitors. There was a small increase in the number of Commonwealth visitors, while the number of foreign visitors from Europe fell slightly from the very high figure of 1951.

164,000 United States citizens and 41,000 Canadians visited the United Kingdom during the year. Tourist earnings from the Dollar Area totalled \$77,000,000 (£27,500,000 approximately). Most residents of other countries in the Western Hemisphere, however, also finance their visits in dollars and the total expenditure of dollars in the United Kingdom by visitors in 1952 may be taken as about \$82,000,000 compared with \$70,000,000 in 1951.

There was again a substantial increase in the number of visitors from Germany and the number has more than doubled in the two years since 1950, approaching the average of 56,000 in 1935-38.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

The National Health Service was inaugurated on July 5, 1948, by the Minister of Health under the *National Health Service Act, 1946*, "to promote the establishment in England and Wales of a comprehensive Health Service designed to secure improvement in the mental and physical health of the people of England and Wales and the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of illness." There are separate Acts for Scotland and Northern Ireland, where the Health Services are run on very similar lines.

The National Health Service is available to every civilian in the country and is a charge on the National Income. Everyone is entitled to use any complete part or all of the services and no insurance qualification is necessary. The cost of the Service is met by the National Exchequer, by a small contribution made from the National Insurance Fund and by charges for the Service. About half the expenses of the local health services fall on local rates.

Under the 1946 Act, the only charges falling on the patient for any of the services were in certain cases for the renewal or repair of glasses or for the replacement of dentures; for domestic help, extra food at home, blankets, etc.; and for accommodation and treatment in private wards in hospitals. It was open to anyone, if they wished, in certain cases to pay the extra cost of more expensive glasses, more expensive dental treatment than is clinically necessary, and artificial limbs. In 1950, the Chancellor of the Exchequer decided that the estimate for 1950-51 was to be treated as a "ceiling" above which total expenditure must not rise. Since then the "ceiling" for the National Health Service for England, Wales and Scotland has remained at about £400,000,000. In May, 1951, and May, 1952, charges were introduced for certain items in the National Health Service.

The *National Health Service (Amendment) Act, 1949*, had empowered the Minister *inter alia* to introduce a charge for prescriptions, and a charge of 1s. for each prescription form was introduced on June 1, 1952. The *National Health Service Act, 1951*, authorized the making of charges to meet part of the cost of dentures and spectacles supplied through the Service. These charges came into force on May 21, 1951. The *National Health Service Act, 1952*, authorized the making of charges for medicines and certain appliances supplied to hospital out-patients, for dental treatment (excluding examination) provided under the General Dental Services and for day-nurseries run by local health authorities. These charges were effective from June 1, 1952. Patients who are unable without hardship to meet charges under these Acts may apply to the National Assistance Board and there are also some exemptions from charges made to out-patients and for dental treatment.

THE HEALTH SERVICES

Family Doctor Service

The Family Doctor Service is organized by 138 Executive Councils which also organize the Dental, Pharmaceutical and Supplementary Eye Services for their areas. There is an Executive Council for each County and County Borough area, but in some cases one Council covers two areas. Members, who serve voluntarily, are appointed by local doctors, dentists and pharmacists (12), the Local Health Authority (8) and the Minister of Health (5). All doctors may take part in the Family Doctor Scheme and between 18,000 and 19,000 out of some 21,000 general practitioners do so. They may at the same time have private fee-paying patients. Health Service doctors are paid on a capitation basis, i.e. an annual fee in respect of each patient accepted.

Everyone aged 16 or over can choose his doctor (parents or guardians choose for children under 16) and the doctor is also free to accept a person or not as he chooses. A person may change his doctor if he wishes, either at once if he has changed his address or obtained permission of the doctor on whose list he is, or by informing the local Executive Council. When people are away from home they can still use the Family Doctor Service if they ask to

be treated as "temporary residents," and in an emergency, if a person's own doctor is not available, any doctor in the service will give treatment and advice.

Patients are treated either in the doctor's surgery or, when necessary, at home. Doctors may prescribe for their patients all drugs and medicines which are medically necessary for their treatment and also a certain number of surgical appliances (the more elaborate being provided through the hospitals).

Drugs and Medicines.—Almost all the 13,000 chemists in England and Wales have joined the Service. Approximately 216,700,000 prescriptions were dispensed in 1952. Since June 1, 1952, there has been a charge of 1s. in respect of each prescription form made out by the family doctor and presented for dispensing. The only exception is where the doctor prescribes elastic hosiery, in which case the patient pays 5s. or 10s. on each article. In those country areas where the doctor does his own dispensing, the 1s. is paid to the doctor.

Dental Service

Dentists, like doctors, may take part in the Service and may also have private patients. About 9,500 of the dentists available for general practice have joined the National Health Service. They are responsible to the Executive Councils in whose areas they provide services.

Patients are free to go to any dentist taking part in the Service and willing to accept them, and do not require to register with any particular dentist. Dentists receive payment for items of treatment for individual patients, instead of the capitation fee received by doctors. There is no need for the patient to obtain a recommendation before seeking dental treatment. The dentist is able to carry out at once all normal conservative treatment (e.g. fillings), emergency treatment and ordinary denture repairs; he seeks prior approval from the local Dental Estimates Board before undertaking treatment when it involves the removal of teeth necessitating replacement by dentures; provision of dentures; extensive and prolonged treatment of the gums; gold fillings; inlays; crowns; special appliances and oral surgery.

A dentist may, with the approval of the Board, charge his patient a prescribed sum for gold fillings or metal dentures where these are not clinically necessary, if the patient wishes to have them. Where a denture supplied under the Service has to be replaced because of loss or damage the whole or part of the cost may be charged to the patient if he has been careless. In May, 1951, charges were introduced for dentures whereby the patient has to pay an amount corresponding roughly to half the cost to the Exchequer. In June, 1952, a charge of £1, or the full cost of any treatment if less than £1, was introduced. No charge is made for the clinical examination of a patient's mouth. Charges for dental treatment (other than the usual charges for dentures) are not made in the case of anyone under 21 years of age or expectant mothers or mothers who have had a child during the preceding twelve months.

Supplementary Ophthalmic Service

A Supplementary Ophthalmic Service is being run by the Executive Councils until such time as all necessary Eye Services can be made available at the clinics planned as part of the Hospital and Specialist Services. On the advice of the family doctor, the patient's sight can be tested by ophthalmic medical practitioners or ophthalmic opticians and spectacles supplied if necessary.

Until 1951 there were no charges under the Supplementary Ophthalmic Service except, in certain cases, for the renewal or repair of glasses or where the patient chose a more expensive spectacle frame than one of the standard frames available free, or asked to be supplied with special lenses where only flat lenses were necessary. In May, 1951, charges to patients of 10s. for each lens, plus the actual cost of the frames, were introduced. Children's glasses in the standard type of children's frame remain free of charge.

Hospitals and Specialists

On July 5, 1948, ownership of 2,688 out of 3,040 voluntary and municipal hospitals in England and Wales was vested in the Minister of Health. The remaining hospitals were disclaimed. The hospital service, of which the specialist and consultant facilities are a part, includes general and special hospitals; maternity accommodation; tuberculosis sanatoria; infectious diseases units; provision for chronic sick; mental hospitals and mental deficiency institutions; accommodation for convalescent hospital treatment and medical rehabilitation, and all forms of specialized treatments—for example, plastic surgery, cancer, orthopaedic and ear, nose and throat treatment, together with the provision of most surgical and medical appliances.

In the main, this part of the Service is organized by 14 Regional Hospital Boards (see p. 404); in each hospital region there is a University having a teaching hospital or medical school. Hospitals are administered on behalf of the Board by 387 Hospital Management Committees. The only hospitals in the Service directly outside the Regional Boards' immediate responsibility are the teaching hospitals which provide facilities for under-graduate and post-graduate medical or dental education and which are administered by Boards of Governors. There are 26 Boards of Governors in London and 20 in the rest of the country.

Specialists and consultants who take part in the Service (and nearly all of them are doing so) hold hospital appointments. They can take up whole-time or part-time service and those who have part-time appointments can still accept fee-paying patients outside the Service.

Certain hospitals have accommodation in small wards or single rooms which, if not required for patients who need privacy for medical reasons, may be made available to patients who desire it as an amenity. Amenity bed charges are fixed under Regulations at 6s. to 12s. per day. In such a case the patient pays nothing for the cost of treatment or the normal cost of maintenance. In some hospitals a number of pay-beds has been placed at the disposal of part-time specialists taking part in the Service for use by private patients who agree to pay full hospital maintenance costs, and (usually) private fees to the specialist as well. The fees that may be charged by specialists to patients occupying private pay-beds are restricted to 75 Guineas to cover everything. For exceptionally long or complicated treatment this limit may be raised to 125 Guineas and special arrangements may be made in a limited proportion of pay-beds for patient and doctor to agree to fees outside these limits.

Arrangements to obtain the service or advice of

a hospital specialist are made by the patient's family doctor as in the past. A specialist usually sees a patient at the hospital or clinic at which he works, but arrangements will be made for the specialist to visit the patient at home if he is unable, for medical reasons, to be taken to hospital. No charges are made to National Health Service in-patients (except for amenity beds as above), but since June, 1952, a charge of 1s. has been made to out-patients for each prescription form for drugs and medicines (unless administered at hospitals). Exemptions from this charge are made in the case of patients receiving National Assistance or their dependants; war pensioners receiving medicines for their accepted disability; and patients attending V.D. clinics who receive medicines as part of their treatment. Also since June, 1952, hospital out-patients have to pay fixed charges for elastic hosiery, surgical abdominal supports, surgical footwear (and healing and soling repairs) and wigs. Exceptions are made in the case of a child under 16 years of age or at full-time attendance at school, to National Assistance recipients and their dependants and to war pensioners in respect of their accepted war disabilities.

There are about 240 hospitals where diagnostic clinics have been established for testing applicants for hearing aids, and 49 hospitals provide distribution centres where the aid can be obtained after recommendation by a specialist.

Local Health Authority Services

The Local Health Services, mainly concerned with the care of patients in their own homes, are the responsibility of the major local authorities—County Councils and County Borough Councils. There are 146 Local Health Authorities in England and Wales.

Local Health Services provide such services as midwifery; ante-natal, post-natal and infant welfare clinics, and dental services where practicable for expectant and nursing mothers and young children; health visiting; home nursing; ambulances; provision of domestic help on health grounds; special care and after-care of the sick; local mental health services; and also vaccination and immunization. It will also fall to the Local Health Authorities to develop Health Centres.

All these services are free of charge except for domestic help and, in certain cases, provision of residential accommodation, meals, nursing requisites, bedding, etc., for which a charge may be made according to means. Since June, 1952, Local Health Authorities have also had power to make charges for the use of day nurseries. The Local Health Authorities may only charge what is reasonable, having regard to the means of the users.

Cost of the Service

	England and Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
	£	£	£
1948-49†	179,281,787	22,360,725	5,521,000
1949-50...	305,288,243	40,095,900	8,359,000
1950-51...	336,559,753	40,297,713	9,498,000
1951-52...	348,457,732	43,426,325	9,970,000
1952-53*†	358,202,500	44,084,000	9,302,690
1953-54*	369,629,360	46,851,000	11,476,000

† July 5—March 31.

* Estimated.

† Figures exclude (a) Supplementary Estimate for payments due to General Practitioners, following the Danckwerts Award (June, 1952): England & Wales, £31,681,000; Scotland, £3,775,000; N. Ireland, £1,000,000; (b) Other Supplementary Estimates, etc.: Scotland, £1,159,000; N. Ireland, £758,310.

NATIONAL INSURANCE AND ASSISTANCE

The three State compulsory insurance schemes in force up to July 5, 1948, financed by contributions from insured workpeople, their employers and the Exchequer, provided the following cash benefits:

Unemployment Insurance.....	Unemployment benefit.
National Health Insurance.....	Sickness and disablement benefits; maternity benefit.
Contributory Pensions	Old age and widows' (over 60) pensions; widows' (under 60) pensions; orphans' pensions.

The National Health Insurance scheme also gave medical benefit, and the Health and Pensions schemes made provision for certain classes of voluntary contributors. Other national schemes gave assistance out of State funds, subject to a means test, in three forms—unemployment assistance, non-contributory old age and blind persons' pensions, and supplementary pensions to old age pensioners and to widow pensioners under 60 in receipt of allowances for dependent children. Under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1925 to 1945, compensation for industrial accidents and prescribed industrial diseases was payable by employers without contribution by workpeople or the Exchequer. The Public Assistance Authorities remained responsible for the administration of poor relief on a local basis.

These services, except for non-contributory old age pensions, were replaced after the Second World War by schemes of National Insurance and Industrial Injuries Insurance, National Assistance and Family Allowances. The two insurance schemes and the family allowances scheme are administered by the Ministry of National Insurance, and the national assistance scheme and non-contributory old age pensions by the National Assistance Board.

The Ministry of National Insurance, which was instituted in November, 1944, under the Ministry of National Insurance Act, 1944, took over the functions of other departments with respect to the existing State schemes and was responsible for their administration until the new insurance schemes came into force. Local offices of the Ministry (National Insurance Offices) have been established throughout the country.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

The National Insurance Scheme operates under the National Insurance Act, 1946, as amended by the National Insurance Acts of 1949, 1951 and 1953, and the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1952, and Regulations made by the Minister under these Acts.

INSURED PERSONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Subject to certain statutory exceptions, every person living in Great Britain who is over school

leaving age and under pensionable age becomes insured under the Acts and continues throughout his or her life to be so insured.

There are three classes of insured persons namely:

- Class 1. Employed persons, i.e. persons who work for an employer under a contract of service or are paid apprentices.
- Class 2. Self-employed persons, i.e. persons gainfully occupied but not working under the control of an employer.
- Class 3. Non-employed persons, i.e. persons who are not gainfully occupied.

Regulations made under the Acts give married women and widows, upon certain conditions, the choice whether to pay contributions or not.

During the year 1951, the estimated number of contributors in each class was as follows: employed, 21,350,000; self-employed, 1,460,000; non-employed, 540,000.

Contributions are payable by insured persons, by employers of employed persons, and out of moneys provided by Parliament. The normal weekly rates of contribution for the three classes of insured persons and for employers of employed persons are shown below:

	Employed Person		Employer of Employed Person		Self-employed Person		Non-employed Person	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Men 18 and over.....	5	9	5	0	7	5	5	7
Women 18 and over.....	4	6	3	11	6	2	4	5
Boys under 18	3	5	3	0	4	4	3	3
Girls under 18.....	2	9	2	4	3	9	2	8

These rates include, in addition to the National Insurance contributions, contributions to the National Health Service (viz. man 10d., woman 8d., boy or girl 6d.), and, for employed persons, contributions under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts.

In the case of employed persons over 18 earning 30s. or less per week, the employee's contribution is 3s. 6d. (man) or 2s. 10d. (woman) and the employer's contribution 7s. 3d. (man) or 5s. 7d. (woman). Men aged 70 and over and women aged 65 and over in classes (1) and (2) pay no National Insurance contribution. Men aged 65 to 70 and women aged 60 to 65 in these classes,

with certain exceptions, are liable to pay contributions if they have not retired from regular employment. Normally no contributions are payable by men over 65 or women over 60 in class (3).

Increases in contribution rates as provided in the Act of 1946 took effect in October, 1951, and further increases laid down in the Act of 1952 became payable on October 6, 1952.

Regulations state the cases in which insured persons may be exempted from paying National Insurance contributions, and the conditions upon which contributions are credited to persons who are exempted.

Normally contributions are paid by means of stamps on a single insurance card; in the case of employed persons the stamp also covers the Industrial Injuries contribution.

As from October 1, 1952, the Exchequer con-

tribution is a supplementary payment ("the Exchequer supplement") in respect of each contribution paid by an insured person or employer, in accordance with the following table:—

Person by or in respect of whom contribution is paid	For contribution as employed person	For employer's contribution	For contribution as self-employed person	For contribution as non-employed person
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Men over age 18.....	9	9	9½	9
Women over age 18.....	7	6½	7½	7
Boys under age 18.....	5	5	5	5
Girls under age 18.....	4	4	4	4

BENEFITS

The Acts give the following benefits:

Unemployment benefit.

Sickness benefit.

Maternity benefit, including maternity grant, home confinement grant and maternity allowance.

Widow's benefit, including widow's allowance, widowed mother's allowance and widow's pension.

Guardian's allowance.

Retirement pension.

Death grant.

The benefits available to the various classes of insured persons are as follow:

Employed persons....	All benefits.
Self-employed persons.	All benefits <i>except</i> unemployment benefit.
Non-employed persons	All benefits <i>except</i> unemployment and sickness benefits and maternity allowance.

There is one system of adjudication on all claims for benefit under the Acts; with certain exceptions, questions as to the right to benefit are decided by independent statutory authorities, consisting of insurance officers, local tribunals and the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

The standard weekly rates of benefit from July 24, 1952, are as follows:

	s.	d.
Man, single woman or widow over 18...	3a	6
Married woman over 18: ordinary rate	26	0
If maintaining an invalid husband, or not living with and unable to obtain any financial assistance from her husband..	3a	6
Person under 18 (other than a married woman): ordinary rate.....	20	0
If entitled to an increase of benefit in respect of a child or adult dependant.	3a	6
Married women under 18: ordinary rate.	20	0
If entitled to an increase of benefit in respect of a child or adult dependant...	26	0
If supporting an invalid husband, or if entitled to an increase of benefit in respect of a child or adult dependant other than her husband and not residing with and unable to obtain any financial assistance from her husband.....	3a	6
Increase of benefit for only child or elder or eldest child (where payable).....	20	6
Increase of benefit for each additional child (where payable).....	2	6
Increase of benefit for adult dependant (where payable).....	21	6

Normal Contribution Conditions.—The claimant must have paid 26 Class 1 contributions since

July 5, 1948, and, to be entitled to benefit at the full rate, must have paid or had credited 50 Class 1 contributions during the preceding contribution year.

Waiting Period.—Benefit is not payable for the first three days of a spell of unemployment or sickness unless the claimant has twelve days or more of unemployment or sickness within a period of 13 weeks beginning with the first of these days. Odd days of unemployment or sickness count for benefit only where any two or more of them fall within a period of six consecutive days, excluding Sundays, and such spells of two or more days are treated as "linked up" if not separated by more than 13 weeks.

Duration of Benefit.—A claimant can draw in respect of any period of interruption of employment 180 days of unemployment benefit, together with additional days of benefit, assessed on his record of contributions and benefit.

Requalification for Benefit.—A person who has exhausted his standard benefit, including any additional days, requalifies therefor when he has paid 13 Class 1 contributions.

Disqualifications.—As in the former scheme, there are disqualifications for receiving benefit, e.g. for a period not exceeding six weeks if a person has lost his employment through his misconduct, or has voluntarily left his employment without just cause, or has, without good cause, refused an offer of suitable employment.

Numbers Unemployed.—During the year 1952 the average number of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain was 414,245.

SICKNESS BENEFIT

Standard Rates of Benefit.—Same as for unemployment benefit, except that the ordinary rate for a married woman over 18, and the rate for a married woman under 18 if entitled to an increase of benefit in respect of a child or adult dependant, is 22s. instead of 26s.

Normal Contribution Conditions.—Same as for unemployment benefit, except that Class 2 as well as Class 1 contributions are counted.

Waiting Period.—Same as for unemployment benefit. Days of sickness are "linked up" with days of unemployment falling within the same period of 13 weeks.

Duration of Benefit.—A person who has paid 156 Class 1 or Class 2 contributions receives sickness benefit of unlimited duration. If he has paid less than 156 such contributions, benefit is limited to 312 days (one year); but he will requalify for benefit when he has paid contributions for 13 weeks.

Disqualifications.—Regulations provide for disqualifying a person for receiving sickness benefit for

a period not exceeding six weeks if he has become incapable of work through his own misconduct, or if he fails without good cause to attend for or submit himself to prescribed medical or other examination or treatment, or if he acts in a way which would retard his recovery.

Number of Claims.—During 1951, 7,545,000 new claims for sickness benefit were received. The number of insured persons incapacitated owing to sickness varied during the year from about 750,000 in August to over 1,500,000 in January.

MATERNITY BENEFIT

The National Insurance Act, 1953, makes changes as from the appointed day or days in the structure and the amount of the maternity benefits provided by the principal Act.

Maternity Grant.—A cash grant of £9 for each child born is payable on the mother's own insurance or on her husband's. The normal contribution conditions for this grant are (i) that the mother or her husband has paid not less than 26 contributions of any class since his or her entry into insurance, and (ii) that not less than 26 contributions of any class have been paid by or credited to that person during the previous contribution year, or the mother has satisfied the contribution conditions for a maternity allowance at the standard rate or at a reduced rate.

Home Confinement Grant.—An additional grant of £3 is payable to women whose confinement takes place elsewhere than in accommodation provided under the National Health Service.

Maternity Allowance.—A woman who is gainfully occupied receives in addition a maternity allowance of 32s. 6d. a week normally for 18 weeks beginning eleven weeks before the expected week of confinement, provided that she abstains from work. The rate of allowance is increased where the woman has dependants. The normal contribution conditions for this benefit are (i) that the claimant has paid or had credited 50 Class 1 or 2 contributions during the 52 weeks ending 13 weeks before the expected week of confinement; and (ii) that in the same 52 weeks at least 26 Class 1 or 2 contributions have been paid.

Transitional arrangements have been made under the Act of 1953, with the object of ensuring, *inter alia*, that no woman will be debarred from receiving maternity benefits, to which she would have been entitled under the old qualifying conditions, until she has had time to qualify under the new conditions.

During 1950, maternity benefit was paid for about nine-tenths of the confinements. Of the 709,000 women who received benefit in that year, about 119,000 qualified for maternity allowances.

WIDOW'S BENEFIT

This benefit in any of its three forms is payable to the widow of any class of insured person. The normal contribution conditions to be satisfied by the husband are (a) that he had paid not less than 156 contributions since his last entry into insurance (104 contributions in most cases if he was already married, and insured for pensions, on July 4, 1948), and (b) that the yearly average of the contributions paid by or credited to him was not less than 50.

Widow's Allowance.—A woman who at her husband's death is under 60, or, if the husband had not qualified for a retirement pension, is over 60, receives (during the first 13 weeks of widowhood) a cash allowance usually of 42s. 6d. a week, with an increase of 10s. 6d. for the first or only child and 2s. 6d. for each other child.

Widowed Mother's Allowance.—When the 13 weeks of widow's allowance have elapsed, a widow who is left with one or more children of school age receives a cash allowance usually of 43s. a week so long as she has a child of school age, and in addition 2s. 6d. a week for each child other than the first.

Widow's Pension.—A widow under pensionable age receives a widow's pension usually of 32s. 6d. a week (i) when widow's allowance ends, if she was over 50 at the time of her husband's death and had been married for not less than 10 years; or, (ii) when her widowed mother's allowance comes to an end, if she is then over 40 and not less than 10 years have elapsed since marriage.

Where on the termination of either allowance the widow is pregnant by her late husband, she receives the pension in any case until the birth of the child. And if, when either allowance comes to an end, she is by reason of any infirmity incapable of self-support and is under pensionable age, she is in any case entitled to the pension so long as she is so incapable by reason of that infirmity.

Widow's benefit of any form ceases upon remarriage. A widow's pension is reduced by the amount of any earnings in excess of 40s. a week. A widowed mother's allowance is reduced by the amount of any earnings in excess of 60s. a week; but the total reduction cannot exceed 32s. 6d. whatever the earnings.

If a woman, who was married before July 5, 1948, to a man insured under the old scheme, does not qualify for widow's benefit under the new scheme, she may qualify for a widow's pension, usually of 10s. a week, as under the old scheme.

At March 31, 1952, about 440,000 widows were receiving widowed mother's allowance, widow's pension or widow's "basic" pension (at the old scheme rate), and in addition 21,000 widow's allowances were in payment.

GUARDIAN'S ALLOWANCE

Where the parents (including step-parents) of a child are dead, and one at least of them was an insured person, any person who has the child in his family receives a guardian's allowance of 15s. 0d. a week while the child is of school age. At March 31, 1951, approximately 6,800 allowances were being paid.

RETIREMENT PENSIONS

A retirement pension is payable for life to an insured person who (a) is over pensionable age (65 for a man and 60 for a woman), (b) has retired from regular employment, and (c) has paid the prescribed number of contributions. Men aged 70 and over and women aged 65 and over are not required to satisfy condition (b).

The basic rate of pension is 32s. 6d. a week, plus 21s. 6d. for a dependent wife under 60, plus 10s. 6d. for the first or only child and 2s. 6d. for each other child.

Where the insured person postpones retirement beyond pensionable age, the weekly rate of pension is increased, when he or she finally retires or reaches the age of 70 (65 for women), in respect of contributions paid as an employed or self-employed person during the five years after reaching pensionable age. The increment to pension is 1s. for every 25 contributions paid before July 16, 1951, and 1s. 6d. for every 25 contributions paid after that date.

A man aged 65 to 70 (or a woman aged 60 to 65) who has qualified for pension will have it reduced by 1s. for every 1s. earned over 40s. in any week.

The Normal Contribution Conditions for persons who entered insurance before September 30, 1946, are (a) that 104 contributions have been paid, and (b) that the yearly average of contributions paid or credited is not less than 50.

Special Provisions as to Women.—Subject to certain conditions, a married woman on reaching 60 or a woman on marriage after that age receives by virtue of her husband's insurance a retirement pension of 21s. 6d. a week. A widow over the age of 60 when her husband dies will usually qualify for a retirement pension of 32s. 6d. a week from her husband's insurance instead of a widow's pension. A retirement pension payable to a woman by virtue of her husband's insurance is increased by 1s. for every 25 contributions paid by the husband as an employed or self-employed person while he is over 65 and under 70 and she is over 60, but if he should die before her, any 1s. increase he earns for her after July 16, 1951, will then be paid at the 1s. 6d. rate. Her pension is reduced by 1s. for every 15s. she earns over 40s. in any week while under 65.

Special provisions apply to persons who enter insurance late in life. For persons who entered before September 30, 1946, the qualifying insurance period is five years, and for persons who entered on or after that date, ten years.

Unemployment and sickness benefit is payable (at rates not exceeding the retirement pension) to men between 65 and 70 and women between 60 and 65 who have not retired from regular employment if they would have been entitled to a retirement pension had they been retired from regular employment.

At March 31, 1952, retirement pensions, or contributory old age pensions under the old Acts, were being paid to approximately 4,100,000 persons. At March 31, 1951, 67 per cent. of the male population over age 65 and 61 per cent. of the female population over age 60 were in receipt of retirement pensions or contributory old age pensions.

DEATH GRANT

A death grant is paid for expenses in connection with the death of an insured person or of his wife, child or widow or, if the insured person is a woman, of her husband, child or widower. The normal grant is for an adult £20, a child aged 6-17 £15, a child aged 3-5 £10, a child under 3 £6. For the deaths of people who on July 5, 1948, were over 55 (men) or over 50 (women) the grant is £10.

The normal contribution conditions for death grant are that (a) not less than 26 contributions of any class have been paid by or credited to the deceased or the person by virtue of whose insurance the grant is claimed since July 5, 1948, and (b) either not less than 45 contributions have been paid by or credited to him in the previous contribution year, or the yearly average of the contributions paid or credited since July 5, 1948 (or 16th birthday if later) is not less than 45. Not more than one person is entitled to a death grant in respect of the same death. No grant is payable for deaths of persons already over pension age on July 5, 1948, or of children born before July 5, 1948, if they die under the age of 10.

Up to December 31, 1949, about 60,000 grants were paid.

FINANCE

Under the Act of 1946 two funds are set up, viz. the National Insurance Fund, and the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund. The income from contributions, Exchequer grants and interest from both funds are paid into the National Insurance Fund, and the payments to be made out of the

Fund include, in addition to the cost of benefits and administration, a contribution to the National Health Service. At the outset of the new scheme, the assets of the existing National Health, Contributory Pensions and Unemployment Insurance Funds, with a total value of about £786 millions, were carried to the Reserve Fund, and £100 millions were transferred from it to the National Insurance Fund, the remaining assets being maintained as a reserve for the National Insurance Fund.

Approximate receipts and payments of the National Insurance Fund for the year ended March 31, 1952, were as follows:—

Receipts	£'000
Balance, April 1, 1951.....	479,490
Contributions from employers and insured persons.....	417,137
Exchequer contribution:—	
Supplement.....	80,500
Additional lump sum.....	24,000
Income from investments:—	
Interest received.....	12,565
Transfer from the Reserve Fund of income from investments, etc.....	19,220
Repayment by Exchequer in respect of special payments of unemployment benefit and administrative expenses...	4,054
Other receipts.....	5
	<hr/> 1,036,971

Payments	
Benefit:—	
Unemployment benefit..	14,795
Sickness benefit.....	63,301
Maternity benefit.....	8,400
Widow's benefit.....	24,000
Guardian's allowance....	480
Retirement pension....	275,200
Death grant.....	2,546
	<hr/> 388,722
Contribution to the National Health Service.....	41,122
Administration expenses (a).....	24,065
Other payments.....	6,194
Balance, March 31, 1952.....	576,868
	<hr/> 1,036,971

(a) The whole cost of administration of the National Insurance Scheme.

The increase of about £477 millions on the initial balance up to March 31, 1952, was mainly due, first, to a lower rate of unemployment and (to a lesser extent) sickness than was assumed, which not only affected the cost of benefit but also resulted in larger receipts from contributions; and, second, to the proportion of the population at the contributing ages in the employed class being larger than before the war. The cost of retirement pensions, which already accounts for two-thirds of the total expenditure on benefits and administration, is expected to be doubled in the next twenty-five years, the bulk of the increase falling on the Exchequer.

The balance in the Reserve Fund at March 31, 1952, was £783.0 million. During the year ended March 31, 1953, £300 million was transferred from the Insurance Fund to the Reserve Fund.

The estimated net effect during the year ended March 31, 1952, of the changes introduced by the National Insurance Act, 1951, and of the increase in contribution rates in October, 1951, was to reduce the income of the Insurance Fund by £29,200,000 and to increase the expenditure thereof by £26,100,000.

INDUSTRIAL INJURIES INSURANCE

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, substituted for the Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1925 to 1945, a system of insurance against personal injury caused by accident arising out of and in the course of a person's employment and against prescribed diseases and injuries due to the nature of a person's employment. The scheme, which insures against personal injury caused and prescribed diseases and injuries developed on or after July 5, 1948, operates under the Act of 1946, as amended by the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, 1948 and 1953, the National Insurance Act, 1951, and the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1952, and Regulations made by the Minister under those Acts.

The Workmen's Compensation Acts, including the Workmen's Compensation (Temporary Increases) Act, 1943 (which is now made permanent) continue to apply, subject to certain amendments, to cases arising before the new scheme started.

The Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Scheme, 1951, which came into operation on July 11, 1951, provides for the payment out of the Industrial Injuries Fund of allowances supplementing workmen's compensation where the accident or disease happened before 1924.

The Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Scheme, 1952, which came into operation on March 10, 1952, provides for payment of benefits out of the Industrial Injuries Fund for those totally disabled by pneumoconiosis or byssinosis, and for dependants of those who died from one of those diseases, after December 31, 1949, if they are not covered by either the Workmen's Compensation Acts or the Industrial Injuries Acts.

INSURED PERSONS

The persons covered by the Industrial Injuries scheme correspond closely to the class of "employed persons" under the National Insurance Act, 1946, and numbered in 1950 about 20½ million.

CONTRIBUTIONS

Contributions are payable by insured persons and their employers, unless exempted, and the Exchequer contributes an amount equal to one-fifth of the combined contributions of insured persons and employers.

The normal weekly rates of contributions payable by insured persons and employers respectively are 4d. and 5d. for men over 18, 3d. and 3d. for women over 18, 3d. and 3d. for boys under 18, and 2d. and 2d. for girls under 18. Normally contributions are paid by means of stamps on a single insurance card, the same stamp covering insurance under the National Insurance Act as well as Industrial Injuries Insurance.

There are no contribution conditions for the payment of benefits. Persons employed in insurable employment are covered from the time of starting work, but if employed while of school age pay no contributions.

BENEFITS

The main types of benefit are (i) injury benefit, (ii) disablement benefit, and (iii) death benefit.

Injury Benefit is payable for not more than the first 26 weeks of incapacity; no payment is made for the first three days unless there are a further nine days of incapacity within the injury benefit period. Benefit is payable to persons over 18 and to juveniles with dependant's allowances, at the weekly rate of 55s. (days being paid for at one-sixth of the weekly rate), plus 21s. 6d. for one adult dependant, plus 10s. 6d. for the first or only

child and 2s. 6d. for each other child. Juveniles not entitled to a child or adult dependant's allowance receive benefit at half the adult rate if under 17 and at three-quarters the adult rate if 17 and under 18.

Disablement Benefit is payable if at or after the end of the injury benefit period the insured person suffers from loss of physical or mental faculty such that the resulting disablement is assessed at not less than one per cent. The amount of disablement benefit varies according to the degree of disablement (in the form of a percentage) assessed by a medical board or medical appeal tribunal by reference to the claimant's disabilities (incurred as a result of the loss of faculty) as compared with a normal person of the same age and sex. In cases of disablement of 1 per cent. and below 20 per cent. a *gratuity* is paid according to a prescribed scale, but not exceeding £185. Where the degree of disablement is 20 per cent. or more, the benefit is a weekly *pension* payable either for a limited period or for life according to the following scale:

Degree of disablement	Weekly Rate	
	s.	d.
100 per cent	55	0
90 " "	49	6
80 " "	44	0
70 " "	38	6
60 " "	33	0
50 " "	27	6
40 " "	23	0
30 " "	16	6
20 " "	12	0

These are basic rates applicable to adults and to juveniles entitled to an increase for a child or adult dependant; other juveniles receive one-half the adult rate if under 17, and three-quarters of the adult rate if between 17 and 18.

Basic rates of pension are not related to the pensioner's loss of earning power, and are payable whether he is in work or not. Upon prescribed conditions, however, pension is supplemented for unemployability and in cases of special hardship. There is provision also for increases of pension during approved hospital treatment or if the pensioner requires constant attendance. An increase of 21s. 6d. for an adult dependant and of 10s. 6d. for the first or only child and 2s. 6d. for each other child is also payable where the pensioner is either entitled to an unemployability supplement or receiving approved hospital treatment. Subject to certain exceptions, a pensioner who is not in receipt of unemployability supplement can draw other national insurance benefits in full in addition to disablement pension.

Death Benefit, in the form of a pension, allowance or gratuity, payable to dependants in fatal cases, depends in amount upon their relationship to the deceased and their circumstances at the time of death, and not upon the deceased's earnings.

Regulations impose certain obligations on claimants and beneficiaries and on employers, including, in the case of the former, that of submitting to medical examination and treatment and attending vocational training courses or industrial rehabilitation courses provided under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944.

Industrial Diseases, etc.—The Act of 1946 extends insurance to prescribed industrial diseases and prescribed personal injuries not caused by accident, which are due to the nature of an insured person's employment and developed on or after July 5, 1948.

Determination of Questions and Claims.—Provision is made for the determination of certain questions (e.g., as to insurability and liability to contribute) by the Minister, and of "disablement questions"

by a medical board (or a single doctor) or medical appeal tribunal. Claims for benefit and certain questions arising in connection with a claim for or award of benefit (e.g., whether the accident arose out of and in the course of the employment) are determined by an insurance officer appointed by the Minister, or a local appeal tribunal consisting of a chairman appointed by the Minister and equal numbers of members representing employer and insured persons, or, on appeal, by the Commissioner.

During 1951, new claims for injury benefit totalled 767,000. In the same period, claims for disablement benefit numbered about 84,000. The estimated number of disablement pensions in payment rose during 1950 from 33,300 to 55,000; of those in payment at the end of the year about 75 per cent. resulted from accident, 18 per cent. from pneumoconiosis, and 7 per cent. from other diseases. The number of awards of death benefit made in 1950 was 3,131.

FINANCE

Contributions from employers, insured persons and the Exchequer are paid into, and benefits and administrative expenses are paid out of, a fund established under the Act of 1946, viz. the Industrial Injuries Fund.

The approximate receipts and payments of the Fund for the year ended March 31, 1952, were as follows:—

Receipts	£'000
Balance, April 1, 1951.....	59,105
Contributions from employers and insured persons.....	30,369
Exchequer contribution.....	6,039
Income from investments.....	2,028
Other receipts.....	4
	<hr/> 97,545
Payments	
Benefit:—	
Injury.....	8,689
Disablement (a).....	6,983
Death (a).....	541
Other benefits (b).....	112
	<hr/> 16,325
Administration expenses.....	3,036 (c)
Other payments.....	10
Balance, March 31, 1952.....	78,174
	<hr/> 97,545

(a) The division has been estimated.

(b) Allowances paid under the Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Scheme, 1951, and under the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Scheme, 1952.

(c) The whole cost of administration of the Industrial Injuries Scheme.

As the scheme in general applies to cases arising after July 4, 1948, expenditure on benefits will not reach maturity for many years.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE

The National Assistance Act, 1948, was designed to complete the break-up of the Poor Law, and to substitute for certain existing services a comprehensive scheme of assistance and welfare services. Under this Act, from July 5, 1948, the following existing services provided by either the State or local authorities were replaced by a unified State service of financial assistance according to need:

(1) Unemployment Assistance and Supplementary Pensions, previously paid by the Assistance Board;

(2) Blind Domiciliary Assistance, Tuberculous

Treatment Allowances, and Outdoor Relief under the Poor Law, previously paid by local authorities. From the same date, the Assistance Board, renamed the National Assistance Board, was charged with the administration of the new service, the ultimate responsibility to Parliament resting with the Minister of National Insurance.

Application for assistance may be made by any person aged 16 or over who is in need, including a person who needs assistance in supplementation of a pension or insurance benefit. The National Assistance (Determination of Need) Regulations, 1948, 1950, 1951 and 1952, lay down how the need of an applicant shall be determined, and for this purpose how his requirements and resources shall be computed.

The scale rates for requirements other than rent, prescribed by the Amendment Regulations which came into operation on June 16, 1952, are as follows:

	Ordinary	Special (a)
	s. d.	s. d.
Husband and wife.....	59 0	77 0 (b)
Single householder.....	35 0	53 0
Other persons:—		
Aged 21 or over.....	31 0	45 0
Aged 18–21.....	26 0	41 0
Aged 16–18.....	21 6	32 6
Aged 11–16.....	16 0	16 0
Aged 5–11.....	13 6	13 6
Aged under 5.....	11 0	11 0

(a) For blind and certain tubercular persons.

(b) 89s. when both husband and wife are in the special classes.

The amount to be added for rent, if the applicant, or his wife or her husband, is a householder, or if the applicant is living alone, will be the net rent payable, or such part thereof as is reasonable having regard to the general level of rents in the locality. If the applicant is a member of a household but is not himself the householder, the amount to be added for rent will be a reasonable share of the rent payable by the householder, subject to a minimum addition of 2s. 6d. a week and a maximum of 10s. a week.

The rules for the computation of resources contain provisions for the treatment of capital and earnings and certain statutory disregards.

The amount to be paid by way of assistance is settled by the local officer of the Board; an applicant who is dissatisfied with the amount granted has a right of appeal to the local Appeal Tribunal, whose decision is final.

On July 5, 1948, national assistance had to be given to some 800,000 persons who had previously been receiving unemployment assistance (31,000), supplementary pensions (512,000), outdoor relief (200,000), blind domiciliary assistance (40,000), or tuberculous treatment allowances (20,000). At the end of 1951 the number of weekly assistance allowances in payment was 1,461,626, covering the needs of over two million persons. At that date, 64,237 recipients were registered at the Employment Exchange; most of the rest were old, sick or otherwise incapable of work. More than two-thirds of the allowances were paid in supplementation of insurance benefits. During 1951 the Board also made about 1,530,000 single payments and 152,686 exceptional needs grants. Up to December 18, 1951, 57,700 grants had also been made to meet the new National Health Service charges for dentures (11,000 grants), and spectacles (46,700 grants). The total number of persons receiving

national assistance, or non-contributory old age pensions, or both, at the end of 1951 was 1,735,740, as compared with 1,666,001 at the end of 1950 and 1,376,058 at the end of 1948.

The total net expenditure of the Board during 1951 was about £96,855,000, as compared with £86,375,000 in 1950 and £60,760,000 in 1948. Included in the figure for 1951 were payments of national assistance £67,910,000, and payments of non-contributory old age pensions £23,760,000.

NON-CONTRIBUTORY OLD AGE PENSIONS

The maximum non-contributory old age pension payable under the Old Age Pensions Act, 1936, to persons aged 70 and over, and under the Blind Persons Act, 1938, to blind persons aged 40 and over, was increased in October, 1946, from 10s. a week to 26s. a week for single persons of either sex and married men, and 16s. a week for married women. Pension was payable at the maximum rate where the yearly means, calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Act, did not exceed £26 5s. od. Where the yearly means were between £26 5s. od. and £89 5s. od., pension was payable at rates varying from 24s. (16s. for married women) to 2s. Where the yearly means exceeded £89 5s. od., no pension was payable.

The National Assistance Act, 1948, which charged the National Assistance Board with the administration of non-contributory old age pensions, assimilated the pensions procedure to the national assistance procedure, and the Board have power to supplement old age pensions by national assistance in case of need.

The number of pensions in payment fell from 453,417 at the end of 1948 to 421,953 at the end of 1950, and declined further to 397,943 by the end of 1951. At the latter date, pensions were supplied

by national assistance in 123,829 cases. The award of new non-contributory pensions will eventually be brought to an end by the provisions of section 74 of the National Insurance Act, 1946, under which sighted persons will not qualify unless they reach the age of 70 by October 1, 1961.

By March 31, 1951, more than four out of every five persons over the age of 70 were receiving either contributory or non-contributory pensions.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES

The Family Allowances Act, 1945, which was brought into operation from August 6, 1946, provided for a payment by the Minister of National Insurance out of moneys provided by Parliament of an allowance of 5s. a week for each child in a family other than the elder or eldest. From September 2, 1952, under the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1952, the allowance was increased to 8s. The allowance is payable (through the Post Office) while a child is of school age and up to the 1st August next following his or her sixteenth birthday if undergoing full-time instruction in a school or if an apprentice. Claim forms for allowances can be obtained at any post office. Claimants have a right of appeal to an independent Referee.

At the end of 1950, about 4,756,000 allowances were in payment for nearly 3,050,000 families. The cost to the Exchequer since the inception of the scheme has been as follows:—

	Allowances	Administration
	£	£
1946 (from Aug. 6)....	19,329,000	656,000
1947.....	55,450,000	1,790,000
1948.....	58,921,000	1,800,000
1949.....	60,700,000	1,800,000
1950.....	61,690,000	1,900,000
1951.....	62,914,000	1,900,000

METHODS OF CLAIMING BENEFITS OR ASSISTANCE

The Ministry of National Insurance has distributed a booklet explaining the Schemes to every household in the country. A series of official leaflets on the Schemes and further information and advice can be obtained from local National Insurance Offices. The address of that office can be obtained at the Post Office.

Forms of application for national assistance or non-contributory old age pensions can be obtained at any Post Office and posted to the Local Office of the National Assistance Board. Able-bodied persons can also obtain forms at the Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour. In addition, anyone wanting assistance can apply in person at the Local Office of the Board.

FIRE LOSSES IN 1952

Month	United Kingdom		United States	
	1951	1952	1951	1952
	£	£	\$	\$
January.....	1,555,000	2,543,000	68,686,000	74,155,000
February.....	1,907,000	2,762,000	69,136,000	69,925,000
March.....	1,737,000	2,715,000	71,507,000	72,254,000
April.....	1,705,000	1,251,000	62,965,000	67,380,000
May.....	2,536,000	1,391,000	58,744,000	62,354,000
June.....	1,161,000	2,095,000	56,403,000	58,585,000
July.....	1,912,000	1,474,000	52,220,000	61,675,000
August.....	1,227,000	1,046,000	55,416,000	56,462,000
September.....	1,761,000	3,009,000	53,398,000	58,949,000
October.....	3,177,000	1,404,000	54,660,000	63,958,000
November.....	2,467,000	1,205,000	60,064,000	65,129,000
December.....	2,013,000	3,335,000	68,206,000	74,127,000
Total.....	£23,148,000	£24,230,000	\$731,405,000	\$784,953,000

BRITAIN'S OVERSEAS TRADE

Class and Group	Total Imports (C I F)		Special Exports (F O B)	
	1951	1952	1951	1952
<i>Food, Drink, and Tobacco—</i>				
Grain and Flour.....	245,899,424	262,315,162	2,449,881	6,941,055
Feeding Stuffs for Animals.....	35,005,740	20,491,679	515,948	556,030
Living Animals for Food.....	20,926,611	23,242,146	2,285	—
Meat.....	213,887,070	221,513,075	2,356,226	2,140,549
Dairy Produce.....	105,619,078	143,366,441	4,013,454	2,351,278
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables.....	107,919,346	96,694,069	2,051,675	1,422,194
Beverages and Cocoa Preparations.....	169,043,789	166,999,334	52,176,170	54,054,432
Other Food.....	254,363,802	224,905,142	72,649,213	65,450,538
Tobacco.....	81,430,716	51,981,201	24,537,471	24,595,987
Total.....	1,294,095,576	1,214,508,245	160,752,328	157,512,063
<i>Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—</i>				
Coal.....	8,809,391	2,747,119	29,230,161	55,450,386
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining and Quarry Products and the like.....	26,180,709	28,311,759	4,426,506	4,452,643
Iron Ore and Scrap.....	46,058,354	73,549,621	67,449	40,443
Non-Ferrous Metalliferous Ores and Scrap.....	78,935,816	92,632,883	1,472,396	2,296,372
Wood and Timber.....	220,401,580	163,923,110	280,534	234,169
Raw Cotton and Cotton Waste.....	258,757,422	128,303,056	2,932,878	3,133,978
Wool, Raw and Waste, and Woollen Rags.....	245,909,213	177,272,538	35,499,666	25,139,862
Silk, Raw and Waste, and Artificial Silk Waste.....	4,764,535	573,537	2,614,553	3,405,271
Other Textile Materials.....	50,571,811	38,373,811	233,511	181,523
Seeds and Nuts for Oil, Oils, Fats, Resins and Gums.....	351,385,729	406,429,222	5,649,589	2,823,487
Hides and Skins, Undressed.....	68,453,301	40,537,247	2,535,424	1,766,483
Paper-making Materials.....	144,389,938	111,402,602	1,581,453	1,653,064
Rubber.....	160,473,122	103,314,405	2,089,363	1,342,513
Miscellaneous Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured.....	46,388,340	32,578,114	6,487,741	8,809,623
Total.....	1,711,479,261	1,399,949,024	95,101,224	110,729,817
<i>Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—</i>				
Coke and Manufactured Fuel.....	216,291	524,045	4,903,000	10,462,340
Pottery, Glass, Abrasives, etc.....	9,426,512	5,133,886	67,584,350	67,508,516
Iron and Steel and Manufactures thereof.....	41,720,337	126,142,078	159,320,677	191,645,812
Non-ferrous Metals and Manufactures thereof.....	167,712,362	207,422,809	70,489,156	82,378,960
Cutlery, Hardware, Implements and Instruments.....	11,124,931	12,401,340	62,747,824	63,647,908
Electrical Goods and Apparatus.....	6,661,882	7,782,685	96,635,391	109,645,858
Machinery.....	54,937,412	108,667,259	363,206,248	421,735,771
Manufactures of Wood and Timber.....	38,988,851	19,692,247	2,427,224	2,631,111
Cotton Yarns and Manufactures.....	56,259,206	40,548,945	209,356,216	148,071,860
Woollen and Worsted Yarns and Manufactures.....	30,322,095	8,875,636	178,647,528	123,915,210
Silk and Artificial Silk Yarns and Manufactures.....	26,130,469	9,003,755	64,272,702	41,015,127
Manufactures of Other Textile Materials.....	43,028,357	24,445,972	40,330,266	35,445,344
Apparel.....	8,133,697	6,383,875	46,125,132	32,814,607
Footwear.....	3,090,305	2,033,872	13,491,792	10,846,384
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes and Colours.....	65,799,188	42,429,694	142,695,517	138,053,562
Oils, Fats and Resins, Manufactured.....	156,303,310	103,030,658	41,868,324	62,314,865
Leather and Manufactures thereof.....	24,631,625	12,812,897	17,440,892	13,359,687
Paper, Cardboard, etc.....	84,806,883	43,947,013	42,367,744	38,789,018
Vehicles (including Locomotives, Ships, and Aircraft).....	20,240,810	27,262,073	480,202,391	479,229,760
Rubber Manufactures.....	398,034	379,678	12,675,872	9,089,064
Miscellaneous.....	47,863,282	42,518,352	156,598,754	150,142,639
Total.....	882,705,839	851,438,769	2,273,387,000	2,232,743,403
Animals, not for Food.....	7,628,734	7,549,460	5,955,435	6,309,971
Parcel Post.....	7,937,049	8,048,127	44,521,395	42,294,315
Total.....	3,903,846,459	3,481,493,629	2,579,717,382	2,549,589,569

£ 1952 Value as declared.

WORLD TRADE
(Value in million U.S. \$.)

Countries	Exports (f.o.b.)			Imports (c.i.f.)		
	1938	1951	1954	1938	1951	1952
World Total (a)....	21,027	76,540	73,895	23,709	81,503	79,602
North and Central						
America.....	4,671	21,897	22,740	3,986	19,456	19,485
Canada (b).....	918	4,042	4,729	794	4,195	4,458
Cuba.....	143	786	693	119	691	667
Mexico.....	147	572	581	114	823	739
Netherlands						
Antilles.....	187	703	—	253	906	—
United States....	3,102	15,041	15,170	2,465	11,946	11,633
South America.....	1,289	5,043	5,338	1,219	5,711	5,234
Argentina.....	408	1,210	670	440	1,400	860
Bolivia.....	34	151	16	25	91	74
Brazil.....	289	1,757	1,409	295	2,011	2,010
Chile.....	131	371	456	103	329	371
Colombia.....	81	460	461	89	416	402
Uruguay.....	62	236	209	62	316	237
Venezuela.....	181	1,455	1,546	107	719	809
Europe.....	9,854	28,785	28,410	13,111	35,321	33,991
Austria.....	178	451	506	289	657	654
Belgium-						
Luxemburg....	733	2,649	2,426	765	2,535	2,424
Denmark.....	334	839	849	354	1,013	962
Finland.....	180	866	717	182	676	792
France.....	881	4,175	3,896	1,324	4,551	4,431
Germany, Fed.						
Republic.....	2,079	3,461	3,990	2,141	3,494	3,818
Ireland.....	119	228	284	203	573	482
Italy.....	553	1,647	1,383	593	2,167	2,313
Netherlands.....	594	1,978	2,130	803	2,567	2,251
Norway.....	192	620	565	292	877	873
Portugal.....	51	263	238	102	330	350
Spain.....	98	402	403	152	384	518
Sweden.....	464	1,782	1,562	525	1,776	1,730
Switzerland.....	302	1,081	1,100	366	1,364	1,202
Turkey.....	115	314	363	119	402	556
U.K.....	2,746	7,596	7,540	4,600	10,942	9,733
Yugoslavia.....	116	184	246	114	391	373
U.S.S.R.....	257	—	—	268	—	—
Middle East.....	513	3,076	2,719	696	2,622	2,788
Egypt.....	147	583	417	185	667	608
Persia.....	146	590	152	79	248	165
Far East (c).....	2,973	9,767	7,738	2,629	9,865	9,650
Ceylon.....	104	400	315	86	327	358
Hong Kong.....	185	780	510	188	856	663
India.....	621	1,611	1,296	575	1,816	1,664
Pakistan.....		763	532		534	609
Indonesia.....	380	1,258	987	255	805	972
Japan.....	767	1,355	1,273	759	1,995	2,028
Malaya and						
Singapore.....	327	1,984	1,280	315	1,554	1,265
Philippines....	117	410	336	153	539	453
China and						
Manchuria....	324	—	—	604	—	—
Oceania.....	812	2,852	2,462	833	3,169	2,843
Australia.....	552	2,043	1,690	571	2,423	1,979
New Zealand....	225	693	672	225	596	739
Africa.....	915	4,429	4,488	1,235	5,359	5,611
Algeria.....	161	383	410	143	573	638
French Morocco..	43	252	272	62	456	516
West Africa....	37	221	239	47	350	341
Nigeria.....	70	365	337	56	233	317
Rhodesia, Nthn..	50	188	231	28	111	132
Southern.....	30	128	153	51	269	277
Union of South						
Africa.....	161	995	954	503	1,448	1,294

(a) World total exclusive of China, U.S.S.R., and Eastern European countries not mentioned, for which data are not reported currently. (b) Including Newfoundland. (c) Exclusive of China.

WORLD COMMODITIES

The following table shows world production and main producers of some of the most important foods and raw materials, together with their domestic consumption in the United Kingdom and United States. Figures are given for 1951 and 1952 and for a pre-war year or average according to availability. In the case of rubber, natural production and consumption only are shown. World production of synthetic rubber amounted to 878,000 tons in 1952 compared with 908,000 tons in 1951; pre-war production was almost negligible. The United States produces over 90 per cent. of the world's synthetic rubber and is also the largest consumer, using 807,000 tons in 1952 out of its total rubber consumption of 1,261,000 tons.

Commodity	Average 1934-38	1951	1952	Commodity	Average 1934-38	1951	1952
Wheat ('000 tons)				Wool (million lb.)			
World production..	152,696	173,571	196,071	World production			
U.S.	19,168	26,450	34,592	(greasy basis)...	3,788	3,938	4,100
U.S.S.R.	35,369	n.a.	n.a.	Australia.....	995	1,080	1,175
China.....	19,981	21,118	n.a.	New Zealand...	300	391	413
U.K. consumption..	5,538	5,387	5,195	Argentina.....	376	420	407
U.S. consumption..	19,208	31,096	28,726	U.K. consumption			
Oats ('000 tons)				(clean basis)....	435	396	379
World production..	63,495	60,143	59,857	U.S. consumption			
U.S.	13,752	18,876	18,118	(clean basis)....	330	489	463
U.S.S.R.	17,602	n.a.	n.a.	Rayon (million lb.)			
Canada.....	4,939	7,410	7,085	World production..	1,394	3,960	3,400
U.K. consumption..	(a) 161	256	226	U.S.	278	1,294	1,136
U.S. consumption..	10,030	19,859	19,843	Japan.....	354	369	404
Barley ('000 tons)				Germany.....	252	561	307
World production..	48,967	55,179	58,929	U.K. consumption..	(d) 119	232	186
U.S.S.R.	8,494	n.a.	n.a.	U.S. consumption..	283	1,181	1,146
China.....	(b) 7,491	6,613	n.a.	Natural Rubber			
Canada.....	1,736	5,255	6,244	('000 tons)			
U.K. consumption..	(c) 822	2,218	2,257	World production..	970	1,875	1,780
U.S. consumption..	4,393	5,490	5,100	Indonesia.....	348	806	746
Maize ('000 tons)				Malaya.....	416	605	584
World production..	112,760	131,250	140,000	Thailand(e)....	32	109	98
U.S.	52,228	72,479	82,668	U.K. consumption..	101	234	197
China.....	5,042	6,244	n.a.	U.S. consumption..	502	454	454
Brazil.....	5,670	5,700	6,125	Petroleum (million			
U.K. consumption..	3,396	1,256	1,383	tons)			
U.S. consumption..	44,087	76,935	71,850	World production;			
Rye ('000 tons)				crude.....	243	578	608
World production..	42,445	41,375	39,750	U.S.	146	298	304
U.S.S.R.	25,102	n.a.	n.a.	Venezuela.....	24	88	93
Poland.....	6,367	n.a.	n.a.	U.S.S.R.	26	41	46
Germany.....	7,479	n.a.	(l) 3,070	U.K. consumption,			
U.K. consumption..	43	47	50	petroleum pro-			
U.S. consumption..	1,259	574	484	ducts.....	(f) 8	17	18
Sugar ('000 tons)				U.S. consumption,			
World production;				petroleum pro-			
raw value.....	28,183	37,057	35,742	ducts.....	(f) 150	343	355
Cuba.....	2,787	7,110	5,070	Coal(g) (million			
India and Pakistan	3,127	4,300	4,100	tons)			
U.S.S.R.	2,219	1,795	2,700	World production..	1,270	1,650	1,635
U.K. consumption,				U.S.	398	515	451
refined value...	2,111	1,929	1,836	U.S.S.R.	111	277	296
U.S. consumption,				U.K.	228	222	226
refined value...	5,458	6,361	6,609	U.K. consumption..	176	208	199
Rice ('000 tons)				U.S. consumption..	(f) 237	455	410
World production;				Copper (j) ('000 tons)			
paddy.....	139,481	150,633	159,292	World production..	1,770	2,640	2,690
China.....	50,256	43,750	46,270	U.S.	514	861	859
India.....	38,263	33,482	35,700	Chile.....	292	354	369
Pakistan.....	11,719	12,280		U.S.S.R.	75	285	329
U.K. consumption,				U.K. consumption..	253	335	348
milled.....	96	64	62	U.S. consumption..	572	1,221	1,240
U.S. consumption,				Lead (j) ('000 tons)			
milled.....	435	580	n.a.	World production..	1,514	1,640	1,792
Cotton (million lb.)				U.S.	333	435	476
World production..	14,666	17,088	16,978	Mexico.....	193	222	222
U.S.	6,076	7,269	7,265	Australia.....	212	200	205
U.S.S.R.	1,423	1,816	1,976	U.K. consumption..	345	163	103
China.....	1,505	1,440	1,363	U.S. consumption..	386	605	460
U.K. consumption..	1,310	1,024	686				
U.S. consumption..	3,085	5,080	4,688				

WORLD COMMODITIES—continued

Commodity	Average 1934-38	1951	1952
Zinc (f) ('000 tons)			
World production..	1,433	2,110	2,248
U.S.....	407	786	811
Mexico.....	144	177	223
U.S.S.R.....	57	162	202
U.K. consumption..	204	188	172
U.S. consumption..	435	884	717
Tin (h) (k) ('000 tons)			
World production..	162	168	171
Malaya.....	54	57	57
Indonesia.....	28	31	32
Bolivia(e).....	25	33	35
U.K. consumption..	22	24	23
U.S. consumption..	59	57	45

Commodity	Average 1934-38	1951	1952
Steel ('000 tons)			
World production;			
crude.....	108,692	207,400	208,270
U.S.....	37,368	93,940	83,170
U.S.S.R.....	14,638	30,900	34,450
U.K.....	10,774	15,640	16,420
U.K. consumption,			
finished steel,...	(i) 8,300	10,712	11,149
U.S. consumption,			
finished steel....	(i) 30,744	70,472	60,718
(a) Used by millers only.	(b) Average 1934-37.		
(c) Average 1936-39, excluding animal feed.			
(d) 1939.	(e) Exports.	(f) 1938.	
(g) Including lignite.	(h) Excluding U.S.S.R.		
(i) 1937.	(j) Smelter.	(k) Concentrates.	
(l) Federal Republic.			

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

The object of chambers of commerce may be summarized briefly as being the promotion of trade and industry, with special emphasis on the interests in their respective localities. Chambers collect and disseminate trade and statistical information for the benefit of their subscribers. Membership of a Chamber of Commerce in the United Kingdom is voluntary.

Affiliated to the Association of British Chambers, there are chambers in more than 100 of the cities and large towns in the United Kingdom. Essential qualifications for membership of the Association are that a chamber shall be widely representative of local industry and commerce, and actively interested in national as distinct from solely local affairs; in more recent years it has also been stipulated that incorporation is a pre-requisite of membership.

The affiliated chambers, whose combined membership exceeds 62,000, embody all sections of the industrial and commercial community and the professions. The industrial members, numbering about two-thirds of the total, range from the largest of the great combines to the many small manufacturers who employ only a few people. Membership of the chambers includes most of the export merchants, a section of the business community by whose efforts about two-thirds of British overseas trade in consumer goods is carried on.

The Association of British Chambers of Commerce was established in 1860 to provide a means whereby, at the national level, the opinions of its member chambers could be co-ordinated. Since then, the A.B.C.C. has enjoyed recognition by successive governments as the mouthpiece of the chamber of commerce organization in the United Kingdom. In addition to approximately 100 chambers at home for which it speaks, 17 British chambers in foreign countries are affiliated to it.

The Association is represented on Government Committees and is frequently consulted by Government departments. It is in day to day touch with these departments and is in frequent communication with representatives of foreign Governments in London. The A.B.C.C. keeps the economic situation of the United Kingdom constantly under review and frequently makes representations to the Government on matters of policy. In its attention to overseas trade affairs, the Association benefits from the help given to it by those British chambers in foreign countries which

are affiliated to it and from the close relations enjoyed with its counterpart organizations in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa the U.S.A. and elsewhere.

Apart from the numbers of chambers of commerce in the United Kingdom, the broad recognition which the chamber of commerce organization has achieved internationally is indicated by the fact that in Canada there are over 700 chambers, that there are more than 2,000 in the U.S.A. and that organizations bearing the title are to be found in every civilized land.

Chambers of commerce in the United Kingdom study all draft laws and regulations of concern to their members and the A.B.C.C. co-ordinates and presents their opinions to the Government. The broad interests covered by chambers ensure that the representations they initiate are unbiased by any sectional opinions.

The A.B.C.C. frequently combines with other leading national trade organizations in considering and making representations on major problems of mutual interest. Examples of this are found in the Dollar Exports Council (successor to the Dollar Exports Board) and the British Productivity Council, of which the Association is one of the sponsoring bodies.

The first chamber to be formed in the British Isles was founded in Jersey in 1768. Glasgow and Belfast followed in 1783. The Edinburgh Chamber was established in 1785 and the Manchester Chamber in 1794. The London Chamber, the largest in the world, was formed in 1881. Fifty-seven United Kingdom chambers were founded in the nineteenth century and three of these celebrated their centenary in 1951.

The address of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce is 14 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1. (Whitehall: 2494.) *President* (1953-54), Harry Yates; *Deputy President*, Sir Percy Mills, Bt., K.B.E.; *Secretary-General*, A.R. Knowles, C.B.E.

The Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, of which the A.B.C.C. and many United Kingdom chambers are constituents, has about 160 federated chambers.

Internationally, chambers of commerce come together under the aegis of the International Chamber of Commerce. Fifty-four countries are within the membership of the International Chamber and 34 of these, including Britain, have National Committees.

MERCHANT SHIPPING

Merchant Ships on U.K. Register
At July, 1952, there were in Lloyd's Register Book 4,165 steamships of 11,522,545 tons gross and 1,747 motor-ships of 7,101,109 tons, a total of 5,912 ships of 18,623,654 tons gross. Vessels of less than 100 tons are not included.

Shipping Movements at U.K. Ports

(Net Tonnage)

Year	Entered (a)	Cleared (a)
1938	91,880,000	92,165,000
1949	67,134,000	67,652,000
1950	71,209,000	72,247,000
1951	78,259,000	78,500,000
1952	81,596,000	82,108,000

(a) With cargo and in ballast

Foreign Trade Movement, 1952

(Net Tonnage)

Flag	Entered*	Cleared*
Commonwealth and		
Irish Republican.....	36,869,000	30,921,000
Belgian.....	1,326,000	1,255,000
Danish.....	1,833,000	1,290,000
Finnish.....	565,000	493,000
French.....	1,592,000	1,638,000
German.....	830,000	881,000
Greek.....	723,000	102,000
Netherlands.....	2,835,000	2,956,000
Norwegian.....	4,713,000	1,919,000
Panamanian.....	2,422,000	372,000
Spanish.....	242,000	169,000
Swedish.....	2,892,000	1,478,000
U.S.A.....	3,149,000	1,543,000
Other.....	2,863,000	1,041,000
Total.....	62,854,000	46,059,000

Total movements of vessels in cargo in 1938 and in 1949-52 were:—

(Net Tonnage)

	Entered*	Cleared*
1938.....	68,372,000	58,881,000
1949.....	54,895,000	41,520,000
1950.....	57,501,000	45,275,000
1951.....	63,579,000	43,568,000
1952.....	64,200,000	46,998,000

* With cargo; vessels with mail only are excluded.

Shipbuilding

During 1952 there were launched in Great Britain and Northern Ireland 75 steamships of 448,510 tons gross, and 179 motorships of 854,038 tons gross, a total of 254 ships of 1,302,548 tons. Of this total 184 ships, of 887,640 tons gross, were registered in Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland, 25 (of 55,790 tons gross) in other Commonwealth Countries, and 45 (of 359,118 tons gross) in Foreign Countries.

In 1951-52 the income of the General Lighthouse Fund was £3,321,280, made up of £2,981,566 United Kingdom Light Dues, £17,741 Bahamas Light Dues, £4,642 Sombbrero Light Dues, £14,697 Basses and Minicoy Light Dues, £47,199 Miscellaneous Receipts and £255,435 Grant by Ministry of Transport towards expenditure in connection with the removal of wrecks. Expenditure during the year totalled £2,401,739, made up of £2,329,830 in respect of maintenance and operation of lighthouses, etc., under the control of the three General Lighthouse Authorities (Trinity House, Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses, and Commissioners of Irish Lights), £58,332

THE GREATEST SEAPORTS

Port	Net Register tonnage of vessels that arrived and departed with cargoes and in ballast, Foreign and Coastwise, during 1952	Value of Imports and Exports of Merchandise for 1951
	Arrived Thousand tons	Departed Thousand tons
		£
London . . .	29,556	2,007,684,238
Liverpool ..	16,512	1,711,837,964
Hull	5,913	441,996,563
Manchester (including Runcorn)	4,819	361,035,352
Glasgow . . .	6,734	264,855,983
Southamp- ton	17,968	223,412,415
Bristol	4,386	181,913,562
Swansea . . .	5,829	109,193,110
Tyne Ports .	7,914	100,054,395
Goole	1,094	62,661,489
Dover	3,681	61,121,835
Leith	1,016	56,889,066

FASTEST ATLANTIC PASSAGES

Year	Days	Ship	Tons
1862a	9	Scotia	3,871
1869a	8	City of Brussels	3,081
1882a	7	Alaska	6,400
1889a	6	City of Paris	10,669
1894a	5½	Lucania	12,950
1897b	6	Kaiser Wilhelm	14,349
1903c	5½	Deutschland	16,502
1909a	4d. 10h. 41m.	Mauretania	30,696
1924e	5d. 1h. 49m.	Mauretania	30,696
1929c	4d. 18h. 17m.	Bremen	51,650
1930c	4d. 17h. 6m.	Europa	51,656
1932c	4d. 15h. 56m.	Europa	51,656
1933c	4d. 17h. 43m.	Bremen	51,650
1934d	4d. 6h. 58m.	Emp. of Britain	42,348
1935f	4d. 3h. 2m.	Normandie	80,000
1936f	4d. 0h. 27m.	Queen Mary	73,000
1936g	3d. 23h. 57m.	Queen Mary	73,000
1937f	3d. 23h. 2m.	Normandie	80,000
1938f	3d. 21h. 45m.	Queen Mary	73,000
1938g	3d. 20h. 42m.	Queen Mary	73,000
1952g	3d. 10h. 40m.	United States	51,500
1952f	3d. 12h. 12m.	United States	51,500

a From Queenstown; b from Southampton; c from Cherbourg; d Quebec to Cherbourg; e to Cherbourg; f Bishop Rock to Ambrose Light (2,907 miles); g Ambrose Light to Bishop Rock (2,938 miles).

LIGHTHOUSES

in respect of Lighthouses Abroad and £13,577 miscellaneous expenditure, including the cost of collecting dues. The surplus of £919,541 was carried to the Net Revenue Account. In September 1940, United Kingdom Light Dues were increased from 150 per cent. of the statutory rates laid down in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1898, to 200 per cent., and in March, 1942, to 300 per cent. The dues were reduced to 200 per cent. in January, 1946, but general increases in costs and heavy expenditure in connection with the post-war programme of renewals and replacements necessitated increases to 300 per cent. in July, 1947, and to 400 per cent. in June, 1948.

MERCHANT SHIPPING

STEAMSHIPS AND MOTORSHIPS LAUNCHED IN THE WORLD* DURING 1952

As Recorded in Lloyd's Register

Showing (a) the countries in which new ships were built, (b) the countries for which they were built.

(a) Country of Build	Steamships		Motorships		Total		(b) Country of Registration		Total Steamships and Motorships	
	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross			No.	Tons Gross
Great Britain and N. Ireland	75	448,510	179	854,038	254	1,302,548	Great Britain and N. Ireland	188	908,388	
Canada	5	55,429	13	12,314	18	67,743	Canada	20	71,207	
Other Commonwealth Countries	6	25,251	4	3,103	10	28,354	Other Commonwealth Countries	35	91,390	
Total: British Commonwealth	86	529,190	196	869,455	282	1,398,645	Total: Brit. C'wth...	243	1,070,985	
Belgium	3	45,700	6	11,270	9	56,970	Belgium	1	300	
Denmark	1	2,973	25	100,623	26	103,596	Brazil	11	73,251	
Finland	13	14,152	5	11,851	18	26,003	Denmark	31	126,382	
France	7	39,810	32	172,854	39	212,664	Finland	8	26,237	
Germany	21	37,320	192	482,852	213	520,172	France	59	279,267	
Italy	1	5,000	28	126,951	29	131,951	Germany	152	242,817	
Japan	30	297,779	62	310,594	92	608,373	Italy	24	113,991	
Netherlands	9	46,539	147	249,366	156	295,905	Japan	78	402,586	
Norway	13	16,205	25	64,213	38	80,418	Liberia	25	356,028	
Portugal	—	—	7	8,821	7	8,821	Netherlands	98	141,827	
Spain	—	—	24	21,206	24	21,206	Norway	85	469,449	
Sweden	12	23,349	57	431,000	69	454,349	Panama	16	202,543	
United States of America	39	461,381	25	6,164	64	467,545	Portugal	11	34,539	
Other Countries	1	1,100	7	7,860	8	8,960	Russia (U.S.S.R.)	38	54,127	
World Total:	236	1,520,498	838	2,875,080	1,074	4,395,578	Spain	24	21,206	
							Sweden	52	260,837	
							Switzerland	9	55,877	
							United States of America	58	372,632	
							Other Countries	51	83,697	
							World Total:	1,074	4,395,578	

* Returns from China, Poland and U.S.S.R. are not available.

† Including six motorships of 16,308 tons launched in the Free Territory of Trieste.

TONNAGE LAUNCHED TO LLOYD'S REGISTER CLASS

Of the World tonnage launched during 1952, 63 per cent. (2,757,753 tons) was to Lloyd's Register Class. This figure includes 1,245,859 tons (96 per cent.) of the tonnage built in British yards.

THE LARGEST SHIPS AFLOAT

As recorded in Lloyd's Register

NAME	Pro- pulsion	Flag	Tons Gross	Screws	Registered Dimensions (feet)			Year Built	Speed (knots)	Owners or Line
					Length	Breadth	Depth			
Abraham Larsen (Whale Oil Factory).....	R, & Tb.	Brit.	22,974	2	608.6	80.2	49.5	1937	N.R.	Union Whaling Co., Ltd.
Alcantara.....	Tb.	U.S.A.	22,607	2	640.5	78.5	40.5	1926	18	Royal Mail Lines, Ltd.
America.....	Tb.	Brit.	26,314	2	663.6	93.5	30.4	1939	22½	United States Lines, Co.
Andes.....	Tb.	Brit.	25,076	2	643.3	93.5	43.6	1930	21	Royal Mail Lines, Ltd.
Andrea Doria.....	Tb.	It.	29,083	2	656.5	90.2	45.4	1953	23	"Italia" Soc. per Azioni di Nav.
*Arcadia.....	Tb.	Brit.	28,000	2	686.0	90.8	35.5	1953	N.R.	P. & O. Steam Nav. Co.
Argentina.....	T-El.	U.S.A.	20,034	2	586.4	80.3	20.5	1929	18½	Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc.
Asturias.....	Tb.	Brit.	22,445	2	640.5	78.5	40.5	1925	18	Royal Mail Lines, Ltd.—Mgrs.
Athlone Castle.....	M.	"	25,597	2	696.0	82.5	41.4	1936	20	Union-Castle Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.
Augustus.....	M.	It.	27,226	2	649.2	87.5	33.0	1952	21	"Italia" Soc. per Azioni di Nav.
Bénigne (Oil Tanker).....	M.	Fr.	21,121	2	633.0	85.1	46.9	1952	15	Cie. Auxiliaire de Navigation
Bethsabée (Oil Tanker).....	M.	Fr.	21,121	2	633.0	85.1	46.9	1952	15	Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc.
Brazil.....	T-El.	U.S.A.	20,683	2	586.4	80.3	20.5	1929	18½	British Tanker Co., Ltd.
Britannic.....	M.	Brit.	27,666	2	683.6	82.4	48.6	1930	18	Union-Castle Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.
British Sailor (Oil Tanker)	Tb.	"	20,961	1	640.6	85.7	47.0	1953	N.R.	Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc.
Capetown Castle.....	M.	"	27,002	2	702.9	82.5	42.0	1938	20	British Tanker Co., Ltd.
Carnarvon Castle.....	M.	"	20,141	2	661.1	73.5	41.7	1920	20	Union-Castle Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.
Caronia.....	Tb.	"	34,183	2	687.5	91.4	48.6	1948	22	Cunard S.S. Co., Ltd.
Chusan.....	Tb.	"	24,215	2	646.5	85.2	36.2	1950	22	P. & O. Steam Nav. Co.
Constitution.....	Tb.	U.S.A.	23,719	2	637.8	89.2	38.0	1951	22½	American Export Lines, Inc.
Conte Biancamano.....	Tb.	It.	23,692	2	650.9	76.1	27.5	1925	19	"Italia" Soc. per Azioni di Nav.—Mgrs.
Conte Grande.....	Tb.	"	23,842	2	667.0	78.3	27.2	1928	19	"
*Cristoforo Colombo.....	Tb.	"	29,100	2	626.6	89.9	50.1	1953	N.R.	Shaw Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
Dominion Monarch.....	M.	Brit.	26,463	4	657.6	84.8	44.4	1939	20	Union-Castle Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.
Edinburgh Castle.....	Tb.	Brit.	28,795	2	717.9	84.0	43.9	1948	22	United States Dept. of Commerce
†Edmund B. Alexander.....	R.	U.S.A.	21,329	2	668.8	74.3	47.8	1905	N.R.	Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
Empress of France.....	Tb.	Brit.	20,448	2	581.9	75.2	41.7	1928	18	"
Empress of Scotland.....	Tb.	Brit.	26,313	2	644.0	83.8	44.5	1930	20½	"
Flandre.....	Tb.	Fr.	20,459	2	581.6	80.2	35.2	1951	22	Cie. Générale Transatlantique
Franconia.....	Tb.	Brit.	26,341	2	601.3	73.7	40.6	1923	16	Cunard S.S. Co., Ltd.
Georgic.....	M.	Brit.	27,469	2	682.8	82.4	48.6	1932	18	Cunard S.S. Co., Ltd.—Mgrs.
Giulio Cesare.....	Tb.	It.	27,227	2	649.2	87.5	33.0	1951	21	"Italia" Soc. per Azioni di Nav.
Himalaya.....	Tb.	Brit.	27,955	2	681.7	90.8	33.5	1949	22	P. & O. Steam Nav. Co.
Ile de France.....	Tb.	Fr.	44,350	4	763.6	91.9	28.5	1946	23	Cie. Générale Transatlantique
Independence.....	Tb.	U.S.A.	23,719	2	637.8	89.2	38.0	1950	22½	American Export Lines, Inc.

Juan Peron (Whale Oil Factory).....	M.	Arg.	2	24,570	648.1	80.3	59.9	1951	N.R.	Cia. Argentina de Pesca S.A.
*Kungsholm.....	M.	Swed.	2	22,000	530.0	77.0	65.5	1953	N.R.	A/B Svenska Amerika Linien
Liberte (ex Europa).....	Tb.	Fr.	4	51,139	863.4	101.9	48.0	1928	26½	Cie. Générale Transatlantique
Maloja.....	R.									
Mauritania.....	R. & Tb.	Brit.	2	21,936	600.8	73.4	48.6	1923	15	P. & O. Steam Nav. Co.
Mooltan.....	Tb.	"	2	35,674	739.4	89.4	51.7	1939	23	Cunard S.S. Co., Ltd.
	R. & Tb.									
New Australia.....	T-El.	"	2	21,039	600.8	73.4	48.6	1923	16	P. & O. Steam Nav. Co.
Nieuw Amsterdam.....	T-El.	"	4	20,256	553.2	76.7	39.0	1931	18½	Shaw Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.—Mgrs.
Oranje.....	M.	Neth.	3	36,667	713.7	88.3	50.0	1938	21½	Holland-America Lijn
Orades.....	Tb.	"	3	20,166	613.9	83.5	32.4	1938	22	N.V. Stoomv. Maats. "Nederland"
Orion.....	Tb.	Brit.	2	28,164	681.7	90.8	35.5	1948	22	Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
Oronsay.....	Tb.	"	2	23,696	640.3	82.2	33.7	1935	19½	"
Orontes.....	Tb.	"	2	27,632	681.7	90.8	35.5	1951	22	"
*Orsova.....	Tb.	"	2	20,186	638.2	75.3	33.1	1929	18½	"
Otranto.....	Tb.	"	2	28,000	690.0	90.6	35.5	1953	18	"
Pasture.....	Tb.	"	2	20,051	632.0	75.2	32.9	1925	18	"
Petroking (Oil Tanker).....	Tb.	Fr.	2	30,447	670.7	88.0	52.6	1939	22	Cie. de Nav. Sud Atlantique—Mgrs
Petroleum (Oil Tanker).....	Tb.	Lib.	1	21,244	649.0	92.3	46.5	1953	N.R.	Universe Tankships Inc.
Petroure Castle.....	Tb.	"	1	21,262	649.0	92.3	46.5	1952	N.R.	"
Queen Elizabeth.....	Tb.	Brit.	4	28,795	717.9	84.0	43.9	1948	22	Union-Castle Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.
Queen Mary.....	Tb.	"	4	83,673	987.4	118.6	68.4	1940	28½	Cunard S.S. Co., Ltd.
Queen of Bermuda.....	Tb.	"	4	81,237	975.2	118.6	68.5	1936	28½	"
Rangitane.....	T-El.	"	2	22,501	553.4	76.7	39.0	1933	21	Furness Withy & Co., Ltd.
Rangitoto.....	M.	"	2	21,869	587.5	78.2	48.7	1949	17	New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.
*Santa Maria.....	M.	Port.	2	21,807	587.5	78.2	48.3	1949	17	"
Saturna.....	Tb.	It.	2	22,000	561.0	75.4	31.0	1953	N.R.	Cia Colonial de Nav.
†Sovetsky Sojus (ex Hansa).....	Tb.	U.S.S.R.	2	24,346	630.1	79.8	29.5	1927	18	"Italia" Soc. per Azioni di Nav.
Straling Castle.....	M.	Brit.	2	21,131	645.8	72.2	41.9	1923	N.R.	U.S.S.R.
Strathaird.....	T-El.	"	2	25,554	696.0	82.5	41.4	1936	20	Union-Castle Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.
Stratheden.....	Tb.	"	2	22,568	638.7	80.2	33.1	1932	19½	P. & O. Steam Nav. Co.
Strathmore.....	Tb.	"	2	23,732	639.5	82.2	33.6	1937	19	"
Strathnaver.....	T-El.	"	2	23,580	640.3	82.2	33.7	1935	19	"
United States.....	Tb.	U.S.A.	2	22,270	638.7	80.2	33.1	1931	19½	"
Uruguay.....	T-El.	"	4	53,329	916.8	101.6	39.0	1952	29	United States Lines Co.
Vukania.....	M.	It.	2	20,237	574.4	80.3	20.5	1928	18½	Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc.
†Washington.....	Tb.	U.S.A.	2	24,496	631.4	79.8	24.4	1928	19	"Italia" Soc. per Azioni di Nav.
Winchem Ruys.....	M.	Neth.	2	23,626	668.4	86.3	33.3	1933	N.R.	United States Dept. of Commerce
Winchester Castle.....	M.	Brit.	2	21,119	580.1	82.0	54.9	1947	22	N.V. Kon. Rotterdamse Lloyd
World Concord (Oil Tanker).....	Tb.	Lib.	1	20,001	631.6	75.5	37.5	1930	20	Union-Castle Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.
World Enterprise.....	Tb.	"	1	20,125	629.5	86.3	46.6	1952	16½	World Tankers Corp.
World Unity (Oil Tanker).....	Tb.	Lib.	1	20,536	645.5	86.3	46.5	1953	N.R.	"
†Yuri Dolgoruky (ex Hamburg).....	Tb.	U.S.S.R.	2	20,131	629.5	86.3	46.6	1952	16½	"
										U.S.S.R.

† Not in service.

R. & Tb. = Combination of reciprocating and turbine engines.

Tb. = Turbine engines.

T-El. = Turbo-electric engines.

M. = Motorship.

Launched but not yet in service (July, 1953).

R. = Reciprocating engines.

N.R. = Not recorded.

* Launched but not yet in service (July, 1953)
 R. = Reciprocating engines. M. = Motorship.
 † Not in service.
 R. & Tb. = Combination of reciprocating and turbine engines.
 Tb. = Turbine engines.
 T-El. = Turbo-electric engines.
 N.R. = Not recorded.

BRITISH RAILWAYS IN 1952

Railways of Britain in Six Regions

The British Transport Commission set up by the terms of the Transport Act, 1947, organized the Railways of Britain in six Regions under the control of the Railway Executive.

(1) The London Midland Region, corresponding to the system of the London, Midland and Scottish Company in England and Wales.

(2) The Western Region, corresponding to the system of the Great Western Railway.

(3) The Southern Region, corresponding to the system of the Southern Railway.

(4) The Eastern Region, corresponding to the Southern Area of the London and North Eastern Railway.

(5) The North Eastern Region, corresponding to the North Eastern Area of the London and North Eastern Railway.

(6) The Scottish Region, corresponding to the Scottish systems of the London, Midland and Scottish and London and North Eastern Railways.

Certain revisions in the Regional boundaries have subsequently taken place, notably in the cases of the London Midland, Southern and Western Regions.

The Transport Act, 1953, which received the Royal Assent on May 6, provides *inter alia* for abolition of the Railway Executive; within twelve months of the passing of the Act, or such longer period as the Minister of Transport shall allow. The British Transport Commission is enjoined by the Act to submit to the Minister a scheme for the reorganization of British Railways involving decentralization of management. The Act stipulates that the scheme shall provide a railway management authority for the whole of Scotland.

The Minister of Transport stated in the House of Commons on July 29, 1953, that, with the exception of the London Transport Executive, all the Executives of the British Transport Commission would be abolished as from September 30, 1953.

The compensation terms to the stock holders of the various Railway Companies were as follows: Government Stock (which is to be freely negotiable) equivalent to the market price on the Stock Exchange of the various stocks involved, based on the daily mean quotations from Nov. 1 to Nov. 8, 1946, or the mid-monthly mean quotations for the pre-election period February to July, 1945. The value of Railway and Canal stocks not quoted during the six-day period was settled by arbitration. This means that £910,000,000 was paid for the four main-line railways and £130,000,000 for the London Passenger Transport Board in stock carrying interest at 3 per cent.

Gross Receipts, 1952:

Railway Passenger and Freight Services of British Railways

Passengers.....	£111,881,296
Freight, parcel and mails....	£286,541,413
Miscellaneous.....	£4,935,173
Total.....	£403,357,882

Road Collection and Delivery and Other Road Services of British Railways:

Freight, parcels and mails, etc.	£11,317,647
----------------------------------	-------------

Ships and Vessels: Passenger and Cargo Services of British Railways:

Passengers.....	£5,479,853
Freight, parcels and mails....	£6,141,779
Miscellaneous.....	£545,530
Total.....	£12,167,162

The gross receipts of British Railways (excluding Road Collection and Delivery and other Road Services) for 1952 at £403,357,882 compare with £372,772,962 for 1951. Working expenses were £363,756,185 (£337,769,821); so that net traffic receipts were £39,601,697 (£34,953,141) and the operating ratio 90 per cent (91 per cent).

British Railways Road Collection and Delivery and other Road Services showed a deficit for 1952 of £2,582,893, compared with a deficit for 1951 of £3,310,486. The net traffic receipts for 1952 of the Passenger and Cargo Shipping Services of British Railways were £1,885,393 (against £2,887,033 for 1951) and the operating ratio 85 per cent (77 per cent).

British Railways made the biggest contribution to British Transport Commission revenues for 1952; the total net traffic receipts of the Commission from all its carrying activities were £45,267,934 of which £37,018,804 represents the net traffic receipts of British Railways including Collection and Delivery and other Road Services.

The operating ratio of 90 per cent for the railway passenger and freight services, excluding Collection and Delivery Services, etc., is one of the lowest in the world for a State-owned system of such size with comparable statutory obligations.

OPERATING STATISTICS (1952)

Passenger journeys.....	988,997,000
Includes over 206 million made by holders of Workmen's and Early Morning tickets.	
Railway Motor Vehicles and Trailers.....	36,315
Railway Horses.....	1,850
Horse-drawn Vehicles.....	8,382
Containers.....	25,667
Ships:—	
Operational Fleet.....	134
Net register tonnage.....	79,048
Rolling Stock:—	
Steam Locomotives.....	18,859
Diesel, Diesel Electric and Petrol Locomotives.....	209
Electric Locomotives.....	58
Gas Turbine Electric.....	2
Narrow Gauge Locomotives....	2
Total owned.....	19,184
Rail Motor Vehicles:—	
Diesel.....	36
Electric.....	2,134
Passenger Carrying Vehicles (all kinds).....	41,881
Number of Seats or Berths....	2,481,643
Non-Passenger Carrying Stock.	15,791
Freight Wagons.....	1,120,118
Mileage (Standard Gauge):—	
Total Track Mileage (including sidings).....	51,703
Total Track Mileage, electrified track (including sidings) (in above).....	2,403
Total Road Mileage electrified.	937
Total Mileage—First Track....	19,276

Engine Mileage:—

Train, coaching.....	235,514,000
Train, freight.....	140,884,000
Shunting, coaching.....	14,970,000
Shunting, freight.....	86,218,000
Grand total, including Departmental, etc.	538,252,000

Freight Train Miles per Train Engine Hour.....

10.58

Net Ton Miles per Total Engine Hour.....

558

Passenger miles, average distance:—

Ordinary.....	29.43
Early morning and Workmen..	9.89
Season tickets.....	13.71

Freight Traffic Tonnage:—

Merchandise and live-stock.....	51,153,000
Minerals.....	62,963,000
Coal and Coke.....	170,800,000

Equipment:—

Passenger and Freight Stations..	4,245
Passenger Stations.....	1,781
Freight Stations.....	2,206
Weight of rail per yard (Standard) Main Lines (lb.).....	109

STAFF AND WAGES

(Week ended April 26, 1952.)

Category	Number on which average is based	Average Weekly Earnings
Men.....	523,513	s. d. 168 2
Youths and Boys.....	23,947	64 3
Women.....	35,593	103 7
Girls.....	2,703	54 3

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN WHICH 20 PERSONS AND OVER WERE KILLED IN GREAT BRITAIN SINCE 1860

Year	Date	Name of Accident	Railway	Number Killed	Cause
1861	Aug. 25	Clayton Tunnel	L.B. & S.C.	23	Collision.
1868	Aug. 20	Abergele	L. & N.W.	33	Collision.
1874	Sept. 10	Norwich	G.E.	25	Collision.
1874	Dec. 24	Shipton	G.W.	34	Derailment.
1879	Dec. 28	Tay Bridge	N.B.	78	Bridge failed.
1884	July 16	Bullhouse	M.S. & L.	24	Derailment.
1887	Sept. 16	Hexthorpe	M.S. & L.	25	Collision.
1889	June 12	Armagh	G.N. (Ireland)	80	Collision.
1905	July 27	Hall Road	L. & Y.	21	Collision.
1906	July 1	Salisbury	L. & S.W.	28	Derailment.
1906	Dec. 28	Elliot Jet	N.B. & Cal.	22	Collision.
1915	May 22	Quintinshill	Caledonian	227	Collision.
1928	June 27	Darlington	L. & N.E.	25	Collision.
1937	Dec. 10	Castle Cary	L. & N.E.	35	Collision.
1940	Nov. 4	Norton Fitzwarren	G.W.	27	Derailment.
1941	Dec. 30	Eccles	L.M. & S.	23	Collision.
1945	Sept. 30	Bourne End	L.M. & S.	43	Points at excessive speed.
1946	Jan. 1	Lichfield (T.V.)	L.M. & S.	20	Point mechanism jammed.
1947	Oct. 24	South Croydon	S.R.	32	Collision in fog.
1947	Oct. 26	Goswick	L. & N.E.	28	Derailment.
1948	Apr. 17	Winsford	L.M. Region	24	Collision
1952	Oct. 8	Harrow	L.M. Region	112	Collision

WORKING CASUALTIES, 1952

Persons	Killed	Injured	
		Serious	Minor
<i>Passengers:—</i>			
Train Accidents...	*111	132	1,018
Movement do.....	49	64	4,291
Non-Movement do	3	108	2,684
<i>Railway Servants:—</i>			
Train Accidents...	9	31	82
Movement do.....	171	557	1,802
Non-Movement do	20	1,301	13,494
<i>Other Persons:—</i>			
Train Accidents...	13	9	30
Movement do.....	33	22	46
Non-Movement do	6	47	396
Total.....	475	2,271	23,843

* Harrow railway accident, 108; Other accidents, 3.

REGIONAL COLOURS

Eastern.....	Dark Blue	Southern.....	Green
North Eastern...	Orange	Scottish.....	Light Blue
London Midland	Maroon	Western....	Chocolate

INCREASE AND REVISION OF FARES, 1946-1953

As from July 1, 1946, the basic passenger fare was increased to 33½ per cent above pre-war figure, bringing the ordinary third class single fare up to 2.1d. a mile, and the monthly return to 1.4d. a mile. London Transport fares were increased from Feb. 9, 1947. On Oct. 1, 1947, ordinary main-line passenger fares were increased by 16½ per cent or 55 per cent above their pre-war level. The basic third-class fare then became 2.44d. and the monthly return about 1.63d. a mile.

On Oct. 1, 1950, fares in the London area were revised, resulting, in general, in an increase in the ordinary rail and road fares on the London Transport system. New day return fares below both the ordinary and the monthly return fares were introduced on the British Railways lines within the London area. On Jan. 1, 1952, British Railways monthly return fares were increased to 1.79d. per mile, and on March 2, 1952, British Railways ordinary fares within the London area were reduced to 1.75d. per mile, the ordinary fares outside London being reduced similarly on May 1,

1952. Monthly return fares were discontinued where the new ordinary returns were less.

On Aug. 31, 1952, certain abnormally low fares on British Railways were increased and the longer mileage by certain alternative routes charged for. Workmen's fares outside the London Area were replaced by the slightly more expensive early morning return fares. Season tickets outside the London area were increased by varying amounts, generally not exceeding 20 per cent. Within the London area, early morning fares and season ticket rates which had been sub-standard and increased by more than about 20 per cent on March 2, 1952, were reduced by varying amounts to conform with increases in standard charges.

On Aug. 16, 1953, day return fares on British Railways within the London area were altered so as to be exactly twice the London Transport single fare between the same places; the increase on any individual fare was in no case more than 2d. for the return journey. Early morning fares and season tickets on British Railways throughout the country were on the same day increased by varying small

amounts; thus three-monthly season tickets were increased by not more than 5s. 6d. Ordinary fares were not altered.

1953 INDIAN RAILWAY CENTENARY

The first section of railway in India was opened for traffic between Bombay and Thana on April 16, 1853. The centenary celebrations in India included an Indian Railways Exhibition at New Delhi.

RAILWAY CLEARING HOUSE

The *Railway Clearing House* was established Jan. 2, 1842. Offices, 203 Eversholt Street, London, N.W.1.

EUROPEAN RAILWAYS

Dates when public railway traffic was inaugurated in various European Countries: England, 1825; Austria, 1828; France, 1828; Scotland, 1831; Belgium, 1835; Germany, 1835; Russia, 1838; Italy, 1839; Ireland, 1844; Switzerland, 1844; Spain, 1848; Sweden, 1851; Portugal, 1854; Turkey, 1860.

LOST PROPERTY IN LONDON

PROPERTY LOST ON LONDON TRANSPORT

Enquiries as to property left in London Transport Trains, Omnibuses, Trolley-buses, or Green Line Coaches, should be made at the *Lost Property Office of London Transport*, 200-202 Baker Street, N.W.1. Office hours are 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. from Monday to Friday, and 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Saturday. The office is not open on

Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day and Bank Holidays. Enquiries may be made by letter.

PROPERTY LOST IN CABS

Enquiries as to property left in a taxicab should be made at the *Lost Property Office of the Metropolitan Police District*, 109 Lambeth Road, S.E.1. Office hours are 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. (Saturdays, 10 to 1). The office is not open on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day and Bank Holidays.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

BANK HOLIDAYS IN ENGLAND, WALES, NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE CHANNEL ISLANDS ARE:—Easter Monday, Whit Monday, first Monday in August and first week-day after Christmas (Boxing Day.)

Banks are also closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day.

The Stock Exchange is closed on Bank Holidays, Good Friday, Christmas Day, and on Jan. 1; and on Saturdays throughout the year.

Custom House and Docks, as Banks: with the Queen's Birthday (when decreed).

Excise and Stamp Offices, as Banks: with Whit Tuesday and Coronation Day, if and when decreed.

Law Offices.—Good Friday, Easter Monday and Tuesday, Whit Monday, Christmas Day, and first week-day after Christmas.

BANK HOLIDAYS IN SCOTLAND ARE:—New Year's Day, first Monday in May and first Monday in August.

Banks in Scotland are also closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day. There are also Spring and Autumn holidays in Edinburgh and Glasgow.

SCOTLAND has special Term (Quarter) Days:—Candlemas, Feb. 2; Whit Sunday, May 15 (Fixed date); Lammas, Aug. 1; and Martinmas, Nov. 11; the Removal Terms are May 28 and Nov. 28.

THE CINQUE PORTS

As their name implies the Cinque Ports were originally 5 in number, Hastings, Sandwich, Dover, New Romney and Hythe. They were in existence before the Norman Conquest and were the Anglo-Saxon successors to the Roman system of coast defence organized from the Wash to Spithead to resist Saxon onslaughts. William the Conqueror reconstituted them and granted peculiar jurisdiction, most of which was abolished in 1855. Only jurisdiction in Admiralty still survives.

At some time after the Conquest the "ancient towns" of Winchelsea and Rye were added with equal privileges. The other members of the Confederation, known as Limbs, are:—Lydd, Faversham, Folkestone, Deal, Tenterden, Margate and Ramsgate.

The Barons of the Cinque Ports have the ancient privilege of attending the Coronation and of carrying a Canopy over the Sovereign at that Ceremony. In latter times, the use of a Canopy at Coronations has been dispensed with, but the Barons still retain their privilege of attending the

Ceremony and are allotted special places in Westminster Abbey.

Lord Warden, The Rt. Hon. Sir Winston Churchill, K.G., O.M., C.H., F.R.S., M.P.
Registrar, James A. Johnson, New Bridge House, Dover.

Lord Wardens since 1828

The Duke of Wellington	1823
Marquess of Dalhousie	1852
Viscount Palmerston	1861
Earl Granville	1865
W. H. Smith	1891
Marquess of Dufferin and Ava	1891
Marquess of Salisbury	1895
Marquess Curzon	1904
The Prince of Wales	1905
Earl Brassey	1908
Earl Beauchamp	1913
Marquess of Reading	1934
Marquess of Willingdon	1936
Sir Winston Churchill	1941

ROADS

The total mileage of public roads in Great Britain is 185,523 miles, of which 158,654 are in England and Wales and 26,869 in Scotland. The cost of maintenance, improvement (widening, etc.) and new construction in 1914-15 was £18,800,000, and in 1950-51 approximately £76,800,000, excluding Trunk Roads. The roads of Great Britain have been classified by the Ministry of Transport, and out of the total mileage of 185,523, 8,248 have been included in Trunk Roads, 19,563 in Class I (totalling 27,811 miles), 17,691 in Class II, and 48,678 in Class III.

Highway Authorities.—Under the Local Government Act, 1929, county councils in England and Wales, became (from April 1, 1930), the highway authorities for all roads in rural districts and all classified roads (i.e. Class I, Class II and Class III Roads) outside the county and metropolitan boroughs. The county borough, borough and urban councils are the highway authorities for roads other than county roads which lie within their areas. In Scotland similar provisions have been made. As from April 1, 1937, in England and Wales (May 16, 1937, in Scotland) the Minister of Transport became the Highway Authority for 4,460 miles of road in Great Britain, and as from April 1, 1946, in England and Wales (May 10, 1946, in Scotland) for a further 3,729 miles. These roads are known as *Trunk Roads*, and the Minister is responsible for their maintenance and improvement.

The total gross receipts from the taxation of road vehicles between December 1, 1951, and November 30, 1952, amounted to £67,302,179. The number of mechanically-propelled vehicles for which licences were current at Feb. 28, 1953, was 4,446,751. The average receipt in respect of a whole year licence to Dec. 31, 1952, was £12 4s. 2d. for cars taxed on horse-power and at flat rate; £2 5s. 11d. for motor-bicycles; £27 os. for internal combustion and steam-driven vehicles; £15 17s. 8d. for electric goods vehicles; £52 7s. 9d. for motor hackneys, including taxi-cabs, which were officially known for many years as "mechanical clarences," a "clarence" being a four-wheeled closed carriage with seats for 4 inside and 2 on the box, named after the Duke of Clarence (afterwards King William IV).

The Road Fund.—The motor licence duties were paid into a *Road Fund* until the close of financial year 1936-37, when the liability of the Exchequer to transfer licence duties, apart from the Exchequer share, to the Road Fund ceased. Amounts are now paid into the Road Fund from moneys provided by Parliament. Grants are made from the Road Fund to highway authorities towards the cost of maintenance, improvement and construction of roads and bridges.

Grants from the Road Fund to Highway Authorities for the year ended March 31, 1952, amounted to £19,149,000 (an increase of £3,097,000 on previous year's figure). Payments for work carried out on trunk roads totalled £10,059,000 (as compared with £8,581,000 for previous financial year).

Under Local Government Acts, 1929, grants hitherto made out of the Road Fund towards the maintenance of classified roads in London and the county boroughs (*England and Wales*) and large burghs (*Scotland*), and of unclassified roads in counties, were discontinued as from April 1, 1930 (May 16—Scotland).

Taxation of Road Vehicles

Description	Number* 1952	Gross Tax Receipts 1951-52
<i>Mechanically-propelled:—</i>		£
Cars taxed on horse-power	1,766,786	23,446,800
Cars taxed at flat rate	74,316	7,020,492
Motor-cycles	948,860	2,252,361
Goods vehicles—		
(a) Agricultural Vans and Lorries	45,483	612,627
(b) Showmen's Special Vehicles	4,015	100,249
(c) Other Goods Vehicles	914,105	24,186,599
Agricultural, etc. (Class 2)	304,660	617,097
Tractors—		
(a) Showmen's	418	9,552
(b) General haulage	4,183	158,858
Motor hackneys	132,257†	6,328,132
Tramcars	3,636	2,727
Exempt Vehicles	38,305	..
Trade Licence—		
(a) General	16,291	395,108
(b) Limited	26,499	129,520
Miscellaneous receipts (fees for driving licences, etc.)	..	2,042,077
Total	—	67,302,179

* Licences current during Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1952.

† Includes 4,034 trolley vehicles (electrically propelled).

ROAD ACCIDENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Year	Killed	Injured	Total
1927	5,329	148,575	153,904
1938	6,648	226,711	233,359
1942	6,926	140,618	147,544
1946	5,062	157,484	162,546
1947	4,881	161,318	166,199
1948	4,513	148,884	153,397
1949	4,773	172,096	176,779
1950	5,012	196,313	201,325
1951	5,250	211,243	216,493
1952	4,706	203,306	208,012

MOTORING OFFENCES

A total of £687,514 was paid in fines by motorists in 1952. The number of persons charged in respect of 564,417 offences was 482,072, and they included 150,721 who received written warnings for 170,025 offences. Of the 331,351 persons prosecuted 4,742 were arrested.

Convictions numbered 319,987 (against 292,253 for 1951) and a sentence of imprisonment without the option of a fine was passed on 914 motorists for 1,609 offences. The number of motorists fined was 309,827 for 361,104 offences. Licences endorsed numbered 124,226, of which 15,144 involved disqualification.

INLAND WATERWAYS

About 2,400 miles of inland waterways are in use in Great Britain. Since Jan. 1, 1948, the Docks and Inland Waterways Executive of the Transport Commission have taken over about 2,050 miles of the system and organized them into four divisions, exclusive of Scotland, each of which is based on a major river estuary. These divisions have headquarters at Leeds, Liverpool, Watford and Gloucester. The Commission was set up under the provisions of the Transport Act, 1947.

Tonnage of traffic carried on the waterways of the Transport Commission:—

Traffic	1950	1951	1952
Coal and other	Tons	Tons	Tons
Fuel.....	5,791,000	5,844,000	6,322,000
Liquids in bulk	1,835,000	2,036,000	2,021,000
General Merchandise.....	4,176,000	4,356,000	4,099,000
Total.....	11,802,000	12,236,000	12,442,000

Waterways	Miles in use	Tonnage Carried 1952
N.E. Division.....	346	5,735,000
N.W. Division.....	478	1,579,000
S.E. Division.....	419	3,068,000
S.W. Division.....	369	1,950,000
Scottish Canals.....	139	110,000

The more important of the Waterways excluded from these arrangements are as follows:—

Waterways	Miles in use	Tonnage Carried 1951	1952
Bridgewater.....	40	830,784	736,026
Manchester Ship....	36	10,948,206	11,861,449
Thames Conservancy	136	449,993	442,352

LONDON FIRE BRIGADE

Headquarters: Albert Embankment, S.E.1.

Before the formation of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade the churchwardens and overseers in every parish were required, under Acts passed in 1707 and 1774, to provide fire engines and ladders, and the leading insurance companies also organized private fire brigades, which were amalgamated in 1832 to form the London Fire Engine Establishment. On January 1, 1866, under the Metropolitan Fire Brigade Act, 1865, the Metropolitan Board of Works took over these responsibilities and established "The Metropolitan Fire Brigade," which (Jan. 1, 1867) also took over the fire escapes provided by the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire, a voluntary body which had been founded in 1836. Under the Local Government Act, 1888, the London County Council assumed control of the Fire Brigade, and in 1904 the title of the Brigade was altered to "London Fire Brigade."

The Brigade was augmented very considerably during the 1939-45 war, and an Auxiliary Fire Service established. The London Fire Brigade and London Auxiliary Fire Service in common with all fire brigades in England, Wales, and Scotland were taken over by the State and formed part of the National Fire Service, from August 18, 1941.

The London Fire Brigade returned to the London County Council, April 1, 1948.

The number of calls to which the Brigade responded during the year ending December 31, 1952, totalled 20,328, the fires numbered 7,760, chimney fires 5,544, false alarms 5,039 (including 3,407 malicious false alarms), and the calls to perform special services numbered 1,985.

Under the provisions of the Civil Defence Act, 1948, an Auxiliary Fire Service has been re-established.

Chief Officer.—F. W. Delve, C.B.E.

Deputy Chief Officer.—L. W. T. Leete, M.B.E.

Assistant Chief Officer. V. W. N. Botten, M.B.E.

Administrative Officer.—J. A. Older, O.B.E.

Establishment Officer.—E. W. Parker.

Works Manager.—F. Dewhurst, O.B.E.

Senior Staff Officer.—Divisional Officer J. K. H. Cunningham.

Division Officers:—

"A" Division.—E. Smith.

"B" Division.—A. S. Shawyer.

"C" Division.—S. F. Chandler.

"D" Division.—L. P. Wright.

AIR TRANSPORT

In 1952 the United Kingdom Airways Corporation, British European Airways and British Overseas Airways, together with companies operating scheduled services under Associate Agreements, flew respectively 23,537,000, 31,600,000 and 2,497,000 aircraft miles and carried 1,338,000, 267,000 and 95,000 passengers. Passenger miles flown were 356,760,000, 847,475,000 and 25,162,000 respectively. Total freight and mail ton-miles flown were 8,211,000, 39,370,000 and 873,000.

In the figures given above and in the following table, "tons" and "ton-miles" refer to short tons.*

Operating Statistics (All U.K. Scheduled Operators)

Detail	1950	1951	1952
Number of Flights.....	126,000	133,000	151,000
Average length (miles).....	380	400	380
Aircraft miles flown	48,299,000	52,455,000	57,634,000
Revenue passengers.....	1,156,000	1,415,000	1,700,000
Do. miles flown	794,033,000	1,064,999,000	1,229,397,000
Cargo carried (short tons)	28,932	46,358	46,456
Freight.....	21,668	37,427	36,982
Mail.....	7,264	8,931	9,474
Short ton miles.....	118,737,000	157,220,000	173,580,000
Passenger.....	80,577,000	108,817,000	124,671,000
Freight.....	24,504,000	31,112,000	30,378,000
Mail.....	13,596,000	17,292,000	18,531,000

Air Traffic between U.K. and Abroad

Detail	1950	1951	1952
Number of Flights.....	83,810	95,050	96,230
By Aircraft registered in U.K.....	39,110	46,960	48,370
Do. abroad..	44,700	48,090	47,870
Passengers carried.....	1,271,800	1,587,200	1,689,700
In Aircraft registered in U.K.....	550,700	706,300	796,000
Do. abroad..	721,100	880,900	893,700

Air Accidents

In the years 1951 and 1952 there were no accidents to aircraft of regular passenger-carrying services of United Kingdom operators involving injury or death of any passenger or crew member. During 1952 there was one accident involving the death of one Third Party struck by the propeller of a stationary aircraft.

*1 long ton = 2,240 lbs. | 1 short ton = 2,000 lbs.
1 imp. cwt. = 112 lbs. | 1 U.S. cwt. = 100 lbs.

COAL

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

Year	Saleable Mined Coal	Open Cast Coal	Total
1938.....	226,990,000	—	226,990,000
1945.....	174,650,000	8,120,000	182,780,000
1946.....	181,240,000	8,830,000	190,070,000
1947.....	187,200,000	10,250,000	197,450,000
1948.....	197,650,000	11,750,000	209,400,000
1949.....	202,680,000	12,190,000	215,120,000
1950.....	204,120,000	12,190,000	216,310,000
1951.....	211,270,000	10,990,000	222,260,000
1952.....	212,843,000	12,110,000	224,953,000

Coal Consumption.—Of the 206,182,000 tons consumed at home in 1952, it was estimated that Industry consumed 43,244,000 tons, domestic users 37,058,000 tons, electricity generating stations 35,513,000 tons, gas works 27,700,000 tons, coke ovens 25,060,000 tons, railways 14,072,000 tons, and colliery boiler houses 10,154,000 tons.

PETROLEUM

(Thousand tons)

	1938	1951	1952
Production:			
Crude petroleum..	0.1	45.2	55.4
Imports:			
Crude petroleum and process oils..	2,272	16,454	22,490
All refined products.....	9,390	9,648	5,817
Production of main refined products*			
Liquid products:			
Aviation and motor spirits.....	306.6	2,923.2	4,935.4
White spirit, industrial spirit, etc.,	88.8	217.4	n.a.
Kerosene.....	94.4	245.1	6.8.0
Gas and diesel oils.....	631.6	3,055.1	3,865.5
Fuel oil (including refinery fuel)..	487.2	3,502.8	11,338.4
Lubricating oils..	145.0	412.2	369.7
Solid products:			
Bitumen.....	605.5	746.2	715.1
Paraffin wax.....	14.8	15.1	14.6
Inland consumption of main petroleum products:			
Bitumen.....	607	746	722
Motor spirit (including motor benzole).....	4,831	5,454	5,441
Kerosene.....	721	1,436	1,443
Derv fuel.....	387	1,126	1,180
Gas and diesel oils..	797	1,712	1,641
Fuel oil (including refinery consumption).....	811	4,289	4,713
Lubricating oils...	560	797	752
Total—main products	8,714	15,560	15,892

* Including production from shale oil but excluding production from coal.

COSTS AND PROFIT

Costs	1952
† Wages (including Allowances in Kind).....	379,049,392
Roof Supports, Stores and Repairs..	105,141,600
Coal and Power.....	31,146,726
Other Costs.....	86,388,240
Total.....	601,725,958
Proceeds.....	607,451,069
* Profit.....	5,725,111

* Before charging interest.

† Estimated average earnings including value of Allowances in Kind, of all adult male workers in 1952 was £11 16s. 2d. per week.

ELECTRICITY AND GAS

Production of both electricity and gas in Great Britain was higher in 1952 than in any previous year. Electricity generation in 1952 was more than double that of 1938 and 4.1 per cent. higher than in 1951, while total gas available in 1952 had increased by 63.6 per cent. over 1938 and 1.2 per cent. over 1951.

ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION

(Million kilowatt hours)

	1938	1951	1952
Electricity generated:			
Total.....	24,372	59,568	61,992
By steam plant....	23,208	58,260	60,564
By water power....	984	1,140	1,272
By other methods..	180	108	156
Electricity sent out....	23,088	56,184	58,404

GAS PRODUCTION

(Thousand million cubic feet)

	1938	1951	1952 ^a
Gas made at gas works:			
Total*.....	318.8	497.1	501.8
Coal gas.....	285.0	400.9	409.8
Water gas.....	27.6	83.7	79.0
Gas bought from coke ovens, etc.,.....	29.6	66.0	68.1
Total gas available...	348.4	563.2	569.9

* Including producer gas, oil gas, etc., in addition to coal and water gas.

FUEL USED

Electricity.—Consumption of coal in the production of electricity rose from 14,004,000 tons in 1938 to 34,488,000 tons in 1952. Coke, including coke breeze, consumed in 1938 was 180,000 tons; in 1952, 852,000 tons. Oil consumption rose from 24,000 tons in 1938 to 72,000 tons in 1952.

Gas.—Consumption of coal in the production of gas rose from 19,084,000 tons in 1938 to 27,508,000 tons in 1952. Gas oil consumed rose from 124,000 tons in 1938 to 436,000 tons in 1952.

AGRICULTURE

NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1952

Of the total number of agricultural holdings in Great Britain in 1952, 80 per cent. were of 100 acres or less in area. In England the average size was 68 acres, compared with Scotland's 59 acres, and an average of 46 acres in Wales. In 1950, 36 per cent. of the farms in England had a mains electricity supply; in Wales, 10 per cent. and an estimate of

16 per cent. was made for Scotland. According to the National Farm Survey of England and Wales which was carried out in the early years of the last war, 47 per cent. of the holdings with farm-houses have a piped water supply, while 45 per cent. rely on wells as the principal source of water.

Area	Under 5 acres	5 to 50 acres	50 to 100 acres	100 to 150 acres	150 to 300 acres	Over 300 acres	Total
England and Wales..	83,973	158,746	60,015	31,154	33,412	12,731	380,031
Scotland	17,397	32,654	10,012	5,755	6,469	2,157	74,444
Great Britain	101,370	191,400	70,027	36,909	39,881	14,888	454,475

NOTE.—A farm may consist of more than one holding. It is estimated that there are about 300,000 full-time farmers in Great Britain, and, in addition, nearly 50,000 part-time or "hobby" farmers.

U.K. CROP ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION

During the 1939-45 war, production of most arable and fodder crops was increased. Since the

war there has been a change back towards the pre-war pattern and the total tillage area has fallen.

Commodity	Acreage (thousand acres)				Estimated quantity harvested (thousand tons)		
	June 1939	June 1943	June 1952	June 1953*	1939	1943	1952
Total Tillage	8,813	14,509	12,261	12,299	—	—	—
Wheat	1,766	3,464	2,030	2,222	1,645	3,447	2,307
Barley	1,013	1,786	2,280	2,121	892	1,645	2,334
Oats	2,427	3,680	2,881	2,641	2,203	3,064	2,772
Mixed Corn	85	501	838	1,02	73	394	1,30
Rye (threshed) ..	14	129	56	67	10	95	50
Potatoes	704	1,391	991	687	5,218	9,822	7,848
Sugar beet	345	417	410	414	3,529	3,760	4,236
Fodder Crops:							
Beans	135	249	122	140	111	195	102
Peas	37	64	30	44	23	43	21
Turnips and swedes	712	830	594	595	10,076	11,901	9,722
Mangolds	216	286	225	213	4,069	5,805	4,813
Other	282	490	503	546	—	—	—
Straw:							
Wheat	—	—	—	—	1,990	3,775	2,013
Oats	—	—	—	—	2,610	3,754	2,946
Barley	—	—	—	—	842	1,440	1,721
Hops	19	19	22	22	14	14	14
Flax for fibre	23	146	38	13	45	294	70
Fruit	301	201	310	314	824	657	924
Vegetables	292	423	425	427	2,403	3,141	2,288

* Provisional.

NUMBERS OF LIVESTOCK—UNITED KINGDOM

The national dairy herd is now 35 per cent larger than it was in 1939, having increased in the last year. Sheep numbers are still below pre-war but the number of pigs increased by 5 per cent.

between 1952 and 1953 and to 18 per cent, above 1939. Poultry numbers, which fell very sharply during the war, now exceed the 1939 total by 7 per cent.

Numbers of Livestock (in thousands)	June, 1939	June, 1943	June, 1953*
Cattle: total	8,872	9,259	10,461
Cows and Heifers in milk	2,841	2,910	3,110
Cows in calf but not in milk	480	640	896
Heifers in calf with first calf	564	774	1,234
Sheep	26,887	20,383	22,483
Pigs	4,394	1,829	5,175
Poultry	74,357	50,729	79,579

* Provisional.

NUMBER OF FARM WORKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN
(in thousands)

Class of Worker	June, 1921	June, 1929	June, 1939	June, 1943*	June, 1953†
Number of regular workers:					
Males under 21 years.....	178.6	146.7	114.1	109.1	86.9
" 21 and over.....	515.6	512.3	432.0	407.7	457.1
Females.....	95.0	86.0	54.7	127.7	57.7
Number of casual workers:					
Males under 21 years.....	31.1	14.6	7.8	13.9	11.5
" 21 and over.....	111.7	85.8	64.1	89.8	101.8
Females.....	64.2	42.8	38.5	94.9	64.6
Total Workers.....	996.1	888.3	711.3	843.1	779.2

* Figures for W.L.A. (77.7) and Prisoners of War (26.3) are included in the returns. † Provisional.

WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL WAGE RATES AND STANDARD HOURS

Year and Month	Statutory Minimum Weekly Wage	Standard Hours Per week	Overtime Rates		Index of Minimum Weekly Wage Rates	General Industrial Wage Index
			Ordinary Per hour	Sunday Per hour		
1938-39 (average).....	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.		
July, 1940.....	34 9	51	0 9½	0 10½	100	100
Dec., 1941.....	48 0	51	1 1½	1 3	138	114
Mar., 1943.....	60 0	51	1 5	1 9	173	127
Apr., 1943.....	65 0	50½	1 6	1 10	187	139
Mar., 1945.....	70 0	50½	1 7	1 11	201	148
Apr., 1946.....	70 0	48	1 10	2 2	201	160
July, 1946.....	80 0	48	2 1	2 6	230	164
Aug., 1947.....	90 0	48	2 4	2 10	259	169
Mar., 1949.....	94 0	47	2 6	3 0	271	180
Nov., 1950.....	100 0	47	2 8	3 2	288	188
Nov., 1951.....	108 0	47	2 10	3 5	311	210
Aug., 1952.....	113 0	47	3 0	3 7	315	217
Aug., 1953.....	120 0	47	3 2	3 10	345	n.a.

NOTE.—The agricultural wage rates are for an adult male worker in England and Wales; the general industrial wage index is that compiled by the Ministry of Labour for all workers. The new rates as from August, 1953, for women agricultural workers were 91s. 0d. per week of 47 hours, and for casual and part-time workers the rates were 2s. 7d. per hour for men and 1s. 11d. per hour for women.

AGRICULTURAL PRICES AND INDEX NUMBERS—ENGLAND AND WALES

Commodity	Unit	Prices*				Index Numbers (1936-38 average=100)		
		1936-38 average	1943	1951	1952	1943	1951	1952
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			
<i>Cereals and Farm Crops.....</i>								
Wheat.....	cwt.	9 8	17 8	28 1	28 9	194	283	279
Barley.....	"	10 3	30 1	42 5	32 7	182	289	296
Oats.....	"	7 5	15 9	25 10	26 8	203	415	317
Potatoes.....	ton	110 4	150 4	223 0	242 0	213	349	360
Sugar beet.....	"	42 5	85 3	114 6	119 0†	136	202	219
<i>Livestock and Products.....</i>						201	271	281
Fat cattle.....	live cwt.	44 4	69 3	114 0	125 9	180	310	323
Fat sheep.....	lb.	0 10½	1 3½	2 5½	2 7½	157	257	283
Bacon pigs.....	20 lb.	12 5	23 7	51 7	54 8	155	291	309
Milk.....	gall.	1 0.3	1 11.2	3 0.1	3 2.1†	189	412	437
Eggs.....	120	14 11	30 10	46 3	47 3	187	292	309
<i>All Products.....</i>						207	311	317
						187	295	306

* Including acreage payments and exchequer payments and subsidies.

† Provisional.

PRICE FIXING

The Agriculture Act, 1947, provides farmers with an assured market at guaranteed prices for cereals, potatoes, sugar beet, fat cattle, sheep and lambs, pigs, eggs and milk. These products represent nearly 80 per cent. of the total of the agricultural output of the United Kingdom. Prices are reviewed in February of each year by Government Departments in consultation with the Farmers' Unions. The prices fixed at these reviews operate in the following April for livestock and livestock products, and for crops they apply to the

produce of the harvest of the next year. The Act also provides for fixing minimum prices for four years ahead for livestock and livestock products. Special price reviews may be held at any time if justified by a substantial rise in production costs.

As a result of the 1953 Annual Review, fixed prices and subsidies have been increased by approximately £15½ million; against this, costs have risen by about £26½ million for all commodities and £17 million for those subject to fixed prices.

CROP PRICES

Commodity	Revised Prices for 1954 Harvest	1952 Annual Review Increase	1953 Harvest Price following 1952 Annual Review	1953 Annual Review Increase	1954 Harvest Price
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat, millable, fixed price, per cwt.....	29 6	1 3	30 9	No change	30 9(a)
Barley, minimum price per cwt..	23 6	1 6	25 0	" "	25 0(b)
Oats, minimum price per cwt....	21 2	1 0	22 2	" "	22 2(b)
Rye, millable, minimum price per cwt.....	22 0	3 0	25 0	" "	25 0(b)
Sugar beet, per ton.....	112 2	4 6(c)	116 8	1 5(c)	118 1
Potatoes, standard ware, average per ton (d).....	239 0	5 0	244 0	5 0	249 0

(a) Applicable for the purpose of permanent long-term marketing arrangements.

(b) Average price for 1954 harvest.

(c) The increase relates to beet of 15½ per cent sugar content.

(d) Substandard ware from 1953 crop; 40s. per ton less up to January 31, 1954; 55s. per ton less between February 1 and March 31, 1954.

PRICES OF LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

	Estimated Average Price in 1952-53	Award following Annual Review, 1953
	s. d.	s. d.
Milk—average wholesale price plus production bonus and quality premiums—per gallon.....	3 1½	0 0½
Fat cattle:		
Steers, heifers and cow helpers, average per live cwt., including quality premium.....	127 9	3 0
Fat sheep and lambs—per lb. dressed carcase weight (a).....	2 7½	0 0½
Fat pigs—clean pigs in quality premium range—per score dead-weight, including quality premiums (b).....	56 6	0 8
Hen eggs—sold through packing stations, guaranteed average minimum price per dozen.....	4 7(c)	4 0(c)
Duck eggs—sold through packing stations, guaranteed average minimum price per dozen.....	3 3½(c)	3 3½(c)
Wool—guaranteed average per lb. for fleece wool.....	4 6	No change

(a) Price relates to 1st grade sheep and lambs, average of shorn and unshorn, including headage payment and spring lamb bonus. Also including the wool allowance incorporated in the seasonal price in 1952.

(b) Prices actually paid in 1953-54, after the decontrol of feeding stuffs, will vary as follows: for every charge since April 1, 1953, of 1d. per cwt. in the standard ration of feed, there will be a charge of 1d. per score in the prices of fat pigs for 1953-54 (rounded to the nearest 3d. per score).

(c) First quality only.

PERCENTAGE HOME-PRODUCED OF FOOD CONSUMED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Commodity Group	Percentage Home-Produced		
	Pre-war	1951	1952
Wheat and flour (wheat equivalent).....	12	24	24
Barley and oats.....	73	78	80
Oils and fats (crude oil equivalent).....	16	11	13
Sugar (refined value).....	18	23	25
Carcase meat and offal.....	51	65	64
Bacon and ham.....	32	49	53
Butter.....	9	5	6
Cheese.....	24	18	29
Condensed milk.....	70	63	73
Dried milk.....	59	43	38
Shell eggs.....	71	86	85

ESTIMATED GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM (£ million)

Commodity	Pre-war	1950-51	1951-52
Grain.....	19.8	87.3	98.1
Potatoes.....	14.8	66.6	61.2
Sugar beet.....	5.1	27.8	24.6
Other farm crops.....	4.7	13.4	16.1
Livestock.....	86.9	221.7	283.8
Milk and milk products.....	80.2	283.5	299.4
Poultry and eggs.....	38.8	134.9	144.5
Wool.....	3.1	6.7	19.4
Other livestock products.....	2.0	2.1	2.1
Fruit.....	8.1	27.0	33.1
Vegetables.....	17.2	52.5	61.5
Flowers.....	6.4	16.5	18.3
Other receipts and valuation changes.....	4.5	7.1	26.0
Total.....	291.6	934.9	1088.2

U.K. PRODUCTION OBJECTIVES

In March, 1953, the Government confirmed the production objectives for agriculture announced the previous year. Net output in 1951-52 showed a rise of 49 per cent. over the pre-war level compared with 43 per cent. the year before. Provisional figures for 1952-53 show hopes of a slight rise, 51 per cent. above pre-war level, but the effect on production caused by flooding in the Eastern counties cannot be fully assessed. The target is to increase output to a level of 60 per cent. above pre-war by 1956.

The Government proposed to increase money available under marginal production schemes by £1,250,000, to increase the lime subsidy by £1 million and to continue in Scotland the additional subsidy payable on hill cows. It is hoped that these measures will help the smaller farmers to overcome any problems resulting from the de-control of feedingstuffs. The subsidy on hill cows which the Government also hoped to introduce in the remainder of the United Kingdom should improve the production of meat.

THE CROPS OF 1953

The Times (September 7, 1953) published the following table showing the condition of the principal crops in Great Britain on September 1, 1953, compared with the previous five years, and with the 10-year averages. 100 is taken to represent healthy condition, full growth and freedom from injury.

In spite of harvesting troubles the yield forecasts for 1953 were well above the 10-year averages. In particular it was an exceptionally good year for sugar beet.

Year	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Potatoes	Sugar Beet	Grass
1948..	94	96	93	99	96	98
1949..	98	94	91	76	81	61
1950..	90	86	87	93	99	101
1951..	90	90	87	90	92	94
1952..	95	94	95	89	89	87
1953..	97	95	94	96	100	100
10-year avgs.	92	91	90	90	90	85

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF FISH OF BRITISH TAKING LANDED IN GREAT BRITAIN DURING 1952*

Kind of Fish	England and Wales		Scotland		Total	
	Cwt.	Value (£)	Cwt.	Value (£)	Cwt.	Value (£)
Cod.....	6,853,974	14,474,043	712,580	1,737,142	7,566,554	16,211,185
Haddock.....	1,405,218	4,026,622	764,804	2,274,481	2,170,022	6,301,103
Hake.....	374,878	2,602,326	81,355	489,136	456,233	3,091,462
Plaice.....	495,950	2,740,935	88,403	516,695	584,353	3,257,630
Skate and Rays.....	261,071	857,061	91,304	220,300	352,375	1,077,361
Whiting.....	245,919	540,948	810,055	1,604,135	1,056,574	2,145,083
Herring.....	1,351,186	1,500,384	2,768,259	2,845,437	4,119,445	4,345,821
Mackerel.....	54,359	120,652	76,149	49,907	130,508	170,559
Other.....	2,647,850	5,418,869	712,134	1,681,535	3,359,984	7,100,404
Total.....	13,690,405	32,281,840	6,107,643	11,418,768	19,798,048	43,700,608
Shellfish.....	—	874,150	—	309,722	—	1,183,872
Grand Total....	—	33,155,990	—	11,728,490	—	44,884,480

* In 1952, 15,683 fishermen were regularly, and 4,069 occasionally, employed. Similar figures quoted for years before 1952 refer to fishermen registered, not necessarily in active employment.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS

England and Wales, 1939-51

Indictable Offences	1939	1945	1951
Violence against the Person.....	2,899	4,743	6,516
Sexual Offences.....	5,015	8,546	14,633
Receiving.....	3,483	10,132	9,716
Frauds and False Pretences.....	14,078	13,122	27,415
Breaking and Entering.....	52,403	108,572	95,946
Larceny.....	219,478	323,310	355,407
Other Indictable Offences.....	6,415	9,969	14,873
Total.....	303,771	478,394	524,506

Scotland, 1914-1952

	Average for five years ended		1945	1951	1952
	1914	1939			
Crimes					
Against the person.....	4,427	2,545	1,803	1,419	1,575
Against property with violence.....	1,957	3,473	6,861	5,798	6,264
Against property without violence.....	13,669	12,186	14,328	15,115	15,502
Malicious injuries to property.....	4,433	3,639	4,893	3,241	3,123
Forgery, etc.....	35	79	50	56	77
Other.....	1,086	406	174	242	292
Total.....	25,607	22,328	28,109	25,871	26,833
Miscellaneous offences					
Breach of Peace.....	47,763	20,706	14,901	18,354	18,677
Against Intoxicating Liquor Laws.....	45,132	16,953	4,764	9,360	10,211
Against Police Acts, etc.....	17,799	11,048	6,651	10,645	11,276
Against Road Acts, etc.....	7,224	43,905	17,680	34,154	34,770
Other (including war legislation).....	18,325	15,790	20,335	14,630	16,178
Total.....	136,243	108,402	64,331	87,143	91,112
All crimes and offences					
Total.....	161,850	130,730	92,440	113,014	117,945

Cases of Murder

England and Wales

In 1951 there were 123 cases of murder of persons aged one year or over. In 7 cases the charge was reduced to one of manslaughter. In 41 cases, involving 46 victims, the murderer or suspect committed suicide. In cases involving 65 victims, 63 persons were arrested. In 5 cases, involving 5 victims, no arrest was made. Of the 63 persons arrested, 7 were acquitted, 19 were found unfit to plead, and 9 were found guilty but insane. Of the 27 convicted of murder 19 were executed, 5

death sentences were commuted to penal servitude; 2 were certified insane and removed to Broadmoor; and one conviction was quashed by the Court of Criminal Appeal.

In 1951 there were also 9 cases of murder of infants under one year.

Scotland

Thirteen cases of murder were made known to the police in 1952. 5 persons were proceeded against and of these 2 were found insane and unfit for trial. Three persons were convicted of murder, sentenced to death and executed.

DIVORCE STATISTICS

England and Wales

	1938	1950	1951
Dissolution of Marriage			
Petitions filed.....	9,970	29,096	37,637
By husbands.....	4,049	13,207	16,265
By wives.....	5,321	15,889	21,372
On grounds of			
Adultery.....	4,989	11,947	14,084
Desertion.....	3,909	13,739	18,243
Cruelty.....	699	3,101	4,792
Lunacy.....	326	242	418
Presumed death.....	47	59	83
Rape, etc.....	..	8	17
Decrees nisi granted	7,621	29,482	29,936
Nullity of Marriage			
Petitions filed.....	263	633	745
By husbands.....	167	359	414
By wives.....	96	274	331
Decrees nisi granted	170	584	559
Judicial Separation			
Decrees granted....	25	51	51

Scotland

	1938	1950	1951
Divorce			
Actions in which final judgement given.....	822	2,216	1,957
By husbands.....	402	1,140	920
By wives.....	420	1,076	1,037
On grounds of			
Adultery.....	453	851	728
Desertion.....	369	1,242	1,086
Insanity.....	..	15	22
Cruelty.....	..	108	121
Divorces granted..	812	2,185	1,927
Separation			
Actions in which final judgement given.....	2	7	2
Separation granted	2	4	1
Northern Ireland.			
Divorce.....	..	154	173
Nullity of marriage	1	10	5
Judicial Separation	..	..	2

EMPLOYMENT—GREAT BRITAIN

Distribution of total manpower in Great Britain

Classification	June 1939	June 1951	June 1952	June 1953
Total working population.....	19,750,000	23,332,000	23,436,000	23,325,000
Males.....	14,656,000	15,940,000	16,023,000	15,862,000
Females.....	5,094,000	7,392,000	7,413,000	7,463,000
Detailed Classification	June 1939	June 1951	June 1952	June 1953
Armed Forces and Auxiliary Services..	480,000	827,000	872,000	865,000
Males.....	480,000	804,000	848,000	841,000
Females.....	Nil	23,000	24,000	24,000
Total in Civil Employment.....	17,920,000	22,309,000	22,141,000	22,190,000
Agriculture, Horticulture and Fishing.....	950,000	1,161,000	1,142,000	1,092,000
Mining and Quarrying.....	873,000	855,000	873,000	876,000
National Government Service.....	539,000	617,000	616,000	595,000
Local Government Service.....	846,000	744,000	749,000	725,000
Gas, Water and Electricity.....	242,000	362,000	368,000	373,000
Transport and Communication.....	1,233,000	1,747,000	1,702,000	1,726,000
Manufacturing Industries.....	6,815,000	8,762,000	8,571,000	8,723,000
Building and Contracting.....	1,310,000	1,468,000	1,447,000	1,448,000
Distributive Trades.....	2,887,000	2,632,000	2,628,000	2,641,000
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services.....	2,252,000	3,961,000	3,985,000	3,991,000
Ex-Members of H.M. Forces who have not yet taken up employment.....	Nil	7,000	8,000	5,000
Insured persons registered as unemployed.....	1,270,00	188,000	415,000	282,000

UNEMPLOYMENT—GREAT BRITAIN

1942-53.

	Great Britain					United Kingdom Total
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)		Temporarily Stopped		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1942.....	62,019	31,859	3,196	2,691	99,856	119,117
1943.....	47,191	20,574	795	733	69,293	85,538
1944.....	45,062	17,634	394	518	63,608	77,929
1945.....	86,273	53,004	549	584	140,410	159,977
1946.....	251,914	107,840	2,097	1,218	363,069	394,164
1947*.....	234,895	78,756	102,738	51,960	468,349	498,323
1948†.....	225,566	70,567	4,289	3,148	303,570	331,323
1949.....	223,219	76,913	4,752	3,081	307,965	337,997
1950.....	214,943	90,595	5,147	3,486	314,171	341,903
1951.....	153,403	83,610	8,070	7,812	252,895	281,361
1952.....	169,878	126,318	53,204	90,654	440,054	489,623
1953 (July 13).....	170,049	87,322	9,676	5,629	272,676	307,414

* The averages for 1947 exclude the numbers stood off during the fuel crisis early in the year who did not register as unemployed at Employment Exchanges.

† Up to June, 1948, the figures on which the averages are based relate only to persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, but the figures for all later dates include all unemployed persons on the registers.

(July 12, 1953)

Classification	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
Men 18 and over...	42,612	34,757	86,388	163,757	9,544	173,301
Boys under 18.....	4,086	1,339	867	6,292	132	6,424
Women 18 and over	23,362	20,154	37,779	81,295	5,406	86,701
Girls under 18.....	3,831	1,272	924	6,027	223	6,250
Total.....	73,891	57,522	125,958	257,371	15,305	272,676

The total of 272,676 includes 47,036 married women.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS (T.U.C.)

Transport House, Smith Square, S.W.1.

[Victoria: 9020.]

Chairman (1953-54), J. Tanner.*General Secretary*, Sir Vincent Tewson, C.B.E., M.C.*Assistant General Secretary*, George Woodcock, C.B.E.

The Trades Union Congress, founded in 1866, is a voluntary association of Trade Unions, the primary purpose of which is to enable the representatives of unions to meet annually to consider matters of common concern to their members. The Congress has met annually since its foundation (with the exception of 1914, when the First World War interrupted its sequence), and in recent years has met normally on the first Monday in September, its sessions extending through the succeeding four days. Congress is constituted by delegates to the affiliated unions on the basis of one delegate for every 5,000 members, or fraction thereof, on whose behalf affiliation fees are paid. Affiliated unions (in 1952-53) totalled 183 with an aggregate membership of 8,088,450.

The main business of the annual Congress is to consider the report of its General Council dealing with the activities of the Congress year, along with resolutions from affiliated societies on questions of

policy and organization. Each union is entitled to put two resolutions on the Agenda, but many unions do not exercise their full rights in this respect. Although 183 trade union organizations are affiliated to Congress, some of these, especially in cotton, are themselves federal bodies including in total 150 more unions. Only two British unions with large membership are not affiliated to the T.U.C. Nearly 70 per cent of the 8,088,450 members in the T.U.C. early in 1953 were accounted for by the 13 largest unions, all of which have 100,000 or more members.

One of the important responsibilities of the Annual Congress is to elect a General Council to keep watch on all industrial movements, legislation affecting labour and all matters touching the interest of the Trade Union Movement, with authority to promote common action on general questions, and to assist Trade Unions in the work of organization. The General Council is elected by Congress and is composed of 35 members (33 representing 18 trade groups and two representing women workers). Following is a list of these trade groups with the aggregate membership of unions in each group (the woman membership included in the total being shown separately), and with the number of representatives each group is entitled to have on the General Council:—

Trade Group	General Council Representatives	Total Membership	Woman Membership
Mining and Quarrying.....	3	687,253	—
Railways.....	3	557,443	31,351
Transport (other than Railways).....	3	1,394,781	148,784
Shipbuilding.....	1	120,160	—
Engineering, Founding and Vehicle Building	3	1,347,100	70,012
Iron and Steel, and minor Metal Trades....	3	199,201	9,027
Building, Woodworking and Furnishing....	2	594,514	14,996
Printing and Paper.....	1	285,953	68,955
Cotton.....	2	175,344	116,641
Textiles (other than Cotton).....	1	98,504	40,665
Clothing.....	1	166,049	127,132
Leather and Boot and Shoe.....	1	107,894	39,230
Glass, Pottery, Food, Chemicals, etc.....	2	480,778	195,599
Agriculture.....	1	135,000	7,500
Public Employees.....	1	251,554	70,703
Civil Service.....	2	440,323	144,866
Non-Manual.....	1	236,190	66,068
General Workers.....	3	815,409	163,755

MEMBERSHIP OF THE T.U.C. AT VARIOUS DATES

1868	118,367	1930	3,744,320
1890	1,470,191	1939	4,669,186
1900	1,250,000	1946	6,671,120
1910	1,647,715	1947	7,540,397
1913	2,232,446	1950	7,827,945
1919	5,283,676	1951	8,020,079

The General Council exercises considerable powers vested in it by consent of the Unions in Congress. Among these powers is the responsibility of adjusting disputes and differences between affiliated organizations; such matters being dealt with by a Disputes Committee of the General Council which investigates matters referred to it and issues its findings thereon, which are invariably accepted by the parties to the dispute. The General Council has power also, if there appears to be justification, to institute an investigation into the conduct of any affiliated

organization on the ground that its activities are detrimental to the interests of the Trade Union Movement or contrary to the declared principles and policy of the Congress; but membership of the Congress is voluntary and Unions retain full control of their own affairs, and a penalty of suspension from membership of the Congress or exclusion from membership is the only measure that can be taken to enforce Congress decisions. Through the General Council the Trade Union Movement maintains organic relations with the Government and Government Departments, and with a large number of outside bodies. The principal instrument for Government relations is the National Joint Advisory Council which functions on the Cabinet level; in this body the British Employers' Confederation and the Boards of nationalized industries are represented along with the T.U.C. for purposes of consultation and advice on matters of governmental policy and administration affecting industry. The Joint Consultative Committee to the Minister of Labour functions as

a sub-committee of this Council. The same bodies, together with the chairmen of the eleven Regional Boards for Industry and representatives of the Federation of British Industries, serve on the National Production Advisory Council on Industry which meets under the chairmanship of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is accompanied by Ministers of Departments concerned with aspects of production, to advise the government on production questions. Most other Government Departments have consultative and advisory committees for similar purposes. The General Council nominates members to serve on numerous other bodies, e.g. the National Savings Committee, Dollar Exports Council, National Insurance Advisory Committee, British Institute of Management, Advisory Council of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Consumers' Councils and numerous educational and miscellaneous bodies. With the Labour Party the T.U.C. maintains contact through the National Council of Labour which represent the General Council, the Labour Party's National Executive, the Administrative Council of the Parliamentary Labour Party and the Co-operative Union. The National Council usually meets once a month before the regular monthly meetings of the General Council and the Party Executive, which are held normally on the fourth Wednesday of each month. Close association exists between the T.U.C. General Council and the local Trades Councils and Federations, through a Joint Consultative Committee, and with such bodies as the National Federation of Professional Workers, the British Medical Association and the Royal Institute of International Affairs. There are also a number of national advisory bodies for various groups of industries, including the engineering and shipbuilding trades, the non-manual workers, local Government employees and the nursing profession. In the international sphere the T.U.C. was instrumental in 1949 in taking the initiative to set up the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions to represent the free trade unions of the world, following their withdrawal from the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS AT THE T.U.C. HEAD-QUARTERS:—V. Feather (*Assistant Secretary*); J. V. C. Wray (*Education*); C. R. Dale (*Social Insurance*); Ernest A. Bell (*International*); R. Boyfield (*Organization*); E. Fletcher (*Production*); E. Parkin (*Finance*); Mrs. M. McKay (*Woman Officer*); D. Bowers (*Research and Economic*); C. H. Hartwell (*Publications Editor*); and J. A. Walton (*Press Officer*).

SCOTTISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS

12, Woodlands Terrace, Glasgow, C.3.

[Douglas 4216.]

Chairman (1953-54), J. G. Bothwell.

General Secretary, George Middleton, C.B.E.

The Scottish Trades Union Congress was established in 1897 and it is pointed out that it is in no way a competitor of the British Congress, nor does it "justify its existence on strictly nationalist lines." Its objects are parallel to those of the T.U.C., with which it works in the closest co-operation.

In 1953 the Congress had 87 affiliated Unions and 47 Trades Councils with a membership of 750,780. The Annual Conference is held in April and a General Council of twelve members is elected.

FEDERATION OF BRITISH INDUSTRIES F.B.I.

21, Tothill Street, S.W.1.

[Whitehall 6711.]

The Federation of British Industries was founded in 1916, and in 1923 was granted a Royal Charter. In the Charter, the F.B.I. is defined as an association of manufacturers founded for the "encouragement, promotion and protection of British Industries of all kinds."

The Federation has two main functions—to promote policies serving British Industry as a whole, providing the means by which such policies can be formulated, and to supply its individual members with information and practical assistance. With the exception of labour relations, the whole range of industrial activity is covered. F.B.I. has no connection with any political party.

Its membership consists of individual firms engaged in productive industry (excluding the nationalized industries) and trade associations. There are over 6,600 firms in membership and the Federation's 285 affiliated trade associations collectively represent thousands more.

In addition to discussion and representations at the national level (for example, on the economic situation, overseas trade policy, productivity, taxation, transport, town and country planning, industrial research and design, and fuel and power), the Federation performs many diverse services as adviser on the day to day problems of member firms. An expert staff deals each year with more than 30,000 enquiries from member firms.

The Federation is represented on many Government committees, the most important of which is the National Production Advisory Council on Industry, of which the Chancellor of the Exchequer is chairman.

It also plays a large part in the work of the British Productivity Council (successor to the Anglo-American Council on Productivity) and of the Dollar Exports Council, of both of which it is one of the constituent organizations.

Overseas Activities.—The F.B.I. has its own representatives in over 100 countries, and among the many overseas services rendered to members are: advice on the appointment of agents; interpretation of export documents and exchange control regulations; advice on foreign and local competition in particular markets; introductions for representatives visiting overseas markets; regular reports on trading conditions.

Regional Organization.—In this country, the F.B.I. has a regional organization with offices in the following centres of industry: Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cambridge, Glasgow, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham, Reading and Sheffield. Ten Regional Councils have been established in the main industrial areas.

President (1953-54), Sir Harry Pilkington.

Director-General, Sir Norman Kipping.

General Secretary, D. L. Walker, C.B.E.

Overseas Director, Peter Tennant, O.B.E.

Economic Director, R. Glenday, M.C.

Technical Director, J. E. G. Harris, D.Sc.

Home Services and Information Director, W. P. N. Edwards, C.B.E.

NATIONAL UNION OF MANUFACTURERS (N.U.M.)

6, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1
[City 6031-5; 3474-6]

The National Union of Manufacturers (Incorporated) was formed in 1915 as the Association of British Manufacturers and incorporated under its present title in 1917. Its membership, now numbering 5,400 individual firms with 75 affiliated Trade Associations, is restricted to British manufacturers. It is regarded both by Government and by industry as the national representative of medium-sized and smaller firms in particular. It has no party-political affiliations.

The National Union is permanently represented on the British Productivity Council, the National Production Advisory Council for Industry, the Dollar Exports Advisory Council, the Census of Production Advisory Committee, the Consultative Committee for Industry, and on the various consumers' councils for coal, gas, electricity, oil and transport.

In addition to its numerous activities conducted at Government and ministerial level, the National Union gives advice and assistance on problems arising from the Town and Country Planning Act, raw materials, taxation, purchase tax, contract terms and conditions, supplies of materials, shipping freights, tariffs, patents, trade marks and exports. Its individual service on exports has become so important that a special department, the Export Assistance Department, has been created to handle the work.

The conduct of policy rests in the hands of the Executive Council which consists of representatives of branches, area committees and affiliated trade associations, together with a proportion of directly elected members.

Regional Organization.—The National Union has nine Branch Offices in Birmingham, Glasgow, Cardiff, Sheffield, Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Nottingham and Newcastle-on-Tyne. In addition, Area Committees have been established in East Surrey, Kingston-on-Thames, West and North Middlesex, West Essex, Wigan, Preston, Warrington, St. Helens, Southport, Wolverhampton, Dudley, Coventry, Stoke-on-Trent, Walsall, Leicester, Swansea, Sunderland, Sussex, Keighley and Stockport.

President, The Lord Rochdale, O.B.E., T.D.

Director, C. F. V. Williams, C.I.E.

Deputy Director and Secretary, Col. V. I. Robins, O.B.E.

Chief Executive Officer, London, R. A. L. Lawder.

Export Assistance Dept., B. F. Boothby; R. C. R. Oliver, T.D.

Press Officer and Journal Editor, Douglas Warner.

BRITISH EMPLOYERS' CONFEDERATION

21, Tothill Street, S.W.1.
[Whitchall: 9827]

The British Employers' Confederation was established in 1919. Its membership consists of the National Employers' Organizations in the various industries which deal with labour questions in those industries and which cover approximately 70 per cent. of the total industrial population employed by private enterprise industry in this country.

The Confederation provides the opportunity for the Employers' Organizations to consult together on the wide range of general labour questions in which they have a common interest, and represents the point of view of employers on such questions before Royal Commissions and Departmental

Committees and to Government departments. It also keeps Employers' Organizations informed regarding the general industrial position, both nationally and internationally, and regarding the operation of existing legislation and legislative proposals affecting the interests of employers.

The Employers' representatives on the National Joint Advisory Council (N.J.A.C.) to the Minister of Labour are nominated through the Confederation. The N.J.A.C., which was established at the outbreak of war in 1939 to "advise the Government on all matters in which employers and workers have a common interest," consists of representatives of the Confederation, the Trades Union Congress and the nationalized industries. The Confederation is also represented on the National Production Advisory Council on Industry, on the Economic Planning Board and on many other Government committees.

Representatives of the Confederation together with representatives of the Federation of British Industries, the Trades Union Congress, the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, the National Union of Manufacturers and the Nationalized Industries, constitute the British Productivity Council which was set up in 1952 to take the place of the U.K. Section of the Anglo-American Council on Productivity.

The Confederation is officially recognized by the Government for the purpose of the representation of British employers at the conferences of the International Labour Organization. It is also a member of the International Organization of Employers (I.O.E.) which is recognized by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations as an international organization with Grade "A" consultative status. That body secures the co-operation of the central employers' Organizations in the various countries in dealing with general labour questions arising at meetings of the International Labour Organization and the Economic and Social Council.

Hon. President, The Viscount Weir, G.C.B.

President, A. G. Stewart.

Vice Presidents, Charles Connell; Sir Colin Anderson.

Secretaries, F. J. C. Honey; K. J. Burton.

INDUSTRIAL STOPPAGES

The following table shows the numbers of working days lost in the principal groups of industries and services in 1938, 1951 and 1952.

Group	1938*	1951	1952
Mining and Quarrying	701,000	351,000	662,000
Metals, Engineering, Shipbuilding and Vehicles	243,000	514,000	791,000
Textiles and Clothing	117,000	16,000	5,000
Building and Contracting	115,000	83,000	157,000
Transport and Communication	40,000	601,000	32,000
Other Industries and Services	118,000	120,000	145,000
Total Working Days Lost	1,334,000	1,604,000	1,792,000
No. of Workers Involved	274,000	379,000	416,000

* Owing to changes in industrial classification, the analysis by industries in 1938 is not exactly comparable with that of the years 1950 and 1951.

† Stoppages in progress in those years.

THE KINGDOM OF ENGLAND

Position and Extent.—The Kingdom of England occupies the southern portion of the island of Great Britain and lies between $55^{\circ} 46'$ and $49^{\circ} 57' 30''$ N. latitude (from the mouth of the *Twyd* to the *Lizard*), and between $1^{\circ} 46'$ E. and $5^{\circ} 43'$ W. (from *Lowestoft* to *Land's End*). England is bounded on the north by the summit of the *Cheviot Hills*, which form a natural boundary with the Kingdom of Scotland; on the south by the *English Channel*; on the east by the *Straits of Dover* (*Pas de Calais*) and the *North Sea*; and on the west by the *Atlantic Ocean*, *Wales* and the *Irish Sea*. Area, 50,337 square miles. Population (1931) 37,354,977; 1951 Census preliminary figures, 41,147,938.

Relief.—There is a natural orographic division into the hilly districts of the north, west and south-west, and the undulating downs and low-lying plains of the east and south-east. In the extreme north the *Cheviot Hills* run from east to west, culminating in the *Cheviot*, 2,675 feet above mean sea level. Divided from the *Cheviots* by the *Tyne Gap* is the *Pennine Chain*, running N. by W. to S. by E., with its highest point in *Cross Fell*, 2,930 feet above mean sea level. West of the *Pennines* are the *Cumbrian Mountains*, which contain in *Scafell Pike* (3,210 feet) the highest land in England, and east of the *Pennines* are the *Yorkshire Moors*, their highest point being *Urre Moor* (1,489 feet). South of the *Pennines* are the *Peak of Derbyshire* (2,088 feet) and *Dartmoor* (High *Willhays*, 2,039 feet). In the western county of *Shropshire* are the isolated *Wrekin* (1,335 feet), *Longmynd* (1,696 feet), and *Brown Clee* (1,792 feet); in *Herefordshire* the *Black Mountain* (2,325 feet); in *Worcestershire* the *Malvern Hills* (1,395 feet); in *Monmouthshire* (now usually grouped with *Wales*) the *Sugar Loaf* (1,955 feet) and *Coity* (1,905 feet), and the *Cotswold Hills* of *Gloucestershire* contain *Cleeve Cloud* (1,134 feet).

Hydrography.—The *Thames* is the longest and most important river of England, with a total length of 210 miles from its source in the *Cotswold Hills* to its outflow into the *North Sea*, and is navigable by ocean-going steamers to *London Bridge*. The *Thames* is tidal to *Teddington* (69 miles from its mouth) and forms county boundaries almost throughout its course; on its banks are situated *London*, the capital of the *British Empire*; *Windsor Castle*, the home of the *Sovereign*; *Eton College*, the first of the public schools, and *Oxford*, the oldest university in the kingdom. The *Severn* is the longest river in *Great Britain*, rising in the north-eastern slopes of *Plinlimmon* (*Wales*) and entering *England* in *Shropshire*, with a total length of 220 miles from its source to its outflow into the *Bristol Channel*, where it receives on the left the *Bristol Avon*, and on the right the *Wye*, its other tributaries being the *Vyrnwy*, *Tern*, *Stour*, *Teme* and *Upper* (or *Warwickshire*) *Avon*. The *Severn* is tidal below *Gloucester*, and a high bore or tidal wave sometimes reverses the flow as high as *Tewkesbury* (13½ miles above *Gloucester*). The scenery of the greater part of the river is very picturesque and beautiful, and the *Severn* is a noted salmon river, some of its tributaries being famous for trout. Navigation is assisted by the *Gloucester and Berkeley Ship Canal* (16½ miles), which admits vessels of 350 tons to *Gloucester*. The *Severn Tunnel*, 24 miles below the *Sharpness Bridge*, begun in 1873 and completed in 1886 (at a cost of £2,000,000) after many difficulties from flooding, is 4 miles 6¼ yards in length (of which 2½ miles are under the river). The construction of a road bridge over the *Severn* estuary.

between *Haysgate, Mon.*, and *Almondsbury, Glos.*, (which will be the largest in Europe and the third largest in the world, with a centre span of 3,300 ft.) was authorized on Aug. 1, 1947, the estimated cost being £9,000,000. Of the remaining *English* rivers those flowing into the *North Sea* are the *Tyne*, *Wear*, *Tees*, *Ouse* and *Trent* from the *Pennine Range*, the *Great Ouse* (260 miles) from the *Central Plain*, and the *Orwell* and *Stour* from the hills of *East Anglia*. Flowing into the *English Channel* are the *Sussex Ouse* from the *Weald*, the *Itchen* from the *Wiltshire* and *Hampshire Hills*, and the *Axe*, *Teign*, *Dart*, *Tamar* and *Exe* from the *Devonian Hills*; and flowing into the *Irish Sea* are the *Mersey*, *Ribble* and *Eden* from the western slopes of the *Pennines* and the *Derwent* from the *Cumbrian Mountains*. The *English Lakes* are noteworthy rather for their picturesque scenery and poetic associations than for their size. These lie mainly in *Cumberland*, but partly in *Westmorland* and *Lancashire*, the largest being *Windermere* (10 miles long), *Ullswater* and *Derwentwater*.

Islands.—The *Isle of Wight* is separated from *Hampshire* by the *Solent*, total area 147 sq. miles; population (1931), 88,400; 1951 (Census preliminary) 95,594. The climate is mild and healthy, and many watering places have grown up during the last century. Capital, *Newport*, at the head of the estuary of the *Medina*, *Cowes* (at the mouth) being the chief port; other centres are *Ryde*, *Sandown*, *Shanklin*, *Ventnor*, *Freshwater*, *Yarmouth*, *Totland Bay*, *Seaview* and *Bembridge*. The *Scilly Islands*, 25 miles from *Land's End*, consist of about 40 islands, with a total area of about 4,000 acres, only *St. Mary's Treco*, *St. Martin's*, *St. Agnes* and *Bryher* being inhabited, population (1931), 1,732. The capital is *Hugh Town*, in *St. Mary's*. The climate is unusually mild, and vegetation luxuriant, semi-tropical plants flourishing in the open. *Lundy* (=Island), 11 miles N.W. of *Harland Point*, *Devon*, is about 2 miles long and about ½ mile broad (average), with a total area of about 1,050 acres (mainly picturesque), and a population of about 20; it contains the seat of the proprietor of the island and 3 lighthouses (one disused).

Climate.—The mean air temperature reduced to sea-level varies from 52° F. at *Penzance* and the *Scilly Islands* to 47.5° F. near *Berwick-on-Tweed*. In January the south and west are warmer than the east, the mean temperature reduced to sea-level being less than 40° F. from *London* to the *Cheviots* and over the eastern half of the country. In July the warmest districts are more definitely in the south and inland, the range being from 63° F. around *London* to less than 59° F. in the extreme north. The decrease of mean temperature with height is about 1° F. per 300 ft. The extreme readings are -11° F. at *Buxton* on February 22, 1895, and 100° F. at *Greenwich* on August 9, 1911. The average annual rainfall decreases from west to east, owing to the preponderance of south-west winds, and also increases with altitude. Of the total area 55 per cent. has an average less than 30 in., 20 per cent. between 30 in. and 40 in. and 16 per cent. more than 40 in. In the neighbourhood of the *Thames Estuary* the average is only 20 in.; at *Seathwaite*, *Cumberland*, 22 in.; and at the wettest spot in the *Lake District* 28½ in. The extreme range of recorded annual values is from 9.29 in. at *Margate* in 1921 to 250 in. at *The Sty*, above *Seathwaite*, in 1928. The largest amount recorded in a day was 9.56 in. at *Bruton*, *Somerset*, for June 28, 1917. The mean annual number of hours of bright sunshine varies from 2,750 hours along the south-east coast to less than 1,300 hours in the neighbourhood of the *Pennine Range*.

EARLY INHABITANTS

Prehistoric Man.—Palaeolithic and Neolithic remains are abundantly found throughout England. The Neolithic period is held to have merged into the Bronze Age about 2000 to 1500 B.C., and a date between these years has been given to *Stonehenge* (10 miles N. of Salisbury, Wiltshire) which consists of two circles of menhirs (the largest monolith being 22½ feet in height). The village of *Avebury* and its surroundings were scheduled in 1937, and in 1943 about 1,000 acres at Avebury were purchased by the National Trust, thus preserving the Circle of megalithic monuments, the Avenue, Silbury Hill, etc., relics of Stone Age culture of 1900–1800 B.C., which make this one of the most important archaeological sites in Europe. The *Devil's Arrows*, near Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, are regarded as the finest remaining megalithic monoliths in northern Europe; the tallest arrow is 30 ft. 6 in. high and its greatest circumference is 16 ft. In the latter part of the Bronze Age the *Goidels*, a people of Celtic race, and in the Iron Age other Celtic races of *Brythons* and *Belgae*, invaded the country and brought with them Celtic civilization and dialects, place names in England bearing witness to the spread of the invasion over the whole kingdom.

The Roman Conquest.—Julius Caesar raided Britain in 55 B.C. and 54 B.C. The Emperor Claudius, nearly 100 years later (A.D. 42), dispatched Aulus Plautius, with a well-equipped force of 40,000 all arms, and himself followed with reinforcements in the same year. The British leader from A.D. 48–51 was *Caratacus* (Caractacus), who was finally captured and sent to Rome. By A.D. 70 the conquest of South Britain was completed, a great revolt under *Boadicea* (popularly "Boadicea"), Queen of the Iceni, being crushed in A.D. 61. In A.D. 122, the Emperor Hadrian visited Britain and built a continuous rampart, since known as *Hadrian's Wall*, from Wallsend to Bowness (Tyne to Solway). The work was entrusted by the Emperor Hadrian to Aulus Platorius Nepos, legate of Britain from 122 to 126, the work being now regarded as "the greatest and most impressive relic of the Roman frontier system in Europe." The Romans administered Britain as a Province under a Governor, with a well-defined system of local government, each Roman municipality ruling itself and the surrounding territory. Colchester, Lincoln, York, Gloucester and St. Albans stand on the sites of five Roman municipalities, while London was the centre of the road system and the seat of the financial officials of the Province of Britain. Well-preserved Roman towns have been uncovered at (or near) *Silchester* (Calleva Atrebatum), 10 miles south of Reading, *Wroxeter* (Viroconium), near Shrewsbury, and *St. Albans* (Verulamium) in Hertfordshire. Four main groups of roads radiated from London, and a fifth (the Fosse) ran obliquely from Ermine Street (at Lincoln), through Leicester, Cirencester and Bath to Exeter. Of the four groups radiating from London one ran S.E. to Canterbury and the coast of Kent, a second to Silchester and thence to parts of Western Britain and South Wales, a third (now known as *Watling Street*) ran through Verulamium to Chester, with various branches, and the fourth reached Colchester, Lincoln, York and the eastern counties. Christianity reached the Roman province of Britain from Gaul in the 3rd century (or possibly earlier), *Alban*, "the protomartyr of Britain," being put to death as a

Christian during the persecution of Diocletian (June 22, 303), at his native town Verulamium. The Bishops of Londinium, Eboracum (York), and Lindum (Lincoln) attended the Council of Arles in 314. The Roman garrison of Britain was much harassed in the 4th century by Saxon pirates, who invaded the eastern counties. A system of coast defence was organized from the Wash to Southampton Water, with forts at Brancaster, Burgh Castle (Yarmouth), Walton (Felixstowe), Bradwell, Reculver, Richborough, Dover, Stutfall, Pevensey and Porchester (Portsmouth). About A.D. 350 incursions in the north of Irish (Scotti) and Picts became most formidable, and towards the end of the 4th century many troops were removed from Britain for service in other parts of the Roman Empire. Early in the 5th century Gaul was taken from the Romans by Teutonic invaders and Britain was cut off from Rome. The last Roman garrison was withdrawn from Britain in A.D. 442 and the S.E. portion was conquered by the Saxons. The Latin-speaking Celts of England were replaced by their heathen and Teutonic conquerors, to the submergence of the Christian religion and the loss of Latin speech. According to legend, the British King *Vortigern* called in the Saxons to defend him against the Picts, the Saxon chieftains being *Hengist* and *Horsa*, who landed at Ebbsfleet, Kent, and established themselves in the Isle of Thanet. Bede, a Northumbrian monk, author of the Ecclesiastical History at the opening of the 8th century, described these settlers as Jutes, and there are traces of differences in Kentish customs from those of other Anglo-Saxon kingdoms.

Anglo-Saxons and Normans.—What happened in Britain during the 150 years which elapsed between the final break with Rome and the coming of St. Augustine is shrouded in the deepest mystery. The Jutes, the Saxons and the Angles (whose gods *Twi*, *Woden*, *Thunor* and *Frigg* are commemorated in "Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday") were converted to Christianity by a mission under Augustine (dispatched by Pope Gregory in 597), which established Archbishoprics at Canterbury and York, and England appears to have been again converted by the end of the 7th century. In the 8th century Offa, King of Mercia, is stated to have built a wall and rampart, afterwards known as *Offa's Dike*, from the mouth of the Dee to that of the Wye, as a protection against the Welsh. The greatest of the English kingdoms was *Wessex*, with its capital at Winchester, and the greatest of the Wessex kings was *Alfred the Great* (871–901), who resisted the incursions of the Northmen (Danes) and fixed a limit to their advance by the Treaty of Wedmore (878). In the 10th century the Kings of Wessex recovered the whole of England from the Danes, but subsequent rulers were unable to resist the invaders, and England paid tribute (*Danegelt*) for many years, and was ruled by Danish Kings from 1016 to 1042, when Edward the Confessor was recalled from exile. In 1066 Harold (brother-in-law of Edward and son of Earl Godwin of Wessex) was chosen King of England, but after defeating (at Stamford Bridge, Yorkshire, Sept. 25) an invading army under Harald Hadrada, King of Norway (aided by the outlawed Earl Tostig, of Northumbria, younger son of Earl Godwin), he was himself defeated at the *Battle of Hastings* on Oct. 14, 1066, and the Norman Conquest secured the throne of England for Duke William of Normandy.

ENGLISH COUNTIES AND SHIRES

LORDS LIEUTENANT, HIGH SHERIFFS, AND CHAIRMEN OF QUARTER SESSIONS

County or Shire	Lord Lieutenant	* High Sheriff 1953-54	Chairman of Q.S.
(1) Bedford	Lt.-Col. D. C. Part, O.B.E.	H. R. Waller, M.B.E.	C. L. Henderson, Q.C.
(2) Berks	Capt. Henry Arthur Benyon.	Lt.-Col. R. H. Palmer, M.C.	Hon. Mr. Justice Hilbery.
(3) Bucks	Col. Lord Cottesloe, C.B., V.D., T.D.	Brig. E. G. Earle, D.S.O.	Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Birkett.
(4) Cambridge	Capt. Richard George Briscoe, M.C.	Maj. Sir R. G. Proby, Bt., M.C.	{ His Hon. Judge W. Lawson Campbell.
(5) Isle of Ely	The Viscount Leverhulme.	K. J. B. Wübraham.	Lt.-Col. J. D. Waters, C.B., D.S.O.
(6) Cheshire	Lt.-Col. Sir Edward Bolitho, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.	Col. G. Thomson, D.S.O., M.C.	His Hon. J. W. Scobell Armstrong, C.B.E.
(7) Cornwall	Sir Robert Chance.	R. F. Dickinson.	His Hon. Judge C. B. Fenwick.
(8) Cumberland	Lt.-Col. Sir Ian Walker, Bt., D.S.O., T.D.	Lt.-Col. P. V. W. Gell.	P. E. Sandlands, O.B.E., Q.C.
(9) Derby	The Earl Fortescue, K.G., P.C., C.B., O.B.E., M.C.	J. A. P. Martin.	Sir Leonard Costello, C.B.E.
(10) Devon	Col. the Lord Digby, D.S.O., M.C., T.D.	Lt.-Gen. A. N. Floyer-Acland, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.	G. D. Squibb.
(11) Dorset	The Lord Lawson, P.C.	T. H. Summerson.	His Hon. Judge J. Charlesworth, L.D.
(12) Durham	Col. Sir F. H. D. C. Whitmore, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D.	A. Courtauld.	S. G. Turner, O.B.E., Q.C.
(13) Essex	The Duke of Beaufort, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O.	Brig. A. A. M. Durand, M.C.	R. C. Hutton. {Q.C.
(14) Gloucester	Lt.-Col. The Duke of Wellington, K.G.	Lt.-Col. Sir W. V. Makins, Bt.	{ Hon. E. E. S. Montagu, C.B.E., N. J. Skelhorn. {O.B.E.
(15) Hampshire	Sir R. C. G. Cotterell, Bt.	Brig.-Gen. T. R. F. Bate, C.M.G.	His Hon. Judge T. W. Langman.
(16) Isle of Wight	Hon. David Bowes-Lyon.	T. A. Smith.	Hon. Mr. Justice Wyan-Parry; Hon. Mr. Justice Vaisev.
(17) Hereford	The Lord de Ramsey.	Maj. Sir R. G. Proby, Bt., M.C.	S. L. Elborne, M.B.E.
(18) Hertford	The Lord Cornwallis, K.B.E., M.C.	Sir H. J. d'Avigdor-Goldsmid, Bt., D.S.O., M.C.	G. A. Thesiger, M.B.E., Q.C.; T. de la P. Beresford, Q.C.
(19) Huntingdon	The Earl of Derby, M.C.	Maj. M. E. M. Sandys.	A. E. Jalland, Q.C.
(20) Kent	The Lord Cromwell, D.S.O., M.C.	Maj. H. C. Blount, M.C.	Lt.-Col. C. E. J. Freer.
(21) Lancashire	The Earl of Lancaster, T.D.	Sir O. C. E. Welby, Bt.	{ W. K. Carter. His Hon. Judge R. S. Shove. His Hon. Judge R. S. Shove.
(22) Leicester	Field-Marshal The Viscount Alanbrooke, K.G., G.C.B., O.M., The Lord Latham, D.S.O.	M. J. Babington Smith.	E. A. Hawke.
(23) Lincoln	Lt.-Col. Sir E. C. Bacon, Bt.	Maj. A. J. Lewer, O.B.E. T. R. C. Blofeld.	E. R. Neve, Q.C. Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Evershed; A. L. Taylor.
(24) Lindsey	The Earl of Ancaster, T.D.	Sir O. C. E. Welby, Bt.	{ His Hon. Judge A. H. Forbes. The Marquess of Exeter, K.G., C.M.G., T.D.
(25) Kesteven	The Earl of Spencer, T.D., F.S.A.	E. R. Courage.	His Hon. Judge T. Richardson, O.B.E.
(26) Holland	The Viscount Allendale, K.G., C.B., C.B.E., M.C.	Maj. C. D. Blackett, M.C.	His Hon. Judge A. C. Caporn; P. E. Sandlands, O.B.E., Q.C.
(27) London	The Duke of Portland, K.G.	Sir Cecil Armitage, C.B.E.	His Hon. Judge D. Hurst.
(28) Middlesex	The Lord Bleicester.	Dr. A. Q. Wells.	R. E. A. Elwes, Q.C.
(29) Norfolk	W. M. Codrington, C.M.G., M.C.	M. A. Buxton.	Hon. Mr. Justice Stable, M.C.
(30) Northampton	Maj.-Gen. The Viscount Bridgeman, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.	C. J. Wingfield.	
(31) Northumberland	The Lord Hylton.	W. Leighton.	His Hon. Judge G. Kirkhouse-Jenkins, Q.C.
(32) Nottingham	Harold Wallace-Copland.	J. F. Bostock.	His Honour Judge H. A. Tucker.
(33) Oxford	The Earl of Stradbroke.	Lt.-Gen. Sir R. H. Carrington, K.C.B., D.S.O.	S. G. Howard, Q.C., M.P.
(34) Rutland	Gen. Sir R. H. Haining, K.C.B., D.S.O.	J. E. Ferguson.	His Hon. Judge J. T. Tudor Rees.
(35) Salop	The Duke of Norfolk, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O.	Capt. E. H. Wethey, C.B.E., R.N.	{ E. R. Neve, Q.C. G. Lawrence, Q.C.
(36) Somerset	The Lord Willoughby de Broke, M.C., A.F.C.	Lt.-Col. G. T. S. Horton, M.C. [(ret.)	Hon. Mr. Justice Finmore.
(37) Suffolk, E.	Maj. J. W. Cropper.	Capt. W. G. Thwaytes, R.N.	The Lord Chorley.
(38) Suffolk, W.	The Duke of Somerset, D.S.O., O.B.E.	Capt. Sir Noel Arkell.	The Lord Oaksey, D.S.O.
(39) Surrey	Adm. Sir William Tennant, K.C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O.	Lt.-Col. L. G. Gray-Cheape.	J. F. Bourke.
(40) Sussex, E.	Col. The Lord Middleton, M.C.	Capt. M. W. Wickham-Boynnton.	{ His Hon. Judge F. K. Griffith. His Hon. Judge G. W. Wrangham.
(41) Sussex, W.	Col. Sir W. A. Worsley, Bt.		His Hon. Judge W. Stewart.
(42) Warwick	The Earl of Scarbrough, K.G., G.C.S.L., G.C.L.E., G.C.V.O., T.D.		
(43) Westmorland			
(44) Wilts.			
(45) Worchester			
(46) Yorks—E.R.			
(47) Yorks—N.R.			
(48) Yorks—W.R.			

* High Sheriffs are nominated by the Queen on November 12 and come into office after Hilary Term.

ENGLISH COUNTIES AND SHIRES

CHAIRMEN OF C.C., CLERKS OF THE PEACE, CHIEF CONSTABLES AND M.O.H.

Chairman of C.C.	Clerk of the Peace and Clerk of the Council*	Chief Constable	Medical Officer
(1) Sir Frederick Mander. (2) H. J. Thomas.	G. O. Brewis. E. R. Davies.	H. R. Pratt. Com. Hon. H. Legge, C.V.O., D.S.O., R.N.	W. C. V. Brothwood, M.D. E. C. H. Huddy, M.D.
(3) N. W. Gurney. (4) R. H. Parker, M.C. (5) A. S. Rickwood, M.B.E.	Col. G. R. Crouch, M.C., T.D. Charles Phythian. R. F. G. Thurlow.	Col. T. R. P. Warren, C.B.E. D. C. J. Arnold. Lt.-Col. J. C. T. Rivett- Carnac, M.C.	G. W. H. Townsend. R. French, M.D. M. E. Hocken.
(6) J. W. Emberton. (7) Sir John C. Pole, Bt., D.S.O., T.D. (8) C. H. Roberts. (9) C. F. White, C.B.E. (10) Sir J. F. Shelley, Bt. (11) A. D. Pass, O.B.E. (12) J. W. Ainsley. (13) W. J. Bennett, C.B.E.	H. Carswell. E. T. Verger.	G. E. Banwell, O.B.E., M.C. Maj. E. Hare, M.C.	Arnold Brown. R. N. Curnow.
(14) Lt.-Col. J. Godman. (15) Sir C. L. Chute, Bt., M.C. (16) G. Moody. (17) W. H. Wright. (18) Brig. E. H. L. Beddington, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C. (19) W. Brown, O.B.E.	G. N. C. Swift. D. G. Gliman. H. G. Godsall. C. P. Brutton, O.B.E. J. K. Hope, C.B.E. W. J. Piper. J. E. Lightburn. G. H. Davis. G. A. Wheatley. L. H. Baines. R. C. Hansen. N. Moon.	J. S. H. Gaskain, M.B.E. W. E. Pitts. Lt.-Col. R. R. M. Bacon. Major L. W. Peel Yates. A. A. Muir. Capt. F. R. J. Peel, C.B.E., M.C. Col. W. F. Henn, M.V.O. } R. D. Lemon. Freeman Newton. Lt.-Col. A. F. Wilcox, O.B.E.	Kenneth Fraser, M.D. J. B. S. Morgan. L. M. Davies, M.D. A. A. Lisney, M.D. I. McCracken. H. K. Cowan, M.D.
(20) Sir William R. Nottidge. (21) A. Smith, C.B.E.	J. B. Kelly. W. L. Platts.	Lt.-Col. J. C. T. Rivett- Carnac, M.C. Maj. Sir John Ferguson, C.B.E. Col. T. E. St. Johnstone C.B.E. J. A. Taylor, M.D.E.	D. S. Buchanan. A. Elliott, M.D. S. C. Gawne, M.D. G. H. Gibson.
(22) Lt.-Col. Sir Robert Martin, C.M.G., T.D. (23) Lt.-Col. W. Cracroft- Amcotts, M.C. (24) Sir Robert Pattinson. (25) Lt.-Col. O. B. Giles. (26) A. E. Middleton.	J. A. Chatterton. H. Copland, O.B.E. J. E. Blow. H. C. Marris, O.B.E. C. L. Burgess, C.B.E.: Sir Howard Roberts, C.B.E. Sir Clifford Radcliffe, C.B.E. A. Oswald Brown.	} R.H. Fooks, C.B.E. (Metrop. Police Area.) (Metrop. Police Area.) Capt. S. H. van Neck, C.V.O., M.C. Capt. R. H. D. Bolton	} W. S. H. Campbell, O.B.E. J. H. C. Clarke, M.D. J. Fielding, M.D. J. A. Scott, O.B.E.
(27) A. Hoare, C.B.E. (28) Lt.-Col. B. M. M. Edwards, M.C. (29) The Marquess of North- ampton, D.S.O. (30) Sir Arthur Craig. (31) N. Garrow. (32) W. Bayliss, C.B.E. (33) The Earl of Macclesfield. (34) J. W. Blood. (35) Capt. Sir Offley Wakeman, Bt. [T.D. (36) Maj. H. W. W. Hoskyns. (37) W. Nevill, O.B.E. (38) The Earl of Cranbrook. (39) Lt.-Col. H. C. L. Corry, M.C.	J. Alan Turner, O.B.E. E. P. Smith. E. P. Harvey. K. Tweedale Meaby, C.B.E. G. G. Burditt. A. Bond, O.B.E. G. C. Godber. E. S. Rickards. J. H. Evans. G. C. Lightfoot. L. G. H. Munsey.	F. G. Markin. A. U. R. Scroggie. J. E. S. Browne, O.B.E. Lt.-Col. H. Rutherford. J. A. Taylor, O.B.E. D. Osmond. J. E. Ryall, O.B.E. Col. G. W. R. Hearn. Lt.-Col. A. F. Senior, O.B.E. W. J. Ridd.	A. C. T. Perkins, M.C., M.D. T. Ruddock-West, M.D. C. M. Smith, O.B.E., M.D. G. Nisbet. J. B. Tilley, M.D. C. W. W. Jeremiah. H. C. Jennings. A. D. Whitelaw, M.D. T. S. Hall, M.B.E., T.D., M.D.
(40) J. A. Wenham. (41) Hon. Ruth Buckley. (42) Lt.-Col. Sir H. Shiner, D.S.O., M.C. (43) L. M. Haines. (44) R. S. Crossfield. (45) J. L. Calderwood. (46) Sir Chad Woodward.	E. Graham; W. W. Ruf. H. S. Martin, C.B.E. T. C. Hayward, C.B.E. L. E. Stephens, C.B.E. K. S. Himsworth. P. A. S. Stringer. W. R. Scurfield.	J. Simpson, O.B.E. R. E. Breffit. R. P. Wilson, O.B.E. Lt.-Col. G. C. White, O.B.E. J. S. H. Gaskain, M.B.E. Lt.-Col. H. A. Golden, C.B.E. Capt. J. E. Lloyd-Williams, C.B.E., M.C. J. W. P. Blenkin.	K. A. Soutar. F. Langford. J. S. Bradshaw. S. W. Savage, M.D. J. A. Guy, M.D. (Vacant.) Capt. J. W. Pickup, M.D.
(47) Lt.-Col. Sir John Dunning- ton-Jefferson, D.S.O. (48) B. O. Davies. (49) T. Tomlinson.	T. Stephenson, C.B.E. H. G. Thornley, C.B.E. B. Kenyon.	Lt.-Col. J. C. Chavort. C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. [C.B.E. Capt. Sir Henry Studdy.	R. Watson J. A. Fraser. J. W. Wilson, M.D. (Actg.).

* In the counties of Essex, London and Surrey, the appointments of Clerk of the Council and Clerk of the Peace are not combined in one person.

AREA AND POPULATION OF ENGLISH COUNTIES

County or Shire and Administrative Headquarters	Acreage	Population of Counties, 1952		Rateable Value 1952 (c) £	Average Rates 1952-3 s. d.
		Administrative (a)	Geographical (b)		
Bedfordshire (Bedford).....	302,942	319,800	319,800	1,906,343	22 5
Berkshire (Reading).....	463,830	302,800	418,600	2,129,468	21 10
Buckinghamshire (Aylesbury).....	479,411	394,700	394,700	2,950,514	23 8
Cambridgeshire (Cambridge).....	315,168	176,300	176,300	1,056,606	21 11
Cheshire (Chester).....	649,424	826,810	1,259,000	5,515,754	20 9
Cornwall (Truro).....	868,167	342,700	342,700	1,882,504	20 3
Cumberland (The Courts, Carlisle)...	973,146	213,300	281,200	1,103,329	22 7
Derbyshire (Derby).....	643,752	685,100	823,800	3,767,798	19 7
Devonshire (The Castle, Exeter).....	1,671,377	504,300	799,500	3,583,166	21 11
Dorset (Dorchester).....	622,843	296,500	296,500	2,022,864	22 7
Durham (Durham).....	649,427	899,800	1,458,000	4,097,055	21 2
Ely, Isle of (March).....	239,950	88,000	88,000	327,810	23 11
Essex (Chelmsford).....	977,760	1,621,000	2,063,000	11,683,007	21 8
Gloucestershire (Gloucester).....	804,932	437,800	948,200	2,325,278	20 7
Hampshire (The Castle, Winchester)...	961,671	664,000	1,221,000	4,702,780	19 10
Herefordshire (Hereford).....	538,924	126,600	126,600	656,323	21 6
Hertfordshire (Hertford).....	404,523	633,700	633,700	4,991,406	23 6
Huntingdonshire (Huntingdon).....	233,985	68,600	68,600	307,170	22 5
Kent (Maidstone).....	975,960	1,556,990	1,586,000	12,548,276	21 6
Lancashire (Preston).....	1,201,888	2,040,620	5,104,000	12,434,649	20 9
Leicestershire (Grey Friars, Leicester)...	532,385	348,700	634,600	1,747,199	20 9
Lincolnshire:—					
Holland (Boston).....	267,849	100,800	100,800	389,894	21 0
Kesteven (Sleaford).....	463,490	134,600	134,600	589,648	19 5
Lindsey (Lincoln).....	973,030	310,900	473,600	1,507,362	20 10
London (County Hall, S.E.1).....	74,850	3,363,000	3,363,000	57,455,415	17 4
Middlesex (Guildhall, Westminster, S.W.1).....	148,691	2,270,000	2,270,000	22,784,283	18 4
Norfolk (Thorpe Road, Norwich).....	1,314,240	372,700	543,900	1,483,930	20 5
Northamptonshire (Northampton).....	585,148	362,200	258,500	1,352,555	22 0
Northumberland (Newcastle on Tyne).....	1,291,978	438,300	795,000	2,527,947	20 6
Nottinghamshire (Nottingham).....	540,015	538,450	845,100	2,945,041	20 1
Oxfordshire (Oxford).....	479,173	185,200	292,300	945,857	20 10
Peterborough, Soke of (Peterborough).....	53,464	63,690	63,690	403,406	23 5
Rutland (Catmose, Oakham).....	97,273	22,610	22,610	119,194	20 5
Shropshire (Shrewsbury).....	861,800	295,500	295,500	1,447,432	20 9
Somerset (Taunton).....	1,032,325	477,600	557,100	2,927,002	21 10
Staffordshire (Stafford).....	738,513	858,400	1,620,000	3,854,974	19 6
Suffolk:—					
East Suffolk (Ipswich).....	557,354	220,170	324,600	1,138,207	19 11
West Suffolk (Bury St. Edmunds)...	390,916	128,900	128,900	558,987	20 7
Surrey (Kington on Thames).....	461,833	1,365,500	1,616,000	14,784,564	17 4
Sussex:—					
East Sussex (Lewes).....	530,563	341,700	617,600	3,581,981	17 11
West Sussex (Chichester).....	401,940	319,600	319,600	3,279,805	18 3
Warwickshire (Warwick).....	628,994	493,000	1,873,000	3,280,602	22 1
Westmorland (Kendal).....	504,917	66,600	66,600	468,958	21 11
Wight, Isle of (Newport, I. of W.)...	94,146	92,900	92,900	744,345	22 6
Wiltshire (Trowbridge).....	860,611	388,500	388,500	2,256,355	18 6
Worcestershire (Worcester).....	447,679	407,200	528,900	2,061,475	20 9
Yorkshire:—					
East Riding (Beverley).....	750,115	212,600	512,000	1,266,049	21 10
North Riding (Northallerton).....	1,361,522	378,000	525,200	2,310,007	21 5
West Riding (Wakefield).....	1,779,353	1,590,000	1,985,000	8,393,779	20 5

(a) Administrative Counties, excluding County Boroughs, named in the First Schedule of the Local Government Act, 1933; (b) Geographical Counties, including County Boroughs; in each case as estimated by the Registrar-General on June 30, 1952; (c) Includes value of property occupied by the Crown for public purposes upon which contributions in lieu of rates are paid.

The Title of Lord Lieutenant

Lords Lieutenant of Counties.—The actual words used in the Letters Patent relative to these appointments are "Her Majesty's Lieutenant of and in the County of . . ." and this is the official title whether the individual appointed be a Peer or a Commoner. In documents of the highest formality the proper term is therefore "Her Majesty's Lieutenant." In less formal and informal documents and colloquially, the style "Lord Lieutenant" has been applied to H. M. Lieutenants, Peers and Commoners alike, for a great many years.

THE GOVERNMENT OF LONDON

LONDON, the capital of England and of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and the greatest city in the world, is situated on both banks of the River Thames, 50 miles from the North Sea.

The City of London (see pp. 644-7) represents London within its ancient boundaries.

The City of Westminster, which is bounded by the City of London on the east, by Chelsea and Kensington on the west, by Paddington, St. Marylebone and Holborn on the north, and by the Thames and Chelsea on the south, was formed into a borough by the London Government Act of 1899, and was created a city by Royal Charter of Oct. 29, 1900, the Council consisting of a Mayor, 20 Aldermen and 60 Councillors. It is notable, however, that since 1540 when a Bishopric of Westminster was established (abolished 1550) the Royal Writ of Summons to Parliament has always referred to "Our City of Westminster." Extending from the eastern end of the Strand to Kensington Gardens, and from Oxford Street to the Thames, it includes within its boundaries a large number of the finest buildings in London. The Abbey and the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the Houses of Parliament and the Law Courts, Buckingham Palace and St. James's, and the principal Government offices, Clubs and Theatres are situated in Westminster, which also includes the fashionable district of Mayfair and Belgravia.

Metropolitan Boroughs.—Under the London Government Act of 1899, the administrative

functions of the various vestries in the Metropolitan districts surrounding the City of London were transferred to 28 Metropolitan Boroughs, of which one became afterwards the City of Westminster. The area covered by these boroughs extends northwards to include Stoke Newington, southwards to Wandsworth and Lewisham, eastwards to Woolwich, and westwards to Hammer-smith.

London County Council.—For County purposes the affairs of London are administered by the London County Council (see pp. 648-52), which was created by the Local Government Act of 1888.

Miscellaneous Authorities.—For Police purposes the administration is invested in the Corporation of London as to the City Police and in the Home Office as to the Metropolitan Police. The water authority is the Metropolitan Water Board; while the River Thames is administered as to its tidal portion by the Port of London Authority and above Teddington by the Thames Conservancy; the Port Health Committee of the Corporation is the Health Authority for the River, the lighthouse and pilotage authority being Trinity House. The bridges are maintained in the City of London by the Bridge House Estates Committee of the Corporation and in the remaining area by the London County Council. London Transport controls passenger transport in the metropolitan area (omnibuses and metropolitan above- and underground railways).

LONDON CITIES AND BOROUGHS

	Popu- lation, 1952 Estimated	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value	Rates 1952-53	Town Clerk	Mayor, 1953-54
		Births	Deaths				
CITY OF LONDON ...	5,220	7.5	13.1	6,732,840	s. d. 16 2	(Vacant.)	See p. 84.
Westminster	100,800	12.6	11.9	11,370,000	15 0	Sir Parker Morris.	C. P. Russell, c.v.o.
Battersea	116,400	15.2	11.9	992,592	20 6	R. G. Berry, O.B.E.	H. F. Harrison.
Bermondsey	59,780	16.7	12.2	675,461	21 6	S. E. Freeman.	W. L. Ellis.
Bethnal Green	57,040	17.4	11.9	445,344	22 8	F. H. Bristow.	F. E. Sanders.
Camberwell	181,200	16.1	12.2	1,605,029	19 0	S. J. Harvey.	Miss R. Whyatt.
Chelsea	52,140	15.1	12.8	1,290,102	19 6	J. C. Kitchen.	Miss M. K. Cook.
Deptford	75,910	16.9	12.8	593,937	20 4	E. A. Field.	Miss D. Burley.
Finlsbury	35,740	19.1	13.4	1,009,831	23 0	J. E. Fishwick.	C. Payne.
Fulham	122,800	14.0	11.9	1,175,875	20 10	C. F. Thatcher.	W. G. Wallis.
Greenwich	90,880	14.3	10.6	814,313	18 0	D. J. Reason.	Mrs. L. Hildrith.
Hackney	171,000	14.8	11.5	1,443,300	17 8	D. Sorrell.	R. Day.
Hammer-smith	118,800	14.9	11.4	1,271,109	18 6	H. Slim.	H. G. Reynolds.
Hampstead	97,700	14.9	11.2	1,675,560	20 2	P. H. Harrold.	E. Snowman.
Holborn	23,950	12.2	11.5	1,701,442	16 8	C. P. S. Chapple.	J. C. St. L. Stallwood.
Islington	235,300	16.6	12.2	2,022,137	18 8	H. D. Clark.	S. F. Rogers.
Kensington	172,800	16.3	11.2	3,466,866	17 6	J. W. Sainsbury.	Q. Douglas.
(Royal Borough)							
Lambeth	230,200	15.4	12.9	2,197,823	18 8	(Vacant.)	W. R. Knight.
Lewisham	227,100	15.3	11.2	1,861,174	17 2	A. M. Smith, O.B.E.	D. A. J. Draper, D.F.C.
Paddington	124,800	16.7	11.6	1,782,100	20 10	W. H. Bentley.	Col. W. Parkes, D.S.O., M.C.
Poplar	76,670	16.8	12.0	571,237	19 8	S. A. Hamilton.	W. H. Guy, L.C.C.
St. Marylebone	74,290	12.5	15.3	3,470,728	17 2	S. J. Rutty.	H. C. Rowe.
St. Pancras	139,600	15.7	11.9	2,149,309	20 0	R. C. E. Austin.	C. J. Ratchford.
Shoreditch	45,800	18.1	12.2	631,036	19 0	C. A. James.	Mrs. E. E. Smith.
Southwark	97,970	17.2	14.1	1,055,834	18 6	D. T. Griffiths, O.B.E.	J. J. Keen, L.C.C.
Stepney	99,000	19.1	13.8	1,255,078	23 8	W. Reeve.	J. P. Long.
Stoke Newington	50,610	16.2	11.0	448,579	20 0	C. K. Wright, M.C.	S. Fisher.
Wandsworth	131,700	13.2	12.6	3,373,439	17 0	R. H. Jerman, O.B.E.	S. F. Rich.
Woolwich	151,800	14.8	11.1	1,241,200	18 0	D. Jenkins, O.B.E.	S. L. Collins.

THE CORPORATION OF LONDON

THE CITY OF LONDON represents London within its ancient boundaries and is governed by the Corporation of London, which consists of the "Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens" and acts through the Common Council, which comprises the Lord Mayor, 25 other Aldermen and Common Councilmen. The Corporation, by an Act of Common Council passed on Nov. 27, 1952, decided to reduce the number of Common Councilmen by 25 per cent. (i.e. from 206 to 159) as at St. Thomas's Day, 1959, casual vacancies occurring by death or resignation between January 1, 1953, and St. Thomas's Day, 1959, not being filled so long as the representation of any Ward does not fall below the number specified in the Act. The City of London is the financial and business centre of London and includes the head offices of the principal banks, insurance companies and mercantile houses, in addition to buildings ranging from the historic interest of the Roman Wall, the Norman Tower and the 15th century Guildhall, to the massive splendour of St. Paul's Cathedral and the architectural beauty of Wren's spires.

The city of London at the time of the revolt of the Iceni (A.D. 61) was described by Tacitus (*born A.D. 55; died A.D. 120*) as "a busy emporium for trade and traders." In Saxon times it was, in reality, a small independent federated State of Wards (holding *wardmotes*) with a *folk mote*, predecessor of the present Common Council, for general affairs. Its burgesses maintained their independence even after the Battle of Hastings. William the Norman only gained possession of their city by means of a treaty with them, and granted a charter, which is still preserved. The mayoralty was established on the recognition of the corporate unity of the citizens by Prince John in 1191, the first Mayor being Henry Fitzailwyn, who filled the office for 21 years and was succeeded by Fitz Alan (1212-15). A new charter was granted by King John in 1215, directing the Mayor to be chosen annually, which has ever since been done, though in early times the same individual often held

the office more than once. A familiar instance is that of "Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London" (in reality four times, A.D. 1397, 1398, 1406, 1419); and many modern cases have occurred. The earliest instance of the phrase "Lord Mayor" in English is in 1414. It is used more generally in the latter part of the 15th century and becomes invariable from 1535 onwards. At Michaelmas the Liverymen in Common Hall choose two Aldermen who have served the office of Sheriff for presentation to the Court of Aldermen, and one is chosen to be Lord Mayor for the ensuing mayoral year. The Lord Mayor is sworn into office on November 8, and on the following day presented to the Lord Chief Justice at the Royal Courts of Justice to make the final declaration of office—the pageant being popularly known as the *Lord Mayor's Show*.

Aldermen are mentioned in the 11th century and their office is of Saxon origin. They were elected annually between 1377 and 1394, when a charter of Richard II. directed them to be chosen for life. The Common Council, elected annually on St. Thomas's Day (Dec. 21), was, at an early date, substituted for a popular assembly called the Folkmote. At first only two representatives were sent from each ward, but the number has since been greatly increased, some wards having at present as many as 16 members, and none fewer than four. Sheriffs were Saxon officers; their predecessors were the *wic-reeves* and *portreeves* of London and Middlesex. At first they were officers of the Crown, and were named by the Barons of the Exchequer; but Henry I. (in 1132) gave the citizens permission to choose their own Sheriffs, and the annual election of Sheriffs became fully operative under King John's charter of 1199. The citizens lost this privilege, as far as the election of Sheriff of Middlesex is concerned, by the Local Government Act, 1888; but the Liverymen continue, as heretofore, to choose two Sheriffs of the City of London, who are appointed on Midsummer Day, and take office at Michaelmas.

* THE CITY'S ESTATE, 1952-1953

NET INCOME		£	s.	d.	NET EXPENDITURE		£	s.	d.
Estates revenue.....		353,594	14	5	Magistracy.....	16,738	12	0	
Less: Market Revenue Accounts:—					Criminal Justice..	37,714	4	11	
Metropolitan					Civil Government	91,629	1	1	
Cattle Market	18,464	18	11		Open Spaces.....	74,572	1	4	
Billingsgate									
Market	2,685	17	8						
	21,150	16	7				220,653	19	4
Less: (in hand)					Guildhall School of Music & Drama	17,100	14	0	
Leadenhall Market	174	15	1		City of London School.....	31,947	11	10	
London Central					City of London School for Girls..	14,168	17	6	
Markets	7,082	7	4		City of London Freeman's School.	22,592	16	8	
	7,257	2	5		Income Tax and Corporation Duty	135,577	3	4	
		13,893	14	2	Expenses not allocated.....	4,218	15	2	
	339,701	0	3		Officers' Establishments.....	133,616	10	8	
Gresham Estate Revenue (Moicity)	5,080	10	11		Expenses of Debenture Stock Issues	5,873	15	10	
Contributions in respect of Officers'					Charitable and Public Donations..	12,613	18	3	
Establishments.....	89,776	14	5		Expenses of Honorary Votes.....	210	0	0	
Monument Buildings (net profit) ..	1,488	0	4		Receptions and Freedoms.....	3,335	13	7	
Reimbursement of proportionate					City of London Freeman's Houses	2,507	10	11	
contribution to Sinking Fund in					Contribution to General Reserve				
respect of Markets and Holborn					Fund.....	2,092	0	0	
Valley Debt.....	21,000	0	0		Staff Compassionate Fund.....	5,000	0	0	
Balance.....	158,678	6	7		Sundries.....	4,215	5	5	
	£615,724	12	6				£615,724	12	6

* The above is abstracted from the 320th "City's Cash Account" of the series extant—A.D. 1633 to 1952-53. (The Accounts earlier than A.D. 1633 were believed to have been destroyed in the Fire of London; but two years' Accounts, *temp.* Queen Elizabeth I, have been discovered among the Corporation Archives, as exceptions to that belief. The Volumes are in full detail, signed by the Auditors and in perfect preservation.) The above extract is from the 168th Annual Printed Account of the Corporation, A.D. 1784 to 1952-53.

Officers.—The Recorder was first appointed in 1298. The office of Chamberlain is an ancient one. There were at one time two Chamberlains—the King's Chamberlain and the Chamberlain of the Guildhall. The former appears to have fallen into abeyance *circa* 1319. The first contemporary record of the office of City Chamberlain is 1276. The Town Clerk (or Common Clerk) is mentioned in 1275 and the Common Serjeant in 1291.

Activities.—The work is assigned to Ward Committees consisting of 4 Aldermen and 29 Common Councilmen, and to Committees specially appointed. These Committees present reports to the Court of Common Council. The *Ward Committees* are :—City Lands, Bridge House Estates, Coal and Corn and Finance, Rates Finance, Improvements and Town Planning, Streets, Public Health, Central Markets, Cattle Markets, Billingsgate and Leadenhall Markets, Spitalfields Market, Police, Port of London Health, County Purposes, Library (Library, Records, Art Gallery and Museum), City of London Schools, Freeman's School, Music (Guildhall School of Music and Drama), General Purposes, Officers and Clerks, Law and City Courts, Civil Defence, and Airport. The *Committees specially appointed* are :—Gresham (City side), Epping Forest, West Ham Park, Special, Primary Education, Privileges, Food Control, Special (Labour), and Licensing Planning.

The Honourable the *Irish Society*, which manages the Corporation's Estates in Ulster, consists of a Governor and 5 other Aldermen, the Recorder, and 19 Common Councilmen, of whom one is elected Deputy Governor.

The *City's Estate*, in the possession of which the Corporation of London differs from all other municipalities in the Kingdom, is managed by the City Lands Committee, the Chairmanship of which carries with it the title of "Chief Commoner."

The *Coal and Corn and Finance Committee* manages the funds derived from the City's Estate and other sources and receives accounts of the Bridge House Estates (which are employed in the provision and maintenance of London, Blackfriars, Southwark and Tower Bridges). The cost of Civil Government and other public services, including the maintenance of open spaces, are met from the City's Cash, which also provides for the expenses of Epping Forest and West Ham Park, open spaces under the management of separate Committees, and the net expense of the City of London School, the City of London School for Girls, the City of London Freeman's School, and the Guildhall School of Music and Drama.

The *Rates Finance Committee* supervises the expenditure of all moneys derived from the Rates. Expenditure chargeable to the *Poor Rate*, unlike that from funds under the management of the Coal and Corn and Finance Committee, is subject to audit by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. The bulk of the *Poor Rate* is paid to the London County Council and the General Rate is charged with the public health services, part of the cost of the Police, the net expense of Spitalfields Market, and the cost of the Library, Museum and Art Gallery.

EXPENDITURE AND INCOME ON RATE ACCOUNTS, 1952-1953

Service	Expenditure including Debt Charge	Income (other than Exchequer Grants)	Exchequer Grants	Net Expenditure falling upon Rates
	£	£	£	£
POOR RATE—				
London County Council Precept including contributions under Local Government Act, 1948, Section 10).....	3,628,364	—	—	3,628,364
Other Services.....	35,727	12,393	—	23,334
Total for Poor Rate.....	3,664,091	12,393	—	3,651,698
GENERAL RATE—				
Town Planning.....	237,754	37,051	37,446	163,257
Cleansing of Streets and Removal of Refuse.....	287,925	29,644	—	258,281
Maintenance of Streets.....	162,217	3,486	—	158,731
Public Lighting.....	32,777	78	—	32,699
Other Public Health Services.....	353,610	123,722	4,514	225,374
Sewers Account.....	49,035	237	—	48,798
Housing Account.....	99,179	53,304	4,798	41,077
Police Account.....	820,131	33,453	280,146	506,532
Library.....	60,826	5,394	—	55,432
Port of London Health.....	63,017	5,303	28,413	29,301
Spitalfields Market.....	215,859	202,521	—	13,338
Airport.....	29,110	12,866	—	16,244
Mayor's and City of London Court	37,939	12,543	—	25,396
Trophy Tax.....	4,608	—	—	4,608
Civil Defence.....	50,605	41,839	7,787	979
Tithe Extinguishment.....	35,553	856	—	34,697
Other Services.....	268,846	100,891	334	167,621
	2,808,991	663,188	363,438	1,782,365
Amount receivable in respect of Transport and Electricity Hereditaments.....	—	97,226	—	97,226
Total for General Rate.....	2,808,991	760,414	363,438	1,685,139
SUMMARY—				
Poor Rate.....	3,664,091	12,393	—	3,651,698
General Rate.....	2,808,991	760,414	363,438	1,685,139
	6,473,082	772,807	363,438	5,336,837

The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor 1952-1953 *

Sir Rupert De la Bère, K.C.V.O., M.P., born, 1893; Alderman of Tower Ward 1943; Sheriff of London 1941
 Lord Mayor 1952. £12,500
 Private Secretary, Vice-Admiral T. B. Drew, C.B., O.B.E.

The Aldermen

Aldermen.	Ward	Born.	C.C.	Ald.	Shif.	Lord Mayor
Sir Percy Walter Greenaway, Bt.	Bishopsgate.	1874	1917	1924	1931	1932
Sir George Henry Wilkinson, Bt.	Aldersgate.	1885	1923	1933	1931	1940
Lt.-Col. Sir John Dawson Laurie, Bt., T.D.	Cornhill (1931), Bridge Without (1948)	1872	1930	1931	1935	1941
Sir Frank Newson-Smith, Bt.	Farringdon Within.	1879	1911	1938	1939	1943
Sir Frank Samuel Alexander, Bt.	Aldgate.	1881	1934	1938	1940	1944
Sir Bracewell Smith, Bt., K.C.V.O.	Line Street	1884	1935	1938	1943	1946
Sir Frederick Michael Wells, Bt.	Bread Street	1884	1939	1941	1945	1947
Sir Frederick Rowland, Bt.	Coleman Street.	1874	1922	1942	1938	1949
Sir Denys Lowson, Bt.	Vintry	1906	1940	1942	1939	1950
Sir Leslie Boyce, Bt., K.B.E.	Walbrook.	1895	1942	1942	1947	1951
Sir Rupert de la Bère, K.C.V.O., M.P.	Tower.	1893	1941	1943	1941	1952

All the above have passed the Civic Chair.

Sir Noël Vansittart Bowater, Bt., M.C.	Castle Baynard.	1892	1937	1944	1948	....
Harold Walter Seymour Howard	Queenhithe.	1888	1941	1945	1944	....
Cuthbert Lowell Ackroyd	Cordwainer.	1892	1940	1945	1949	....
Capt. Robert Roy Scott Hewett.	Billingsgate.	1886	1934	1946	1942	....
Sir Frederick Tidbury-Beer, Kt.	Cheap	1892	1940	1946	1945	....
Lt.-Col. Sir George James Cullum Welch, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.	Bridge.	1895	1931	1947	1950	....
Sir Denis Henry Truscott, Kt., T.D.	Dowgate.	1908	1938	1947	1951	....
Sir Sydney Harold Gillett, Kt., M.C.	Bassishaw	1890	1930	1948	1952	....
Edmund Villiers Minshull Stockdale	Cornhill	1903	1946	1948	1953	....
Edward Calcott Pryce, O.B.E.	Cripplegate	1885	1924	1948	....	....
Bernard Nathaniel Waley-Cohen	Portsoken	1914	1949	....	....	....
Frederick Alfred Hoare	Farringdon Without.	1913	1948	1950	....	....
Anthony George Clifton-Brown, T.D.	Broad Street	1903	1950	....	....	....
Ralph Edgar Perring, L.C.C.	Langbourn	1905	1948	1951	....	....
Clement James Harman	Candlewick	1894	1949	1952	1951	....

The Sheriffs 1953-1954

Alderman Edmund Villiers Minshull Stockdale (see above), and Norman Cleverton Tremellen, C.C. (see below).

THE COMMON COUNCIL OF LONDON

Adolph, W. E. L. (1927)	Vintry.	Calder, H. W. K. (1936)	Bridge.
Allcard, Deputy V. (1922)	Broad St.	Caney, G. G. (1938)	Vintry.
Alley, E. D. (1931)	Cripplegate Wt.	Caunter, Deputy F. J. (1928)	Cripplegate Wt.
Allison-Beer, G. (1942)	Cordwainer.	Champeace, Deputy Major Sir William H. (1918)	Farringdon Wt.
Anderson, F. C. (1950)	Langbourn	Chappell, J. A. (1946)	Cheap.
Andrews, W. R. (1932)	Aldgate.	Charles, R. D. S. (1943)	Broad St.
Atkins, H. E. (1946)	Bridge.	Clackson, D. L., M.B.E. (1951)	Farringdon Wt.
Bacon, W. N. (1931)	Walbrook.	Cohen, S. E. (1951)	Farringdon Wt.
Bailey, J. A. (1941)	Farringdon Wn.	Collens, F. J., T.D. (1946)	Castle Baynard.
Bates, E. W. (1952)	Farringdon Wt.	Collett, T. K. (1945)	Bridge.
Barratt, T. E. C. (1944)	Candlewick.	Conoley, J. (1924)	Queenhithe.
Bartlett, S. (1945)	Cornhill.	Cook, A. R. (1945)	Castle Baynard.
Bateman, Lt.-Col. W. H., M.C., T.D. (1950)	Farringdon Wt.	Cooke, W. A. (1948)	Aldersgate.
Batty, J. (1937)	Portsoken.	Cooper, Lt.-Col. P. C., T.D. (1943)	Cripplegate Wt.
Bebington, F. W. (1952)	Bread St.	Cork, K. R. (1951)	Billingsgate.
Beccroft, H. C. H. (1942)	Cripplegate Wn.	Davis, Sir Gilbert, Bt. (1946)	Broad St.
Beecroft, L. C. (1927)	Farringdon Wn.	Davis, Deputy W. (1938)	Castle Baynard.
Bell, A. S. (1937)	Tower.	Deith, R. C. (1944)	Farringdon Wn.
Bellinger, R. (1952)	Farringdon Wn.	Dennis, Capt. H. W., M.C. (1942)	Candlewick.
Biggs, Deputy W. W. (1924)	Farringdon Wt.	Denny, Deputy J. L. P., M.C. (1941)	Billingsgate.
Blankley, Deputy W. H. R. (1946)	Line St.	Dickson, Deputy C. G. (1932)	Aldersgate.
Blyth, H. C. (1945)	Vintry.	Dove, Lt.-Col. W. W., C.B.E., T.D. (1942)	Coleman St.
Bonsor, W. F., O.B.E. (1932)	Farringdon Wt.	Durand, V. A. C. (1952)	Farringdon Wt.
Boulit, A. R. (1933)	Aldersgate.	Ebbisham, The Lord, T.D. (1947)	Candlewick.
Bradley, A. W. (1947)	Billingsgate.	Elliott, Sir George, M.C. (1929)	Farringdon Wt.
Brett, W. C. (1926)	Coleman St.	Erlebach, D. E. (1943)	Aldgate.
Brookhouse, Lt.-Col. H., M.V.O. (1947)	Dowgate.	Evans, D. I. (1952)	Vintry
Brundle, F. W., C.B.F. (1930)	Cripplegate Wt.	Farley, W. (1951)	Bread Street.
Brydon W. D. (1941)	Cripplegate Wn.	Farley, W. H. (1944)	Cripplegate Wn.
Bull, Deputy O. (1924)	Bishopsgate.		

* The Lord Mayor for 1953-54 was ejected on Michaelmas Day. See Occurrences during Printing.

Farlow, Deputy C. D. King (1925)	Candlewick.
Farmer, H. L. (1926)	Cheap.
Fell, C. A. (1947)	Langbourn.
Fish, H. I. (1950)	Farringdon Wt.
Fitch, H. B. (1928)	Bishopsgate.
Fortescue, W. (1912)	Farringdon Wn.
Foskett, A. S. (1951)	Aldgate.
Fox, Sir Sidney (1941)	Bread St.
Game, D. S. (1950)	Farringdon Wt.
Gamon, C. F., M.V.O. (1922-33 & 1946)	Farringdon Wn.
Glenny, C. F., M.V.O. (1946)	Bishopsgate.
Goldman, H. L. (1932)	Portoken.
Godinge, W. (1933)	Aldersgate.
Gover, Deputy E. M. (1933)	Bridge.
Green, Deputy Sir Francis H., Bt. (1914)	Vintry.
Greenaway, A. P. (1952)	Bishopsgate.
Greenaway, S. H. (1927)	Bishopsgate.
Greenland, S. R. (1938)	Bread St.
Grose, G. P. (1942-46 and 1950)	Farringdon Wn.
Guntton, W. H. (1932)	Aldersgate.
Hall, N. L., M.B.E. (1952)	Farringdon Wt.
Harrowing, T. C. (1940)	Bishopsgate.
Hawkins, J. M. (1951)	Walbrook.
Hayes, C. G. (1947)	Bishopsgate.
Hayter, The Lord (1919)	Castle Baynard.
Hayward, R. J. (1943)	Walbrook.
Henderson, A. S. (1941)	Cripplegate Wn.
Hill, D. R. H. (1947)	Dowgate.
Hill, Deputy H. R. (1938)	Dowgate.
Hodge, G. D. (1947)	Tower.
Holden, W. B. (1951)	Walbrook.
Horne, Deputy F. A. (1924)	Tower.
Howard, H. E. de C. (1951)	Cornhill.
Howes, A. C. (1949)	Bishopsgate.
Hunt, E. S. (1948)	Lime Street.
Hunt, G. W. (1952)	Bassishaw.
Hurst-Brown, K. (1935)	Bread St.
Instone, Capt. A. (1938)	Aldgate.
Jacobs, H. R. (1946)	Portoken.
Jacobs, T. C. (1944)	Aldgate.
James, W. (1946)	Cheap.
Jeffery, M. M. (1953)	Portoken.
Johnson, H. B. (1951)	Cornhill.
Judd, Lt.-Col. R. D., D.S.O., M.C. (1952)	Bridge.
King-Hamilton, Deputy A. (1925)	Cornhill.
Knight, Deputy A. C. (1916)	Cheap.
Lamboll, A. S. (1949)	Langbourn.
Last, A. W. (1948)	Bridge.
Lavington, Deputy H. H. (1936)	Cordwainer.
Lean, F. W. Le B. (1946)	Bread St.
Lester, H. E. (1946)	Castle Baynard.
Lewis, C. F. (1936)	Coleman St.
Link, C. E. (1942)	Farringdon Wt.
Lloyd, J. H. (1937)	Cripplegate Wn.
Lovely, P. T. (1949)	Tower.
Lowe, F. W. I. (1924)	Coleman St.
Lowth, Col. W. E., C.B.E. (1946)	Bishopsgate.
Lowrie, W. E. (1952)	Farringdon Wn.
Lucraft, R. (1948)	Aldgate.
Lynn, H. G. (1939)	Billingsgate.
Macintosh, A. (1948)	Aldgate.
McManis, T. J. (1935)	Bishopsgate.
Marten-Smith, H. S. (1950)	Queenhithe.
Meldrum, R. (1932)	Cripplegate Wt.
Messent, W. J. (1948)	Farringdon Wn.
Miller, H. C. E. (1952)	Cordwainer.
Monkhouse, F. J. (1952)	Cheap.
Morris, Deputy H. W. (1921)	Walbrook.
Myers, Deputy A. (1921)	Portoken.
Newson-Smith, J. K., (1945)	Bassishaw.
Osborn, A. J. (1947)	Broad Street.
Paget, P. E. (1949)	Farringdon Wt.
Parker, E. A. (1952)	Cripplegate Wt.
Parkes, Sir Sydney, C.B.E. (1934)	Bread St.
Paul, A. N. (1946)	Portoken.
Philp, I. E. (1952)	Tower.
Pike, H. T. (1946)	Cornhill.
Pinker, C. L. (1948)	Bishopsgate.
Pitman, Deputy H. P. L., O.B.E. (1929)	Farringdon Wn.
Pollitzer, G. E. P. (1949)	Queenhithe.
Poole, J. N. (1940)	Broad St.
Prince, L. B. (1950)	Bishopsgate.
Raperport, B. (1946)	Portoken.
Reddall, L. A. (1939)	Bassishaw.
Richardson, Maj. T. G. F. (1944)	Castle Baynard.
Rickards, C. H. (1950)	Vintry.
Robertson, Deputy A. (1928)	Aldgate.
Rose, W., M.B.E. (1945)	Castle Baynard.
Rowland, W. L. (1951)	Coleman St.
Rutherford, A. J. B. (1950)	Tower.
Samuels, W. (1950)	Portoken.
Sanders, H. C. H. (1946)	Bishopsgate.
Sandle, Maj. S. E., M.C., D.C.M., T.D. (1941)	Farringdon Wn.
Shenton, Sir William (1946)	Farringdon Wt.
Shipton, W. E. (1926)	Tower.
Sier, H. E. (1942)	Aldersgate.
Skeate, W. A. (1941)	Bridge.
Skilbeck, C. (1948)	Queenhithe.
Skinner, R. W. (1948)	Billingsgate.
Stammers, J. F. (1946)	Billingsgate.
Stanham, A. F. G. (1943)	Dowgate.
Stanham, Col. H. G., T.D. (1941)	Dowgate.
Steele, A. F., M.B.E. (1951)	Cripplegate Wn.
Stephens, R. (1940)	Langbourn.
Stinson, Deputy H. J. E., M.C. (1937)	Langbourn.
Stoneham, R. T. D., C.B.E. (1930)	Candlewick.
Straker, L. V. (1947)	Langbourn.
Sunderland, O. G. (1944)	Billingsgate.
Sykes, W. E., M.C. (1937)	Coleman St.
Syrett, Deputy H. S., C.B.E. (1924)	Coleman St.
Taylor, W. J. (1938)	Bread St.
Teuten, Deputy A. H. (1912)	Queenhithe.
Thackrah, W. L. (1945)	Cordwainer.
Thompson, H. F. (1946)	Cheap.
Tollit, C. C. (1932)	Cheap.
Tremellen, N. C. (1951)	Langbourn.
Trantham, G. D. (1941)	Bread St.
Trinder, A. C. (1951)	Lime Street.
Turner, C. (1932)	Farringdon Wn.
Vine, Deputy Maj. G. H. M., T.D. (1926)	Aldersgate.
Walker, Deputy S. R. (1937)	Bread St.
Walters, W. S., C.B.E. (1933)	Cripplegate Wt.
Watts, E. W. (1950)	Walbrook.
Wells, Maj. S. W., M.B.E. (1949)	Cripplegate Wn.
Westerman, Dr. A. (1941)	Farringdon Wn.
Wheeler, E. (1948)	Lime Street.
Whitby, M. J. B. (1937)	Langbourn.
Whiteley, Col. C. C. O., O.B.E., T.D. (1937)	Cordwainer.
Whittington, C. R., M.C. (1939)	Broad St.
Wilding, H. S. H. (1938)	Tower.
Wilkins, E. F. (1946)	Cheap.
Williamson, D. E. (1928)	Cornhill.
Wingfield, E. H. (1943)	Cordwainer.
Wood, Deputy G. E. (1930)	Cripplegate Wn.
Woodman, A. M. (1952)	Bridge.
Wright, Deputy W. N. (1928)	Bishopsgate.
Youldon, Deputy F. (1928)	Bassishaw.
Young, A. G. (1945)	Farringdon Wn.
Young, C. A. (1942)	Coleman St.
Young, D. S. (1939)	Farringdon Wn.

THE CITY GUILDS (LIVERY COMPANIES)

The Livery Companies of the City of London derive their name from the assumption of a distinctive dress or livery by their members in the 14th century.

The order of precedence (according to 2nd Report of Municipal Corporations' Commissioners, 1837) and omitting extinct companies, is given in parentheses after the name of each Company. There are 80 Guilds in existence. The Combmakers, Silk-throwers, Silkmen, Pin-makers, Soapmakers, Hatbandmakers, Tobacco

Pipe Makers, Long-bow Stringmakers, Wood-mongers, Starchmakers and Fishermen are extinct.

About 10,000 Liverymen of the Guilds are entitled to vote at elections in *Common Hall*.

The Liveries of the Stationers and Newspaper Makers (415), Shipwrights (500), Feltmakers (350), Merchant Taylors (354), and Carmen (350), are the most numerous, the Bowyers (33) and Waxchandlers (38) the smallest.

COMPANY	No. of Livery	Corpo- rate Income	Trust Income	Total Income	Hall*	Clerk	Master or Prime Warden, 1953-54
		£	£	£			
Mercers (1)	200	53,000	58,000	111,000	4 Ironmonger Lane, E.C.2.	G. E. Logsdon.	Lt.-Col. C. C. H. Smith.
Grocers (2)	175	37,500	500	38,000	Princes Street, E.C.2.	J. Ellison-Macartney.	D. Willis.
Drapers (3)	200	50,000	28,000	78,000	Throgmorton St., E.C.2.	H. Farmar.	Rear Adm. C. F. Harris, C.B.
Fishmongers (4) .	277	47,798	2,428	50,226	London Bridge, E.C.4.	J. S. Barclay, T.D.	E. R. Chadwyck-Healey, M.C.
Goldsmiths (5) ...	244	43,000	16,000	58,000	Foster Lane, E.C.2.	W. A. Prideaux, M.C.	C. G. Biggs.
Skinner's (6 and 7)	225	33,200	33,500	66,700	8 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4.	A. H. S. Vivian.	G. A. Hill, D.S.O.
Merchant Taylors (6 and 7)	324	37,000	13,060	50,000	30 Threadneedle St., E.C.2.	E. M. James.	J. M. Hopkinson.
*Haberdashers (8)	280	5,000	49,000	54,000	[1 Vintners Place, E.C.4.]	Cmdr. (S.) H. Prevett, O.B.E., R.N.	Lt.-Col. J. B. Smith, O.B.E., T.D.
Salters (9)	118	..	..	..	[36 Portland Place, W.1.]	W. R. Nichols.	J. D. Christopher.
Ironmongers (10)	39	..	..	..	Shaftesbury Place, Aldersgate, E.C.1.	J. M. Adams Beck.	P. H. G. H.-S. Hartley, O.B.E.
Vintners (11)	268	18,000	4,200	22,200	Upper Thames St., E.C.4.	W. H. Lloyd Mead.	H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester, K.G.
*Clothworkers (12)	180	..	..	..	[48 Fenchurch St., E.C.3.]	J. E. Coomber.	The Visct. Hyndley, G.B.E.
The above are the Twelve "Great" London Companies in order of Civic precedence.							
Apothecaries (58) (Society of)	260	10,000	1,350	11,350	Black Friars Lane, E.C.4.	E. Busby.	Dr. H. Seaward Morley.
Armourers and Brasiers (22)	93	7,940	60	8,000	81 Coleman St., E.C.2.	S. H. Pitt, M.C.	G. K. D. Pontifex.
*Bakers (19)	242	1,580	300	1,900	[116 Cannon St., E.C.4.]	H. M. Collinson.	T. A. Bowen.
*Barbers (17)	105	1,230	1,815	3,045	[10 Ironmonger Lane, E.C.2.]	A. Charles Knight.	B. Samuel.
*Basketmakers (52)	237	700	170	870	[80 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.]	K. G. Darke.	T. O. Maycock.
*Blacksmiths (40)	150	1,528	none	1,528	[70 Old Broad St., E.C.2.]	J. J. Perkin.	Capt. A. O. R. Beale, M.B.E., M.C.
*Bowyers (38)	33	750	40	790	[6 Broad St. Place, E.C.2.]	A. G. Williams.	O. G. Arding.
*Brewers (14) ...	45	2,000	33,000	35,000	[18 Mansfield Street, W.1.]	D. R. Ledward.	W. P. Serocold, D.S.O.
*Broderers (48) ...	73	..	..	..	[7 New Square, W.C.2.]	J. Kidd.	F. H. D. Butten, [T.D.]
Butchers (24)	310	..	742	742	Bartholomew Close, E.C.1.	N. L. Hall, M.B.E.	T. A. Franks.
*Carmen (77)	350	285	..	246	[15 Eastcheap, E.C.3.]	O. G. Sunderland.	H. T. Duffield.
*Carpenters (26) ..	150	30,000	9,000	39,000	[28 Austin Friars, E.C.2.]	H. C. Osborne, M.C.	K. M. Roberts.
*City of London Solicitors (79)	301	..	..	..	[17 Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.2.]	M. M. Mackenzie.	E. A. Mott.
*Clockmakers (61)	230	2,164	270	2,434	[116 Cannon St., E.C.4.]	W. S. Pennefather; R. C. Pennefather, M.B.E. (Joint).	Sir H. Spencer-Jones, F.R.S.
*Coachmakers (72)	140	288	none	288	[8 Lincoln's Inn Fs., W.C.2.]	R. J. D. Smith.	R. E. Dangerfield.
*Cooks (35)	62	4,200	110	4,310	[26 King Street, E.C.2.]	G. W. E. Sherrard.	N. V. Kenyon, C.C.
*Coopers (36)	167	2,400	5,000	7,400	[23 King Street, E.C.2.]	A. D. Englefield.	Rev. Canon G. C. Rawlins.
*Cordwainers (27)	103	9,500	1,600	11,100	[329 High Holborn, W.C.1.]	J. C. Mander.	W. J. Sale. [T.D.]
*Curriers (29)	66	1,100	80	1,180	[329 High Holborn, W.C.1.]	J. C. Mander.	W. B. L. Steinthal.
Cutlers (18)	84	5,350	50	5,400	4 Warwick Lane, E.C.4.	R. Champness.	K. P. Strohmer.
*Distillers (69) ...	105	..	none	..	[29 Martin Lane, E.C.4.]	G. Grinling Harris.	S. F. J. Fells.
Dyers (13)	106	12,000	3,000	15,000	10 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4.	D. R. B. Park.	Capt. C. P. Tidd, R.N.
Fan Makers (76) ..	126	150	none	150	[St. Botolph's Hall, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.]	C. Gamon, M.V.O.	G. Pykett, M.C. [C.B.E.]
Farmers .....	..	130	..	..	15 Eastcheap, E.C.3.	O. G. Sunderland, C.C.	Sir R. W. Haddon, O. Lewis. [K.B.E.]
*Farriers (55)	200	260	none	260	[80 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.]	L. C. F. Robson.	Sir William Martin.
*Feltmakers (63) ..	350	87	184	271	[Arundel House, W.C.2.]	S. A. Williamson. [T.D.]	A. S. Vining.
*Fletchers (39) ...	47	70	none	70	[30 St. Mary at Hill, E.C.3.]	Lt.-Col. R. J. J. Bale,	

COMPANY	No. of Livery Members	Corpo- rate Income	Trust Income	Total Income	Hall*	Clerk	Master or Prime Warden, 1953-54
Founders (33) ...	96	1,710	115	1,825	13 Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.	H. W. Wiley.	K. H. Adams.
*Framework Knitters (64)	221	328	651	979	[5 Albany Ct. Yd., W.1.]	C. J. P. Price.	R. C. Henderson.
*Fruiters (45) ...	125	450	285	735	[16 Old Broad St., E.C.2.]	D. J. Methven.	E. Hosken.
*Gardeners (66) ...	190	511	200	511	[117. Cheapside, E.C.2.]	A. F. Steele, M.B.E., C.C.	F. A. B. Luke.
*Girdlers (23) ...	80	...	...	...	[16 St. Andrew St., E.C.4.]	J. A. McI. Rutherford.	T. D. Potter.
*Glass-sellers (71)	148	268	154	422	[32 Victoria St., S.W.1.]	H. K. S. Clark (Hon.).	The Visct. Bruce of Melbourne, P.C., C.H., M.C., F.R.S.
*Glaziers (53) ...	260	1,864	94	1,958	[116 Cannon Street, E.C.4.]	R. C. Pennefather, M.B.E.	Sir Lacon Threlford, M.B.E., R.D.
*Glovers (62) ...	147	250	50	300	[116 Cannon St., E.C.4.]	H. M. Collinson.	Lt.-Col. L. F. Urwick, O.B.E., M.C.
*Gold & Silver Wynddrawers (74)	250	1,300	95	1,395	[10 Ironmonger Lane E.C.2.]	A. Charles Knight, C.C.	F. W. Gutteridge, I.S.O.
*Gunmakers (73) ...	52	none	none	none	[48 Commercial Rd., E.1.]	A. C. Munro, D.S.C.	R. S. Murray.
*Horners (54) ...	346	323	116	439	[3 Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.4.]	T. F. Clarke.	J. F. Seyfried.
Innholders (32) ...	105	3,000	250	3,250	[82 King William St., E.C.4.]	J. H. Bentley, O.B.E.	M. J. B. Whitby, C.C.
*Joiners (41) ...	44	none	none	266	[12 Devonshire Sq., E.C.2.]	B. J. Turner.	W. H. Lawson.
Leathersellers (15)	150	26,000	7,850	33,850	[15 St. Helen's Place, E.C.3.]	J. Hingston.	H. Holder.
*Loriners (57) ...	312	707	110	817	[31 High Holborn, W.C.1.]	F. C. Algar.	Capt. A. Instone, C.C.
*Masons (30) ...	80	...	...	...	[9 New Sq., W.C.2.]	A. F. Phillpotts.	W.D. Woellwarth, M.C.
*Master Mariners (Hon. Coy. of) (78)	120	200	none	...	[H. Q. S. "Wellington," Temple Stairs, W.C.2.]	W. T. C. Smith.	Air Chief Marshal Sir P. Bowhill, G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
*Musicians (50) ...	158	500	950	1,450	[1 New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.]	Brig. H. A. F. Crewdson, T.D.	Capt. E. H. T. Broad- wood, M.C.
*Needlemakers (65)	226	..	140	..	[108a Cannon St., E.C.4.]	R. H. Lane.	Comdr. R. M. Prior, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N.
Painter Stainers (28) [70]	230	..	..	..	9 Little Trinity Lane, E.C.4.	A. D. Englefield.	A. A. Vandyk.
*Puttenmakers	126	150	100	250	[212 High Holborn, W.C.1.]	J. R. Greenop.	[G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.]
*Paviors (56) ...	225	313	1,054	1,367	[130 Mount St., W.1.]	E. W. Lowe.	Sir Frederick Pile, Bt.
*Pewterers (16) ...	93	6,500	232	6,732	[62 New Broad St., E.C.2.]	A. Stanley Grant.	Maj. R. A. B. Smith
*Plasterers (46)	46	750	28	778	[6 Raymond Bldgs., Gray's Inn, W.C.1.]	H. Mott.	H. T. Groom.
*Playing Card Makers (75)	150	160	..	160	[Dacre Ho., Arundel St., W.C.2.]	W. R. Taylor.	D. C. Abbott.
*Plumbers (31) ...	165	550	150	700	[108a Cannon St., E.C.4.]	R. H. Lane.	N. V. Watson.
*Poulters (34) ...	141	750	250	1,000	[16 St. Andrew St., E.C.4.]	W. S. Pitt.	H. R. Thompson.
*Saddlers (25) ...	81	1,200	1,000	12,200	[147 Cheapside, E.C.2.]	R. B. M. Sage.	H. L. Tabor.
*Scriveners (44) 30	...	...	...	...	[56 Victoria Street, S.W.1.]	A. A. Pitcairn.	R. E. Whiting.
*Shoemakers (59) ...	500	1,465	1,370	2,835	[24 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.]	G. Findlay, O.B.E. (Hon.).	J. A. Chamberlain.
*Spectaclemakers	162	1,610	40	1,650	[Apothecaries' Hall, E.C.4.]	R. Champness.	Sir Leighton Seager Bt., C.B.E. [M.C.]
Stationers and Newspaper Makers (47)	415	1,600	3,100	4,700	Stationers' Hall, E.C.4.	R. T. Rivington.	Sir F. W. Morgan, W. Will, C.B.E.
Tailor-chndrs (21)	100	..	..	..	4 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4.	R. H. Monier-Williams.	[M.B.E., C.C.]
*In Plate Wrks. (67)	137	150	100	260	[63 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4.] [E.C.4.]	R. H. Monier-Williams.	Maj. S. W. Wells'
*Turners (51) ...	140	1,325	25	1,350	[c/o Apothecaries' Hall, E.C.4.]	R. Champness.	Lt.-Col. J. H. John- son.
*Tylers & Brick- layers (37)	84	2,355	184	4,521	[6 Bedford Row, W.C.1.]	A. J. Bird.	J. B. F. Cowper.
*Upholders (49) ...	108	335	68	403	[1 Princes St., E.C.2.]	U. J. Burke.	A. H. H. Gilligan, A.F.C.
*Waxchndlers (20)	38	1,900	1,250	3,150	[14 Southampton Place, W.C.1.] [S.W.1.]	C. G. Todd.	R. T. Smith.
*Weavers (42) ...	120	4,000	1,500	5,500	[7 Queen Anne's Gate, E.C.4.]	L. E. Tanner, C.V.O.	A. J. Wood.
*Wheelwrights (68)	290	320	97	417	[41-42 King William St., E.C.4.]	H. W. K. Calder, C.C.	[C.B.E., M.C.]
*Woolmen (43) ...	78	316	50	366	[3 Albany Ct. Yd., W.1.]	E. A. Price.	The Lord Gorell.
No Livery.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maj. G. F. Richard- son, C.C.
*Parish Clerks	Nil	676	150	806	[2 Wardrobe Pl., E.C.4.]	E. F. Mills.	Col. the Lord Barnby, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.V.O., T.D.
Watermen and Lightermen	Nil	..	..	..	18 St. Mary at Hill, E.C.3.	B. G. Wilson.	Lt.-Col. Sir G. Cullum Welch, O.B.E., M.C.

* In case of a Company having no Hall, the address of the Clerk is given in brackets.
 NOTE.—In certain instances the election of Master or Prime Warden for the year does not take place till the autumn.
 In such cases the Master or Prime Warden for 1952-53 is given.

OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON

	Elect.		Elect.
Recorder, Sir Gerald Dodson, Kt....	£4,000 1937	Accountant Auditor, L. H. Hall,	£2,250 1943
Chamberlain, Irving Blanchard Gane	£3,000 1945	Head Master of City of London School,	
Town Clerk (vacant).		A. W. Barton, Ph.D.	£2,500 1950
Common Serjeant, Sir Hugh Loveday		Head Master of City of London	
Beazley, Kt.	£3,500 1942	Freemen's School, Eric Fielden, ...	£1,000 1948
Judges of Mayor's and City of London		Head Mistress, City of London School	
Court, John Stuart Bass, M.B.E.,		for Girls, Miss G. M. Colton ...	£1,050 1949
T.D.	£3,000 1953	Principal, Guildhall School of Music	
Aubrey Ralph Thomas,	£2,500 1936	and Drama, Edric Cundell, C.B.E.,	£2,000 1938
Commissioner of City Police, Col. A.		Librarian and Curator and Director of	
E. Young, C.M.G.	£2,600 1950	the Art Gallery, Raymond Smith.	£1,650 1943
Comptroller and City Solicitor, Des-		Deputy-Keeper of the Records, P. E.	
mond Heap,	£2,750 1947	Jones,	£1,425 1945
Assistant Solicitors, W. E. Corney;	£1,650 1943	Clerk to the Lord Mayor, C. G. Pey-	
C. J. Thackery,	£1,515 1944	ton,	£1,650 1947
Remembrancer, Paul Christopher		Clerk to Sitting Justices (Guildhall)	
Davie,	£2,500 1953	and Clerk to Special Sessions, A. G.	
Principal Clerk, Remembrancer's Office,		J. Chandler,	£1,335 1950
E. H. Mould,	£1,650 1939	Registrar and High Bailiff of Mayor's	
Secondary and High Bailiff of South-		and City of London Court and Clerk	
wark, Capt. Charles Bettesworth		of the Seal, Eric Ernest Stammers	£1,850 1945
Sanders, C.B.E., V.R.D., R.N.V.R.		Keeper of the Guildhall, W. C. Turner	£782 1950
(ret.)	£1,300 1947		
Medical Officer, City of London,		Principal Clerks:—	
C. F. White, O.B.E., M.D.	£2,500 1937	Chamberlain's Dept., C. D. Morgan,	
Medical Officer, Port of London,		M.C.	£1,650 1946
M. T. Morgan, C.M.G., M.C., M.D.,	£2,500 1938	Town Clerk's Office, C. C. Taylor	£1,700 1952
Coroner, James Milner Helme,	£700 1940		
Steward of Southwark, The Recorder	£79 75. 1937	Market Superintendents:—	
Clerk of the Peace, Wilfrid D. Cole-		Central, E. A. Hornsby,	£1,650 1940
ridge,	£250 1949	Cattle, E. F. McCleery,	£1,550 1946
Surveyor, George Holliday,	£2,250 1945	Billingsgate and Leadenhall, T. J.	
Engineer, F. J. Forty, O.B.E.,	£2,500 1938	Dove,	£1,650 1933
City Planning Officer, H. A. Mealand	£1,700 1948	Spitalfields, J. E. Sloan,	£1,650 1937
Sword-Bearer, William Thomas Bos-		Superintending Engineer, Tower Bridge,	
ton, O.B.E.,	£1,090 1938	L. H. Priestley,	£1,140 1949
Common Crier and Serjeant-at-Arms,		Superintendent, Epping Forest, A. Qvist	£1,090 1949
Comdr. J. R. Poland,	£915 1938	Superintendent, Burnham Beeches,	
Marshal, Col. J. Hulme Taylor,		A. D. C. Le Sueur, O.B.E.,	£500 1947
O.B.E.,	£836 1938		

FREEDOMS AND ADDRESSES (CITY OF LONDON)

The Freedom of the City of London may be acquired after strict compliance with regulations made from time to time pursuant to resolutions of the Court of Common Council. The names of applicants by Redemption who have complied with the regulations are submitted to the Court of Common Council for approval, those applying through the medium of a Livery Company being submitted to the Court of Aldermen in a similar manner. Persons entitled to the Freedom of the City by Patrimony or Servitude (according to the Custom of London) may be admitted without application to either Court. The fees payable upon admission to the Freedom are applied towards the maintenance of the City of London Freemen's School at Ashted, Surrey, to which the Orphan sons and daughters of Freemen are eligible for election as resident Foundation Scholars, free of all cost. Freemen of the City of London are themselves eligible for admission to Almshouses at Brixton.

The Freedom of the City of London is conferred by Presentation as a mark of high distinction for exceptional services to the Country, the Commonwealth or to the world at large. As only those persons who owe allegiance to the Crown may be admitted to the Freedom, they alone can be recorded as Freemen. Foreign personages of eminence are, however, occasionally voted the *Honorary Freedom*, but their names cannot be entered on the Roll of Freemen in view of their nationality. Their names, together with those of the recipients of the Freedom by Presentation, are recorded in the Roll of Fame. Upon occasions when it is desired to honour a person who is already a Freeman of the City, his name is added to the Roll of Fame with a record of the resolution to present him with the Honorary Freedom.

Addresses of Welcome are occasionally offered to Foreign Sovereigns and Presidents pursuant to resolutions of the Court of Common Council.

The Arms of the City of London are heraldically described as *Argent*, a cross gules (the Cross of St. George), in the first quarter a sword in pale point upwards (the sword of St. Paul), of the last. The erroneous statement on the plinth of the statue of Sir William Walworth in Fishmongers' Hall that "Walworth's dagger" appears in the City Arms, is disproved by copies of the Seal of the Corporation of London on documents prior to Walworth's mayoralty with the sword of St. Paul in the first quarter.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

Offices, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.

Hours 9.30 to 5 (Monday to Thursday; 5.30 Friday), 9.30 to 12.30 (Saturday).

Meets on Tuesday at 2.30 p.m.

The London County Council was constituted under the Local Government Act of 1888. London is an administrative county, covering an area of 117 square miles.

The City of London is a county for non-administrative purposes, such as justices, &c., and the Metropolis outside the City is also a county for non-administrative purposes, by name the County of London, in which the justices continue their judicial duties.

The Council comprises a chairman, 21 aldermen, and 129 councillors, together 150, or, if the chairman be also an elected member or alderman, 149. The term of office for aldermen is 6 years, and ten retire every 3 years. The councillors are elected directly by the ratepayers for 3 years, and they elect the aldermen. The position of aldermen and councillors is the same, except as to the term of office.

The method by which the Council discharges the multitudinous duties entrusted to it is a generous delegation of powers to committees under well defined rules, subject to the reservation to the Council itself of all questions of principle, and to periodical reports of action taken. In addition to members of the Council, co-opted members are included on the following committees: Children's, Education, Health, Housing and Welfare.

Meetings of the Council are held fortnightly in session time, and the Standing Committees meet fortnightly, except the Public Control, Parks, Rivers and Drainage, Welfare, Supplies, and Restaurants and Catering Committees, which meet monthly.

The Finance Committee has important statutory powers. No costs, debt or liability exceeding £100 may be incurred by the Council except upon a resolution passed on an estimate submitted by the Finance Committee. The Council is normally the principal money-raising body for all the local authorities in the county, and has a net debt, according to the latest returns, of £178,610,000 (£147,295,000 represents debt incurred for housing). Its annual expenditure on revenue account is about £72,000,000 and on capital account about £30,000,000. Advances amounting to £6,600,000 have been made on loan under the Housing and Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts in respect of the building and purchase of houses by private enterprise.

The General Purposes Committee is responsible for the conduct of the administrative work of the Council or of any of its Committees or departments, the consideration of new proposals as to their bearing on the law of the land or the Council's general lines of action, standing orders and orders of reference to committees, determination of differences between committees, alterations of boundaries, etc. It is also responsible for the redevelopment of the South Bank.

The Children's Committee is charged with the care of deprived and neglected children.

The Education Committee comprises thirty-eight members of the Council and twelve co-opted members. Women as well as men must be included. The Council has adopted the "London School Plan, 1947" as its Development Plan under Section 11 of the Education Act, 1944, and this has been approved by the Minister of Education. This ambitious project envisages capital expenditure of over £187,000,000.

The Establishment Committee is charged with the direction of the central administrative staff

(with certain exceptions). It also deals with rates of pay and conditions of appointment and service of all staff in the Council's employment (except teaching staff and certain trade employees).

The Fire Brigade Committee is responsible for carrying out the duties laid on the Council by the Fire Services Act, 1947.

The Health Committee, set up under the National Health Service Act, 1946, is responsible for health services provided under that Act and for discharging the functions of the Council under the Lunacy, Mental Treatment and Mental Deficiency Acts. Under this committee are nine Divisional Health Committees, the majority of whose members are drawn from the Corporation of the City of London and the Metropolitan Borough Councils. These divisional committees are entrusted with considerable responsibilities for the day-to-day administration of the personal health services.

The Housing Committee performs the duties cast upon the Council by the various Housing Acts, including the clearance of insanitary areas and the relief of overcrowding. The total capital expenditure incurred up to March 31, 1953, in respect of all schemes was approximately £170,000,000. The income (rents, &c.) for 1953-54 in respect of dwellings and housing estates of the Council is estimated at £10,514,580. The total of the Exchequer subsidy in respect of the Council's housing operations is estimated at £2,532,615.

The Restaurants and Catering Committee manages some 40 Civic Restaurants with a turnover of about £320,000 a year.

The Rivers and Drainage Committee administers the Metropolitan Main Drainage system which covers about 179 square miles, including certain districts outside the county, and comprises about 420 miles of main, storm-relief, intercepting and outfall sewers, twelve pumping stations, two sewage outfalls, and three sluice vessels. The total capital outlay on main drainage is about £20,000,000, and further expenditure is in progress. This committee is also responsible for the upkeep of the tunnels and bridges, and Woolwich Ferry.

The Town Planning Committee deals with questions relating to town-planning, the carrying out of street improvements and construction of bridges, tunnels and ferries and also regulates under statute such matters as the construction and safety of buildings, building lines, space about buildings, means of escape in case of fire, and dangerous structures.

The Council has a provisional plan of redevelopment for the County of London prepared by J. H. Forshaw, M.C., F.R.I.B.A., and Sir Patrick Abercrombie, F.R.I.B.A., and approved certain of its principles. These include a system of three major ring roads linked with radial roads, three principal density zones, a standard of open space per 1,000 population of 4 acres within the County plus 3 outside, and the recognition of the community structure of London. It has authorized in principle several immediate projects, including a programme of road works, the redevelopment of certain reconstruction areas and of the South Bank of the Thames, as well as the provision everywhere of 2½ acres of open space per 1,000 population as a step towards the ultimate standard of 4 acres. It has submitted to the Minister its Development Plan under the Town and Country Planning Act of 1947, and a public enquiry has been held, lasting over 8 months, and hearing some 6,000 objections.

Among the *Other Powers and Duties* of the Council may be mentioned the following: acquisition and maintenance of parks and open spaces, including the Crystal Palace and Holland Park; the naming of streets and numbering of houses; appointment of district surveyors; controlling storage of explosive substances and petroleum; the management of its Royal Festival Hall; testing weights and measures; the granting of licences for music, dancing, boxing and wrestling; maintenance of historic buildings and monuments; administration of the Shops Acts; licensing and inspection of employment agencies; registration of massage establishments; licensing of premises under the Cinematograph Act; registration of motor cars; collection of duties on motor cars, dog, game, gun and certain other local taxation licences.

The *Expenditure* of the Council, including loans to other local authorities, is met by two chief sources of supply—capital money raised by external borrowing, or by the use of the Sinking Fund of the Council's debt, the Superannuation

Fund, etc., and current income raised in a county rate or by the revenue of undertakings. Substantial contributions are received from the Exchequer by way of housing subsidies and grants in respect of education, health, children's and fire services. All borrowings by the Council are subject to the provision of a sinking fund, under Treasury approval, sufficient to repay all expenditure generally within a period of 60 years (in a few cases the limit is 80 years). The total Stock outstanding at March 31, 1953, was £101,742,590.

The *Rating* for the year 1953-54, as shown by the statement below (which relates to rate accounts only), amounted to 10s. 10d. in the pound over the whole county, including the City, and a further rate over the county outside the City of 2d. in the pound, together 11s. 0d. The total rate for 1952-53 was 9s. 3d. The *Rateable Value* of the County of London, on April 6, 1953 (excluding electricity, railway, etc., hereditaments de-rated under the Local Government Act, 1948), was estimated to be approximately £56,640,000—a 1d. rate over the whole county producing £236,000.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE AND AMOUNTS REQUIRED TO BE RAISED BY RATE IN 1953-54

Rate Account	Expenditure	Income	Net Expenditure	Relief from Balances	Produce of the County Rate	
					Amount	Rate in £
General County....	£ 56,028,960	£ 24,616,135	£ 31,412,825	£ 732,825	£ 30,680,000	s. d. 10 10
Special County.....	533,630	44,315	489,315	73,315	416,000	0 2
Corresponding figures for 1952-53	56,562,590	24,660,450	31,902,140	806,140	31,096,000	11 0
	54,702,980	24,115,945	30,587,035	4,832,535	24,754,500	9 3

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE ON RATE ACCOUNTS IN 1953-54

Service	Expenditure, including Debt Charges £	Income (other than Exchequer Grants) £	Exchequer Grants £	Net Expenditure falling on Rate £	Equivalent Rate in £	
					s.	d.
Children's services.....	2,458,395	219,525	1,061,000	1,177,870		4-991
Education.....	30,907,680	2,314,065	13,157,000	15,436,615	5	5-409
Fire Service.....	2,318,045	244,495	517,075	1,556,475		6-595
Local health services.....	4,683,610	389,775	2,058,880	2,234,955		9-470
Main drainage.....	1,950,180	336,010	11,610	1,602,560		6-791
Highways, bridges, etc.	1,036,995	472,620	—	564,375		2-394
Parks and open spaces.....	1,721,125	277,790	—	1,443,335		6-116
Town planning and building control.....	953,445	219,455	18,200	715,790		3-033
Welfare services.....	2,301,220	563,610	25,800	1,711,810		7-253
Other services.....	2,157,560	806,515	152,975	2,198,070		9-350
Special provision to meet Capital Expenditure of year.....	500,000	—	—	500,000		2-119
Special provision for Contingencies.....	1,250,000	—	—	1,250,000		5-297
Net deficiencies:—	53,238,255	5,843,860	17,002,540	30,391,855	10	8-818
Housing.....	3,238,880	—	—	3,238,880	1	1-963
Royal Festival Hall.....	71,560	—	—	71,560		0-303
Civic restaurants.....	10,140	—	—	10,140		0-043
Other.....	3,755	—	—	3,755		0-016
Contributions in lieu of Rates....	—	1,750,000	—	Cr. 1,750,000	Cr.	7-415
Proceeds of Local Taxation Licence Duties.....	—	—	64,050	Cr. 64,050	Cr.	0-271
Relief from Balances.....	56,562,590	7,593,860	17,066,590	31,902,140	11	3-457
		806,140		Cr. 806,140	Cr.	3-457
	56,562,590	8,400,000	17,066,590	31,096,000	11	0-000

† Total Exchequer grants, including Housing £2,532,615, are estimated at £19,599,205.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE 21 ALDERMEN AND 129 COUNCILLORS

The Nineteenth London County Council was elected April 3, 1952, for Three years; the electors returned 92 Labour representatives and 37 representatives of the Conservative Party. The Aldermen (15 Labour, 6 Conservative) gave Labour a Majority of 64.

The Right Honourable the Chairman (1953-54).....		Sir Arthur Middleton.	
Vice-Chairman (1953-54)		Mrs. I. M. Bolton.	
Deputy Chairman (1953-54)		F. Lawrence.	
Leader of the Council.....		I. J. Hayward.	
Leader of the Opposition.....		N. V. Kenyon.	
Name	Electoral Division	Name	Electoral Division
Andrews, J. W. (Lab.).....	Woolwich, E.	Edwards, Capt. R. L., R.N. (C)	Chelsea
Avery, E. (Lab.).....	Paddington, N.	*Farmer, N. W. (C.).....	Lewisham, N.
*Bagnari, B. A. (Lab.).....	Islington, E.	Fender, P. G. H. (C.).....	Norwood.
Bailey, Miss D. R. (C.).....	Hampstead.	*Fiske, W. G. (Lab.).....	Alderman until 1955.
*Banfield, F. W. (Lab.).....	Fulham, W.	*Ford, D. (Lab.).....	Brixton.
Banks, L. G. (Lab.).....	Clapham.	*Fremantle, Hon. John (C.)..	Hampstead.
Bateman, J. W. (C.).....	Norwood.	*Fulford, Dame Catherine,	Alderman until 1955.
*Bayliss, E. (Lab.).....	Islington, E.	D.B.E. (C.).....	Kensington, S.
*Beech, Maj. F. W., C.B.E. (C.)	Woolwich, W.	Gapp, J. G. (C.).....	Vauxhall.
*Bennett, Lady (C.).....	Chelsea.	*Gibson, C. W., M.P. (Lab.)..	Holborn and St Pancras, S.
*Bentwich, Mrs. H. (Lab.)....	Alderman until 1955.	Gilbey, R. D. (C.).....	Lewisham, S.
*Berry, H., C.B.E. (Lab.).....	Woolwich, E.	*Gillinder, T. W. (Lab.).....	Greenwich.
†Bolton, Mrs. I. M. (Lab.)....	Alderman until 1958.	*Golligly, Mrs. J. (Lab.).....	Wandsworth Central.
*Bonham, Mrs. I. M. (Lab.)..	St. Pancras, N.	*Goodrich, Mrs. E. K., O.B.E.	Bermondsey.
*Bowen, Sir William, C.B.E.	Alderman until 1955.	(Lab.).....	Kensington, N.
*Boys, W. G. O.B. (Lab.)....	Brixton.	*Goodwin, R. E. (Lab.).....	Paddington, N.
Bradfield, G. K. D. (C.).....	Lewisham, W.	Grieff, Mrs. M. (Lab.).....	Poplar.
*Branagan, J. P. (Lab.).....	Poplar.	*Guy, W. H. (Lab.).....	Hackney, S.
*Brooke, H., M.P. (C.).....	Cities of London and Westminster.	Halpin, Mrs. H. (Lab.).....	Lewisham, S.
*Browne, Dr. L. F. (Lab.)....	Alderman until 1955.	*Hambly, E. H. (Lab.).....	Alderman until 1958.
*Bull, Mrs. E. E. (Lab.).....	Islington, N.	*Hastings, S., M.P. (Lab.)....	Stoke Newington and Hackney, N.
†Cayford, Mrs. F. E. (Lab.)..	Shoreditch and Finsbury.	Hayes, G. E. (Lab.).....	Deptford.
*Chaplin, Mrs. I. (Lab.).....	Islington, E.	*Hayward, I. J. (Lab.).....	Clapham.
Chesworth, D. P. (Lab.).....	Kensington, N.	Hayward, J. B. (Lab.).....	Vauxhall.
*Chrisp, A. C. (Lab.).....	Greenwich.	*Hendy, Lady (Lab.).....	Alderman until 1955.
*Clark, F. J. (C.).....	Alderman until 1958.	*Hoare, Mrs. Ellen (C.).....	Battersea, S.
*Clarke, Lady Selwyn- (Lab.)	Fulham, E.	*Holman, Mrs. D. M. (Lab.)..	Bethnal Green.
Cleave, R. F. (C.).....	Hampstead.	*Homa, Dr. B. (Lab.).....	Hackney, S.
*Cole, Mrs. M. (Lab.).....	Alderman until 1958.	†Howard, J. M. (C.).....	Alderman until 1955.
*Cooper, J., (Lab.).....	Alderman until 1958.	Hurst, E. K. I. (Lab.).....	Battersea, N.
*Coppock, Sir Richard, C.B.E.	Alderman until 1955.	†Jackson, D. MacA. (Lab.)...	Alderman until 1958.
*Corbet, Mrs. F. K., M.P. (Lab.)	Peckham.	Jeger, Mrs. L. M. (Lab.)....	Holborn and St. Pancras S.
*Coucher, A. E. Renscon,	S. Marylebone.	*Jones, H. R. (Lab.).....	Islington, S.W.
O.B.E. (C.).....	Putney.	*Keen, I. J. (Lab.).....	Southwark.
*Croit, Mrs. D. (C.).....	Fulham, E.	*Kemp, A. J. (Lab.).....	Bermondsey.
Cronin, J. D. (Lab.).....	Dulwich.	*Kennedy, A. B. (Lab.).....	Southwark.
Crossman, Mrs. A. (Lab.)....	Woolwich, E.	*Kenyon, N. V. (C.).....	Paddington, S.
*Crout, Miss M. (Lab.).....	Fulham, E.	Lawrence, Mrs. C. (Lab.)...	Clapham.
Cuthbertson, W. A. (Lab.)...	Shoreditch and Finsbury.	*Lawrence, F. (C.).....	Paddington, S.
†Daines, D. H. (Lab.).....	Hammersmith, S.	Lees, Mrs. S. L. (Lab.).....	Hammersmith, S.
*Daniels, Mrs. E. (Lab.).....	Alderman until 1955.	Listowel, The Earl of, P.C.	Battersea, N.
*Dart, Miss Vera, O.B.E. (Lab.)	Alderman until 1955.	*Long, J. J. A. (Lab.).....	Stepney.
*Deakin, Mrs. E. V. W. (C.)..	Alderman until 1955.	*Macdonnell, J. H. (Lab.)...	Southwark.
*Dean, Dr. S. G. (Lab.).....	St. Pancras, N.	*Mann, C. (C.).....	Lewisham, W.
*De Chair, Mrs. T. (C.).....	Paddington, S.	†Middleton, Sir Arthur (Lab.)	Alderman until 1958.
*Deer, Mrs. O. G. (Lab.)....	Alderman until 1958.	*Mishcon, V. (Lab.).....	Brixton.
*Denington, Mrs. E. J. (Lab.)	St. Pancras, N.	*Mitchell, G. (C.).....	Streatham.
*East, F. H. (C.).....	Putney.	*Munns, Mrs. D. M. (Lab.)..	Woolwich, W.
*Edmonds, R. (Lab.).....	Fulham, W.	*Nathan, Lady (Lab.).....	Alderman until 1958.
Edwards, G. L. (Lab.).....	Wandsworth Central.	*Nettlefold, Miss L. F. (C.)...	St. Marylebone.
		Niederman, A. C. (Lab.)....	Poplar.
		Norris, Mrs. G. R. (C.)....	Streatham.

Name.	Electoral Division.	Name.	Electoral Division.
*Oakey, J. M. M.C. (C.).....	Lewisham, N.	Sandelson, N. D. (Lab.).....	Stoke Newington and Hackney, N.
*Oldfield, J. R. (Lab.).....	Stepney.	*Sargood, R. (Lab.).....	Peckham.
Ormerod, Mrs. M. (Lab.)...	Hackney, S.	†Shearman, H. C. (Lab.).....	Deptford.
Orpen, R. C. (C.).....	St. Marylebone.	Simons, A. S. (Lab.).....	Deptford.
*Owen, W. R. (Lab.).....	Lewisham, S.	*Skeffington, A. M. (Lab.)...	Peckham.
*Pearce, C., O.B.E. (C.).....	Dulwich.	†Stamp, A. R. (Lab.).....	Islington, S.W.
*Pepler, Lady (C.).....	Kensington, S.	Stillman, H. E. (Lab.).....	Battersea, S.
Perring, R. E. (C.).....	Cities of London and Westminster.	*Stirling, P. (C.).....	Streatham.
*Petrie, Lady (C.).....	Kensington, S.	*Strauss, Mrs. P. (Lab.).....	Vauxhall.
*Phillips, Mrs. I. (Lab.).....	Hammersmith, N.	*Sullivan, B. (Lab.).....	Greenwich.
Plant, R. H. (Lab.).....	Battersea, S.	*Swinbourn, F. B. (C.).....	Pitney.
*Pope, C. W. (Lab.).....	Islington, N.	*Tate, Mrs. B. L. (Lab.).....	Bethnal Green.
Powe, F. W. (Lab.).....	Islington, S.W.	*Thomas, J. R. (Lab.).....	Bermondsey.
*Prichard, D. A. G. (Lab.)...	Battersea, N.	*Thornton, Mrs. M. (C.)...	Norwood.
†Prichard, N. G. M. (Lab.)...	Hammersmith, N.	Tonge, F. (Lab.).....	Hammersmith, S.
*Rankin, Mrs. E. M. (Lab.)...	Fulham, W.	Vernon, W. F. (Lab.).....	Dulwich.
*Reeve, Mrs. A. L. (Lab.)...	Stepney.	*Warne, A. G. (C.).....	Holborn and St. Pancras, S.
†Rippon, A. G. F. (C.).....	Chelsea.	Wicks, A. E. (Lab.).....	Shoreditch and Finsbury.
Rose, Mrs. H. (Lab.).....	Islington, N.	Wilson, Mrs. A. A. (Lab.)...	Wandsworth Central.
Rose, Hon. Mrs. T. (C.)...	Lewisham, N.	†Willson, Mrs. O. M. (Lab.)...	Kensington, N.
*Runge, Mrs. N. C., O.B.E. (C.)	Alderman until 1955.	*Wood, R. McKinnon, O.B.E. (Lab.).....	Bethnal Green.
*Ruston, Mrs. F. M. (C.)....	Lewisham, W.	*Woods, E. E. (Lab.).....	Hammersmith, N.
Ryan, J. O'N. (Lab.).....	Paddington, N.	†Wright, G. P. (Lab.).....	Alderman until 1958.
*Salmon, S. I. (C.).....	Cities of London and Westminster.		
Salter, C. W. A. (Lab.).....	Woolwich, W.		
Samuels, A. E. (Lab.).....	Stoke Newington and Hackney, N.		

NOTE.—The letters in parentheses stand for the Party whose candidate the Member was at the election—viz. (Lab.) Labour; (C.) Conservative. * Denotes member of the last Council for the same division. † Denotes other members of the last Council.

PARTY STRENGTH

Until April, 1949, 124 Councillors represented 61 Divisions. In the Nineteenth Council (elected April 3, 1952) 129 Councillors represent 43 Divisions.

Party	17th Council	18th Council	19th Council	Votes cast in 1952
Labour.....	90	64	92	Labour (129 candidates)..... 1,684,637
Conservative.....	28	64	37	Conservative (128 candidates)... 1,344,328
Liberal.....	2	1	Nil	Others (29 candidates)..... 35,500
Communist.....	2	Nil	Nil	
Vacant Seats.....	2	Nil	Nil	
	124	129	129	Total (286 candidates)..... 3,061,465

EDUCATION COMMITTEE (Chairman, R. McKinnon Wood; Vice-Chairman, H. C. Shearman)—Members whose names are marked *e* form the Education Committee, together with the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of the Council, and the following co-opted members:—Mrs. D. J. Evans, H. Franklin, A. J. Jiggins, Mrs. U. Lister, Miss D. Moreshead, M. W. Parr, C.B.E., J. H. Robertson, Miss A. Sayle, Mrs. B. Serota, Mrs. B. Vernon, Lady Walton, The Hon. Mrs. D. M. Weagwood.

CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

Clerk of the Council, Sir Howard Roberts, C.B.E.....	£4,500	Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer, J. C. Scott, O.B.E.....	£3,500
Deputy Clerk of the Council, T. G. Randall, O.B.E.....	£2,750 to £3,250	Director of Housing and Valuer, C. H. Walker, C.B.E., M.C.....	£4,000
Comptroller of the Council, G. Miles.....	£4,000	Chief Officer, Public Control Dept., R. J. B. McDowell.....	£2,700
Chief Engineer and County Surveyor, J. Rawlinson, C.B.E.....	£4,000	Chief Officer, Parks Department, L. A. Huddart.....	£2,700
Architect to the Council and Superintending Architect of Metropolitan Buildings, J. L. Martin.....	£4,000	Education Officer, J. Brown, M.B.E., M.C.....	£4,000
Solicitor and Parliamentary Officer, J. G. Barr.....	£3,400	Chief Officer of Supplies, T. J. Jones, O.B.E.....	£3,000
Chief Officer, London Fire Brigade, F. W. Delve, C.B.E.....	£2,500	Chief Officer, Welfare Department, C. S. Petheram, M.C.....	£2,500
		Chief Officer, Restaurants and Catering Dept., H. R. Duffield-Harding.....	£2,700
		Children's Officer, E. Ainscow.....	£3,200

Public and Private Buildings in London

ADELPHI, Strand, W.C.2.—Adelphi Terrace and district commemorate the four architect brothers, James, John, Robert and William ADAM, who laid out the district (formerly Durham House) at the close of the 18th century. Four of the streets in the Adelphi were formerly called James, John, Robert and William Streets to commemorate these founders of the Adam style of architecture and internal decoration. They are now Adam Street, John Adam Street, Robert Street and Durham House Street. Extensive rebuilding took place between the two World Wars, and there are now few 18th-century houses left in the district. In the neighbourhood of the Adelphi was York House, built by the Duke of Buckingham in 1625 (the Water Gate of which still stands in Embankment Gardens), the commemorative streets being *Charles Street, Villiers Street, Duke Street, Of Lane, Buckingham Street* (Of Lane is now "York Buildings").

AUSTRALIA HOUSE, Strand, W.C.2.—A handsome and imposing building, erected 1911-14 by the Commonwealth of Australia as the offices of the High Commissioner for the Commonwealth. NEW SOUTH WALES, QUEENSLAND, VICTORIA and WESTERN AUSTRALIA have separate offices in the Strand; TASMANIA at Golden Cross House, Charing Cross and SOUTH AUSTRALIA at S.A. House, Marble Arch.

BANK OF ENGLAND, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2. (Not open to sightseers.)—The Bank of England, founded in 1694, has always been closely connected with the Government. The present building, completed in 1940 to the designs of Sir Herbert Baker, incorporates features reminiscent of the earlier architects, Sampson (1734), Sir Robert Taylor (1765) and Sir John Soane (1788). A Bank picnic is mounted every evening by the Brigade of Guards.

BRIDGES.—The bridges over the Thames (from East to West) are the *Tower Bridge* (built by the Corporation of London and opened in 1894), with its bascules, affording a fine view of the Pool and of the metropolis; *London Bridge* (opened after rebuilding in 1831, and until 1750 the only bridge over the Thames in London), with the London Monument (q.v.) and Fishmongers' Hall; *Southwark Bridge* (opened in 1819, and rebuilt by the Corporation of London, 1921); *Blackfriars Bridge* (opened in 1869 and widened by the Corporation of London in 1908); width, 105 ft.; *Waterloo Bridge* (Rennie), width, 42 ft. 6 ins. (opened in 1817) commanding a fine view of western London (rebuilt by L.C.C. and re-opened 1946); *Hungerford Bridge* (for pedestrians only); *Westminster Bridge* (built in 1750 and then presenting a view that inspired Wordsworth's sonnet; re-built and re-opened in 1862; width, 84 ft.) with Thornycroft's *Houdica* at the north-western end; this bridge leads from Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament to the County Hall (q.v.) and St. Thomas's Hospital; *Lambeth Bridge* (rebuilt by L.C.C. and opened in 1932) leading from Lambeth Palace to Millbank; *Vauxhall Bridge* (rebuilt in 1906) leading to Kennington Oval; *Chelsea Bridge*, leading from Chelsea Hospital to Battersea Park (reconstructed and widened 1937); and *Albert Bridge* (1873); *Battersea Bridge* (opened in 1890); *Wandsworth Bridge* (opened in 1873); *Putney Bridge* (opened in 1886 and widened in 1933) where the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race is started for Mortlake; *Hammersmith Bridge* (rebuilt 1887); *Barnes Bridge* (for pedestrians only, 1933); *Chiswick Bridge* (opened in 1933); *King*

Edward VII. Bridge, Kew (rebuilt in 1902), leading to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew; *Twickenham Lock Bridge*; *Twickenham Bridge* (opened in 1933); *Richmond Bridge* (opened in 1777); *Kingston Bridge* and *Hampton Court Bridge* (rebuilt, 1933).

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, St. James's Park, S.W.1. (Not open to the public.)—Was purchased by King George III. in 1762 from the Duke of Buckingham, and was altered by Nash for King George IV. The London home of the Sovereign since Queen Victoria's accession in 1837. Re-fronted in stone (part of the Queen Victoria Memorial) by Sir Aston Webb in 1913.

CANADA HOUSE, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.—A conspicuous building on the Western side of the Square, in which are the Offices of the High Commissioner of the Dominion and Officials dealing with Trade, Emigration, etc. Designed by Sir Robert Smirke in 1820, it was renovated and embellished when vacated by the Union Club. Certain interior features of the original building are preserved, and the spacious, richly furnished room now occupied by the High Commissioner is much admired. Surrounded by Offices of Canadian Banks, Steamship, Railway and other Dominion Companies, the Canadian Building is one of London's landmarks. It was opened by H.M. King George V. in June, 1925.

CANONBURY TOWER, Canonbury, N.1.—Till recently a club for boys and girls from the vicinity (in the remains of the 16th-century house of the Priors of St. Bartholomew), but at the moment partly in use as headquarters of a theatre company. Contains the "Spencer" and "Compton" oak-panelled rooms. Other relics of Canonbury House can be seen in the vicinity.

CARLYLE'S HOUSE, 24 Cheyne Row, Chelsea, S.W.3. The home of Thomas Carlyle for 47 years until his death in 1881, and containing much of his furniture, etc. Now the property of the National Trust. Open on weekdays from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., or dusk, if earlier. Admission, 1s.; Parties of 10 or over half price.

CEMETERIES.—For *Bunhill Fields*, see p. 511. In *Kensal Green Cemetery*, North Kensington, W.10 (70 acres), are tombs of W. M. Thackeray, Anthony Trollope, Sydney Smith, Shirley Brooks, Wilkie Collins, Tom Hood, W. Mulready, George Cruikshank, John Leech, Leigh Hunt, Brunel ("Great Eastern"), Ross (Arctic), Charles Kemble and Charles Mathews (Actors), Robert Owen (Social Reformer). In *Highgate Cemetery*, N.6, are the tombs of George Eliot, Herbert Spencer, Michael Faraday, and G. J. Holyoake. In *Abney Park Cemetery*, Stoke Newington, N.16, are the tomb of General Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, and memorials to many Nonconformist Divines. In the *South Metropolitan Cemetery*, Norwood, S.E.27, are the tombs of C. H. Spurgeon, Lord Alverstone, Douglas Jerrold, John Belcher, R.A., Theodore Watts-Dunton, Dr. Moffat (Missionary), Sir H. Bessemer, Sir H. Maxim, Sir J. Barnby, Sir A. Manns, and J. Whitaker, F.S.A. (*Whitaker's Almanack*). In the churchyard of the former *Marylebone Chapel* are buried Allan Ramsay (poet), Hoyle (whist), Ferguson (astronomer), Charles Wesley (hymn writer) and his son Samuel Wesley (musician). The chapel itself was demolished in 1949. **CREMATORIA.**—*Ilford* (City of London); *Norwood*; *Hendon*; *Streatham Park*; and *Golders Green* (12 acres), near Hampstead Heath, with "Garden of Rest" and memorials to famous men and women.

CENOTAPH, Whitehall, S.W.1.—(Literally "empty tomb"). Monument erected "To the Glorious Dead," as a memorial to all ranks of the Sea, Land and Air Forces who gave their lives in the service of the Empire during the First World War. Erected as a temporary memorial in 1919 and replaced by a permanent structure in 1920. Unveiled by King George V. on Armistice Day, 1920. An additional inscription was added after the 1939-45 War, to commemorate those who gave their lives in that conflict.

CHARTERHOUSE, Charterhouse Square, E.C.1 (Master, vacant; Registrar and Clerk to the Governors, N. Long-Brown, M.A., I.L.B.), a Carthusian monastery until 1535, purchased from the Earl of Suffolk in 1611 by Thomas Sutton as a home for aged "Brothers" and a School (at Godalming since 1874). The buildings are partly 14th (but mainly 16th) century. They suffered much damage during the 1939-45 War. Repairs will take until 1955, but 28 "Brothers" are in residence. The maximum will be about 40. No visitors at present. Roger Williams, the founder and governor of Rhode Island, U.S.A., was on June 25, 1621, elected a scholar of Sutton's Hospital. Other famous Carthusians are John Wesley; the poets Crashaw and Lovelace; Addison and Steele; Sir William Blackstone and Thackeray, who described "Greyfriars' School" (Charterhouse) in "The New-
...".

CHELSEA PHYSIC GARDEN, Royal Hospital Road, S.W.3.—A garden of general botanical research, established in latter part of 17th century by the Society of Apothecaries, occupies site presented in 1722 by Sir Hans Sloane. Transferred in 1899 to the Trustees of the London Parochial Charities. Tickets of admission for approved students obtainable from the Clerk to the Trustees, 3, Temple Gardens, E.C.4.

CHELSEA ROYAL HOSPITAL (founded by Charles II. in 1682, and burnt by Wren; opened in 1694), Royal Hospital Road, Chelsea, S.W.3, for Old and Disabled Soldiers. Flags and other War Trophies in the Great Hall. Much damaged by bombs in the Second World War. The extensive grounds include the former Ranelagh Gardens. Open daily 10 to 12 and 2 to 4, and on Sunday afternoons. Governor, General Sir Bernard C. T. Paget, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C. *Lieut.-Governor and Secretary*, Major-Gen. Sir Percy Hobart, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

COLLEGE OF ARMS OR HERALDS' COLLEGE, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.—The Royal "Officers of Arms" ("Kings, Heralds and Pursuivants of Arms") were incorporated by Richard III. and granted "Derby House" on the site of the present College building by Queen Mary I. The building now in use was rebuilt after the Fire of London. The Powers vested by the Crown in the Earl Marshal (The Duke of Norfolk) with regard to all State ceremonial, and the granting and use of Armorial Bearings, are exercised by this College. Enquiry may be made to the Officer on duty in the Public Office every day between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Saturdays, 10 to 1.

COUNTY HALL, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.—The Headquarters of the London County Council (see pp. 648-51) built on the Pedlar's Acre, Lambeth, from the designs of Ralph Knott, with a river facade of 750 ft. Cost about £4,000,000. The building contains, in addition to office accommodation, a council chamber, conference hall, committee and conference rooms; education library for teachers; county record office; and a member's library with maps, prints, drawings, books and manuscripts on London, which is open to the public for reference purposes. *Literarian*, Miss

I. Darlington, M.A., F.I.A. Foundation stone laid by His late Majesty King George V., March 9, 1912, and the ceremonial opening of the first three sections of the building by His late Majesty, July 17, 1922. The fourth (or final) section opened January 27, 1923. The Council, when in session, meets in public in the council chamber fortnightly on Tuesday afternoons at 2.30 p.m. The times for public inspection of the building are, on Saturdays from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.; and on Easter Monday, Whit Monday and August Bank Holiday, from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Admission free.

CUSTOM HOUSE, Lower Thames Street, E.C.3.—Built early in 16th century, with a wide quay on Thames. The Long Room is 100 ft. long.

DICKENS HOUSE, 48 Doughty Street, W.C.1.—In this house Charles Dickens lived from 1837 to 1839, and here he completed *Pickwick Papers*. It is the headquarters of The Dickens Fellowship, and contains many relics of the novelist. It is open to the public daily, 10 to 12.30 and 2 to 5 (Sundays and Bank Holidays excepted); admission 1s.

DR. JOHNSON'S HOUSE, Gough Square, Fleet Street, E.C.4.—An imposing late 17th-century house, in the garret of which, with the aid of six amanuenses, Samuel Johnson compiled his Dictionary. Open daily (except Sundays and Bank Holidays) from 10.30 to 4.30 or 5 (according to season). Admission 1s.

ELY PLACE, Holborn Circus, E.C.1.—The site of the London house of former Bishops of Ely. The 14th-century chapel, now St. Etheldreda's (R.C.) Church, is open daily until dusk; a small charge is made for admission to the crypt.

FULHAM PALACE, Bishop's Avenue, Fulham, S.W.6.—The courtyard is 15th century, remainder 16th-century. Residence of the Bishop of London. Grounds of 37 acres, surrounded by ancient moat. Previous application to visit should be made to the Bishop's Secretary.

GEFFREY MUSEUM, Kingsland Road, E.2. Open on Tuesdays to Saturdays 10 to 5, Sundays 2 to 5. Closed on Christmas Day and on Mondays except Bank Holidays. Admission free.

The Museum is housed in an early 18th-century building, originally almshouses, purchased by the London County Council and opened in 1914. The permanent exhibits (English social and domestic history from 1600 to the present day) are arranged in a series of period rooms, containing representative furniture and equipment. Other exhibits: an interesting collection of early ironwork and woodwork, a downhearth kitchen, 18th-century architectural features. Temporary exhibitions are shown in the Lecture Hall and periodic series of evening lectures given. Reference library of books on furniture and social history. Special arrangements for children who wish to visit the Museum in school parties and in their leisure time. *Curator*, Mrs. M. Harrison.

GUILDHALL, King Street, City, E.C.2 (dating from early 13th century).—Burnt out by incendiary bombs, 1940. The main hall has been largely restored. The Library, Museum and Art Gallery adjoining largely escaped damage, and are in part open to the public. Admission free. The Library (with Newspaper Room adjoining) contains Plan of London, 1570; Deed of Sale with Shakespeare's signature; first, second and fourth folios of Shakespeare's plays, etc., is open free on week-days, 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. *Keeper of the Guildhall*, W. C. Turner (1950).

HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY'S HEAD-QUARTERS, City Road, E.C.1.—The H.A.C. (Sec.,

Brig. E. Foster Hall, M.C.) received its charter of incorporation from Henry VIII. in 1537, and has occupied its present ground since 1641. The Armoury House dates from 1735. Four of its members who emigrated in the 17th century, founded in 1638 the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts. The H.A.C. is the senior regiment of the Territorial Army.

HORNIMAN MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, London Road, Forest Hill, S.E.23. Open daily except Tuesdays and Christmas Day, 10.30 to 6, Sundays 2 to 6. Admission free. The Museum was presented in 1901 to the London County Council by the founder, Mr. F. J. Horniman, M.P. The Museum has two main departments, one devoted to ethnology and the other to zoology. In the former department the very large collections include exhibits illustrating man's progress in the arts and crafts from primitive times and an outstanding collection of musical instruments. The Zoological department includes an aquarium. The reference library contains twenty thousand volumes dealing with the subjects represented in the Museum. Curator, O. W. Samson.

HORSE GUARDS, Whitehall, S.W.1.—Archway and offices built about 1750. The mounting of the guard (Life Guards, or Royal Horse Guards) at 11 a.m. (10 a.m. on Sundays) and the dismounting at 4 p.m. are picturesque ceremonies. Only those on the Lord Chamberlain's list may drive through the gates and archway into *Horse Guards' Parade* (300,000 sq. ft.), where the Colour is "trooped" on the King's Birthday. (Trafalgar Square is 168,850 sq. ft.; Parliament Square, 136,900 sq. ft.; Leicester Square, 100,000 sq. ft.).

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, Westminster, S.W.1.—The "Palace of Westminster" was re-built in 1840-50 from the designs of Sir Charles Barry and Augustus Pugin, at a cost of £2,198,000.—Open to visitors on Saturdays, and on Easter and Whit Mondays and Tuesdays and August Bank Holiday if neither House be sitting. Admission at the Norman Porch, House of Lords, on the above-mentioned days, from 10 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. Admission to the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons, during session, by members' order, or order obtained on personal application at the Admission Order Office in St. Stephen's Hall. The Commons Chamber was destroyed by bombs in 1941, and until 1950 the Commons sat in the House of Lords, the Lords using the King's Robing-Chamber. The rebuilt House of Commons was used for the first time on October 26, 1950. The Victoria Tower (House of Lords) is 336 ft. high, and when Parliament is sitting the Union Jack flies by day from its flagstaff. The Clock Tower of the House of Commons is 320 ft. high and contains "Big Ben" (13½ tons), named after Sir Benjamin Hall, First Commissioner of Works when it was hung in 1856. The original Horn Bell, weighing 16 tons 11 cwt., was found cracked in 1857. The present bell is a recasting of the original and was hung in 1858. A light is displayed from this tower when Parliament is sitting.

INNS OF COURT.—The *Inner and Middle Temple*, S. of Fleet Street, E.C.4. and N. of Victoria Embankment, to which the gardens extend, have occupied (since early 14th century) the site of the buildings of the Order of Knights Templars, the *Temple Church* (see p. 510), though now badly bombed, surviving in part. Middle Temple Hall, damaged by bombing but since repaired and reopened, is Elizabethan, and in Middle Temple Gardens Shakespeare (Henry VI., Part I.) places the incident which led to the "Wars of the Roses" (1455-85). *Lincoln's Inn*, from Chancery Lane to Lincoln's Inn

Fields, W.C.2, occupies the site of the palace of a former Bishop of Chichester and of a Black Friars monastery. It was founded early in the 14th century. The new Hall is modern, the Library is 15th century, and the old Hall early 16th century, the Chapel (Inigo Jones) early 17th century. *Lincoln's Inn Fields* (7 acres); the Square contains many fine old houses with handsome interiors. *Gray's Inn*, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1, was founded in the late 14th century. The 16th-century Hall, where the "Comedy of Errors" was performed in 1594, was reduced to a shell by bombs. The Gardens were laid out (according to tradition) by Lord Chancellor Bacon (died 1626). No other "Inns" are active, but what remains of *Staple Inn* is worth visiting as a relic of Elizabethan London; though heavy damage was done by a flying-bomb, it retains a picturesque gabled front on Holborn (opposite Gray's Inn Road). *Clement's Inn* (near St. Clement Dane's Church), *Clifford's Inn*, Fleet Street, and *Thavies Inn*, Holborn Circus, are all rebuilt. *Serjeants' Inn*, Fleet Street (damaged by bombing), and another (now demolished) of the same name in Chancery Lane, were composed of Serjeants-at-Law, the last of whom died in 1922.

KEATS HOUSE AND MUSEUM, Keats Grove, Hampstead, N.W.3.—In one of two houses here, now made into one, John Keats lived at various times between 1818 and 1820. The house and the museum are open, free, weekdays, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. The special student's library in the adjoining building is open free on weekdays, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Monday and Thursday to 8 p.m.)

KENSINGTON PALACE, W.8.—Enlarged by Christopher Wren for King William III. (1691), and continued as a royal residence until 1760. The birthplace of Queen Victoria in 1819. The State Apartments are open on Saturdays and Sundays (March-Sept., 2 to 6). A part of the London Museum Collection is now exhibited at Kensington palace. *Kensington Gardens* (q.v.) adjoin.

LAMBETH PALACE, S.E.1.—The official residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, on south bank of Thames; the oldest part is 13th century, the house itself is early 19th century. Some of the heavy bomb damage done to the Palace was made good in time for the Lambeth Conference of 1948. For leave to visit the historical portions, applications should be made by letter to the Archbishop's Secretary.

LIVERY COMPANIES' HALLS.—The Principal Companies (see pp. 645-6) have magnificent halls, but admission to view them has generally to be arranged beforehand.

LLOYD'S, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.—Housed in the Royal Exchange for 150 years; new building opened by King George V., March 24, 1928. Central room for brokers and underwriters 160 ft. square. Captains' room on upper floor.

LONDON MONUMENT (commonly called "The Monument"), Pudding Lane, Eastcheap, E.C.3.—Built from designs of Wren, 1671-77, to commemorate the *Great Fire of London*, which broke out in Pudding Lane, Sept. 2, 1666. The fluted Doric column is 120 ft. high (the flames of fire 42 ft. in addition), and is based on a square plinth 40 ft. high, with fine carvings on W. face (making a total height of 202 ft.). Splendid views of London from gallery at top of column. Admission 6d., 9 to 6 (Oct.-March to 4). Parties of 20 or more school children in charge of an adult 3d. each.

LORD'S CRICKET GROUND, St. John's Wood Road, N.W.8.—The headquarters (since 1814) of the Marylebone Cricket Club, the premier cricket club in England and the governing body of cricket, the scene of some of the principal matches of the season

and Middlesex County headquarters. Tennis Court in building behind members' pavilion, where interesting games are played.

MANSON HOUSE, City, E.C.4.—(Reconstructed 1930-31.) The official residence of the Lord Mayor; the Egyptian Hall and Ballroom are the chief attractions. Admission by order from the Lord Mayor's Secretary.

MARKETS.—The London markets (administered by the Corporation of the City of London) provide foodstuffs for 8,500,000 to 9,000,000 people. The dead meat market at Smithfield is the largest in the world, the supplies marketed amounting to nearly 500,000 tons annually. *Central Meat, Fish, Fruit, Vegetable, and Poultry Markets, Smithfield; Leadenhall Market (Meat and Poultry); Billingsgate (Fish), Thames Street; Spitalfields, E.1 (Vegetables, Fruit, etc.), enlarged 1928, and opened by H.M. Queen Mary; London Fruit Exchange, Brushfield Street (built by Corporation of London 1928-9) faces Spitalfields Market; Metropolitan Cattle Market and Abattoirs, Caledonian Road, N.1 (at present closed). Other markets are—Covent Garden, W.C.2 (established under a charter of Charles II, in 1661) and Borough Market, S.E.1, for Vegetables, Fruit, Flowers, etc.*

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, Pall Mall, S.W.1.—The London home of Queen Mary until her death in 1953. (Not open to the public.)—Built by Wren for the great Duke of Marlborough about 1710, and purchased by the Crown in 1817. Prince Leopold lived there until 1831, and Queen Adelaide from 1837 until her death in 1849. In 1863 it became the London house of the Prince of Wales.

MONUMENTS.—**VICTORIA MEMORIAL** in front of Buckingham Palace; **ALBERT MEMORIAL**, South Kensington; **AIR, Victoria Embankment; BEACONSFIELD, Parliament Square; BEATTY and JELICOE, Trafalgar Square; BELGIAN, Victoria Embankment; BOADICEA (more correctly "Boudicca"), Queen of the Iceni, E. Anglia, Westminster Bridge; BURNS, Embankment Gardens; BURGHERS OF CALAIS (replica of Rodin's statue), Victoria Tower Gardens, Westminster; CAVALRY, Hyde Park; CAVELL, St. Martin's Place; CENOTAPH, Whitehall; CHARLES I. (erected Jan. 29, 1675), Trafalgar Square; CHARLES II. (Grinling Gibbons), inside the Royal Exchange; CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE (68 ft. high, erected 1878), Thames Embankment (the Sphinx, W. of pedestal, and the surrounding stonework, bear scars from an air raid); CAPTAIN COOK (Brock), the Mall; CRIMEAN, Broad Sanctuary; OLIVER CROMWELL (Thornycroft), outside Westminster Hall; DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, Whitehall; DUKE OF YORK (124 ft.), St. James's Park; EDWARD VII. (Mackennal) Waterloo Place; EROS (Shaftesbury Memorial) (Gilbert), Piccadilly Circus; MARECHAL FOCH, Grosvenor Gardens; GEORGE III., Cockspur Street; GEORGE IV. (Chantrey), riding without stirrups, Trafalgar Square; GEORGE V., Abingdon Street; GLADSTONE, facing Australia House, Strand; GUARDS' (Crimea) Waterloo Place (Great War), Horse Guards Parade; HAIG (Hardiman), Whitehall; IRVING (Brock), N. side of National Portrait Gallery; KITCHENER, Horse Guards' Parade; ABRAHAM LINCOLN (St. Gaudens), Parliament Square; LONDON TROOPS, Royal Exchange; MILTON, St. Giles, Cripplegate; MONUMENT, THE (see p. 654); NELSON (170 ft. 1½ in.), Trafalgar Square, with Landseer's lions (cast from guns recovered from the wreck of the *Royal George*); FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, Waterloo Place; "PETER PAN" (Frampton), Kensington Gardens; RICHARD CŒUR DE LION (Marchetti), Old Palace Yard; ROBERTS, Horse Guards' Parade; FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, Grosvenor Square; ROYAL ARTIL-**

LERY (South Africa), The Mall; (Great War), Hyde Park Corner; ROYAL MARINES, The Mall; CAPTAIN SCOTT, Waterloo Place; SHAKESPEARE (Fontana), Leicester Square; GEORGE WASHINGTON (Houdon), Trafalgar Square; WELLINGTON, Hyde Park Corner; WELLINGTON (Chantrey) riding without stirrups, Royal Exchange; JOHN WESLEY, City Road; WOLSELEY, Horse Guards' Parade.

PEOPLE'S PALACE, Mile End Road, E.1.—Main building contains Queen's Hall (1,600 seating capacity) and small hall (468), for concerts, etc. Choral Society, Horticultural Society, Restaurant, *Clerk to Governors*, C. A. E. Lowe. Halls can be hired.

PERCIVAL DAVID FOUNDATION OF CHINESE ART, 52 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—Set up in 1950-51 as a foundation of the University of London, the galleries were opened to the public in June, 1952. The foundation is administered by the School of Oriental and African studies. Its objects are the promotion of the study and teaching of the art and culture of China and its surrounding regions, and the provision of all necessary facilities and material to that end. The Foundation contains the collections of Chinese ceramics made by Sir Percival David and the Hon. Mount Stuart Elphinstone and the Library of books on the subject collected by Sir Percival David. *Hours of opening: Galleries, Mon. 2 to 5 p.m.; Tues. to Fri. 10.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sat. 10.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. Library, Mon. 2.30 to 4.30 p.m.; Tues. to Fri. 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.; 2.30 to 4.30 p.m.; Sat. 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Curator, Miss S. Yorke Hardy.*

PORT OF LONDON.—The Port of London comprises the tidal portion of the River Thames from Teddington to the sea, a distance of 69 miles and five dock systems covering an area of 4,246 acres, of which 722 acres are water. The governing body is the Port of London Authority, whose Head Offices in Trinity Square, E.C.3, were designed by Sir Edwin Cooper. Particulars of the docks are as follow:—**London & St. Katharine Docks, E.1**.—Area 123½ acres including 45 acres water. Chief commodities handled are Wool, Ivory, Spices, Shells, Tea, Rubber, Wine, Marble, Canned Goods, Hides, Perfumes, etc., and general cargo from Continental and coastwise ports. St. Katharine Dock, badly damaged by bombing, is not at present in use. **Surrey Commercial Docks, S.E.16**.—Area 38½ acres, including 134 acres water. The chief centre of the London and Provincial Soft-wood Trade. Also handles Grain, Canadian Dairy Produce, etc. **West India & Millwall Docks, E.14**.—Area 466 acres including 133½ acres water. Principal commodities handled are Rum, Sugar, Grain, Hardwood, Fruit, Plywood and Wood pulp. In Millwall Dock a special feature is the Granary. **East India Dock, E.14**.—Area 67½ acres including 31½ acres water. **Royal Victoria & Albert & King George V. Docks, E.16**.—Area 1,108½ acres including 246 acres water—have special facilities for handling Frozen and Chilled Meat, Grain, Tobacco. Large quantities of Wool, Fruit, Dairy Produce and general cargo are also dealt with. The *King George V. Dock*, opened in 1921, provides accommodation for vessels up to 30,000 tons. **Tilbury Docks, Essex**.—Area 725 acres, including 104½ acres water. These docks are 26 miles below London Bridge and are used principally by vessels plying on the Australian, Indian and other Eastern routes. The Cargo Jetty in the River at Tilbury is available for vessels to discharge or load part cargoes. Tilbury Passenger Landing Stage provides accommodation for liners at all states of the tide and adjoins Tilbury Riverside Station, giving direct rail connection with London, the Midlands and the North.

PRINCE HENRY'S ROOM, 27, Fleet Street, E.C.4.—Bought by the L.C.C. in 1900, and open free on weekdays from 2.45 p.m. to 5 p.m. (Saturdays 4.30). It is a timbered 17th-century house, and contains a Jacobean plaster ceiling and Jacobean and Georgian panelling. (Available for evening lettings.—Apply Architect, County Hall, S.E.1.)

ROMAN LONDON.—Visible remains of the Roman city are now very few. The most striking is a fine piece of the city wall, including an angle bastion, beneath the pavement of the yard of the General Post Office at Giltspur Street. Other portions of this three-mile wall which encircled the city may be seen at Roman Wall House, Crutched Friars, and near the White Tower of the Tower of London. The fragments showing in the churchyards of St. Giles, Cripplegate, Saint Alphage, London Wall, and All Hallows, London Wall, are mediæval reconstructions; the actual Roman masonry of the lower portion being here concealed beneath the soil. Recent excavations in the N.W. angle of the old city, in an area between Cripplegate and Aldersgate devastated by bombing, have revealed further sections of the wall, and this area, where the City Corporation has erected informative notice-boards, is worth a visit. Excavations in Jewry Street, where the wall crossed the bed of a small stream, give good grounds for supposing that it was built about 75 to 85 A.D. In the basement of the Coal Exchange in Lower Thames Street are the remains of a hypocaust, perhaps once forming part of public baths. The governmental headquarters of the town was a great basilica, more than 400 ft. long from east to west, the massive walls of which have been encountered, extending from Leadenhall Market across Gracechurch Street as far as St. Michael's, Cornhill. Excavations during the past few years have shown that the river front was embanked in Roman times with a construction of huge oaken timbers for a considerable distance both east and west of the present London Bridge. The "Roman Bath," in Strand Lane, which is not now held by most authorities to be of Roman origin, is maintained by the L.C.C. on behalf of the National Trust, and is open free to the public on weekdays from 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Many relics from Roman London may be seen in the Guildhall Museum (q.v.). Excavations since 1948 on a bombed site in Walbrook, on the banks of the old Wall Brook, have produced many interesting discoveries.

ROYAL EXCHANGE, Cornhill, E.C.3 (founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, 1566, opened by Queen Elizabeth I., 1571, rebuilt 1667-69 and 1842-44).—Admission free. Statues of Queen Elizabeth I., Charles II., Queen Victoria, Sir Thomas Gresham, Wellington (Chantry), riding without stirrups. Peabody, and others; frescoes in the ambulatory by Leighton, Abbey, Brangwyn, Wyllie, and others. The chimes of the Royal Exchange (reinstated 1950) play English, Scottish, Irish, Welsh, Canadian and Australian melodies at 9 a.m., 12 noon and 3 and 6 p.m. With the exception of the ambulatory and the shops the whole of the building is now occupied by the Royal Exchange Assurance, which has had its head office there since 1720.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, Kensington Gore, S.W.7.—Map Room open to public, free.

ROYAL MINT, Tower Hill, E.C.3 (building erected 1821), where gold, silver, and bronze are coined. Admission by order only, application for which should be made to the Deputy Master of the Mint, about 6 weeks in advance of intended visit. Hours of admission, 10.15 to 3 Mon. to Fri., except Bank Holidays, etc., when the Mint is closed.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM, WHITEHALL, S.W.1.—Open on weekdays, 10 to 5. Admission adults 2s., children 1s. Special arrangements for school parties. Services in uniform free. This private Museum is housed in the Banqueting House of Old Whitehall Palace, which was designed by Inigo Jones and completed in 1622. The ceiling consists of magnificent and massive paintings by Rubens. From this building King Charles I walked to the scaffold erected near the present entrance. The exhibits are some of the greatest treasures of the Navy, Army and Air Force, and include models of Trafalgar and Waterloo, dioramas of other famous events from the landing of Julius Caesar to the invasion of Normandy, models of ships and aircraft, and many personal relics of national heroes. Other exhibits are uniforms, medals, swords, small arms, model guns and tanks. Curator, Lieut.-Col. P. S. M. Wilkinson.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, in Pall Mall, S.W.1.—(Not open to the public.) Built by Henry VIII. (according to tradition, from designs by Holbein); the Gatehouse and Presence Chamber remain, and part of the Chapel Royal. A royal residence from 1698 to 1837. *Royal Levées* held here during the season. Representatives of Foreign Powers are still accredited "to the Court of St. James's" (and by the permission of the Crown) the Conference of the Allies (1921) and later conferences have been held there.

ST. JOHN'S GATE, Clerkenwell, E.C.1.—Now the Chancery of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and formerly the gate of the Priory of that Order, of which the gate house (early 16th century) and crypt of Church (12th century) alone survive. The gatehouse may be inspected on application to the Secretary at the Chancery.

SIR JOHN SOANE'S MUSEUM, 13, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2. The house and galleries, built 1812-24, are the work of the founder, Sir John Soane (1753-1837) and contain his collections, arranged as he left them, in pursuance of an Act procured by him in 1833. Exhibits include the Sarcophagus of Seti I (1370 B.C.), classical vases and marbles, Hogarth's *Rake's Progress* and *Election* series, paintings by Canaletto, Reynolds, Turner, Lawrence, etc., and sculpture by Chantrey, Flaxman, etc. Soane's library of 8,000 vols. and a collection of 20,000 architectural drawings are available for study. Open Tues.-Sat. inclusive, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed Bank Holidays and throughout August. Curator: J. Summerson, C.B.E., F.S.A. Inspector: Miss D. Stroud, F.S.A.

SOMERSET HOUSE, Strand, W.C.2, and Victoria Embankment, W.C.2.—The beautiful river façade (600 ft. long) was built at the close of the 18th century from the designs of Sir W. Chambers; the remainder of the building is early 19th century. Somerset House was the property of Lord Protector Somerset, at whose attainder in 1552 the palace passed to the Crown, and it was a royal residence until about the close of the 17th century. The building is now occupied by the Board of Inland Revenue and by the Principal Probate Registry and the office of the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages and Deaths. In the Probate Registry (Central Hall) are the wills of (*inter alios*) Shakespeare, Milton, Newton, Van Dyck, Pitt, Dr. Johnson, Nelson, Wellington and Burke.

STOCK EXCHANGE, E.C.2. (Strangers not admitted.)—Known in the City as the "House," was founded in 1801 and now consists of about 4,000 members. A dealer ("jobber") does business only with other members; a "broker" is the intermediary with the public.

THAMES EMBANKMENTS.—The Victoria Embankment, on the N. side (from Westminster to Blackfriars), was constructed by Sir J. W. Bazalgette for the Metropolitan Board of Works, 1864-70 (the seats, of which the supports of some are a kneeling camel, laden with spicery, and of others a winged sphinx, were presented by the Grocers' Company, and by Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., in 1874); the Albert Embankment on the S. side (from Westminster Bridge to Vauxhall), 1866-69; the Chelsea Embankment, 1871-74. The total cost exceeded £2,000,000. Sir J. W. Bazalgette (1819-92) also inaugurated the London main drainage system, 1858-65. A medallion has been placed on a pier of the Victoria Embankment to commemorate the engineer of the Thames waterside improvements ("Flumini vincula posuit"). The County Hall of the L.C.C. includes an embankment on the Surrey side.

THAMES TUNNELS.—The *Rotherhithe Tunnel* (foot passengers and vehicles), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1908, connects Commercial Road East, with Lower Road, Rotherhithe; the total length is 1 mile 332 yards, of which 474 yards are under the river. The cost of the tunnel and its approaches was £1,506,914. The *Blackwall Tunnel* (foot passengers and vehicles) was constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1897, connects East India Dock Road, Poplar, with Blackwall Lane, East Greenwich. The total length of the tunnel is 1 mile 279 yards, of which 377 yards are under the river. The cost of the tunnel with its approaches was about £1,323,663. The *Greenwich Tunnel* (foot passengers only), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1902, connects the Isle of Dogs, Poplar, with Greenwich. The length of the subway is 406 yards, and the cost was about £180,000. The *Woolwich Tunnel* (foot passengers only), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1912, connects North and South Woolwich below the passenger and vehicular ferry from North Woolwich Station, E.16, to High Street, Woolwich, S.E.18. The length of the subway is 552 yards, and its cost was about £86,000. The *Thames Tunnel* (1,300 feet) was opened in 1843 to connect Wapping (N.) with Rotherhithe (S.). In 1866 it was closed to the public, and purchased by the East London Railway Company. The *Tower Subway* for foot passengers was opened in 1870, and has long been closed.

TOWER HILL, E.C.1 and E.C.3, was formerly the place of execution for condemned prisoners from the Tower, the site of the scaffold being marked in the gardens of Trinity Square. A movement, sponsored by the Council for Tower Hill Improvement, aims at creating more open space around the Tower by the demolition of encroaching buildings and by opening Trinity Square Gardens to the public, thus restoring to Tower Hill its ancient title to be the City's pleasure, or "Board-room."

TOWER OF LONDON, E.C.3.—Admission on weekdays (and on Sundays during the Summer) to a general view of the Tower, the White Tower (Armouries), the Beauchamp and Bloody Towers and the Chapels Royal—1s. Saturdays, admission free; to Jewel House—1s. Half-price for children. The Tower of London is closed on Sundays during the Winter period and on the mornings of the Summer time period, Good Friday and Christmas Day. On Sundays throughout the year the public is admitted to Holy Communion, 8.30 a.m. and Morning Service, 11 a.m. Open on weekdays, May 1 to Sept. 30, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Oct. 1 to Apr. 30, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Sundays, first Sunday in May to last in Sept., 2 to 5 p.m. CONSTABLE, Field-Marshal The Viscount Alanbrooke, K.G., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O.,

D.S.O.; LIEUTENANT, Lieut.-General Sir Ronald Scobie, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.; MAJOR AND RESIDENT GOVERNOR, Colonel E. H. Carkeet-James, O.B.E., M.C.; KEEPER OF THE JEWEL HOUSE, Maj. General H. D. W. Sitwell, C.B., M.C.; MASTER OF THE ARMOURIES, Sir James Mann, F.S.A.

The White Tower is the oldest and central building in Her Majesty's Royal Palace and Fortress of the Tower of London. It was built at the order of William I and constructed by Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, in the years 1078-98. The Inner Wall, with thirteen towers, was constructed by Henry III in the 12th century. The Moat was extended and completed by Richard I and the Wharf first mentioned in 1228. The Outer Wall was completed in the reign of Edward I. and now incorporates 6 towers and 2 bastions. The last Monarch to reside in the Tower of London was James I. The Crown Jewels came to the Tower in the reign of Henry III. All coinage used in Great Britain was minted in the Outer Ward of the Tower of London until 1810 when the Royal Mint was formed. The Tower of London has had a military garrison since 1078.

WELLINGTON MUSEUM, Apsley House, Hyde Park Corner, W.1.—Admission on weekdays and Bank Holidays, 10 to 6; Sundays, 2.30 to 6. Adults 1s., Children, 6d. Apsley House was designed by Robert Adam for Lord Bathurst and built 1771-8. It was bought in 1817 by the Duke of Wellington, who employed Benjamin Wyatt to enlarge it, face it with Bath stone and add the Corinthian portico. The Museum contains works of art and personal relics belonging to the 1st Duke of Wellington (1769-1852) and was given to the Nation by the present Duke, the gift being implemented by the Wellington Museum Act, 1947. It was first opened to the public in 1952, under the administration of the Victoria and Albert Museum.

WESTMINSTER HALL, S.W.1 (built by William Rufus, A.D. 1087-1100 and altered by Richard II., 1377-99), adjacent to and incorporated in the Houses of Parliament.—Westminster Hall is part of the Palace of Westminster and survived the fire, which destroyed the remainder of the Palace (Oct. 16, 1834). The Hall is 290 ft. long, 68 ft. wide, and 90 ft. high. The hammer beam roof of carved oak, dating from 1399, is one of the principal attractions. King Charles I. was tried in the Hall. Extensive repairs to the Hall have recently been carried out. For admission, see regulations as to Houses of Parliament.

PARKS, SPACES AND GARDENS

The principal Parks and Open Spaces in the Metropolitan area are maintained as under:—

By the Crown

BUSHY PARK (1,100 acres), see p. 659.

GREEN PARK (53 acres), W.1.—Between Piccadilly and St. James's Park with *Constitution Hill*, leading to Hyde Park Corner.

GREENWICH PARK (285 acres), S.E.10, see p. 660.

HAMPTON COURT GARDENS (44 acres).

HAMPTON COURT GREEN (17 acres).

HAMPTON COURT PARK (615 acres).

HYDE PARK (360 acres).—From Park Lane, W.1, to Kensington Gardens, W.2, containing the Serpentine. Fine gateway at Hyde Park Corner, with Apsley House, the Achilles Statue, Rotten Row and the Ladies' Mile. To the north-east is the *Marble Arch*, originally erected by George IV. at the entrance to Buckingham Palace and re-erected in present position in 1851.

KENSINGTON GARDENS (275 acres), W.2.—From western boundary of Hyde Park to Kensington Palace, including the Albert Memorial.

KEW, ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS (288 acres).—Accessible by railway, omnibus, and trolley-bus. Open daily, 10 to sunset or 8 p.m. (summer time): on Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays in June, July and Aug. 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. (summer time). Admission, 3d. Houses 1 p.m. to dusk or 5 p.m. (week-days); 1 p.m. to dusk or 6 p.m. (Sundays). Closed on Christmas Day.

REGENT'S PARK and PRIMROSE HILL (472 acres). N.W.1.—From Marylebone Road to Primrose Hill surrounded by the Outer Circle and divided by the Broad Walk leading to Zoological Gardens

RICHMOND GREEN (10 acres).

RICHMOND PARK (2,358 acres).

ST. JAMES'S PARK (93 acres), S.W.1.—From Whitehall to Buckingham Palace. An ornamental lake of 5 acres is spanned by a suspension bridge built in 1857, from which a magnificent view is obtainable towards Westminster eastwards and westwards to Buckingham Palace. The Mall leads from the Admiralty Arch to the Queen Victoria Memorial and Buckingham Palace. *Birdage Walk* from Storey's Gate, past Wellington Barracks, to Buckingham Palace. *Master Gunner of St. James's Park*, Field-Marshal the Viscount Alanbrooke K.G., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.

By the Corporation of London

BURNHAM BEECHES and FLEET WOOD (494 acres), see p. 59.

COULSDON COMMON, Surrey (111 acres).

EPHING FOREST (6,000 acres), see p. 659

FARTHINGDOWN, Surrey (121 acres).

HIGHGATE WOOD (70 acres).

KENLEY COMMON, Surrey (80 acres).

QUEEN'S PARK, Kilburn (30 acres).

RIDDLEDOWN, Surrey (87 acres).

SPRING PARK, West Wickham (51 acres).

WEST HAM PARK (77 acres).

WEST WICKHAM COMMON, Kent (25 acres).

By the London County Council

BATTERSEA PARK (200 acres), S.W.8 to S.W.11.
BLACKHEATH (268 acres), S.E.3.—*Morden College* founded in 1895 as a home for "decayed Turkey merchants," is near the S.E. corner.

BOSTALL HEATH and WOODS (134 acres), S.E.2.
BROCKWELL PARK (127 acres), with Brockwell Hall, Herne Hill, S.E.5.

CLAPHAM COMMON (205 acres), S.W.4.
DULWICH PARK (72 acres), with lake, S.E.22.

FINSBURY PARK (115 acres), N.4.

GOLDER'S HILL (36 acres), adjoining West Heath, Hampstead.

HACKNEY DOWNS (42 acres), E.5.
HACKNEY MARSH (340 acres), E.8.

HAINAULT FOREST (1,108 acres), Hainault, Essex.
HAMPSTEAD HEATH and Extension (288 acres). N.W.3.

KEN WOOD (195.2 acres), adjoining Parliament Hill Fields, and including Nightingale Valley. Part purchased in 1922 by public subscription opened and dedicated by King George V., July 18, 1925. Ken Wood House, an 18th-century mansion (reopened to the public, 1950), contains a fine Adam library and valuable art treasures from the Iveagh Bequest.

MARBLE HILL (66 acres).—Twickenham, Middlesex (opposite Richmond, Surrey).—A beautiful park, running down to the riverside, on the left bank of the Thames; includes a mansion, formerly the residence of Mrs. Fitzherbert, morganatic wife

of George IV. Twickenham contains Pope's Villa (rebuilt) and the poet's tomb in the parish church, near which is York House, where Queen Anne was born. At *Strawberry Hill* is Horace Walpole's house with ornamental garden.

PARLIAMENT HILL (271 acres)—adjoining Hampstead Heath, A tumulus, popularly known as *Boudicca's Tomb*, is believed to be Roman.

PECKHAM RYE (64 acres), S.E.15, and S.E.22.

PECKHAM RYE PARK (49 acres), S.E.15 and S.E.22.

PLUMSTEAD COMMON (103 acres), S.E.18.

RAVENSCOURT PARK (33 acres), Hammersmith.

SOUTHWARK PARK (63 acres), near Surrey Commercial Docks, Rotherhithe, S.E.16.

STREATHAM COMMON (68 acres), S.W.16.

TOOTING COMMON (217 acres), S.W.17.

VICTORIA PARK (217 acres), E.2.

WANDSWORTH COMMON (177 acres), S.W.18.

WANDSWORTH PARK (20 acres), on the right bank of the Thames, opposite the ground of Hurlingham Club.

WATERLOW PARK (26 acres), on the southern slopes of Highgate Hill, N.6, containing *Lauderdale House*, formerly occupied by Nell Gwynne.

WORMWOOD SCRUBS (215 acres), Hammersmith, including Little Wormwood Scrubs.

EXHIBITIONS ETC., IN LONDON

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Marylebone Road, N.W.1. Open daily (including Sunday), Winter, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Summer, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Admission 3s. (incl. tax); children under fourteen 1s.; "Chamber of Horrors" 9d. extra.

OLYMPIA, Kensington, W.14.—Exhibitions, etc., during 1954. *January*, Bertram Mills Circus; *National Exhibition of Cage Birds*; *Hotel, Restaurant and Catering Exhibition*. *February*, Cruft's Dog Show. *March*, *Daily Mail Ideal Home Exhibition*. *April-May*, *British Industries Fair*. *June*, *Mechanical Handling Exhibition*. *July*, *Laundry, Dry Cleaning and Allied Trades Exhibition*. *September*, *British Food Fair*; *Royal Horticultural Society Great Autumn Show*. *October*, *Shoe and Leather Fair*; *Brewers' Exhibition*; *68th Annual Dairy Show*. *November*, *Public Works and Municipal Services Congress and Exhibition*.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Vincent Square, S.W.1, holds fortnightly exhibitions at its Halls in Greycoat Street and in Vincent Square, S.W.1, and a Spring show at the Royal Hospital Gardens, Chelsea (May).

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park, N.W.1.—Opened 1828. Admission on Sundays from 2.30 p.m. and on weekdays from 9 a.m. (10 a.m. in Winter) till 7 p.m., or sunset, whichever is the earlier. Mondays (except Bank Holidays), adults 1s. 6d.; children 9d.; other week-days and Sunday afternoons, adults 2s. 6d.; children 1s. 3d. Additional charge for admission to the Aquarium and the Children's Zoo. Sunday mornings, until 2.30 p.m., reserved exclusively for Fellows of the Society and holders of Fellows' Tickets obtainable only from Fellows.

WHIPPSNADE ZOOLOGICAL PARK, Whippsnade Park, nr. Dunstable, Beds. (34 miles from London 8 miles from Luton and 3 miles from Dunstable). Opened 1931. Admission on Sundays and weekdays, from 10 a.m. till 7 p.m. (7.30 p.m. on Sundays), or sunset, whichever is the earlier, adults 2s. 6d., children 1s. 3d.

MUSIC

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, Covent Garden, W.C.2.—Opera and Ballet throughout the year. The (third) Covent Garden Theatre was opened May 15, 1858 (the first was opened Dec. 7, 1732). *General Administrator*, D. L. Webster, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

BACH CHOIR.—The Bach Choir was formed in 1876 to give the first performance in England of Bach's Mass in B Minor. The conductor was Otto Goldschmidt and his wife Jenny Lind, the famous soprano, herself trained the lady members of the Choir. *Musical Director*, Dr. Reginald Jacques. *Secretary*, P. Raymond Cooper, 114, Rectory Road, West Tarring, Worthing.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL, Kensington Gore, S.W.7.—Royal Choral Society, Promenade, Symphony and other Concerts, Balls, Boxing Contests, Meetings, Exhibitions, Pageants, etc. *Manager*, Christopher Hopper; *Secretary*, Miss P. A. Scott.

KNELLER HALL, Twickenham.—Royal Military School of Music. The full band of 250 instrumentalists holds classical military band concerts in the grounds on Wednesdays throughout the summer season, commencing at 8 p.m.

JACQUES ORCHESTRA.—Founded 1936. Average number of concerts each year, 80. Has specialized in music of the 18th century and given first performances of many contemporary works. Annual performance of the St. Matthew Passion with Bach Choir at Royal Albert Hall. Serenade Concerts at Hampton Court Palace and Victoria and Albert Museum. *Conductor*, Dr. Reginald Jacques. *Secretary*, Miss G. K. Collar, The Watch House, Strand Lane, W.C.2.

ENVIRONS OF LONDON

BARNET AND HADLEY GREEN.—Scene of Battle, A.D. 1471. Hadley Woods.

BURNHAM BEECHES AND FLEET WOOD, Bucks.—Magnificent wooded scenery (425 acres), purchased by the Corporation of London for the benefit of the public in 1879; Fleet Wood (65 acres) presented in 1921. During summer omnibus runs daily, Sundays included, from Slough Station (Western Region), passing within 250 yards of "Gray's Elegy" Church, see "Stoke Poges."

BUSHY PARK (1,100 acres).—Adjoining Hampton Court, contains many fine trees and avenue of horse-chestnuts enclosed in a fourfold avenue of limes, planted by King William III. "Chestnut Sunday" (when the trees are in full bloom with their "candles") is usually about 1st to 15th May.

CHEQUERS, a country residence for Prime Ministers, was presented to the Nation (with an endowment to maintain the estate, etc.) by Lord and Lady Lee of Fareham, as the official country residence for the Prime Minister of the day, and the gift was approved by Parliament in the *Chequers Estate Act*, 1917. In 1921 the Chequers Estate of 700 acres was added to the gift by Lord Lee. Chequers is a mansion in Tudor style in the Chilterns, about 3 miles from Princes Risborough, Bucks, and contains a collection of Cromwellian portraits and relics.

CHILTERN HUNDREDS (Stoke, Burnham and Desborough, in Buckinghamshire).—No duly elected member of the Commons can resign his seat; he must apply for some office of profit under the Crown, and so vacate his seat under the Act of Settlement, 1707 (6 Anne, c. 7), and the usual

practice is to apply for the Stewardship or the Chiltern Hundreds, or of the Manor of Poyning, or Northstead, or the Escheatorship of Munster, whereupon the seat is declared vacant (under the Place Act of 1742, which expressly permitted acceptance of such offices to serve as an excuse for resignation) and a new writ is issued by the Speaker.

CUFFLEY, Herts.—Memorial to Capt. W. L. Robinson, VC, on spot above which the first German Zeppelin (L 21) was destroyed.

DARWIN AND DOWN HOUSE, Downe, Farnborough, Kent.—Where Charles Darwin thought and worked for 40 years and died in 1882. Maintained by the British Association. Open free daily (except Fridays and Christmas Day) 11 to 5.

DULWICH, S.E.21 (5 miles from London), contains *Dulwich College* (founded by Edward Alleyn in 1576), the *Horniman Museum* and *Dulwich Park* (72 acres). The *Dulwich Picture Gallery*, built by Sir John Soane to house the collection bequeathed by the artist, Sir Francis Bourgeois, was damaged by enemy action in the Second World War. The pictures, however, were saved, and the gallery has been rebuilt with the aid of a grant from the Pilgrim Trust, and was reopened by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother on April 27, 1953. In *Dulwich Village* the rural characteristics of the pre-suburban period are preserved.

ELTHAM, Kent (20 miles from London by Southern Region). Remains of 13th-15th century Eltham Palace, the birthplace of John of Eltham (1316), son of Edward II. The hall, built by Edward IV., contains fine hammer-beam roof of chestnut. In the churchyard of St. John the Baptist is the tomb of Thomas Doggett, the comedian and founder of the Thames Watermen's championship (Doggett's Coat and Badge).

ENFIELD, Middlesex (10 miles from London by Eastern Region).—Parish Church contains well-preserved brasses and monuments.

EPING FOREST (6,000 acres, originally purchased by the Corporation of London for £250,000 and thrown open to the public in 1882; the present forest is 12 miles long by 1 to 2 miles wide, about one-tenth of its original area). **LOUGHTON, BUCKHURST HILL, CHINGFORD, HIGH BEECH** (London Transport and Eastern Region). Beautiful forest scenery.

ETON COLLEGE.—22 miles from London. The most famous of English schools, founded by Henry VI. in 1440, the scholars numbering 1,160 in July, 1952. Buildings date from 1442.

GRAVESEND, a borough and river port, 22 miles from London (Southern Region). St. George's Church (1727) contains memorials to Princess Pocahontas, who was buried in the former church in 1617.

GREENWICH, S.E.10.—A south-eastern metropolitan borough with a frontage of 4½ miles on the Thames. *Greenwich Hospital* (since 1873, the Royal Naval College) was built by Charles II., from designs by Inigo Jones, and by Queen Anne and William III., from designs by Wren, on the site of an ancient royal palace, and of the more recent *Placentia*, an enlarged edition of the palace, constructed by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester (1391-1447), son of Henry IV. Henry VIII., Queen Mary I. and Queen Elizabeth I. were born in the Royal Palace (which reverted to the Crown in 1447) and King Edward VI. died there. In the principal quadrangle is a marble statue of George II., by Rysbrack. (For National Maritime Museum, see p. 427). Chapel open daily except Sundays and

Fridays, and after 4 p.m. on Saturdays. *Greenwich Park* (185 acres) was enclosed by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and laid out by Charles II., from the designs of Le Nôtre. On a hill in *Greenwich Park* is the old *Royal Observatory* (founded 1675), which is now for the most part removed to Herstmonceux Castle, Sussex (see p. 432). Part of its buildings at Greenwich have been taken over by the Maritime Museum. The parish church of Greenwich (*St. Alfege*) was rebuilt by Hawksmoor (Wren's pupil) in 1718, and contains a pulpit and other carvings attributed to Grinling Gibbons. It was much damaged in the 1939-45 War. General Wolfe (Heights of Abraham) and Tallis ("the father of Church Music") are buried in the church. Henry VIII. was christened in the former church. The *Ministerial Whitebait Dinner*, at the "Ship" Hotel, was held in 1894.

HAM HOUSE, Petersham.—A notable example of 17th-century domestic architecture, long the home of the Tollemache family (Earls of Dysart). Now the property of the National Trust, which has let it on a long lease to the Ministry of Works. The contents, described as "probably the finest and most varied collection of Charles II.'s reign to survive," were purchased by the Nation, and the house is administered by the Victoria and Albert Museum. The house was opened to the public in May, 1950, and may be seen on weekdays (April-October) from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., and on Sunday from 2.30 to 6 p.m.; (November-March) weekdays 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. and Sundays 2.30 to 4 p.m. Admission, 1s.

HAMPTON COURT.—Sixteenth-century Palace built by Cardinal Wolsey, with additions by Sir Christopher Wren for William and Mary, 15 miles from London. Fine view of river. Beautiful gardens with maze and prolific grape vine (planted in 1768). Old Royal Apartments and collection of pictures. Tennis Court, built by King Henry VIII. in 1530. The Palace is closed on Christmas Day and Good Friday. The State Apartments and Great Hall are open every weekday from 10 a.m. and on Sundays from 2 p.m. Hours of closing, May to Sept. 6 p.m.; March, April and Oct. 5 p.m.; Nov., Dec., Jan. and Feb. 4 p.m. Admission, Mon., Tues., Wed., Thur. and Fri., 1s.; Sat., 6d. (children half-price). Admission to the Tudor Kitchen, Wine Cellars and Great Hall cellars, 3d. (inclusive charge), no half-price. Orangery (Mantegna Pictures) open as State Apartments, 3d., no half-price. Sun. and Bank Holidays, free. Tennis Court open daily from 2 p.m. till time of closing of State Apartments, April to Sept. Admission 3d. The Vine, admission 2d., and the Maze, admission 3d., are open daily from 11 a.m. to dusk. Tickets obtainable at the King's Staircase. The Banqueting House is open on Mon., Tues., Thurs. and Fri., from 2 to 6 p.m. Admission 1s. Refreshments can be obtained in the Tilt Yard gardens during the summer season. *Bushy Park* adjoins the Lion Gates of Hampton Court Palace.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.—10 miles by Metropolitan and other railways. Large public school (about 550 scholars), founded by John Lyon in 1577. The "Fourth Form Room" dates from 1608.

JORDANS AND CHALFONT ST. GILES, near Beaconsfield, Bucks, contain the Old *Quaker Meeting House* (1688) at Jordans, in the burial ground of which lies William Penn (Pennsylvania); a barn built out of the timbers of the *Mayflower* by the 17th-century owner of Jordans (Gardener). At Chalfont St. Giles is the cottage where Milton lived during the Great Plague (1665-1666).

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, Surrey (about 22 miles from London), is the ancient place of coronation

of the Kings of Saxon England. The Coronation Stone (hence the name "King's Stone") is preserved within railings adjoining the Guildhall.

OSTERLEY PARK, Isleworth.—House and park of 300 acres given to the National Trust by the Earl of Jersey in 1946. The contents and large collection of pictures were left on loan. Part of the Elizabethan house, built for Sir Thomas Gresham, remains, but it was largely remodelled by Robert Adam, and the staterooms are among the best examples of Adam decoration. It was opened to the public in 1953. (Hours of opening, Mon. to Sat., 10 to 6; Sun., 2.30 to 6, April 1 to September 30 only. Admission 1s., Children 6d.)

RICHMOND, Surrey, contains the red brick gateway of *Richmond Palace* (Henry VII., 1485-1509) and buildings of the Jacobean, Queen Anne, and early Georgian periods, including *White Lodge* in Richmond Park, the former home of Queen Mary's mother (the Duke of Windsor was born there, June 23, 1894). The *Star and Garter Home* for Disabled Soldiers, Sailors, and Airmen (the Women's Memorial of the Great War) was opened by Queen Mary in 1924. *Richmond Park* (2,358 acres) contains herds of fallow and red deer. From the *Terrace Gardens*, Richmond Hill, can be obtained a wonderful view of the Valley of the Thames.

RUNNIMIDE.—A meadow of about 100 acres, on S. bank of Thames (part of the Crown Lands), between Windsor and Staines. From June 15-23, 1215, the hostile Barons encamped on this meadow during negotiations with King John, who rode over each day from Windsor. The 48 "Articles of the Barons" were accepted by the King on June 15, and were subsequently embodied in a charter, since known as *Magna Carta*, of which several copies were sealed on June 19. About half a mile N.E. of the meadow is *Magna Carta Island* (claimed as the actual site of the sealing), presented to the Nation in 1930 by Lady Fairhaven and her sons.

RYE HOUSE, at Hoddesdon, on the River Lea. Scene of the celebrated plot. Old castle and dungeons, pictures, oak fireplaces, chests and panels; Queen Elizabeth I's bed. The Great Bed of Ware (mentioned in "Twelfth Night"), formerly at Rye House, is now at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

ST. ALBANS.—A city in Hertfordshire, on the river Ver, 22 miles N.W. of London. The abbey church, built partly of materials from the old Roman city of Verulamium by Paul of Caen, was consecrated in 1115. Parts still remain of the Norman structure. The city was the scene of the overthrow of Henry VI. in 1455, and of the Earl of Warwick in 1461. On a printing press set up in the abbey the first English translation of the Bible was printed. The site of the pre-Roman city of King Tasciovanus and the remains of the ancient City of Verulamium, with well preserved theatre and many other features, excavated in recent years. St. Michael's Church, with tomb of Lord Bacon.

STORE POGES (2 miles from Slough station, Western Region) contains the 14th-century Church with the Churchyard of Gray's "Elegy" and "Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College." The poet was buried in the church in 1771.

SYON HOUSE, Brentford.—The town seat of the Duke of Northumberland. The house is part of the buildings of the Nunnery of Syon, erected by permission of Henry VI. in 1431. At the Dissolution of the Nunnery the Estate reverted to the Crown. In 1578 it was granted to the 9th Earl of Northumberland and in 1632 the house was repaired under superintendence of Inigo Jones. In 1766 the

interior was transformed by Robert Adam, who also built the entrance gateway. The lion on the river-front was brought here in 1874 on the demolition of Northumberland House in the Strand. Open (July–Sept.) Weekdays except Monday; (June and October) Weds.–Sat. only, 1 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Admission 2s. 6d.; Children, 1s.

WALTHAM ABBEY (OF WALTHAM HOLY CROSS), 13 miles from London (Eastern Region).—The Abbey ruins, Harold's Bridge (12th century), the Nave of the former cruciform Abbey Church (the oldest Norman building in England (consecrated May 3, 1066) and the traditional burial place of King Harold II. (1066), and a Lady Chapel of Edward II., with crypt below. New evidence of the position and style of several buildings, which once stood on the site of the Augustinian monastery, were revealed by the prolonged drought in the summer of 1933. At Waltham Cross, 1 mile from the Abbey, is one of the crosses (partly restored) erected by Edward I. to mark a resting place of the corpse of Queen Eleanor on its way to Westminster Abbey. (Ten crosses were erected, but only those at Geddington, Northampton and Waltham remain; "Charing" Cross originally stood on the spot now occupied by the statue of Charles I. at Whitehall.)

WINDSOR CASTLE (begun by William the Conqueror, A.D. 1066–87).—22 miles from London, by Western and Southern Regions. The Castle Precincts are open daily, free of charge, from 10 a.m. to sunset. Official Guides are in attendance from 10 to 4, Oct. to March, and from 10 to 5, April to Sept. When the Court is not in residence, the *State Apartments* of Windsor Castle are open to

the public, during Her Majesty's pleasure, on every weekday. When the *State Apartments* are open the charges for admission are for Adults, 1s., and for Children, 6d. By the Queen's command, the proceeds go to charities. An authorized guide book can be obtained at the office, price 1s. 3d. The hours of admission to the *State Apartments* are from April 1 to May 31, and Oct. 1 to 31 between 11 and 4; June 1 to Sept. 30, 11 to 5; and from Nov. 1 to March 31, between 11 and 3. The *Queen's Dolls' House* and the *Old Master Drawings* can be seen on the same days and hours as the *State Apartments*, admission 6d. each person to each. The *Albert Memorial Chapel* is open on the same days and at the same hours as the *State Apartments* (except on Fridays and between 1 and 2 p.m.); the *Round Tower or Keep* is open from April 1 to Sept. 30, the same days and hours as the *State Apartments*. Admission, free. *St. George's Chapel* may be viewed on weekdays, between 11 a.m. and 3.45 p.m.; Sundays, 2.30 to 4 p.m. Admission, 1s. per person, except at service times. The Chapel is usually closed during January. The *Daily Services* in the Chapel are open to the public. The *Curfew Tower* may be seen under the guidance of the Keeper, to whom application must be made at the entrance (Admission 6d.). The *Royal Mausoleum*, Frogmore Gardens, Home Park, is open only on Whit Monday, from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission Free.

WOOLWICH.—9 miles from London; (Southern Region), Dockyard and Arsenal Station for Barracks, Retunda, etc. *Royal Garrison Church*; *Old Dockyard*; *Extensive Barracks for Royal Artillery*, *Royal Army Service Corps*, etc. Common for military evolutions.

THE PRINCIPAL ENGLISH CITIES

BIRMINGHAM

BIRMINGHAM (Warwickshire) is the second City in England and the chief centre of the hardware trade. It is practically equidistant from the other important trade centres in the country, being 111 miles from London, 85 miles from Manchester and 91 miles from Bristol. The municipal area is 51,147 acres (about 80 square miles), with a population (1951 census preliminary) of 1,112,340; estimated, June, 1952, 1,119,000.

It is estimated that over 1,500 distinct trades are carried on in the city, the chief industries being the manufacture of buttons, bedsteads, plastic goods, chocolate, chemicals, cycles, electroplate, guns, magnetos, railway rolling-stock, glass, motor-cars and motor-cycles, motor tyres, nuts and bolts, pens and nibs, tubes, tyre valves, tools, toys, electrical apparatus, wire, wireless sets, jewellery and brass working, etc.

Water is supplied by the City Corporation, who also own the transport-undertaking, markets and Municipal Bank. The first section of Birmingham's new *Hospital Centre*, erected at Edgbaston at a cost of approximately £1,000,000, is claimed to be the finest of its type in Europe. The city has plans for the construction of an inner ring road round the centre of the city, with many improvements in the shopping centre and a re-development on industrial areas. The first section of a new Civic Centre was completed early in the war of 1939–45, and a Municipal Restaurant service is now in operation. The water supply from Mid-Wales has been further improved by the damming of the Claerwen at a cost of approximately £1,700,000.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall, built in 1832–1850; the Council House and Corporation Art Gallery and Museum (1878); the

University (1909); the Central Library; the 13th century Church of St. Martin (rebuilt 1873); the Cathedral (formerly St. Philip's Church), the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Chad (Pugin), and the Methodist Central Hall. Birmingham was incorporated as a borough in 1838, and was created a city in 1889; it is governed by a Lord Mayor and City Council of 38 Aldermen and 114 Councillors. The generally accepted derivation of "Birmingham" is the ham or dwelling-place of the *ing* or the family of *Berm*, presumed to have been a Saxon. Between the 11th and 16th centuries, the de Berminghams were Lords of the Manor.

Lord Mayor and Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1953–54), G. H. W. Griffiths. Recorder, Paul E. Sandlands, O.B.E., Q.C. (1944). Stipendiary Magistrate, John Frederic Milward (1951).

Town Clerk, J. F. Gregg (1949). Clerk of the Peace, G. M. Butts.

LIVERPOOL

LIVERPOOL (Lancashire), on the right bank of the river Mersey, 3 miles from the Irish Sea and 194 miles N.W. of London, is one of the greatest trading centres of the world and the principal port in the United Kingdom for the Atlantic trade. The municipal area is 30,701 acres (which includes 2,883 acres in the bed of the river Mersey) (about 43 square miles, excluding the bed of the river), with a population at the census of 1951 of 789,532; estimated, June, 1952, 785,500. The docks on both sides of the river have a linear quayside of about 38 miles, and the Gladstone dock can accommodate the largest vessels afloat. The dock authority is the Mersey Docks and Harbour

Board. A system of harbour supervision radar was inaugurated on July 31, 1948. The chief import is grain, those next in importance being sugar, fruit, oil, timber, cotton and provisions.

The Corporation owns large industrial estates at Speke, Kirkby and Aintree, on which many modern factories have been built. Speke and Aintree are now almost fully developed, and at Kirkby new land is constantly being leased, bringing many new industries into the area. In 1943 a lease for 99 years was taken of the Elizabethan mansion at *Speke Hall* at a nominal rent.

The principal buildings are the Cathedral, erected from the designs of Sir Giles Gilbert Scott and consecrated in 1924; when completed this will be the largest ecclesiastical building in England; St. George's Hall, erected 1838-1854, and regarded as one of the finest modern examples of classical architecture; the Town Hall, erected 1754 from the designs of Wood; the Walker Art Gallery; the University; the Royal Infirmary; the Municipal Offices; and the Philharmonic Hall. A Roman Catholic Cathedral, designed to be the largest in the world, is in course of erection at Brownlow Hill.

The *Mersey Tunnel* (Queensway) connecting Liverpool and Birkenhead is one of the most important engineering achievements of recent years; begun in 1925, it was opened to traffic on July 18, 1933, the total cost being estimated at £7,077,800. In 1952-53 nearly 8,000,000 vehicles passed through it.

Liverpool was incorporated as a borough early in the 13th century and was created a city in 1880. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor and a City Council which comprises 40 Aldermen and 120 Councillors. The name is believed to be derived from Norse words meaning the "Pool of the Slopes."

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1953-54), W. J. Tristram.
Recorder, Henry Ince Nelson, Q.C. (1950).
Stipendiary Magistrate, Arthur McFarland (1947).
President, Court of Passage, G. Glynn Blackledge, M.C., Q.C. (1950).
Town Clerk, T. Aiker (1947).
Clerk of the Peace, J. M. Marshall (1949).

MANCHESTER

MANCHESTER (Lancashire) (the *Mancunium* of the Romans, who occupied it in A.D. 78) is the centre of the world's cotton trade, 289 miles N.W. of London. The municipal area is 27,255 acres (about 43 square miles), the population at the census of 1951 being 703,175; estimated, June, 1952, 705,400.

Manchester is the distributing centre of the cotton spinning and weaving of Lancashire for the whole world, and of butter and foodstuffs for the most densely populated part of England. Within 25 miles of its centre a population of 4,000,000 lives and works. It also contains large engineering and machinery works and factories of hats, clothing, india-rubber goods, chemicals, etc. The city is connected with the sea by the *Manchester Ship Canal* (opened in 1894), which has a total length of 35½ miles, an excavated depth of 28 to 30 feet, and a general excavated bottom width of 120 feet.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall, erected in 1877 from the designs of Alfred Waterhouse, R.A., together with a large extension; the Royal Exchange, built in 1869 and enlarged in 1921; the Central Library (1934); the Art Gallery; the Whitworth Institute; the 17th century Chetham Library; the Rylands Library (1839), which

includes the Althorp collection; the University (Owens College); the 15th century Cathedral (formerly the parish church) and the Free Trade Hall, re-opened in 1951 after air-raid destruction during the war. Manchester is one of the principal centres of political, literary and scientific advancement, and the Hallé Concerts have placed the city in the forefront of musical development. The *Manchester Guardian* newspaper exercises a widespread influence throughout the English-speaking world.

The town received a charter of incorporation in 1838 and was created a city in 1853. The City Council consists of 36 Aldermen and 208 Councillors.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1953-54), A. Moss.
Recorder, Sir Noel Barre Goldie, Q.C. (1935).
Stipendiary Magistrate, F. B. Turner (1951).
Town Clerk, Philip B. Dingle (1944).
Clerk of the Peace, E. M. Redhead (1923).

SHEFFIELD

SHEFFIELD (Yorkshire, West Riding), the centre of the special steel and cutlery trades, is situated in the extreme south of Yorkshire, 159 miles N.N.W. of London, at the junction of the Sheaf. Porter, Rivelin and Loxley with the river Don. The city has an area of 39,598 acres (nearly 62 square miles), including 3,166 acres of parks and woodland, and a population (1951 census preliminary) of 512,834; estimated, June, 1952, 510,900. The manufacture of cutlery has been carried on at least since the fifteenth century and probably much earlier; since the invention of the crucible steel process of Benjamin Huntsman about 1740 the special steel trade has rivalled cutlery in fame. Fine steel and fine cutlery are still the staple products; other industries of more recent growth which have evolved naturally from the older include the manufacture of armour plate, guns, rails, tyres, axles, engine castings, general machinery, etc., and precision tools and instruments. Old Sheffield plate (silver sealed to copper by process of fusion, invented by Thomas Boulsover in 1742, and made from that date until it was superseded by electroplating) is greatly prized by collectors, and there is still a considerable silver and plate trade. The city is becoming a world centre for research in the manufacture and use of glass. Iron and brass founding, silver refining, brush-making, the making of confectionery, and canning are also important.

The parish church of St. Peter and St. Paul, founded in the twelfth century, became the Cathedral Church of the Diocese of Sheffield in 1914. It was rebuilt in the 15th century, and the tower and part of the chancel of that building remain, though the rest is modern. The principal modern buildings are the Town Hall (1897 and 1923), the Cutler's Hall (1832), City Museum (1937), the University (1905), City Hall (1932), and Central Library and Graves' Art Gallery (1934). Sheffield was created a borough on Aug. 24, 1843, a county borough in 1888 and a city in 1893, the Mayor becoming a Lord Mayor in 1897. The Corporation consists of 25 Aldermen and 75 Councillors.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1953-54), O. S. Holmes.
Recorder, N. L. C. Macaskie, Q.C. (1941).
Master Cutler (1953-54) (*Master of the Company of Cutlers in Hallamshire*), J. L. Walsh.
Town Clerk, John Heys, C.B.E. (1942).
Clerk of the Peace, Philip Howe (1948).

LEEDS

LEEDS (Yorkshire, West Riding) is favourably situated in the coal and iron districts of England, 185 miles N.N.W. of London, and is a centre of the woollen industry and the wholesale clothing trade. The city has also the largest share of the leather trade of the United Kingdom, in addition to large rope works, printing works, and factories of thread, glass and earthenware, with metal casting, machinery and machine tools, steam engines, railway wagons, and other engineering works. Leeds is connected with the Mersey in the west by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, with the Humber in the east by the Aire and Calder Navigation, and is an important railway centre.

The municipal area is 38,297½ acres (nearly 60 square miles), the population at the census of 1951 being 504,954; estimated, June, 1952, 504,800.

The principal buildings are the Civic Hall (opened by King George V. in 1933), the Town Hall (1858), the Philosophical Hall, the Municipal Buildings and Art Gallery (1884), the University and the Leeds Institute (1865). The Parish Church (St. Peter's) was rebuilt in 1840; the 17th century St. John's Church has a fine interior with a famous Renaissance screen; the 17th century Mill Hill Chapel was rebuilt in 1849. Kirkstall Abbey (about 3 miles from the centre of the city), founded by Henry de Laci in 1152, is one of the most complete examples of Cistercian houses now remaining. Temple Newsam, birthplace of Lord Darnley, was acquired by the Corporation in 1922. The present mansion, a stately edifice in red brick, was built by Sir Arthur Ingram in 1620. Adel Church, about 3½ miles from the centre of the city, is a fine Norman structure.

Leeds was first incorporated by Charles I. in 1626, made a county borough in 1889, and was created a city in 1893. The Lord Mayor presides; over a corporation of 28 Aldermen and 84 Councillors. The earliest forms of the name are *Loid* or *Ledes*, the origin of which is obscure.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1953-54), D. G. Cowling.

Recorder, G. R. Hinchcliffe, Q.C. (1950).

Stipendiary Magistrate, Ralph Cleworth, Q.C. (1950).

Clerk of the Peace, T. A. Whittington (1952).

Town Clerk, R. Crute (1952).

BRISTOL

BRISTOL, situated on the borders of Gloucestershire and Somerset, is a City and County of itself, and is 119 miles W. of London. The present municipal area is 26,345 acres, with a population, at the census of 1951, of 442,281; estimated, June, 1952, 443,900.

The principal industries are aircraft design and construction, paints, jams, pickles, preserves, milling, shipbuilding, rope making, chocolate, sugar and tobacco factories, motor and general engineering, clothing, printing, paper bag and cardboard making, glass and earthenware, soap, leather and chemical works, breweries, and copper, lead and iron works. Bristol is noted for its maritime history and the docks comprised within the Port are the City Docks, 6 miles from the entrance to the river Avon; the Royal Edward and Avonmouth Docks, at the mouth of the river; and the Portishead Docks, to the westward of the river entrance. The principal imports are grain, cereal products, feeding stuffs, bananas and other fruit, provisions, frozen meat, sugar, metals, ores, oil-seeds, paper, petroleum and petroleum spirit, timber, tobacco, wood pulp and general merchandise, and the chief exports are machinery, chemicals, stoneware, unmanufactured clay, cars, tractors and prefabricated buildings.

The chief buildings, in addition to the 14th century Cathedral (with later additions), with Norman Chapter House and gateway, the 14th century Church of St. Mary, Redcliffe (described by Queen Elizabeth I as "the fairest, goodliest, and most famous parish church in England"), and Wesley's Chapel, Broadmead, are the Merchant Venturers' Almshouses, the Council House, Guildhall, Exchange (erected from the designs of John Wood in 1743), Art Gallery, Central Library, Cabot Tower, the University and Clifton College, Red Lodge (Tudor), Georgian House, and Blaise Castle and Mansion with Folk Museum. The *Clifton Suspension Bridge*, with a span of 702 feet over the Avon, was projected by Brunel in 1836 but was not completed until 1864. The beautiful *Clifton Down* adjoins *Durham Down* (making a total of 442 acres), with *Leigh Woods* and *Nightingale Valley* on the opposite side of the river.

Bristol was a Royal Borough before the Norman Conquest. In 1293 it received from Edward III a charter granting it county status and in 1899 its Mayor became a Lord Mayor. The Corporation includes 28 Aldermen and 84 Councillors. The earliest forms of the name are *Bristowe* and *Bristolw*.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1953-54), K. A. L. Brown.

High Steward and Lord Lieutenant, His Grace the

Duke of Beaufort, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O.

Recorder, G. D. Roberts, O.B.E., Q.C. (1945).

Town Clerk, Alexander Pickard, C.B.E. (1945).

Clerk of the Peace, T. D. Corpe.

KINGSTON UPON HULL

HULL (officially "Kingston upon Hull") is situated in the East Riding of Yorkshire, at the junction of the Hull with the Humber, 22 miles from the North Sea and 181 miles N. of London. The municipal area is 14,433 acres, with a population of 299,068 at the census of 1951; estimated, June, 1952, 299,400.

Hull is the third port in the United Kingdom and the chief port of North-Eastern England. Eight docks cover a water area of 200 acres and are equipped with every modern appliance for the rapid handling of cargoes. Hull has the reputation of being the cheapest port in the U.K. Hull is a large oil-extracting centre, has great saw-milling, engineering and chemical industries, is the premier fishing port of the U.K. and an important centre of the flour-milling industry.

The chief buildings, in addition to the Docks, are the Parish Church (Holy Trinity), 272 feet in length (the longest parish church in England), the Guildhall (1715), Exchange (1866), Chamber of Commerce, Corn Exchange, Market Hall, City Hall, Custom House, Dock Offices, Wilberforce House, Trinity House (1753), the Ferens Art Gallery, and the University College.

The city suffered heavy damage through air raids during the war and a reconstructional scheme covering the greater part is in progress.

The name of *Wyke-upon-Hull* was changed to Kingston upon Hull by Edward I. in the 13th century. The town was incorporated in 1440 and made a county borough in 1888. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor, 21 Aldermen and 63 Councillors.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1953-54), A. Richardson.

Recorder, H. B. H. Hylton-Foster, Q.C., M.P. (1950).

Stipendiary Magistrate, D. N. O'Sullivan (1952).

Town Clerk, E. H. Bullock (1945).

Clerk of the Peace, E. H. Bullock.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (Northumberland), a City and a County on the north bank of the Tyne estuary, 8 miles from the North Sea and 272 miles N. of London, has an area of 11,402 acres (18 square miles) and a population of 291,723 at the census of 1951: estimated, June, 1952, 289,800.

The city is conveniently placed on the estuary, in the centre of the Northumberland and Durham coalfields. The exports of the Port of Newcastle upon Tyne (River Tyne) include coal and coke, sulphate of ammonia, oil fuel (as cargo and bunkers), machinery, iron and steel manufacture, tar and pitch, petroleum spirit and other oils, textiles, firebricks and fireclay goods, grain and animal feeding stuffs; the chief imports are iron ore, metals and minerals, iron and steel manufactures and scrap, oil fuels and other oils, petroleum spirit, timber, grain, fertilisers, cement, fish, fruit and vegetables, and provisions. The chief industries are coal mining, shipbuilding, ship repairing, iron and steel manufactures, engineering and boiler-making shops, locomotives, lead works, chemical manufactures, flour milling, etc.

The principal buildings include the 12th century "New" Castle, of which the walls, keep and chapel are well preserved, the Cathedral (St. Nicholas), St. Andrew's Church (11th century), St. John's (12th century), St. George, Jesmond, the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Hexham and Newcastle, Holy Trinity War Memorial, Guildhall (1658) Moot Hall (1810), Exchange (1860), Central Public Library and Laing Art Gallery and Museum, Wood Memorial Hall (1870), and the Custom House. The beauty of Jesmond Dene (gift of Lord Armstrong) is much appreciated by visitors, as well as the Town Moor, a tract of over 900 acres of open grassland. The city is connected with the south bank of the Tyne by six bridges.

The pre-Norman borough of *Monkchester* was re-named Newcastle in the 11th century when the castle was erected as a defence against the Scots. In 1400 it was made a county and in 1589 was incorporated. The City Corporation now comprises a Lord Mayor (1906), 19 Aldermen and 57 Councillors.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1953-54), W. McKeag.

Recorder, Sir Godfrey Russell Vick, Q.C. (1939).

Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, John Atkinson (1937).

NOTTINGHAM

NOTTINGHAM (Nottinghamshire) stands on the River Trent, 124 miles N.N.W. of London in one of the most valuable coalfields of the country with excellent railway, water (being connected by canal with the Atlantic and the North Sea), and road facilities. The municipal area is 18,364 acres and population, at the census of 1951, 306,008; estimated, June, 1952, 306,650.

The principal industries are hosiery, lace, bleaching, dyeing and spinning, tanning, engineering and cycle works, brewing, the manufacture of tobacco, chemicals, furniture, typewriters, and mechanical products.

Most public services are owned by the municipality. The amenities of the city include numerous public baths, libraries and parks, an art gallery and two museums. Approximately twenty-five thousand houses have been built by the Nottingham Corporation. The famous Nottingham Goose Fair is held in October each year.

The chief buildings are the 11th century Nottingham Castle (restored in 1878), and now the City Museum and Gallery of Art), Wollaton Hall

(1580-88) owned by the Corporation and now a Natural History Museum, St. Mary's, St. Peter's, and St. Nicholas's Churches, the Roman Catholic Cathedral (Pugin, 1842-4), the Council House (1920), the Guildhall and Court House (1888), Shire Hall Albert Hall, the University and Newstead Abbey, home of Lord Byron.

Snotengaham or *Notingeham*, "the home of the sons of Snod" (the Wise), is the Anglo-Saxon name for the Celtic *Tuigogobauc*, "Cave Homes." The city possesses a Charter of Henry II., and was created a city in 1897. The Corporation comprises 17 Aldermen and 52 Councillors (including the Lord Mayor and Sheriff).

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1953-54), C. Coffey.

Recorder, Christopher Nyholm Shawcross, Q.C. (1950).

Town Clerk, T. J. Owen.

Clerk of the Peace, W. D. Crane.

BRADFORD

BRADFORD (Yorkshire, West Riding), 192 miles N.N.W. of London and 8 miles W. of Leeds, in the coal and iron district, is a centre of the woollen and worsted trade. The city is connected with the Mersey in the west and with the Humber in the east by canals, and is an important railway centre. The municipal area is 25,504 acres (about 40 square miles), with a population at the 1951 Census of 292,394; estimated June, 1952, 288,000.

The principal textile industries are worsteds, woollens, silks and cottons, and there are also important engineering and iron works and quarries of freestone.

The chief public buildings, in addition to the 15th century Cathedral (formerly the Parish Church) and Bolling Hall (14th century), are the Town Hall (1873), the tower of which contains a clock with dials, chimes and a carillon, Exchange (1867), Cartwright Memorial Hall (1904) commemorating the inventor of the power loom, the Windsor Baths and Public Halls (1905), Grammar School (Charter, 1662), St. George's Hall (Concert Hall, 1853), Technical College (1882), the Mechanics' Institute (1832), Kirkgate Market Hall, and Britannia House (1933).

The Saxon township was created a parliamentary borough in 1832, a borough in 1847, a county borough in 1888, and a city in 1907. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor, 20 Aldermen and 60 Councillors.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1953-54), A. Crowther.

Recorder, Frank Beverley, M.C. (1920).

Town Clerk, W. H. Leatham (1946).

Clerk of the Peace, P. Denny.

LEICESTER

LEICESTER is situated geographically in the centre of England, 100 miles north of London. The City dates back to pre-Roman times and was one of the five Danish *Burhs*. In 1589 Queen Elizabeth I granted a Charter to the City and the ancient title was confirmed by Letters Patent in 1929. An Assize Court was established at Leicester Castle at the time of Edward I and the Castle is still so used. The title of Lord Mayor was conferred upon the Chief Magistrate in 1928. Leicester has an area of 16,989 acres and a population (1951 census preliminary) of 285,061; estimated, June, 1952, 285,900.

The principal industries of the city are hosiery, boots and shoes, and light engineering. The growth of Leicester as a hosiery centre increased rapidly from the introduction there of the first

stocking frame in 1670; in 1833 there were 14,000 knitting frames in the city, which to-day has some of the largest hosiery factories in the world. Hosiery produced includes stockings and every kind of woollen and cotton underwear, outerwear, fabrics and gloves, much of which is exported. Leicester is also a centre for the ancillary industries.

The manufacture of boots and shoes is the second largest industry centred in Leicester. This industry specializes in ladies' and children's shoes and sports footwear. It is the centre for wholesaling and distribution and, as in the case of hosiery, the boot and shoe industry has attracted to Leicester many of the ancillary trades. The production of boot and shoe manufacturing machinery and plant is carried out on a very large scale.

Engineering, the third major industry of Leicester, developed partly for the supply of machinery to the hosiery and boot and shoe industries and in addition to supplying this machinery to all parts of the country Leicester has developed a large export trade. Many other branches of engineering are established in the city. Printing and the manufacture of motor tyres and cellulose goods are also carried on.

The principal buildings in the city are the Town Hall, Colleges of Art and Technology; De Montfort Hall, one of the finest concert halls in the provinces, with accommodation for over 3,000 persons, and the Museum and Art Gallery. The ancient Churches of St. Martin (now Leicester Cathedral), St. Nicholas, St. Margaret, All Saints, St. Mary de Castro, and buildings such as the Guildhall, the 14th century Newarke Gate, the Castle and site of a Roman Forum, still exist. Leicester has a large number of parks and open spaces.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1953-54), C. R. Keene, C.B.E.
Recorder, G. J. Pauli, Q.C. (1944).
Town Clerk, K. Goodacre, T.D.
Clerk of the Peace, T. E. Toller.

OXFORD

OXFORD is a University City, an important industrial centre, and a county, assize, and market town.

It has been a City from time immemorial and a County Borough since 1889. It has an area of 8,416 acres, a population of 107,100 (Registrar-General's 1952 estimate) and a rateable value of £1,029,198. Oxford is a Parliamentary constituency returning one member and is governed by a Council of 68 members of whom 12 are, by special enactment, elected by the University.

The University (see also pp. 514-6) has 21 Colleges, 1 Public and 2 Private Halls, 2 New Foundations, 1 Society, and 5 Societies of Women Students. There are 9,320 undergraduates.

Industry, consisting of printing and bookbinding, and the making of agricultural implements and marmalade, played a minor part in Oxford until the motor industry was established in 1912. To-day this and the adjoining pressed steel works employ about 15,000.

The City has filled a notable place in the story of the nation, first entering real history in A.D. 912 when, according to the Old English Chronicle, possession of it was taken by King Edward the Elder. It had a Mayor by 1122. It was a favourite residence of the Plantagenets, who gave the City its earliest charters and who built Beaumont Palace where Richard Cœur de Lion was born in 1157. The origins of the University are obscure, but it seems clear that it was already in existence in 1187, and by 1212 had a Chancellor. Colleges began to come into existence during the thirteenth century,

the earliest being University, Balliol and Merton Colleges. The University became sufficiently powerful to secure the aid of the King to establish an ascendancy over the Corporation, the outward forms of which were observed until 1825.

It is for its architecture that Oxford is of most interest to the visitor, its oldest specimens being the reputed Saxon tower of St. Michael's church, the remains of the Norman castle and city walls and the Norman church of St. Peter in the East. It is chiefly famous, however, for its Gothic buildings, such as the Divinity Schools, the Old Library at Merton College, William of Wykeham's New College, Magdalen College and Christ Church and many other college buildings. Later centuries are not represented by so many examples, but mention can be made of the exquisite Laudian quadrangle at St. John's College, the renaissance Sheldonian Theatre by Wren, Trinity College chapel, and All Saints Church; Hawksmoor's mock-Gothic at All Souls College, and the superb example of eighteenth-century architecture afforded by Queen's College. In addition to individual buildings, High Street and Radcliffe Square, just off it, both form architectural compositions of great beauty. Most of the Colleges have gardens, those of Magdalen, New College, St. John's (designed by "Capability" Brown) and Worcester being the largest.

The visitor will always find some of the college chapels, halls and gardens open for public inspection between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Principal City Officers.

Mayor (1953-54), A. B. Brown.
High Steward, The Duke of Marlborough.
Recorder, W. J. R. Diplock, Q.C.
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Harry Plowman, C.B.E.

CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE, a settlement far older than its ancient University, lies on the Cam or Granta, 51 miles north of London and 65 miles south-west of Norwich. Its population in 1951, when it was raised to the dignity of a City, was 81,463. Its area is 10,060 acres.

The city is a parliamentary and quarter sessions borough, county town and regional headquarters. Its industries, which include radio and electronics, flour milling, cement making and the manufacture of scientific instruments, are extensive but nowhere obtrusive. Among its open spaces are Jesus Green, Sheep's Green, Coe Fen, Parker's Piece, Christ's Pieces, the University Botanic Garden, and the Backs, or lawns and gardens through which the Cam winds behind the principal line of college buildings. East of the Cam, King's Parade, upon which stand Great St. Mary's Church, Gibbs' Senate House and King's College Chapel with Wilkins' screen, joins Trumpington Street to form one of the most beautiful thoroughfares in Europe.

University and College buildings provide the outstanding features of Cambridge architecture but several churches (especially St. Benet's, the oldest building in the City, and St. Sepulchre's, the Round Church) also make notable contributions. The modern Guildhall (1939) stands on a site of which at least part has held municipal buildings since 1224.

The City Council consists of a Mayor, 14 Aldermen and 42 Councillors. Four of the Councillors are elected by the Colleges and Halls and two by Grace of the Senate of the University. Two of the Aldermen are elected by the Council from the University and College representatives.

Principal City Officers

Mayor (1953-54), T. H. Amey.
Recorder, A. M. S. Stevenson, Q.C.
High Steward, Professor G. M. Trevelyan, O.M.,
Litt.D.
Town Clerk, A. H. I. Swift.
Clerk of the Peace, C. H. Kemp.

STRATFORD UPON AVON

STRATFORD UPON AVON (a municipal borough in Warwickshire, on the banks of the River Avon) had a population of 11,605 at the Census of 1931 (1951 census preliminary, 14,980); estimated, June, 1952, 14,610. As the birthplace of Shakespeare the borough is visited annually by travellers from all parts.

Shakespeare's Birthplace contains library of rare editions, transcripts of Midland parish registers, deeds, manor rolls, pictures, and relics.

Guild Chapel and Guildhall.—Founded 1269. In the old hall young Shakespeare could witness strolling companies performing. In the chapel are mural paintings, done by mediæval artists.

Hall's Croft.—Unaltered old-timbered residence of Susanna, poet's elder daughter, wife of Dr. John Hall, the poet's executor, acquired in 1949 by the Shakespeare's Birthplace Trust.

Harvard House.—Rebuilt 1596 by Alderman Thomas Rogers, whose descendant (John Harvard) founded Harvard University, U.S.A.

Hathaway Cottage.—At Shottery, one mile from the centre of the town, is the little thatched farmstead, the undisturbed birthplace of Anne Shakespeare, poet's wife, who bore him three children, Susanna, Hamnet, and Judith.

King Edward VI School.—Founded circa 1429 by Rev. Thomas Jolyffe, M.A., of Stratford, and re-endowed by King Edward VI. Here Shakespeare acquired his "small Latin and less Greek."

Shakespeare Memorial.—Mainly due to munificence of C. E. Flower (1830-92) and his wife. Group comprises *Library*, with 10,000 volumes of Shakespeare editions and dramatic literature, *Gallery of pictures* (including unique "Droeshout" portrait), *Gardens*, *Shakespeare Memorial Theatre* burnt down in 1926, rebuilt 1932, with 1,200 seats, chiefly by U.S.A. generosity. The Shakespeare Festival takes place from March to October each year at this theatre.

New Place.—Shakespeare bought this estate in 1597; retired to it about 1610; died there April 23 1616. House was repaired about 1702, and demolished by Rev. Francis Gastrell, 1759.

Town Hall.—Erected 1633; rebuilt 1768. Contains details of the unbroken sequence of Bailiffs, Mayors and Town Clerks since A.D. 1553 (including the poet's father, John Shakespeare); also High Stewards since 1610. The ballroom was badly damaged by fire in Dec. 1946, when Gainsborough's portrait of David Garrick and other pictures were destroyed.

Trinity Church.—Dates from 13th Century. The burial place of the poet and his family.

Wilmcote.—House of Shakespeare's mother, Mary Arden, a fine timbered manor-house of the Tudor period, with dovecot.

Principal Officers of the Borough.

Mayor (1953-54), Miss M. G. M. Phillips.
Town Clerk, T. E. Lowth.

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF ENGLAND

A list of all CITIES (in SMALL CAPITALS) and Boroughs (in ordinary type), and of Urban Districts with a population exceeding 20,000 (in *italics*); the County Boroughs named in the First Schedule of the Local Government Act, 1933, are distinguished by having § prefixed. The figures in parentheses show the County in which the City, Borough or U.D.C. is situated (see p. 638).

CITIES, Boroughs, and Urban Districts	Population, 1952	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value £	Rate levied 1952-53 s. d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1953-54 * Lord Mayor † Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths				
Abingdon (2)	11,030	18.0	10.9	81,837	25 3	E. W. J. Nicholson.	P. Holmes.
Accrington (21)	39,800	14.3	13.0	263,001	22 3	J. Gartside.	Mrs. G. Rothwell.
Acton (27)	68,190	14.7	11.4	871,244	22 2	H. C. Lockyer.	F. H. Morris.
Alreborough (49)	27,560	15.4	13.9	157,022	20 8	R. H. Hulme.	† N. C. Wilby.
Aldeburgh (38)	2,638	15.7	20.8	25,900	20 3	G. E. Daidy.	E. E. Grundy, M.B.E.
Aldershot (15)	38,750	18.2	11.2	303,401	20 0	H. B. Sales.	F. Stay.
Aldridge (37)	29,360	13.2	7.6	142,415	19 0	H. G. G. Nichols.	† F. Bickley.
Alfreton (9)	23,130	16.3	9.2	107,861	19 8	H. Taylor.	† G. H. Cowham.
Altrincham (6)	39,660	26.4	11.2	317,191	22 8	A. Glossop.	F. Gibson.
Andover (15)	15,430	15.5	9.6	109,714	21 6	J. F. Garner.	Mrs. M. M. Sainsbury.
Appleby (44)	1,698	16.6	10.9	10,829	22 0	T. Longstaff.	J. F. Whitehead.
Arnold (32)	21,620	16.2	9.5	128,759	21 0	A. H. James.	† W. Lester.
Arundel (42)	2,580	14.7	14.7	21,401	19 6	G. Campbell.	A. G. Whittaker.
Ashford (20)	25,270	13.7	12.4	175,089	23 6	J. Sudlow.	† F. A. Knight.
Ashington (31)	28,470	16.8	12.1	125,953	23 6	J. Kent.	† J. R. Tilley.
Ashton (Lyne) (21)	45,720	14.4	13.6	268,968	21 6	G. A. Malene.	J. Holland.
Atherton (21)	20,380	12.9	14.2	107,716	22 3	S. G. Blakeborough.	† J. Walsh.
Aylesbury (3)	20,860	17.0	9.3	198,316	24 0	H. Crookes.	A. J. Sage.
Bacup (21)	18,300	15.7	13.8	95,749	23 0	E. Hutchinson.	H. Lord.
Banbury (33)	18,910	14.3	8.5	124,427	25 8	E. O. Reid.	T. Auld.
Banstead (40)	33,690	10.5	8.8	404,908	17 9	F. L. Shaw.	† H. B. Brown.
Barking (13)	77,140	14.8	9.1	570,013	25 4	E. R. Farr.	G. H. Collins.
Barnes (40)	40,400	9.8	10.8	527,411	19 4	L. John.	F. W. M. Moore.
Barnet (18)	24,920	11.3	11.2	265,767	22 0	A. S. Mays, O.B.E.	† A. P. G. Walters.
§ Barnsley (49)	74,730	18.4	11.7	418,849	20 9	A. E. Gillilan, O.B.E.	G. Burkinshaw.

CITIES, Boroughs, and Urban Districts	Population, 1952	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value. £	Rate levied 1952-53 s. d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1953-54 * Lord Mayor † Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths				
Barnstable (10)	16,130	16.2	9.7	119,536	23 2	F. J. Broad.	C. F. Dart.
\$Barrow-in-Furness (21) ..	65,370	17.2	12.4	439,114	22 0	L. Allen.	A. L. Hearsay.
Basingstoke (15)	17,220	14.0	11.8	147,734	21 0	M. O. Jones.	L. J. Stroud.
\$BATH (36)	79,500	13.8	11.0	683,673	22 4	J. E. Dixon.	Maj. A. Hopkins, M.C.
Batley (49)	39,920	16.1	13.9	195,974	24 4	L. O. Bottomley.	F. Walker.
Bebbington (6)	47,790	13.8	11.6	391,676	20 6	G. Chappell, O.B.E.	C. F. Reid.
Beccles (38)	6,903	14.3	13.3	40,996	25 0	W. S. Clark.	A. E. Pye.
Beckenham (20)	75,160	12.5	11.8	901,503	19 7	R. W. Storr.	W. T. Sampson.
Beddington and Wallington (40) ..	32,510	11.2	10.5	411,955	17 6	A. B. Bateman.	H. Rennison.
Bedford (Town) (1)	54,400	15.1	10.6	414,895	21 0	G. F. Simmonds.	C. A. E. C. Howard.
Bedfordshire (31)	28,630	19.2	11.1	117,429	21 8	F. S. Forster.	†J. H. Parr.
Bedworth (43)	25,400	17.8	9.3	113,717	24 0	R. E. Hubbard.	†T. F. Dewis.
Bewton & Stapleford (32) ..	50,430	14.9	8.3	308,616	19 0	H. D. Jefferies.	†F. Stowell.
Berwick (Tweed)	12,650	19.0	12.1	83,746	21 6	R. B. Davison.	G. M. Lamb.
Beverley (47)	15,390	17.4	10.1	91,701	22 2	E. Bailey.	P. D. Dunn.
Bewdley (46)	4,833	14.9	12.2	21,593	22 0	W. O. E. Bryan.	Mrs. D. L. Lawrence.
Bexhill (41)	25,590	12.8	13.9	383,332	20 0	E. Smith.	G. B. Coghlan.
Bexley (20)	88,160	12.0	9.1	669,122	20 6	W. Woodward.	M. J. Corr.
Bildeford (10)	10,170	16.4	18.3	70,286	22 8	F. C. Backway.	C. A. Grant.
Billerica (13)	44,490	17.9	9.0	245,529	21 0	A. Hatt.	†H. E. Tanswell.
Billingham (12)	24,000	20.0	9.0	198,709	17 6	F. M. Dawson.	†D. W. Chapman, M.B.E.
Bilston (37)	33,470	19.0	10.9	153,834	20 0	A. M. Williams.	J. V. Lavender.
Bingley (49)	21,700	13.5	16.6	146,949	21 8	F. M. Dunwell.	†J. A. Flanagan.
\$Birkenhead (6)	142,100	18.2	12.6	1,031,526	23 1	D. P. Heath.	W. E. R. Short.
\$BIRMINGHAM	1,119,000	16.7	11.5	7,518,437	23 0	(See p. 661.)	* (See p. 661.)
Bishop Auckland (12)	35,650	17.4	11.6	156,356	21 6	R. W. Blythe.	†G. R. Cogrove.
Bishop's Castle (35)	1,302	21.4	10.1	6,351	18 6	F. Lavender.	T. E. Jones.
\$Blackburn (21)	109,800	13.8	14.5	770,096	22 6	C. S. Robinson, O.B.E.	R. Weir.
\$Blackpool (21)	147,300	11.1	13.2	1,851,710	18 6	T. T. Jones.	E. Smith.
Blandford Forum (11)	3,566	18.8	17.7	27,665	23 1	C. K. Lavington.	Miss E. G. Castellan-Smith, M.B.E.
Blaydon (12)	30,510	16.2	12.4	129,845	23 0	C. H. Matthews.	†K. Ebdon.
Blyth (31)	34,010	18.2	10.3	186,470	21 0	E. W. Carter.	A. Walton.
Bodmin (7)	6,294	14.1	12.4	34,110	18 4	E. W. Gill.	H. G. Kinsman.
Bognor Regis (42)	24,860	13.3	11.2	337,908	20 3	R. W. J. Hill.	†E. M. Bates.
\$Bolton (21)	166,500	14.0	13.5	1,159,283	23 6	P. S. Rennison.	J. Parkes, M.B.E.
\$Bottle (21)	75,400	20.3	9.7	550,582	22 6	H. Partington, O.B.E.	R. J. Rainford.
Boston (25)	24,260	16.0	10.2	139,636	26 0	C. L. H. Griffiths.	E. H. Porcher.
\$Bournemouth (15)	133,900	11.2	15.6	2,084,327	15 0	A. L. Clegg.	H. P. E. Mears, O.B.E.
\$Blackley (29)	2,869	16.7	13.0	14,184	20 10	J. F. C. Machin.	Miss E. M. Traneker
\$BRADFORD	288,000	16.0	13.2	2,179,606	22 0	(See p. 664.)	* (See p. 664.)
Brentford and Chiswick	59,970	14.2	11.1	722,388	13 6	W. F. J. Church.	E. A. C. Branczik.
Bridgnorth (35)	6,045	20.0	13.8	33,526	22 0	S. F. Jago.	H. J. Whitaker.
Bridgewater (36)	22,490	17.1	13.2	142,863	23 10	H. A. Chidero.	G. N. Hayball.
Bridlington (47)	24,310	13.4	14.9	258,030	24 0	S. Briggs.	G. T. Spaven.
Bridport (11)	6,379	16.5	10.3	49,096	25 6	A. E. Slack.	H. R. C. Palmer.
\$Brierley Hill (37)	48,730	15.6	10.4	203,519	19 0	H. Hex.	†Mrs. M. B. Chilcot.
Brighouse (49)	30,420	13.3	12.8	170,982	23 0	J. R. Liddle.	G. Turner, M.C.
\$Brighton (41)	153,900	13.3	14.3	2,084,538	16 0	(vacant).	J. E. Hay.
\$BRISTOL	443,900	15.1	10.9	3,752,632	20 0	(See p. 663.)	(* See p. 663.)
Bromley (20)	64,350	14.1	11.2	778,033	23 2	S. C. Auty, O.B.E.	L. L. Irwin.
Bromsgrove (46)	28,460	13.5	10.6	152,839	20 0	F. A. Jessop.	†J. E. Watterson.
Brownhills (37)	21,290	15.8	10.1	71,799	22 6	N. Waite.	†S. T. Breeze.
Buckingham (3)	3,991	15.1	12.2	24,386	25 3	A. Archdeacon.	H. E. Cornwall.
\$Burnley (21)	83,860	14.1	14.3	588,834	23 4	C. V. Thornley.	H. Hudson.
\$Burton upon Trent (37) ..	48,800	17.1	11.2	334,767	25 0	H. B. Chapman.	J. W. Clark.
\$Bury (21)	58,310	14.7	14.2	403,054	22 0	E. S. Smith.	A. Dawson.
Bury St. Edmunds (39) ..	20,240	15.4	11.4	135,704	21 6	M. J. H. Gilling.	R. A. C. Oile.
Buxton (9)	19,610	15.1	12.3	168,339	21 0	H. C. Hoggett.	The Duke of Devon-
Calne (45)	5,770	15.2	11.6	36,876	18 8	C. O. Gough.	C. R. Symes, M.C.
CAMBRIDGE	90,740	14.6	9.9	745,000	21 0	(See p. 666.)	(See p. 666.)
Cannock (37)	41,030	18.8	11.9	183,664	20 0	W. C. Speedy.	†Mrs. E. Jones.
\$CANTERBURY (20)	29,010	15.1	11.1	260,415	20 6	J. Boyle.	H. P. Dawton.
\$CARLISLE (8)	67,900	16.8	12.0	462,850	21 0	H. D. A. Robertson.	A. C. R. Punnett.
Carlton (32)	34,410	14.4	10.0	188,613	22 0	A. E. F. Walker.	†A. A. Hackett.
Carshalton (40)	61,630	12.3	8.7	521,057	17 10	C. H. Durrant.	†J. L. Bott.
Castleford (49)	42,800	17.5	11.8	194,382	25 6	W. E. S. Barnes.	†G. East.
Catherham & Warrington ..	32,380	13.7	9.3	300,017	17 0	P. E. Dimmock.	†F. S. Back, M.B.E.
Chadderton (21)	31,130	11.9	12.7	185,542	20 0	L. Stott.	†A. Tongue.
Chard (36)	5,260	14.2	11.5	31,976	23 10	F. W. Searle.	R. W. Long.

CITIES, Boroughs, and Urban Districts	Population, 1952	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value £	Rate levied 1952-53 s. d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1953-54 * Lord Mayor † Chairman, U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths				
Chatham (20)	52,300	15.9	11.7	307,688	22 6	R. Newnes.	F. H. Lawrence, O.B.E.
Cheadle and Gatley (6) ..	31,500	13.0	9.6	271,070	23 0	W. Timperley.	†H. H. Robinson.
Chelmsford (13)	38,130	14.1	9.6	414,290	19 9	B. A. Francis.	W. W. Farthing.
Cheltenham (14)	65,060	17.6	11.2	541,278	24 0	F. D. Littlewood, O.B.E.	T. L. Thompson.
Chertsey (40)	31,990	16.1	8.7	233,481	17 6	A. R. Herbert.	†C. E. Hodges.
Chesham (18)	23,880	15.4	8.9	156,187	26 2	G. S. Newnham.	†Mrs. M. W. Hayter.
Chilster	47,900	17.8	11.2	436,799	19 6	G. Burkinshaw.	A. H. Chumley.
Chislehurst (9)	67,270	14.6	10.6	433,681	21 0	R. Clegg, O.B.E.	E. Swale, O.F.C.
Chichest. (42)	19,020	15.5	8.5	182,626	19 11	E. P. Banks.	Mrs. A. F. Eastland.
Chigwell (13)	56,830	15.3	6.9	406,430	19 4	J. W. Faulkner.	†W. A. Nichols.
Chingford (13)	48,190	12.2	8.7	387,265	23 0	F. J. O'Dowd.	J. W. Corder.
Chippingham (45)	11,510	11.3	9.9	98,595	20 0	S. F. A. Clarke.	H. A. Cruse, C.B.E.
Chipping Norton (33)	3,755	14.9	15.7	20,219	22 6	K. C. E. Holmes.	Lt.-Col. J. E. S. Chamberlayne.
Chislehurst & Sidcup (20)	85,130	15.1	8.7	707,309	19 8	T. W. Fagg, D.F.C.	†W. G. Fuller.
Chorley (21)	32,250	14.7	13.1	178,581	21 6	G. Jackson.	Mrs. E. M. Edwards.
Christchurch (15)	21,290	16.7	12.6	186,635	19 6	W. D. Platt.	K. H. Ashcroft.
Clacton (13)	23,790	13.3	10.8	290,597	22 0	C. B. Hearn.	†N. W. Hardgrave.
Cleethorpes (23)	30,170	16.7	11.9	165,659	21 6	G. Sutcliffe.	A. B. Winters.
Cliithorpe (21)	12,000	14.5	10.7	75,746	22 0	G. Hetherington.	F. Dugdale.
Coalville (22)	25,520	15.7	10.4	119,138	21 6	H. B. Chynoweth	†A. Roome.
Colchester (13)	57,460	14.7	9.9	408,714	24 11	N. Catchpole.	Miss K. E. Sanders.
Colne (21)	20,500	13.6	16.0	134,887	22 0	L. A. Venables.	E. V. Doyle.
Colne Valley (49)	21,880	13.6	12.0	135,144	18 6	J. W. Lomas.	†E. E. Firth.
Conington (6)	15,450	12.6	11.3	81,628	21 6	J. Mee.	E. Hancock.
Consett (12)	38,840	16.6	10.9	186,110	23 0	T. W. Bell.	†T. A. Walton.
Coseley (37)	35,170	16.5	9.1	131,991	20 0	J. C. Roper.	†Mrs. M. Poulton.
Coulson and Parley (40) ..	64,180	11.7	10.2	787,973	17 0	E. E. J. Felix.	†F. N. Charlton, C.B.E.
COVENTRY (43)	261,000	15.9	8.9	1,916,688	23 0	C. Barratt.	*H. B. W. Cresswell.
Crayford (20)	27,760	14.4	9.1	181,840	23 5	G. B. Hodgson.	†Mrs. E. M. White.
Crewe (6)	51,940	15.1	12.0	283,550	26 6	A. Brook.	H. H. Griffiths.
Crook and Willington (12)	27,350	15.4	12.2	110,900	21 6	W. G. Omand.	†E. Hall.
Crosby (21)	58,270	16.6	12.3	542,729	19 3	H. O. Roberts.	A. L. Cheall.
§Croydon (40)	250,500	13.8	11.9	2,750,838	15 10	E. Taberner, O.B.E.	S. A. Maycock.
Dagenham (13)	113,200	15.1	7.3	683,676	24 0	K. Lauder.	A. W. Kempson.
Darlington (37)	21,880	14.8	8.9	90,151	21 0	G. R. Rowlands.	†A. G. B. Owen, O.B.E.
§Darlington (12)	84,000	15.5	12.4	631,490	16 0	H. Hopkins.	C. Anderson.
Dartford (20)	40,020	14.0	9.3	342,070	23 0	T. Armstrong.	E. T. Lenderyou M.B.E.
Dartmouth (10)	5,834	15.1	16.6	54,684	22 10	A. H. Wright.	H. J. Adams.
Darwen (21)	30,560	15.5	16.4	193,531	22 0	C. C. Byers, O.B.E.	T. Taylor.
Daventry (29)	4,100	18.0	10.2	29,741	19 8	A. E. Moore.	L. B. Butcher.
Deal (20)	24,220	17.8	11.8	171,888	25 10	D. A. Daniels, O.B.E.	F. F. Potter, C.B.E.
Deane (49)	24,300	19.6	12.2	96,954	23 6	C. Bishop.	†C. Osguthorpe.
Denton (21)	25,600	13.1	12.6	137,876	25 0	J. Smith.	†E. Doodson.
§Derby	138,700	14.9	11.4	1,045,876	22 0	E. H. Nichols.	H. J. T. Russell, O.B.E.
Devizes (45)	7,830	15.2	12.8	54,357	18 4	A. Hodge.	Mrs. M. G. Reed.
§Dewsbury (49)	52,910	17.9	14.4	318,291	22 9	A. N. James.	R. S. Roberts.
§Doncaster (49)	82,070	15.1	12.0	711,808	22 6	H. R. Wormald.	A. E. Cammidge.
Dorchester (11)	11,240	13.6	10.9	99,055	23 8	F. P. L. Sydenham.	E. L. Hedger.
Dorking (40)	20,050	14.1	12.4	209,194	16 6	F. G. Sutherland.	†H. R. Bourne.
Dover (20)	33,750	17.0	12.0	281,157	22 10	J. A. Johnson.	R. Snelgrove.
Droitwich (46)	6,627	18.9	12.2	44,702	23 3	G. S. Hepton.	Mrs. J. M. Addenbrooke.
Droghda (21)	26,260	13.4	13.2	118,236	20 10	S. G. Foster.	†J. Wild, M.M.
§Dudley (46)	61,670	16.5	10.5	339,552	20 4	P. D. Wadsworth.	A. M. Silcox.
Dukinfield (6)	18,440	13.5	12.7	84,546	24 0	E. Barlow.	G. Hinchliffe.
Dunstable (1)	17,090	12.7	11.2	91,859	25 0	J. Smith.	B. J. Scott.
DURHAM	19,960	15.5	10.2	138,713	20 0	D. B. Martin-Jones.	J. R. Kingston.
Ealing (27)	187,000	13.1	9.9	1,940,857	18 0	E. J. Cope-Brown.	W. H. Crowe.
East Barnet (18)	40,780	11.7	9.3	406,122	25 2	V. Joyce, M.B.E., M.C.	†H. Patrick.
§Eastbourne (41)	57,200	11.1	15.3	959,917	15 0	F. H. Busby.	E. C. Martin.
§East Ham (13)	120,000	13.4	11.1	771,810	23 0	R. H. Buckley.	L. A. V. Bennett.
East Retford (32)	16,540	16.8	11.1	107,455	20 0	K. D. Hanna.	A. C. Clark.
Eastleigh (15)	30,520	16.2	10.4	199,453	23 0	R. J. Roddis.	H. G. Goodsell.
Eccles (21)	44,020	15.8	14.3	285,252	21 0	G. O. Jones.	E. Moore.
Edmonton (27)	102,600	13.1	9.7	753,528	23 4	H. Backhouse.	A. J. Hollywood.
Egham (40)	25,410	14.1	9.6	264,057	17 10	H. R. H. Smith.	†R. H. Try.
Ellesmere Port (6)	33,680	20.0	10.2	245,859	21 0	P. J. Hodges.	†W. P. Cartwright.
Enfield (27)	109,700	13.3	9.7	906,971	19 0	C. E. C. R. Platten.	†A. A. F. Tatman.
Epsom and Ewell (40) ..	67,660	11.2	9.6	755,305	19 6	E. Moore.	H. V. Usil.
Erith (20)	46,070	14.8	10.9	356,337	21 6	J. A. Crompton.	E. Handy.
Esher (40)	51,060	12.9	10.4	716,789	15 10	F. Edwards.	†S. V. Arnold.

CITIES, Boroughs, and Urban Districts	Popu- lation, 1952	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value £	Rate levied 1952-53 s. d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1953-54 * Lord Mayor † Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths				
Eston (48)	33,350	21.9	10.7	155,103	25 0	T. M. Baker.	†J. A. Gavin.
Evesham (46)	11,940	18.0	11.1	91,356	23 6	N. F. Davies.	O. F. Grove.
EXETER (10)	76,600	14.4	12.0	795,034	21 4	C. J. Newman, O.B.E.	A. J. Bovey.
Eye (38)	1,623	8.9	9.6	8,482	18 0	J. A. Armstrong.	R. S. Green.
Falmouth (7)	16,490	16.1	10.8	169,318	20 6	E. J. K. Gibbons.	T. L. Morris.
Fareham (15)	43,470	14.3	9.3	289,710	20 0	B. W. Rands.	†K. J. Riley.
Farnborough (15)	26,820	17.6	7.5	227,000	19 0	D. S. Jones.	†H. A. Carpenter.
Farnham (40)	24,030	13.3	13.1	225,306	17 6	A. A. Minns.	†Maj. H. C. Patrick.
Farnworth (21)	28,050	15.4	12.1	151,720	20 0	N. Mitchell.	H. Armitage.
Faversham (20)	12,200	17.1	9.6	78,494	23 9	S. Wilson.	A. W. Hulkes.
Felling (12)	25,200	16.2	12.8	121,566	21 6	J. Donkin.	†J. Smith.
Feltham (27)	46,560	17.0	6.2	352,086	22 2	M. W. Coupe.	†Mrs. D. M. Williams.
Finchley (27)	70,290	13.0	12.5	937,446	18 2	R. M. Franklin.	J. G. Bryson.
Fleetwood (21)	27,500	17.3	14.4	188,589	22 0	A. Smith.	J. W. Robinson.
Folkestone (20)	43,310	14.3	11.6	544,521	21 8	N. C. Scragg.	†J. F. Montcrieff.
Fowey (7)	2,307	13.8	13.4	18,827	21 0	W. C. P. Gatley.	P. S. Varco.
Frurn Barnet (27)	28,330	13.3	11.1	293,388	20 10	B. R. Ostler.	†R. P. Matthews.
Frimley & Camberley (40)	24,220	14.0	7.4	225,454	16 5	K. S. Harvey.	†Maj. P. W. Balm.
†Gateshead (12)	114,600	17.3	11.7	633,103	22 0	J. W. Porter.	M. Grant.
Gillingham (20)	75,810	14.6	9.9	407,310	24 6	F. Hill.	H. H. M. Cuthbert.
Glastonbury (36)	5,122	16.2	14.0	29,616	22 0	G. H. Harland.	B. A. Barnstable.
Glossop (9)	17,830	14.6	11.4	96,581	22 6	H. B. Dolphin, M.C.	R. A. Beckmann.
†GLOUCESTER	66,500	16.4	10.3	495,938	21 10	L. O. Need.	A. G. Lea.
Godalming (40)	15,020	11.8	11.2	139,725	18 2	R. C. Hudgins.	B. J. Lassetter.
Godmanchester (19)	2,469	18.7	10.5	10,500	23 2	P. S. Davies.	Mrs. L. E. Hilsden.
Goole (49)	19,330	18.4	11.7	105,657	22 0	K. H. Chorlton.	G. E. Clark.
Gosforth (31)	24,590	14.6	9.2	232,953	18 0	C. S. Perkins, M.B.E.	†G. L. Robinson.
Gosport (15)	62,560	18.5	10.2	477,514	18 6	E. Addenbrooke, O.B.E.	A. J. Eales.
Grantham (24)	23,380	16.0	11.7	153,748	19 10	J. F. Guile.	J. Hardaker.
Gravesend (20)	45,260	17.0	10.4	363,653	22 8	F. W. Harrison.	J. Cavey.
†Grimsby (23)	93,200	18.7	11.7	582,269	24 8	L. H. Wheeler.	G. H. Atkinson.
Guildford (40)	47,990	13.3	11.6	577,735	19 3	H. C. Weller.	D. Wilkins.
Halesowen (46)	39,730	12.4	13.9	176,180	21 9	A. Basterfield, O.B.E.	L. Harper.
†Halifax (49)	97,320	14.4	14.1	648,070	23 0	R. de Z. Hall.	H. Pickles.
Hallempice (47)	36,680	14.2	9.3	226,236	21 8	A. B. Glasspool.	†H. F. Wilburn.
Harrogate (49)	51,050	12.4	11.7	608,754	18 0	J. N. Knox.	E. F. Oddy.
Harrow (27)	219,000	12.8	8.9	2,257,770	16 8	D. H. Pritchard.	†W. R. Cowen, O.B.E.
Hartlepool (12)	17,080	21.5	9.7	83,080	19 6	L. O. Williams.	W. C. Pounder.
Harwich (13)	14,210	15.1	10.1	89,517	24 0	G. F. Congdon, O.B.E.	C. A. Green.
Haslingden (21)	14,280	13.7	15.8	89,825	24 3	L. M. Burton.	J. W. Holgate.
†Hastings (41)	64,800	12.1	10.3	762,486	19 0	N. P. Lester.	H. W. Rymill.
Havant and Waterloo (15)	32,730	16.7	9.8	304,332	23 0	B. R. W. Goffon, V.R.D.	†Mrs. M. Perraton.
Hoyes and Harlington (27)	65,240	13.9	10.5	441,402	21 4	A. E. Higgins.	†Mrs. Frost.
Heanor (9)	24,220	16.6	10.4	116,356	21 0	P. M. Robinson.	†J. Clarke.
Hebburn (12)	23,100	18.9	10.9	108,232	23 6	T. M. Wright.	†W. M. Jackson.
Hedon (47)	2,011	23.5	10.6	10,171	20 0	T. E. Stanley.	J. J. Warn.
Helston (7)	5,706	25.0	9.3	27,408	21 6	S. Askew.	J. A. S. Pascoe.
Hemel Hempstead (18)	26,170	16.4	9.2	190,690	24 8	C. W. G. T. Kirk.	W. G. S. Crook.
Hendon (27)	156,400	12.7	10.2	2,023,557	18 0	L. Worden.	A. V. Sully, M.C.
Henley (33)	7,925	12.4	14.1	59,152	23 0	G. Caldecott.	A. R. B. Hobbs.
HEREFORD	32,480	16.1	12.9	278,639	28 2	B. T. Beltham.	A. E. Farr.
Hertford	14,340	13.8	10.3	112,532	24 5	H. Bentley.	P. G. Brooks.
Heston & Isleworth (27)	105,600	11.7	10.1	1,016,990	18 1	H. Swann.	D. C. L. Usher.
Heywood (21)	25,230	14.4	13.3	154,899	24 6	W. R. Parker.	R. Barker.
High Wycombe (3)	41,590	15.9	9.7	488,054	22 4	N. M. Fowler.	R. P. Clarke.
Higham Ferrers (29)	3,661	17.8	8.7	17,297	21 0	G. H. Crapper.	J. White.
Hinckley (22)	39,080	15.5	8.9	208,122	22 0	J. G. S. Tompkins.	†J. Jacques.
Honiton (10)	4,596	10.6	10.2	32,471	24 4	J. Underwood.	R. J. Cann.
Hornchurch (13)	104,100	13.8	10.5	794,499	20 8	P. L. Cox.	†S. C. Parrish.
Hornsey (27)	99,140	14.4	11.6	1,075,040	20 6	H. Bedale, O.B.E.	Sir W. J. Grimshaw.
Houghton le Spring (12)	30,860	12.2	11.2	122,794	25 4	W. W. Plews.	†D. Cockburn.
Hove (41)	69,490	10.2	18.2	1,168,819	17 4	J. E. Stevens.	A. E. Brocke.
Hoyle (6)	31,260	11.3	13.0	292,096	20 0	F. Barnes.	†E. H. Smith.
†Huddersfield (49)	127,400	15.1	15.1	1,028,263	18 6	H. Bann.	W. Mallinson.
†HULL (47)	299,400	18.6	11.1	1,882,194	25 0	(See p. 663.)	*(See p. 663.)
Huntingdon	5,327	13.7	20.3	35,116	22 3	J. W. Winter.	J. H. Bradshaw.
Huyton with Roby (21)	56,720	17.1	11.1	256,576	23 0	H. E. H. Lawton.	†H. Owens.
Hyde (6)	31,280	13.9	15.6	184,028	23 8	J. Binns.	W. Breakey.
Hythe (20)	9,188	14.2	9.5	98,975	22 3	R. B. Snowden.	Mrs. L. E. Farmer.
Ilford (13)	182,200	13.0	10.1	1,677,074	20 6	K. F. B. Nicholls.	C. I. Gibson.
Ilkeston (9)	33,640	14.9	9.9	169,250	23 4	J. Yates.	A. Stapleton.

CITIES, Boroughs, and Urban Districts	Popu- lation, 1952	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value £	Rate levied 1952-53 s. d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1953-54 * Lord Mayor + Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths				
Ince-in-Makerfield (21)	20,230	15.5	13.9	67,842	19 0	T. B. Barnes.	†P. Jones.
†Ipswich (38)	104,430	16.6	11.0	751,722	22 8	J. C. Nelson.	Mrs. L. Lewis.
Jarrow (12)	28,700	19.7	12.1	146,104	21 4	M. L. Rothfield.	R. W. Purvis.
Keighley (49)	56,260	14.6	13.1	381,114	23 6	H. W. Smith.	J. Procter.
Kendal (44)	18,430	12.9	13.2	145,442	22 10	H. W. Jones.	T. O'Loughlin.
Kettering (29)	36,600	14.1	9.8	245,996	23 6	D. D. Price.	C. D. Howard.
Kidderminster (46)	37,700	17.6	10.8	204,992	22 10	J. L. Evans.	T. Brinton.
King's Lynn (23)	26,020	18.0	11.1	164,685	22 6	E. W. Cocher	The Lord Wise.
Kington (40)	39,990	14.4	12.5	566,856	18 0	G. B. Rogers	G. R. Lines.
Kirkby-in-Ashfield (32)	20,170	10.8	7.2	88,117	19 0	F. Bowmar.	†A. Mead.
LANCASTER (21)	50,590	14.6	12.9	332,055	23 3	R. M. Middleton, O.B.E.	N. B. Gorhill.
Launceston (7)	4,537	8.0	15.5	42,000	20 6	C. W. Parsons.	S. L. Peter.
Leamington Spa (43)	36,730	15.9	11.4	352,733	24 6	J. N. Stothert.	E. H. Fryer.
Leatherhead (40)	28,230	12.9	10.0	318,377	18 8	J. Ede.	†T. F. Devitt.
§LEEDS (49)	504,800	15.3	12.5	3,997,000	21 6	(See p. 663.)	*(See p. 663.)
§LEICESTER	285,900	15.9	11.4	2,188,000	21 10	(See p. 665.)	*(See p. 665.)
Leigh (21)	48,280	13.9	11.7	263,452	21 0	A. Jones.	J. Stevenson.
Leominster (17)	6,126	19.5	10.6	39,070	24 0	K. Downs.	N. Davis.
Leitchworth (18)	21,040	13.6	9.8	175,651	23 2	H. Plinston.	†G. F. Woodbridge.
Lewes (41)	13,030	13.7	12.0	129,154	21 0	W. T. Cumpsty.	J. Bennett.
Leyton (13)	104,200	13.0	11.7	786,946	22 4	D. J. Osborne.	A. A. French.
LICHFIELD (37)	10,870	15.8	10.8	67,062	19 6	H. J. Callender, M.B.E.	F. W. C. Long.
§LINCOLN (23)	69,500	15.0	11.0	530,364	26 0	J. H. Smith, O.B.E.	R. E. Seely.
Liskeard (7)	4,299	12.3	16.5	33,873	17 8	R. S. Morgan.	J. Andrews.
Litherland (21)	22,410	17.0	8.8	134,471	20 10	W. Boys.	†N. Lonsdale.
§LIVERPOOL (21)	791,500	20.0	11.4	6,705,426	22 0	(See p. 662.)	*(See p. 662.)
Longbenton (31)	29,270	16.5	11.4	146,812	19 6	G. Harrison.	†E. G. Taylor.
Long Eaton (9)	29,020	14.8	10.3	180,231	21 0	W. E. Stanley.	†H. Plackett.
Lostwithiel (7)	2,079	15.9	9.0	9,796	20 0	W. G. Scown.	S. E. Brewer.
Loughborough (22)	35,360	15.2	12.3	229,564	21 4	A. Usher.	D. Smalley.
Louth (23)	11,100	15.1	12.1	58,662	24 5	J. T. Chenery.	F. R. Macdonald.
Lowestoft (38)	43,240	15.0	11.1	280,719	21 6	F. B. Nunney.	Miss J. M. Mann.
Ludlow (35)	6,439	17.6	12.3	39,074	20 6	J. P. Molony.	J. H. Machin.
Luton (1)	110,500	14.2	10.5	825,285	22 0	W. H. Robinson.	H. C. James.
Lydd (20)	2,586	20.2	10.9	16,934	22 4	C. L. Winkfield.	G. T. Paine, M.B.E.
Lyme Regis (11)	2,989	15.0	12.8	27,149	23 0	G. Atterbury.	Mrs. B. M. Staples.
Lynton (13)	22,510	12.6	10.1	185,840	20 4	F. J. Peecching.	J. W. Beagley.
Lytham St. Anne's (21)	29,720	12.7	11.5	370,191	20 6	W. Heap.	A. F. Williamson.
Macclesfield (6)	35,480	13.4	11.7	219,856	24 0	W. Isaac.	J. B. Hilderley.
Maldenhead (2)	27,250	16.0	10.4	235,995	22 0	S. Platt.	T. A. Stuchbery.
Maldstone (20)	52,760	15.3	11.8	492,184	23 0	G. Wilson.	T. Armstrong.
Malden and Coombe (40)	45,390	11.0	10.1	497,851	17 7	H. E. Barrett.	C. H. Johnson.
Maldon (13)	9,725	15.8	11.0	58,732	26 2	K. C. Robertson.	E. C. Dines.
Malmesbury (45)	2,473	14.1	22.6	13,168	18 0	F. J. Weston.	D. S. Morse.
Malvern (46)	24,250	16.3	9.6	181,534	23 6	J. Bulman.	†H. G. Hall.
§MANCHESTER (21)	705,400	17.5	12.2	6,625,570	21 6	(See p. 662.)	*(See p. 662.)
Mansfield (32)	51,110	15.9	10.0	338,992	24 0	A. C. Shepherd, M.C.	G. G. Goodhand.
Margate (20)	41,880	13.3	13.2	538,864	23 0	T. F. Sidnell.	H. V. Ward.
Marlborough (45)	5,281	12.7	10.3	40,555	23 0	L. C. Bell.	E. J. A. Free.
Merion and Morden (40)	73,670	11.8	9.4	689,357	18 0	H. May.	†(Vacant.)
§Middlesbrough (48)	147,200	21.1	10.8	825,955	20 6	E. C. Parr.	T. Meahan, O.B.E.
Middleton (21)	32,520	14.3	12.7	190,483	22 0	F. Johnston.	A. Horridge.
†Mitcham (40)	66,950	12.6	10.9	566,380	19 8	R. H. White.	E. E. Mount.
Morecambe and Heysham	36,300	12.2	12.5	327,973	26 0	R. Rose.	E. Park.
Morley (49)	39,620	15.1	12.9	192,498	20 6	E. V. Finnigan.	H. Barnes.
Morpeth (31)	10,700	19.1	8.6	64,459	20 6	S. Rutherford.	Miss D. Moore.
Mossley (21)	10,330	14.3	13.4	47,150	22 10	V. C. Procter.	Mrs. E. A. Lee.
Neelson (21)	33,900	13.6	16.9	248,324	18 0	F. W. Roberts.	S. Batty.
Newark (32)	22,970	18.0	11.3	154,452	19 0	J. H. M. Greaves.	H. D. R. Hine.
Newburn (31)	21,820	15.7	10.0	115,498	20 2	T. Shaw.	†R. Browell, O.B.E.
Newbury (2)	16,510	15.3	16.1	135,075	23 8	L. Southern.	Miss E. M. Elliott.
Newcastle (Lyme) (37)	69,810	16.0	10.8	329,620	20 0	C. J. Morton.	E. Bond.
§NEWCASTLE (Tyne) (31)	289,800	16.5	11.8	2,878,733	16 6	(See p. 664.)	*(See p. 664.)
Newport (16)	19,900	13.4	11.5	146,880	22 4	F. H. W. Buxton.	Lt.-Col. F. J. T. Mew
New Romney (20)	2,170	20.1	16.5	19,778	25 10	D. E. Collins.	J. A. Wiles. [T.D.]
Newton le Willows (21)	21,950	16.1	12.3	110,067	20 3	L. J. Shields.	†J. S. Jones.
§Northampton	103,700	14.1	11.8	843,060	21 0	C. E. V. Rowe.	W. A. Pickering.
§NORWICH (28)	120,300	15.2	12.0	959,813	25 2	B. D. Storey, O.B.E.	*R. H. Mottram.
§NOTTINGHAM	306,650	16.7	10.4	2,365,905	19 6	(See p. 664.)	*(See p. 664.)
Nuneaton (43)	54,340	15.7	9.9	293,187	24 3	T. Oldroyd, O.B.E., M.M.	C. H. Cartwright.
Okehampton (10)	3,897	12.2	10.1	25,831	20 4	J. J. Newcombe.	C. G. Jones.

CITIES, Boroughs, and Urban Districts	Population, 1952	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value £	Rate levied 1952-53 s. d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1953-54 * Lord Mayor † Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths				
Oldbury (46)	53,790	13.3	12.0	235,597	23 9	K. Pearce.	F. W. Thompson.
Oldham (21)	119,800	15.0	14.0	726,423	22 11	E. Haines.	F. Kenyon.
Ormskirk (21)	21,180	12.7	11.5	128,897	19 8	J. Taylor.	†R. H. Taylor.
Orpington (20)	63,670	14.7	8.9	578,521	20 1	S. King.	†H. T. Cox.
Ossett (49)	14,440	19.9	14.2	74,060	24 9	B. C. H. Freeman.	H. Smith.
Oswestry (35)	10,870	16.2	14.8	84,226	20 6	H. B. Jones.	T. M. Francis.
OXFORD	107,100	13.9	9.5	1,019,198	19 6	H. Plowman, C.B.E.	A. B. Brown.
Paignton (10)	25,060	20.7	16.1	260,364	22 8	S. Hodson.	†A. J. Tremear.
Penge (20)	25,700	19.0	10.4	205,313	21 4	F. B. W. Linnitt.	†F. A. Smith.
Penryn (7)	4,147	17.5	11.2	21,000	21 6	R. R. Mountford.	P. T. Dancer.
Penzance (7)	19,940	14.6	14.0	137,530	22 8	D. J. Beattie.	J. S. Stephens.
PETERBOROUGH (29)	52,960	15.0	11.2	373,936	23 0	C. P. Clarke.	A. L. Robinson M.B.E.
PLYMOUTH (10)	218,600	16.0	11.2	1,892,141	19 4	Sir Colin Campbell.	*Sir C. Tozer.
Pontefract (49)	23,120	17.0	14.7	138,669	17 10	J. F. Rook. [O.B.E.]	J. E. Morrell.
Poole (11)	83,270	15.0	12.6	693,422	22 8	W. Kenyon.	Miss M. M. Llewellyn.
PORTSMOUTH (15)	242,600	15.4	10.8	1,896,329	21 0	V. Blanchard.	*F. Miles.
†Preston (21)	117,980	16.6	15.4	775,478	22 6	W. E. E. Lockley.	T. Singleton.
†Prestwich (21)	34,090	13.5	10.5	247,854	20 6	C. A. Cross.	Mrs. V. B. Dickinson.
Pudsey (49)	30,530	14.1	12.5	176,100	20 0	W. R. Cruse.	W. Ward, O.B.E.
Queenborough (20)	3,157	17.1	11.2	18,542	23 2	F. Marshall.	Mrs. E. S. Weekes.
Radcliffe (21)	27,580	15.5	16.2	169,664	20 3	H. A. Fox.	J. Isberwood.
Ramsgate (20)	36,060	16.9	11.8	300,060	27 0	K. F. Speakman.	E. G. Butcher.
Rawtenstall (21)	25,140	30.9	12.8	157,787	23 3	J. W. Blomeley.	H. Turner.
†Reading (21)	115,800	16.4	11.4	1,156,906	20 0	G. F. Darlow, O.B.E.	F. H. Lewis.
Redcar (48)	27,350	17.4	12.6	197,000	21 10	H. Caldwell.	W. Atkinson.
Redditch (46)	30,360	18.5	10.2	163,260	21 9	W. I. Watkins.	†A. J. T. Jobson.
Reigate (40)	42,460	14.3	12.5	464,918	16 10	H. Davies.	H. G. Daniels.
Richmond (40)	42,130	14.1	11.1	636,377	18 7	C. Heyworth.	J. H. Bedford.
Richmond (48)	6,548	16.0	9.2	38,678	23 5	D. Brooks.	F. Dickinson.
Rickmansworth (18)	25,180	13.6	9.1	233,702	23 6	C. G. R. Williams.	†R. Payne.
Ripon (49)	9,782	18.1	12.6	66,595	20 8	J. A. Berry.	W. M. Eccles.
†Rochdale (21)	86,890	15.2	14.4	572,562	26 6	K. B. Moore.	A. G. Bossier.
ROCHESTER (20)	44,550	15.6	10.4	314,921	24 6	J. H. A. Crundell.	C. H. R. Skilpper.
Romford (13)	99,360	17.9	9.1	737,930	23 4	J. Twinn.	L. A. Irons.
Romsey (15)	6,389	19.9	13.8	43,442	21 0	S. B. Clarke.	R. C. Chambers.
†Rotherham (49)	81,800	16.3	10.4	485,600	24 6	J. S. Wall.	F. Duke.
Rothwell (49)	24,030	16.6	11.1	113,082	26 0	A. T. S. Robertson.	E. R. Manley.
Rowley Regis (37)	48,910	13.8	9.4	196,902	21 0	R. Hegan.	A. Westwood.
Rugby (43)	46,200	15.2	10.6	370,675	21 2	D. E. Blart.	F. J. Press.
Rushpenny Northwood (27) ..	71,220	13.0	7.5	690,262	18 4	E. S. Saywell.	†L. Freeman, M.B.E.
Runcorn (6)	23,990	15.8	11.3	150,082	21 0	T. J. Lewis.	†F. Ratcliffe.
Ryde (16)	19,730	14.2	10.9	164,878	22 6	E. S. Sheppard.	A. E. Aymes.
Rye (41)	4,517	23.0	8.8	45,870	20 0	D. W. Jackson, O.B.E.	D. A. Candler.
Saffron Walden (13)	7,165	14.6	12.8	47,523	20 0	H. C. Stacey.	(Vacant.)
St. ALBANS (18)	44,700	16.5	10.6	442,200	24 0	W. B. Murgatroyd.	W. Bird, C.B.E.
St. Austell (7)	23,460	11.9	11.1	127,940	20 6	L. E. Saunders.	†W. G. Scown.
†St. Helens (21)	109,100	17.8	10.4	531,855	20 0	W. H. Pollitt.	J. A. Waring.
St. Ives (7)	8,474	14.2	16.2	85,388	19 0	E. O. Wheale.	Mrs. M. T. R. Pearce.
St. Ives (19)	3,250	16.3	16.6	20,546	22 6	G. L. Day.	D. Bryant.
Sale (6)	43,000	12.9	11.0	339,170	19 9	B. Finch.	T. F. Hampson.
†SALFORD (21)	176,400	17.6	12.1	1,135,969	23 6	H. H. Tomson, C.B.E.	J. Shlosberg.
SALISBURY (45)	33,800	16.4	11.8	282,116	17 0	G. Richardson.	H. J. Annetts. [M.B.E.]
Saltash (7)	8,000	17.9	11.1	54,680	17 4	A. G. Bellingham.	Miss W. M. Fearnside.
Sandwich (20)	4,399	13.7	11.5	35,265	19 3	L. N. Watts.	G. Cleverly, T.D.
Scarborough (48)	41,740	11.3	12.1	571,530	23 4	E. L. H. Turner.	N. Walsh.
Scunthorpe (23)	54,930	18.1	7.5	343,321	18 10	W. P. Errington.	The Lord Quibell.
Sedham (12)	25,660	18.2	11.2	108,206	20 10	F. A. Alderson.	†J. S. Goodwin.
Seaton Valley (31)	26,200	15.2	12.3	114,171	21 0	H. Brummitt.	†T. H. Hancock.
Sedgley (37)	23,320	14.1	11.2	102,680	21 0	K. R. F. Newton.	†M. Jones.
Shaftesbury (11)	3,437	18.0	14.8	27,426	23 0	H. Orman.	H. J. Hine.
†SHEFFIELD (49)	510,900	14.0	14.3	3,489,719	24 6	(See p. 662.)	* (See p. 662.)
Shipley (49)	36,620	16.0	12.9	211,729	24 0	E. Pears.	†G. Waddilove.
Shrewsbury (35)	45,910	14.4	10.3	344,299	22 5	S. H. R. Loxton, O.B.E.	J. S. McNamara.
Sittingbourne and Milton.	21,940	15.8	10.2	172,405	23 6	D. Allen.	†W. Wyllie.
Slough (3)	66,730	15.0	10.4	613,705	24 8	N. T. Berry.	R. C. Abbott.
†Smeethwick (37)	76,260	14.8	10.9	442,637	17 6	E. L. Twycross.	E. T. Brown.
Solihull (43)	68,420	13.1	8.7	509,684	23 0	W. M. Mell.	†D. Cooper.
Southall (27)	55,430	12.7	9.3	421,466	23 11	J. S. Syrett.	J. G. P. Dormer.
†Southampton (15)	175,900	17.0	11.5	1,603,029	20 9	A. N. Schofield.	Mrs. V. F. King.
†Southend (13)	151,500	13.8	10.9	1,601,712	21 0	A. Gien.	E. N. Selby.
Southgate (27)	72,480	10.4	10.6	942,703	17 10	G. H. Taylor.	C. W. F. Ridley.

CITIES, Boroughs, and Urban Districts	Population 1952	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value £	Rate levied 1952-53 s. d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1953-54 * Lord Mayor † Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths				
Whitehaven (8)	24,630	19.5	11.2	130,193	27 6	W. H. J. Browne.	J. Walsh.
Whitley Bay (31)	32,230	13.2	13.5	309,016	19 9	A. S. Ruddock, M.B.E.	† R. M. Charlton.
Widnes (21)	48,800	20.5	11.4	261,047	21 0	F. Howarth.	F. Traynor.
Wigan (21)	83,640	16.1	13.2	478,902	21 0	A. Royle.	J. Aspinall.
Willenhall (37)	30,600	16.9	10.3	143,525	21 0	J. R. Riding.	† J. A. Parkes, O.B.E.
Willlesden (27)	180,400	14.2	11.3	1,663,620	18 2	R. S. Forster.	H. Thorley.
Wilton (45)	3,054	15.5	12.1	16,860	17 6	G. L. Lush.	V. H. Moore.
Wimbledon (40)	58,550	11.7	10.6	835,376	17 6	E. M. Neave, O.B.E.	S. Black, O.B.E.
WINCHESTER (15)	25,790	16.3	10.5	288,471	20 6	R. H. McCall.	R. J. Dutton.
Windsor (2)	23,730	15.2	11.5	198,656	21 6	J. E. Siddall.	Sir Cyril Dyson.
Wisbech (5)	17,150	17.6	12.4	87,872	31 0	N. E. Dewick. [D.LITT.]	J. E. Sandall.
Woking (40)	50,300	14.6	10.5	509,622	16 10	F. H. Smith, LL.D.	† W. L. Darby.
Wokingham (2)	8,643	15.5	16.6	62,017	25 8	L. G. Smalley.	W. G. Jackson.
Wolverhampton (37)	162,300	16.1	10.6	1,101,361	19 0	J. B. Aillon, O.B.E.	Mrs. A. A. Braybrook.
Wood Green (27)	52,080	12.5	11.5	545,360	18 8	H. Chubb.	J. J. Wren.
Woodstock (33)	1,670	13.0	9.5	7,187	27 6	V. N. Tolley.	E. H. Oliver.
WORCESTER	60,030	16.0	11.0	460,501	21 0	B. Webster, M.C.	F. L. Spalding, M.D.
Workington (8)	28,780	16.6	12.1	150,988	23 0	J. R. Cockfield.	Mrs. M. A. Smith.
Workshop (32)	31,160	16.9	10.2	177,484	20 6	W. A. Williams.	R. H. Newstead.
Worsley (1)	27,900	14.1	12.6	155,331	23 0	H. Lomax.	† J. Pennington.
Worthing (42)	67,530	11.5	10.1	1,035,503	17 6	E. G. Townsend, O.B.E.	R. A. Mitchell.
Yarmouth (28)	11,000	14.7	11.0	400,929	22 6	F. Conway, O.B.E.	F. J. Page.
Yeovil (36)	23,670	15.5	11.4	185,679	20 8	T. S. Jewels.	W. Austin.
Yewsey and West Drayton (27)	21,950	17.1	10.4	181,404	21 2	A. Boote.	† G. Gittins.
YORK	105,800	14.6	11.9	750,082	21 6	T. C. Benfield.	C. Oliver.

PARTY REPRESENTATION IN ENGLISH CITIES AND BOROUGHES

The representation of parties in English cities and boroughs after the municipal elections of May, 1953, was as follows: (C.= Conservative; Ind.= Independent, including Ratepayers' Association, etc.; Lab.= Labour; Lib.= Liberal).

Abingdon.....Ind. 21, Lab. 2, C. 1.
Accrington.....Lab. 18, C. 12, Lib. 2.
Acton.....Lab. 24, C. 8.
Aldeburgh.....Ind. 12.
Aldershot.....C. 24, Ind. 5, Lab. 3.
Altrincham.....C. 18, Ind. 8, Lab. 6.
Andover.....Ind. 7, Lab. 6, C. 3.
Appleby.....Ind. 16.
Arundel.....Ind. 16.
Ashton under Lyne.....Lab. 23, C. 16, Lib. 1.
Aylesbury.....Ind. 9, C. 8, Lab. 7.

Bacup.....Lab. 9, Lib. 8, C. 7.
Banbury.....C. 15, Lab. 9.
Barking.....Lab. 27, C. 5.
Barnes.....C. 26, Lab. 4, Ind. 2.
Barnsley.....Lab. 35, Ind. 5.
Barnstaple.....Ind. 18, Lab. 6.
Barrow in Furness.....Lab. 23, C. 9.
Basingstoke.....C. 7, Lab. 7, Ind. 2.
Bath.....C. 30, Lab. 16, Ind. 5, Lib. 5.
Batley.....Lab. 18, Ind. 12, C. 2.
Bebington.....C. 29, Lab. 10, Ind. 1.
Beccles.....C. 9, Ind. 3, Lab. 3, Lib. 1.
Beckenham.....C. 22, Ind. 8, Lab. 2.
Beddington and Wallington.....Ind. 26, Lab. 2.
Bedford Town.....C. 19, Lab. 8, Ind. 1.
Berwick on Tweed.....Ind. 20, Lab. 5.
Beverley.....Ind. 22, Lab. 2.
Bewdley.....Ind. 11, Lab. 1.
Bexhill.....C. 18, Lab. 5, Ind. 1.
Bexley.....C. 14, Lab. 9, Ind. 1.
Blideford.....Ind. 15, Lab. 1.
Bilston.....Lab. 16, C. 4.
Birkenhead.....Lab. 42, C. 22.

Birmingham.....Lab. 83, C. 68, Ind. 1.
Bishops Castle.....Ind. 16.
Blackburn.....Lab. 31, C. 24, Lib. 1.
Blackpool.....C. 38, Lib. 16, Lab. 1.
Blanford Forum.....Ind. 15, Lab. 1.
Blyth.....Lab. 29, Ind. 11.
Bodmin.....Ind. 16.
Bolton.....Lab. 50, C. 40, Lib. 2.
Bootle.....Lab. 38, C. 18.
Boston.....C. 18, Lab. 5, Lib. 3, Ind. 2.
Bournemouth.....C. 50, Ind. 7, Lab. 3.
Brackley.....Ind. 15, Lab. 1.
Bradford.....Lab. 46, C. 27, Lib. 7.
Brentford and Chiswick.....C. 23, Lab. 12, Ind. 1.
Bridgnorth.....Ind. 16.
Bridgewater.....Lab. 14, Ind. 10.
Bridlington.....Ind. 24.
Bridport.....Ind. 24.
Brighouse.....Lab. 14, C. 12, Lib. 4, Ind. 2.
Brighton.....C. 52, Lab. 20, Ind. 4.
Bristol.....Lab. 63, Ind. 49.
Bromley.....C. 16, Ind. 9, Lab. 3.
Buckingham.....Ind. 14, Lab. 2.
Burnley.....Lab. 31, C. 14, Lib. 3.
Burton on Trent.....Ind. 17, Lab. 13, C. 2.
Bury.....C. 22, Lab. 18, Lib. 3, Ind. 1.
Bury St. Edmunds.....Ind. 16, C. 5, Lab. 3.
Buxton.....Ind. 14, Lab. 7, C. 3.
Calne.....Ind. 12, C. 2, Lab. 2.
Cambridge.....C. 38, Lab. 10, Ind. 8.
Canterbury.....C. 17, Ind. 6, Lab. 1.
Carlisle.....Lab. 20, C. 19, Ind. 1.
Chard.....Lab. 8, C. 4, Ind. 4.
Chatham.....C. 16, Lab. 8.

Chelmsford.....C. 15, Lab. 10, Ind. 7.
 Chester.....C. 25, Lab. 13, Lib. 4, Ind. 2.
 Chesterfield.....Lab. 31, Ind. 13, C. 4.
 Chichester.....Ind. 14, C. 7, Lab. 3.
 Chingford.....Ind. 19, Lab. 9.
 Chippenham.....Ind. 11, Lab. 6, C. 4, Lib. 3.
 Chipping Norton...C. 7, Ind. 6, Lab. 3.
 Chorley.....C. 20, Lab. 12.
 Christchurch.....C. 15, Ind. 5.
 Cleethorpes.....C. 9, Ind. 7, Lab. 3, Lib. 1.
 Colchester.....C. 19, Lab. 15, Lib. 2.
 Colne.....Lab. 15, C. 12, Ind. 2, Lib. 1.
 Congleton.....Lab. 15, C. 12, Ind. 1.
 Coventry.....Lab. 46, C. 16, Ind. 1.
 Crewe.....Lab. 26, C. 6.
 Croydon.....Ind. 46, Lab. 18.

Dagenham.....Lab. 29, C. 2, Ind. 1.
 Darlington.....C. 18, Lab. 18, Lib. 8.
 Dartford.....Lab. 18, Ind. 5, C. 1.
 Dartmouth.....Ind. 9, C. 6, Lib. 1.
 Darwen.....C. 12, Lab. 7, Lib. 3, Ind. 2.
 Daventry.....Lab. 10, Ind. 5, C. 1.
 Deal.....C. 19, Lab. 7, Ind. 6.
 Derby.....Lab. 42, C. 22.
 Devizes.....Ind. 19, C. 5.
 Dewsbury.....Lab. 20, Ind. 16.
 Doncaster.....Lab. 29, Lib. 13, Ind. 6.
 Dorchester.....Ind. 19, Lab. 5.
 Dover.....C. 13, Lab. 9, Ind. 1.
 Droitwich.....Ind. 16.
 Dudley.....Lab. 26, C. 18.
 Dunstable.....Ind. 9, C. 8, Lab. 7.
 Durham.....Ind. 25, Lab. 3.

Ealing.....C. 40, Lab. 20.
 Eastbourne.....C. 28, Lab. 8.
 East Ham.....Lab. 36, C. 4.
 East Retford.....Ind. 17, C. 4, Lab. 3.
 Eastleigh.....Lab. 23, C. 4, Ind. 1.
 Eccles.....Lab. 18, C. 12, Ind. 2.
 Edmontou.....Lab. 22, C. 10.
 Epsom and Ewell...Ind. 35, Lab. 4, C. 1.
 Erith.....Lab. 20, Ind. 3, C. 1.
 Evesham.....Ind. 19, Lab. 1.
 Exeter.....C. 41, Lab. 16, Lib. 8, Ind. 3.
 Eye.....Ind. 16.

Falmouth.....Ind. 13, Lab. 3.
 Farnworth.....Lab. 22, C. 1, Lib. 1.
 Faversham.....Ind. 9, Lab. 4, C. 3.
 Finchley.....C. 29, Lab. 3.
 Ficesterwood.....C. 11, Ind. 7, Lab. 4, Lib. 2.
 Folkestone.....C. 24, Lab. 9, Ind. 2, Lib. 1.
 Fowey.....Ind. 16.

Gateshead.....Lab. 28, Ind. 12.
 Gillingham.....C. 19, Lab. 9.
 Glastonbury.....C. 9, Lab. 6, Ind. 1.
 Glossop.....Lab. 9, C. 7, Lib. 6, Ind. 2.
 Gloucester.....C. 17, Lab. 15, Ind. 4, Lib. 4.
 Godalming.....C. 12, Ind. 6, Lab. 6.
 Godmanchester.....Ind. 16.
 Goole.....Ind. 13, Lab. 10, C. 1.
 Gosport.....C. 17, Ind. 12, Lab. 11.
 Grantham.....Lab. 16, Ind. 5, C. 3.
 Gravesend.....C. 24, Lab. 6, Ind. 1.
 Grimsby.....Lab. 31, C. 19, Lib. 5, Ind. 1.
 Guildford.....Ind. 20, C. 6, Lab. 6.

Halesowen.....Ind. 9, C. 6, Lib. 3, Lab. 2.
 Halifax.....Lab. 25, Lib. 20, C. 14, Ind. 1.
 Harrogate.....C. 34, Lab. 1.
 Hartlepool.....Lab. 13, C. 9, Ind. 2.
 Harwich.....Ind. 10, Lab. 4, C. 1, Lib. 1.
 Haslingden.....C. 10, Lib. 7, Lab. 6, Ind. 1.

Hastings.....C. 26, Lab. 9, Ind. 3, Lib. 2.
 Hedon.....Ind. 12.
 Helston.....Ind. 16.
 Henley.....Ind. 16.
 Hereford.....Lab. 9, C. 8, Ind. 7.
 Hertford.....Ind. 14, C. 4, Lab. 2.
 Heston and
 Isleworth.....C. 29, Lab. 7.
 Heywood.....C. 14, Lib. 12, Lab. 10.
 High Wycombe.....Lab. 15, C. 14, Ind. 3.
 Higham Ferrers.....Ind. 9, Lab. 5, Lib. 2.
 Houniton.....Ind. 21, C. 2, Lab. 1.
 Horsey.....C. 34, Lab. 14.
 Hove.....C. 38, Lab. 2.
 Huddersfield.....Lib. 27, Lab. 18, C. 15.
 Huntingdon.....Ind. 14, Lab. 2.
 Hyde.....C. 16, Lab. 8.
 Hythe.....C. 11, Ind. 3, Lab. 2.

Ilford.....C. 35, Lab. 11, Ind. 2.
 Ilkeston.....Lab. 17, Ind. 5, C. 1, Lib. 1.
 Ipswich.....C. 29, Lab. 23, Lib. 2.

Jarrow.....Lab. 22, C. 6.

Kelghley.....C. 19, Lab. 12, Lib. 7, Ind. 2.
 Kendal.....Ind. 21, C. 14, Ind. 3.
 King's Lynn.....C. 15, Lab. 8, Ind. 1.
 Kingston.....C. 25, Ind. 7.

Lancaster.....Lab. 12, C. 10, Ind. 9, Lib. 1.
 Launceston.....Ind. 16.
 Leamington Spa...C. 25, Lab. 6, Ind. 1.
 Leeds.....Lab. 62, C. 50.
 Leicester.....Lab. 39, C. 25.
 Leigh.....Lab. 23, Lib. 5, C. 4.
 Leominster.....C. 8, Ind. 5, Lib. 2, Lab. 1.
 Lewes.....Ind. 20, Lab. 3.
 Leyton.....Lab. 31, C. 9.
 Lichfield.....Ind. 23, Lab. 1.
 Lincoln.....Ind. 14, Lab. 11, C. 3.
 Liskeard.....Ind. 16.
 Lostwithiel.....Ind. 15.
 Loughborough...C. 13, Lab. 13, Lib. 2.
 Louth.....Ind. 24.
 Lowestoft.....C. 18, Lab. 16, Ind. 4, Lib. 2.
 Ludlow.....Ind. 12, C. 2, Lab. 2.
 Luton.....C. 20, Lab. 15, Ind. 1.
 Lydd.....Ind. 15.
 Lyme Regis.....Ind. 16.
 Lymington.....Ind. 27, C. 9.
 Lytham St. Annes...C. 27, Ind. 5.

Macclesfield.....C. 32, Lab. 15, Lib. 1.
 Maidenhead.....C. 19, Ind. 1.
 Maidstone.....C. 15, Lab. 7, Ind. 6.
 Maiden and
 Coombe.....C. 30, Lab. 5, Ind. 1.
 Maldon.....Lab. 8, C. 7, Ind. 5.
 Malmesbury.....Ind. 16.
 Manchester.....Lab. 77, C. 66, Lib. 4.
 Mansfield.....Lab. 21, C. 3.
 Margate.....C. 24, Ind. 11, Lab. 5.
 Marlborough.....Ind. 14, Lab. 2.
 Middlesbrough...Lab. 40, C. 22, Lib. 5, Ind. 1.
 Middleton.....C. 13, Lab. 6, Lib. 4, Ind. 1.
 Mitcham.....Lab. 21, C. 10, Ind. 5.
 Morecambe and
 Heysham.....C. 18, Ind. 15, Lab. 3.
 Morley.....Ind. 22, Lab. 22.
 Morpeth.....Ind. 15, Lab. 1.
 Mossley.....Lib. 14, C. 9, Lab. 1.
 Nelson.....Lab. 29, C. 2, Ind. 1.
 Newark.....C. 11, Ind. 8, Lab. 5.
 Newbury.....Ind. 21, C. 2, Lab. 1.

- Newcastle under Lyme Lab. 35, Ind. 13.
 Newcastle upon Tyne..... Ind. 44, Lab. 31, C. 1.
 Newport (I.O.W.)..... Ind. 12, C. 9, Lab. 3.
 New Romney..... Ind. 15, C. 1.
 Northampton..... C. 25, Lab. 22, Lib. 1.
 Norwich..... Lab. 36, C. 23, Lib. 4, Ind. 1.
 Nottingham..... Lab. 37, C. 31.
 Nuneaton..... Lab. 20, C. 11, Ind. 1.
 Okehampton..... Ind. 16.
 Oldbury..... Lab. 20, C. 6, Ind. 2.
 Oldham..... Lab. 27, C. 21.
 Ossett..... Ind. 11, Lab. 5.
 Oswestry..... Ind. 16, C. 4, Lab. 2, Lib. 2.
 Oxford..... C. 36, Lab. 20, Ind. 12.
 Penryn..... Ind. 14, Lab. 2.
 Penzance..... Ind. 28, Lab. 4.
 Peterborough..... C. 18, Lab. 10.
 Plymouth..... Lab. 42, C. 38.
 Pontefract..... Lab. 13, C. 10, Ind. 1.
 Poole..... C. 26, Lab. 13, Lib. 1.
 Portsmouth..... C. 45, Lab. 16, Ind. 3.
 Preston..... Lab. 29, C. 16, Ind. 3.
 Prestwich..... C. 13, Ind. 11.
 Pudsey..... C. 18, Lab. 6, Lib. 6, Ind. 2.
 Queenborough..... Lab. 11, C. 3, Ind. 2.
 Radcliffe..... C. 22, Lab. 14.
 Ramsgate..... Ind. 15, C. 9, Lab. 8.
 Rawtenstall..... Lab. 14, C. 9, Ind. 1.
 Reading..... C. 30, Lab. 21, Ind. 1.
 Redcar..... Ind. 16, Lab. 6, C. 2.
 Reigate..... Ind. 13, C. 10, Lab. 5.
 Richmond (Surrey)..... C. 30, Lab. 7, Ind. 3.
 Richmond (Yorks.)..... Ind. 16.
 Ripon..... C. 13, Ind. 3.
 Rochdale..... Lab. 19, Lib. 16, C. 12, Ind. 1.
 Rochester..... C. 20, Lab. 7, Ind. 1.
 Romford..... Lab. 23, C. 10, Ind. 3.
 Romsey..... C. 15, Lab. 1.
 Rotherham..... Lab. 35, Ind. 5.
 Rowley Regis..... Lab. 28, Ind. 4.
 Rugby..... C. 13, Lab. 13, Ind. 6.
 Ryde..... Ind. 15, C. 11, Lab. 1, Lib. 1.
 Rye..... Ind. 15, C. 1.
 Saffron Walden..... Ind. 8, C. 7, Lab. 1.
 St. Albans..... C. 15, Lab. 3.
 St. Helens..... Lab. 29, C. 7.
 St. Ives (Cornwall)..... Ind. 16.
 St. Ives (Hunts.)..... Ind. 16.
 Sale..... C. 28, Lab. 4.
 Salford..... Lab. 52, C. 12.
 Salisbury..... Ind. 28, C. 3, Lab. 1.
 Saltash..... Ind. 15, Lab. 1.
 Sandwich..... Ind. 14, Lab. 2.
 Scarborough..... C. 18, Ind. 3, Lab. 2, Lib. 1.
 Scunthorpe..... Lab. 24, C. 5, Ind. 2, Lib. 1.
 Shaftesbury..... Ind. 16.
 Sheffield..... Lab. 70, C. Lib. 30.
 Shrewsbury..... C. 27, Lab. 9, Ind. 6, Lib. 2.
 Slough..... Lab. 24, C. 15, Ind. 4, Lib. 1.
 Smethwick..... Lab. 23, C. 8.
 Southall..... Lab. 18, C. 6.
 Southampton..... Ind. 35, Lab. 33.
 Southend..... C. 40, Lab. 9, Ind. 2.
 Southgate..... Ind. 20, C. 8.
 South Molton..... Ind. 16.
 Southport..... C. 52, Lib. 5, Lab. 2.
 South Shields..... Lab. 41, Ind. 18.
 Southwold..... Ind. 16.
 Stafford..... Lab. 17, Ind. 16, C. 3.
 Stalybridge..... C. 20, Lab. 12.
 Stamford..... C. 17, Lab. 5, Lib. 2.
 Stockport..... C. 41, Lab. 30, Lib. 1.
 Stockton-on-Tees..... Lab. 26, C. 15, Lib. 3.
 Stoke on Trent..... Lab. 95, Ind. 17.
 Stourbridge..... Ind. 10, Lab. 9, C. 5.
 Stratford upon Avon..... Ind. 26, Lab. 2.
 Stretford..... C. 24, Lab. 7, Ind. 1.
 Sudbury..... Ind. 14, Lab. 2.
 Sunderland..... Lab. 50, C. 11, Ind. 11.
 Surbiton..... C. 28, Lab. 6, Ind. 2.
 Sutton and Cheam..... C. 34, Lab. 2.
 Sutton Coldfield..... C. 17, Ind. 11.
 Swindon..... Lab. 25, Ind. 22, C. 1.
 Swinton and Pendlebury..... Lab. 18, C. 8, Ind. 2.
 Tamworth..... Lab. 17, C. 5, Ind. 2.
 Taunton..... Ind. 12, Lab. 6, C. 5.
 Tenterden..... Ind. 14, Lab. 1.
 Tewkesbury..... C. 7, Lib. 5, Lab. 4.
 Thetford..... C. 9, Ind. 5, Lab. 2.
 Thornaby-on-Tees..... Lab. 18, C. 3, Ind. 3.
 Tipton..... Lab. 17, C. 5, Ind. 2.
 Tiverton..... Ind. 22, Lab. 2.
 Todmorden..... Lab. 9, Ind. 7, C. 6, Lib. 2.
 Torquay..... C. 20, Ind. 15, Lab. 1.
 Torrington..... Ind. 16.
 Totnes..... Ind. 14, Lab. 2.
 Tottenham..... Lab. 38, C. 5, Ind. 1.
 Truro..... Ind. 14, C. 7, Lab. 3.
 Tunbridge Wells..... C. 24, Lab. 6, Ind. 2.
 Twickenham..... C. 38, Lab. 5.
 Tynemouth..... Ind. 26, Lab. 10.
 Wakefield..... Lab. 27, C. 17.
 Wallasey..... C. 44, Lab. 14, Lib. 4, Ind. 2.
 Wallingford..... Ind. 16.
 Wallend..... Lab. 26, Ind. 10.
 Walsall..... Ind. 20, Lab. 19, C. 1.
 Walthamstow..... Lab. 29, C. 19.
 Wanstead and Woodford..... C. 19, Ind. 10, Lab. 3.
 Wareham..... Ind. 13, C. 2, Lib. 1.
 Warrington..... Lab. 28, C. 7.
 Warwick..... C. 18, Lab. 4, Ind. 2.
 Watford..... C. 23, Lab. 17.
 Wednesbury..... Lab. 17, C. 3.
 Wells..... Ind. 15, Lab. 1.
 Wembley..... C. 39, Lab. 9.
 Wenlock..... Ind. 25, Lab. 7.
 West Bromwich..... Lab. 37, Ind. 6, C. 1.
 West Ham..... Lab. 62, C. 2.
 West Hartlepool..... C. 16, Lab. 14, Ind. 2.
 Weston-s-Mare..... C. 12, Ind. 10, Lab. 2.
 Weymouth and Melcombe Regis..... C. 24, Lab. 12, Ind. 3, Lib. 1.
 Whitehaven..... Lab. 21, C. 3.
 Widnes..... Lab. 20, C. 9, Ind. 3.
 Wigau..... Lab. 48, C. 8.
 Willesden..... Lab. 43, C. 13.
 Wilton..... Ind. 15, Lab. 1.
 Wimbledon..... C. 26, Lab. 6.
 Winchester..... C. 11, Ind. 8, Lab. 5.
 Windsor..... C. 29, Lab. 11.
 Wisbeck..... C. 23, Lib. 5, Ind. 4.
 Wokingham..... Ind. 15, C. 8, Lab. 1.
 Wolverhampton..... Lab. 35, C. 15, Ind. 19.
 Wood Green..... Lab. 14, C. 8, Ind. 2.
 Woodstock..... Ind. 15, Lab. 1.
 Worcester..... C. 33, Lab. 8, Ind. 7.
 Worthington..... Lab. 24, Ind. 8.
 Workson..... Lab. 13, Ind. 8, C. 3.
 Worthing..... C. 27, Ind. 13.
 Yarmouth..... C. 27, Lab. 20, Ind. 1.
 Yeovil..... Ind. 15, Lab. 9.
 York..... C. 29, Lab. 19, Ind. 4.

THE PRINCIPALITY OF WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE

Position and Extent.—Wales and Monmouthshire occupy the extreme west of the central southern portion of the island of Great Britain, with a total area of 8,006 sq. miles; they are bounded on the N. by the Irish Sea, on the S. by the Bristol Channel, on the E. by the English counties of Cheshire, Salop, and Hereford, and on the W. by St. George's Channel. Across the Menai Straits is the Welsh island-county of Anglesey or Môn (276 sq. miles), communication with which is facilitated by the Menai Suspension Bridge (1,000 ft. long), built by Telford in 1826 (freed from toll as from Jan. 1, 1941) and by the tubular railway bridge (1,100 ft. long) of the former L.M. & S. Railway, built by Stephenson in 1850. Holyhead harbour, on Holy Isle (N.W. of Anglesey), provides accommodation for a fast steam packet service to Kingstown and Dublin (70 miles). A trunk road linking Cardiff and Swansea, now under construction, is expected to be completed within two years.

Population.—The population at the Census of 1931 was 2,593,014 (inclusive of Monmouthshire). The 1951 Census preliminary figures gave a total of 2,596,986.

Relief.—Wales is generally mountainous, the chief systems being those of North Wales (Snowdon 3,560 ft., Carnedd Llwylyn 3,484 ft., Carnedd Dafydd 3,426 ft.); Berwyn (Aran-fawddy 2,970 ft.); Powys (Plinlimmon 2,462 ft., Drygan Fawr 2,115 ft., Radnor 2,163 ft.); and the Black Mountain, Brecknock Beacons and Black Forest ranges (Carmarthen Van 2,632 ft., Brecon Beacon 2,862 ft., Pen-y-gaver fawr 2,660 ft.).

Hydrography.—The principal river of those rising in Wales is the *Severn* (see England), which flows from the slopes of Plinlimmon to the English border, dividing Montgomeryshire on its way. The *Wye* (130 miles) also rises in the slopes of Plinlimmon, and flows between Radnor and Brecon on its course to England. The *Usk* (56 miles) flows into the Bristol Channel, through Monmouthshire. The *Dee* (70 miles) rises in Bala lake and flows through the Vale of Llangollen, where an aqueduct (built by Telford in 1805) carries the Pontcysyllte branch of the Shropshire Union Canal across the valley. The estuary of the *Dee* is the navigable portion, 14 miles in length and about 5 miles in breadth, and the tide rushes in with dangerous speed over the "Sands of Dee." The *Towy* (68 miles), *Teifi* (50 miles), *Taff* (40 miles), *Doney* (30 miles), *Taf* (25 miles), and *Conway* (24 miles), the last named broad and navigable, are wholly Welsh rivers.

The largest natural lake in Wales is *Bala* (Llyn Tegid) in Merionethshire, 4 miles long and about 1 mile wide; *Lake Vyrnwy* is an artificial reservoir, about the size of Bala, and forms the water supply of Liverpool, while Birmingham is supplied from a chain of reservoirs in the Elan and Claerwen valleys.

EARLY HISTORY

Celts and Romans.—The earliest inhabitants of whom there is any record appear to have been subdued or exterminated by the *Goidels* (a people of Celtic race) in the Bronze Age, and a further invasion of Celtic *Brythons* and *Belgae* followed in the ensuing Iron Age. A collection of Celtic bronze and iron weapons, etc., found near Holyhead in 1943, and regarded as one of the most important finds of pre-Roman antiquities yet made

in Wales or the whole of Britain, is housed in the National Museum of Wales at Cardiff. The Roman conquest of South Britain and Wales was for some time successfully opposed by *Caratacus* (Caractacus or Caradog), Chieftain of the *Catuvellauni* and son of *Cunobelinus* (Cymbeline) King of the *Trinobantes*. In A.D. 78 the conquest of Wales was completed under Julius Frontinus, and communications were opened up by the construction of military roads from Chester to Carlisle, on the *Usk* and *Caerwent*, and from Chester to *Conway* (and thence to *Carmarthen* and *Neath*). Christianity was introduced (during the Roman occupation) in the 4th century, and the faith thus established was preserved (after the withdrawal of the Roman garrison) by native effort, and was carried to the northernmost corners of the British Isles by missionaries to the Hebrides and to the Orkneys and Shetlands.

The Anglo-Saxon Attacks.—The Anglo-Saxon invaders of South Britain drove the Celtic *Goidels* and *Brythons* into the mountain fastnesses of Wales, and into Strathclyde (Cumberland and S.W. Scotland) and Cornwall, giving them the name of *Waelisc*, or Welsh (=Foreign). The West Saxons' victory of *Deorham* (577) isolated Wales from Cornwall, while the battle of *Chester* (613) cut off communication with Strathclyde. In the 8th century the boundaries of the Welsh were further restricted by the annexations of *Offa*, King of *Mercia*, and counter-attacks were largely prevented by the construction of an artificial boundary from the *Dee* to the *Wye* (*Offa's Dike*). In the 9th century *Rhodri Mawr* united the country against further incursions of the Saxons by land and against the raids of Norse and Danish pirates by sea, but at his death his three provinces of *Gwynedd* (N.), *Powys* (Mid.) and *Dehenbarth* (S.) were divided among his three sons—*Anarawd*, *Mervyn* and *Cadell*—the son of the last named being *Howel Dda*, who codified the laws of the country, while *Lewelyn ap Seissyllt* (husband of the heiress of *Gwynedd*) again united the provinces and reigned as Prince from 1015-1022.

The Norman Conquest.—After the Norman conquest of England, William I. created Palatine counties along the Welsh frontier, and Robert FitzHamon, the Norman Earl of Gloucester, raided South Wales and erected fortresses from the *Wye* to *Milford Haven*. Henry I. introduced Flemish settlers into South Wales, but after his death the Welsh rose under the leadership of *Griffith ap Rhys* and routed the Norman-Flemish forces at the *fords* of the *Teifi* (*Cardigan*) in 1136. From the early years of the 13th century the house *Gwynedd*, in the north, gained an ascendancy over the whole of Wales, and *Lewelyn ap Iorwerth* was in constant strife with England for recognition as an independent sovereign; but *Lewelyn ap Iorwerth* was killed in 1282 during hostilities between the Welsh and English, and his brother *David* was captured and executed by the English in 1283. On Feb. 7, 1301, *Edward of Caernarvon*, son of *Edward I.*, was created *Prince of Wales*.

The Welsh are a distinct nationality, with a language and literature of their own, and the national bardic festival (*Eisteddfod*), instituted by Prince *Rhys ap Griffith* in 1176, is annually maintained. These *Eisteddfodau* (sessions) form part of the *Gorsedd* (assembly), which is believed to date from the time of *Prydian*, a ruling prince in an age many centuries before the Christian era.

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE WELSH COUNTIES

County or Shire Administrative Headquarters (a), (b), (c) See notes, p. 639	Acreage	Population of Counties		Rateable Value, 1952 (c)	Average Rates, 1952-53
		Administrative (a)	Geographical (b)		
Anglesey (Llangefni).....	176,694	50,960	50,960	£ 208,989	s. d. 25 10
Brecknockshire (Brecon).....	469,281	56,200	56,200	305,004	26 7
Caernarvonshire (Caernarvon).....	364,108	122,500	122,500	662,134	24 9
Cardiganshire (Aberystwyth).....	443,189	53,240	53,240	177,562	25 2
Carmarthenshire (Carmarthen).....	588,472	170,700	170,700	577,545	27 3
Denbighshire (Ruthin).....	427,977	170,700	170,700	892,696	23 1
Flintshire (Mold).....	163,707	145,700	145,700	839,831	20 10
Glamorgan (Cardiff).....	523,244	732,500	1,198,000	3,151,034	22 5
Merionethshire (Dolgellsey).....	422,372	47,070	47,070	154,195	22 5
Monmouthshire (Newport).....	346,781	318,000	423,100	1,295,356	24 7
Montgomeryshire (Welshpool).....	510,110	45,070	45,070	184,229	24 11
Pembrokehire (Haverfordwest).....	393,003	91,040	91,040	318,486	24 10
Radnorshire (Llandrindod Wells).....	301,165	19,720	19,720	197,027	20 7

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF WALES AND MONMOUTH

The figures in parentheses show the County (see p. 678). See also notes on p. 666.

CITIES, Boroughs and Urban Districts	Population, 1952	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value £	Rate levied 1952-53 s. d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1953-54 † Lord Mayor † Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths				
Aberdare (8).....	40,550	14.1	14.3	167,674	25 6	D. G. James.	† J. Morgan.
Abergavenny (10).....	9,058	15.1	15.2	59,187	24 10	T. G. Hardwick.	J. A. Morgan.
Aberllynny (10).....	27,320	17.1	11.8	97,785	31 0	H. J. Williams.	† W. E. J. Derrick.
Aberystwyth (4).....	10,240	9.6	11.1	68,167	27 2	J. Henwood-Jones.	W. G. Pryse.
BANGOR (3).....	13,820	14.2	11.1	81,552	22 6	W. E. E. Jones.	H. J. Jones.
Barry (8).....	40,790	17.6	11.9	250,540	19 0	T. D. Howells.	T. Yeoman.
Beaumaris (1).....	2,128	15.9	19.2	13,940	26 0	J. H. Thomas.	Miss M. C. Burton.
Bedwellty (10).....	28,560	19.7	10.5	103,974	27 6	D. H. Lewis.	† W. H. Alderman.
Brecon.....	6,671	13.3	11.8	36,774	23 11	H. T. Jones.	H. L. Jones.
Caernarvon.....	9,305	16.3	14.4	53,770	25 0	W. P. Davies.	W. Hughes.
Caerphilly (8).....	35,700	20.1	10.6	125,384	32 0	T. F. Owen.	† Mrs. E. J. Jones.
§CARDIFF (8).....	244,800	17.2	11.8	2,196,425	22 0	(See p. 678.)	* (See p. 678.)
Cardigan.....	3,383	..	..	14,096	22 6	J. M. George.	J. Thomas.
Carmarthen.....	11,910	11.3	12.1	68,609	21 8	D. M. Thomas.	C. W. Griffiths.
Colwyn Bay (6).....	22,240	8.8	16.6	234,790	23 8	H. E. Braithwaite.	L. Firth.
Conway (3).....	10,120	13.9	15.8	70,401	21 8	A. L. Ralphs, M.B.E.	J. E. Jones.
Cowbridge (8).....	1,035	13.1	12.2	6,554	15 0	Maj. O. G. Davies, M.B.E.	R. H. Williams.
Denbigh.....	8,105	23.1	10.3	38,373	20 9	R. T. Williams.	R. Hughes.
Ebbw Vale (10).....	28,690	15.2	13.4	138,000	24 6	W. E. Herbert.	† J. Davies.
Flint.....	14,250	20.2	10.2	67,550	26 6	D. H. Davies.	J. H. Edwards.
Gelliger (8).....	36,040	17.5	12.0	130,060	26 6	D. W. C. Morgan.	† G. T. Richards.
Haverfordwest (12).....	7,284	16.3	11.3	35,233	27 6	R. I. Rees.	Capt. R. G. Noott.
Kidwelly (5).....	2,986	15.1	15.7	8,666	27 4	E. H. Jones.	J. Rees.
Lampeter (4).....	1,921	8.0	18.0	10,254	24 4	W. R. Lloyd, M.B.E.	G. G. Quan.
Llandovery (5).....	1,965	14.2	16.6	7,505	25 0	H. P. Stephens.	W. J. Davies.
Llanelli (5).....	33,260	13.6	15.6	168,566	26 0	S. Samuel.	D. J. Davies.
Llanidloes (11).....	2,289	12.8	11.1	9,061	26 3	G. Jenkins.	G. Owen.
Lluchwr (8).....	25,380	12.5	12.0	100,427	18 0	E. Pate.	† W. Hill.
Maesteg (8).....	23,010	18.4	11.7	79,652	25 0	T. K. Davies.	† L. Evans.
§Merthyr Tydfil (8).....	60,300	15.9	12.9	241,333	28 0	T. S. Evans.	J. G. Davies.
Monmouth (10).....	5,748	19.7	14.1	30,151	20 0	R. Wallis.	B. Partridge.
Montgomery.....	834	19.7	14.2	3,328	27 6	W. R. Wood.	A. R. Jones.
Mountain Ash (8).....	31,200	18.3	12.2	109,450	25 7	B. M. Murphy.	† Miss M. George.
Neath (8).....	31,660	14.3	14.0	174,422	17 10	A. E. I. Curtis.	J. W. Jones.
§Newport (10).....	105,100	16.9	11.0	776,924	25 0	J. G. Iles.	W. Pinnell, B.E.M.
Ogmore and Garw (8).....	22,550	17.5	11.6	75,784	26 0	J. W. Morgan.	† W. Jones.
Pembroke.....	12,650	19.3	12.5	59,983	25 10	R. D. Lowless, M.B.E.	D. W. Rees, M.B.E.
Pontypool (10).....	42,420	16.5	12.0	181,051	19 6	H. Cook.	† G. R. Trim.
Pontypridd (8).....	38,340	14.7	12.0	177,600	27 8	J. Hilton.	† A. Brown.
Port Talbot (8).....	44,190	18.7	9.6	275,626	19 6	W. K. Davies.	P. A. Wiseman.
Pwllheli (3).....	3,770	15.0	13.0	23,140	25 0	C. C. Davies.	R. Williams.
Rhondda (8).....	109,800	16.2	10.8	390,437	27 0	D. J. Jones, O.B.E.	† E. M. Davies.
Ruthin (6).....	5,585	15.6	11.1	21,966	19 10	B. S. Stanton.	R. E. Beech.
§Swansea (8).....	160,400	15.2	11.8	1,100,612	23 0	(See p. 678.)	(See p. 678.)
Tenby (12).....	4,393	15.9	15.4	27,996	24 0	G. F. Fox.	H. G. Hart.
Tredegur (10).....	20,310	17.0	11.0	75,562	28 6	J. L. J. Price.	† A. Tillings.
Welshpool (11).....	5,952	21.2	10.9	32,200	24 6	J. B. Davies.	W. Richards.
Wrexham (6).....	32,090	17.8	11.0	182,673	22 5	P. J. Walters, M.B.E.	H. Jennings.

LORDS LIEUTENANT, HIGH SHERIFFS AND CHAIRMEN OF Q.S.

County or Shire	Lord Lieutenant	High Sheriff, 1953-54	Chairman of Q.S.
(1) Anglesey	Sir R. H. D. Williams-Bulkeley, Bt.	C. D. Lawrie.	His Hon. Judge Ernest Evans, Q.C.
(2) Brecon.....	Maj.-Gen. G. T. Raikes, C.B., D.S.O.	J. M. Davies.	His Hon. Judge O. Temple-Morris, Q.C.
(3) Caernarvon ..	Brig. W. H. Wynne Finch, M.C.	J. T. Jones.	Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Morris, C.B.E., M.C. [Q.C.]
(4) Cardigan	The Earl of Lisburne.	Lt.-Col. I. Roland James.	His Hon. Judge Ernest Evans, Q.C.
(5) Carmarthen ...	His Honour G. Clark Williams, Q.C.	D. E. Wilson.	His Hon. Judge H. T. Morgan, Q.C.
(6) Denbigh	Col. J. C. Wynne-Finch, M.C.	Capt. J. O. Burton.	H. E. Davies, Q.C.
(7) Flint	Brig. H. S. K. Mainwaring, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.	R. S. Kelly.	Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd-Jones, M.C.
(8) Glamorgan ...	Maj. C. G. Treharne, T.D.	Sir H. R. B. Boothby, Bt.	H. L. Williams, Q.C.
(9) Merioneth ...	The Lord Harlech, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G.	D. M. Tudor.	Hon. Mr. Justice Stable, M.C.
(10) Monmouth ...	The Lord Raglan.	E. C. Lysaght.	His Hon. Judge O. Temple-Morris, Q.C.
(11) Montgomery .	G. F. Hamer, C.B.E.	R. W. Griffiths.	Rt. Hon. Clement Davies, Q.C., M.P.
(12) Pembroke ...	Col. L. H. Higgon, M.C.	Maj. D. Harrison-Allen, D.S.O.	The Lord Merthyr, T.D.
(13) Radnor	Brig. Sir M. Dillwyn-Venables-Llewellyn, Bt., M.V.O.	Maj. G. W. F. de Winton.	(Vacant.)

WELSH COUNTY OFFICIALS

County &c.	Chairman of C.C.	Clerk of the Peace	Chief Constable	Medical Officer
(1) Anglesey	R. Roberts.	William Jones, O.B.E.	(See Caernarvon.)	G. Wynne Griffith, M.D.
(2) Brecon	D. Lewis, M.B.E.	C. M. S. Wells.	Capt. H. C. Lloyd, C.V.O., M.C.	W. F. W. Betenson.
(3) Caernarvon ...	J. Thomas.	Gwilym T. Jones.	Lt.-Col. W. Jones Williams, O.B.E.	D. E. Parry Pritchard, M.D.
(4) Cardigan	Rev. E. M. Lewis.	J. E. R. Carson.	William John Jones.	Ernest Jones.
(5) Carmarthen ...	T. Ll. Harries.	W. S. Thomas.	T. H. Lewis, O.B.E.	Rees Evans, M.D.
(6) Denbigh	Mrs. C. Lloyd.	W. E. Burton.	Philip Tomkins.	M. T. Islwyn Jones, M.D.
(7) Flint	G. O. Williams, M.B.E.	W. Hugh Jones.	J. F. Roberts, M.B.E.	A. E. Roberts.
(8) Glamorgan ...	W. A. Hancock.	David J. Parry, C.B.E.	C. H. Watkins.	W. E. Thomas.
(9) Merioneth	R. O. Wynne.	Hugh John Owen.	(See Caernarvon.)	W. F. Gapper.
(10) Monmouth	W. J. Greene.	Vernon Lawrence, O.B.E.	R. Alderson.	G. Rocyn Jones, M.D.
(11) Montgomery ...	G. F. Hamer, C.B.E.	Percival E. White.	(See Brecon.)	Ivor J. Jones.
(12) Pembroke	W. L. Davies.	H. L. Underwood.	Capt. A. T. N. Evans, O.B.E.	D. J. Davies, M.B.E., M.D.
(13) Radnor	G. R. Davies, C.B.E.	Philip Parker.	(See Brecon.)	F. J. H. Crawford, M.D.

CARDIFF

CARDIFF (Glamorgan), at the mouth of the rivers Taff (Caer Taff), Rhymney and Ely, the port of the South Wales coalfields, has a municipal area of 17,852 acres, and a population (Registrar General's estimate, 1952, 244,800). Within the city there is a great variety of industry, including ship repairing, rope making, iron and steel foundries, patent fuel works, engine wagon works, flour mills, breweries, jam, vinegar and ice factories, enamel-ware and hollow-ware, paint works, furniture and bedding, clothing and foot-wear, sweets and confectionery, tobacco, electrical goods and appliances, food products and building materials.

The principal buildings are Cardiff Castle, built in the 12th century, the National Museum of Wales, Public Library, the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, the Registry of the University of Wales, Technical College, City Hall, Law Courts, Glamorgan County Hall, Offices of the Welsh Board of Health, and "The Temple of Peace and Health." The city returns 3 members to Parliament.

The Lord Mayor (1953-54), Sir James Collins, *Stipendiary Magistrate*, Guy Sixsmith (1948). *Recorder*, H. Edmund Davies, Q.C. (1953). *Town Clerk and Clerk of Peace*, S. Tapper-Jones.

SWANSEA

SWANSEA (in Welsh, Abertawe), a seaport of Glamorgan, is a County Borough, at the mouth of the River Tawe. It is the chief centre of the copper, tinplate and spelter industry of Wales and of the United Kingdom. The trade of the port also includes coal, patent fuel, ores, and the import and export of oil. There is also a large ship-repairing industry. The municipal area is 15,249 acres, with a population at the census of 1951 of 160,832 (Registrar-General's estimate, 1952, 160,400).

The principal buildings are the Norman Castle (rebuilt in 1330), the Royal Institution of South Wales, founded in 1835 (containing Museum and Library), the University College at Singleton, the 17th-century Grammar School, founded by Hugh Gore, and the Guildhall, containing Brangwyn panels. Swansea was chartered by the Earl of Warwick, circa 1158-1184, and further charters were granted by King John, Henry III, Edward II, Edward III, and James II, 2 from Cromwell and 1 Lord Marcher. The borough returns 2 members to Parliament.

Mayor (1953-54), D. J. Fisher. *Recorder*, F. Elwyn Jones, Q.C., M.P. (1953). *Town Clerk*, T. B. Bowen, C.B.E.

THE KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND

Position and Extent.—The Kingdom of Scotland occupies the northern portion of the main island of Great Britain and includes the Inner and Outer Hebrides, and the Orkney, Shetland, and many other islands. The Kingdom lies between $60^{\circ} 51' 30''$ and $54^{\circ} 38' 14''$ N. latitude and between $1^{\circ} 45' 32''$ and $6^{\circ} 14' 14''$ W. longitude, its southern neighbour being the Kingdom of England, with the Atlantic Ocean on the N. and W., and the North Sea on the E. The greatest length of the mainland (Cape Wrath to the Mull of Galloway) is 274 miles, and the greatest breadth (Buchan Ness to Applecross) is 154 miles. The total area of the Kingdom is 30,410 square miles. The population (at the census of 1931) was 4,842,554, a decrease of 39,943 since the census of 1921; the preliminary figures of the 1951 census gave a total of 5,095,969, or an increase over 1931 of 253,415.

Land's End to John o' Groat's.—The customary measurement of the Island of Great Britain is from the site of John o' Groat's house, near Duncansby Head, Caithness (at the N.E. extremity of the island) to Land's End, Cornwall (at the S.W. extremity), a total distance of 603 miles in a straight line and (approximately) 900 by road. But the site of the house of John de Groot (with its 8 doors and octagonal table, to solve the question of precedence between John and his 7 brothers) is about 4 miles S.W. of Duncansby Head, while Dunnet Head (also in Caithness) extends farther N. than Duncansby. John de Groot is believed to have obtained permission to settle in Caithness (from the Netherlands) in the reign of James IV. (1488–1513).

Relief.—There are three natural orographic divisions of Scotland. The *Southern Uplands* have their highest points in Merrick (2,764 feet), Rhins of Kells (2,668 feet), and Cairnsmuir of Carsphairn (2,612 feet), in Kirkcudbright; Hartfell (2,651 feet) in Dumfries; and Whitcomb (2,695 feet) in Peebles. The *Central Lowlands* include the valleys of the Tay, Forth and Clyde, and the cities of Edinburgh, the capital of the Kingdom, and Glasgow, its principal seaport. The heather-clad *Northern Highlands* extend almost from the extreme north of the mainland to the central lowlands, and are divided into a northern and southern system by the *Great Glen*; they contain, in the central Grampian Hills, *Ben Nevis* (4,406 feet), the highest point in the British Isles, and *Ben Muich Dhui* (4,296 feet). The *Cheviot Hills* form a natural boundary between Scotland and England, their highest point being *The Cheviot* (2,676 feet).

Hydrography.—The principal river of Scotland is the *Clyde* (106 miles), one of the most important rivers in the world, with the greatest commercial estuary in Scotland. The *Clyde* is formed by the junction of *Daer* and *Portrail* water, and flows through the city and port of Glasgow to the Firth of Clyde. During its course it passes over the picturesque *Falls of Clyde*, Bonnington Linn (30 feet), Corra Linn (84 feet), Dundaff Linn (50 feet), and Stonebyres Linn (80 feet), above and below Lanark. The *Tweed* (96 miles) has important woollen industries ("Tweeds") in its valley. The *Tay*, noted for its salmon, and the longest river in Scotland (117 miles), flows into the North Sea, with Dundee (the centre of the jute industry) on the estuary, which is spanned by the *Tay Bridge* (2 miles 73 yards), opened in 1887 to replace that destroyed by a gale (Dec. 28, 1879). The *Dee* (90 miles), a noted salmon river, flows through scenery of unequalled beauty to the North Sea at Aberdeen. The *Spey* (110 miles), the swiftest

flowing river in the British Isles, and also noted for its salmon and its scenery, flows into the Moray Firth. The *Forth* (66 miles), navigable to Stirling, is spanned by the *Forth (Railway) Bridge*, constructed 1882–9 at a cost of £3,000,000, with a length of 5,330 ft. (with approaches 8,295 ft.).

The construction of a *Forth (Road) Bridge* (a suspension bridge $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long with 2 main spans of 2,400 feet) close to the railway bridge, was authorized in 1947 (approximate cost £6,000,000).

The North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board has projects with a total estimated cost of £65,000,000, involving the construction of over 100 generating stations.

The *Falls of Glomach* in Ross-shire, with a drop of 370 feet, are the highest in the British Isles; the *Grey Mare's Tail* (Dumfriesshire) is 200 feet.

The *lochs* are the principal hydrographic feature of the Kingdom, both on the mainland and in many of the Islands. The largest in the Kingdom and in Great Britain is *Loch Lomond* (24 miles long), with *Lochs Awe*, *Tay*, *Rannoch* and *Erich* in the Grampian valleys; *Loch Ness* (24 miles long and 800 feet deep), with *Lochs Oich* and *Lochy*, in the *Great Glen*; and *Lochs Shin* (20 miles) and *Maree* in the northern Highlands.

Orkney.—About 6 miles N. of the Caithness coast, separated from the mainland by the *Pentland Firth*, is the island county of Orkney, a group of 90 islands and islets ("holms" and "skerries"), of which one-third are inhabited. The total area of the group is $375\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, with a population (1911) of 25,896. *Kirkwall*, in *Mainland*, the largest island of the group, is the capital of the county. Many of the Orkney (and Shetland) Islands contain *brochs* (Pictish towers) and other Pictish and Scandinavian remains. *Scapa Flow*, between *Pomona* and *Hoy*, was the war station of the Grand Fleet from 1914–19 and the scene of the scuttling of the surrendered German High Seas Fleet (June 21, 1919).

Shetland.—About 50 miles N. of Orkney (with the detached *Fair Isle* at 25 miles N.) is the island county of Shetland, a group of about 100 islands and islets, of which 29 are inhabited. The total area of the group is 551 square miles, with a population (1911) of 27,911. *Lerwick*, in *Mainland* (the largest and principal island), is the capital of the county. *Fair Isle*, the southernmost of the group, is famous for hand-knitted hosiery, and *Unst* for the finest of the Shetland woollen work, for which the county is famous. *Muckle Flugga*, about 1 mile N. of *Unst*, is the most northerly of the group and of the British Isles ($60^{\circ} 51' 30''$ N. lat.).

Western Islands.—Off the W. coast, at varying distances, and extending from Sutherland to Argyll, are over 500 islands and islets, of which 102 are inhabited. The total area of these Western Islands is 2,812 square miles, with a population of close on 80,000, but owing to the mountainous surface of the land only about 300 square miles are under cultivation. The *Hebrides*.—Until the closing years of the 13th century "The Hebrides" included other Scottish islands in the Firth of Clyde, the peninsula of Kintyre (Argyllshire), the Isle of Man, and the (Irish) Isle of Rathlin. The origin of the name is stated to be the Greek *Eboudai*, latinized as *Hebudes* by Pliny, and corrupted to its present form. The Norwegian name *Sudreyjar* (Southern Islands) was latinized as *Sodorenses*, a name that survives in the Anglican bishopric of "Sodor and Man." The *Inner Hebrides* include

the island of *Skve* (643 square miles—capital, Portree, famous as the refuge of Prince Charlie after his defeat at Culloden, Inverness-shire, in 1746), which contains the *Cuillins* (Sgurr-na-Banachdich, 3,243 feet), *Red Hills* (Ben Caillich, 2,403 feet), and many other picturesque mountains; *Mull* (367 square miles), containing *Ben More* (3,185 feet), *Ben Buy* (2,354 feet), and *Ben Creach* (2,289 feet); *Jura* (160 square miles), with a chain of hills culminating in the *Paps of Jura* (Beinn-an-Oir, 2,571 feet and Beinn Chaolais, 2,407 feet); *Islay* (235 square miles), and many smaller islands. The *Outer Hebrides*, separated from the mainland by the *Minch*, include *Lewis with Harris* (770 square miles), celebrated for its homespun "Tweeds," *North Uist*, *South Uist*, *Barra* and other islands. Thirteen miles W. of *Stornoway* (the largest town of Lewis and of the Hebrides) are the "Druidical" remains of *Callanish*, a well-preserved series of monolithic circles, cruciform in general arrangement, but usually regarded as a heathen monument of the remote Stone Age.

Climate.—The general climatic values for Scotland are given below, together with the corresponding values for England and Wales within brackets—mean air temperature reduced to sea level 47° F. (49°-7°); rainfall, 50·3 inches (35·2°); number of days with rain 217 (188); mean hours per day of bright sunshine, 3·36 (3·96).

Commerce.—The principal exports are machinery, ships and vehicles, iron and steel manufactures, non-ferrous metals, woollen and worsted yarns and products, food and drink and textile materials. Whisky continues to be the leading export to dollar countries.

EARLY HISTORY

Prehistoric Man.—The *Picts*, believed to be of non-Aryan origin, and stated to have been named *Picti* by the Romans on account of the tribal habit of painting the body, seem to have inhabited the whole of North Britain and to have spread over the north of Ireland. *Pict's Houses* are most frequent in the northern counties of Caithness and Sutherland and in the Orkney islands. Celtic *Goidels*, *Brythons* and *Belgae* arrived from Belgic Gaul during the latter part of the Bronze Age and in the early Iron Age, and except in the extreme north of the mainland and in the islands the civilization and speech of the people were definitely Celtic at the time of the Roman Invasion of Britain.

The Roman Invasion.—In A.D. 80 Julius Agricola extended the Roman conquests in Britain by advancing into *Caledonia* as far as the "Grampian" Hills, but after a victory at *Mons Graupius* (since corrupted to "Grampius") he was recalled, and no further advance was made for about 60 years, when the Roman frontier was carried to the isthmus between the Forth and Clyde and marked by the *Wall of Pius*, towards which ran military roads from the Cheviots. The Roman occupation of Southern *Caledonia* was not so effective as that of South Britain, and before the close of the second century the northern limit of Roman Britain had receded to *Hadrian's Wall*, from the Tyne to Solway Firth.

The Scots.—During the later years of the Roman occupation the garrison was continually harassed by Pictish tribes north of the Wall, aided by Scots (the Gaelic tribe then dominant in Ireland), and

when the garrison was withdrawn these *Picts* and *Scots* were the principal enemies of the Celtic *Brythons*, who are believed to have called in the Saxons to protect them from the invasions of their neighbours. A relic of the struggle between Pict and Brython is still to be seen in the *Catrail*, or *Picts' Work Dyke*, of Roxburgh (from *Torwoodle*, near *Galashiels*, to *Peel Fell* in the *Cheviots*). *Christianity* was introduced into Southern *Caledonia* about 380 by missionaries from Romanized Britain, who penetrated to the northern districts and islands. After the withdrawal (or absorption) of the Roman garrison of Britain there were many years of tribal warfare between the *Picts* and *Scots*, the *Brythonic Waelisc* (Welsh) of *Strathclyde* (South-west Scotland and Cumberland), and the *Anglo-Saxons* of the *Lothians*. The *Waelisc* were isolated from their kinsmen in Wales by the victory of the West Saxons at *Chester* (633), and towards the close of the 9th century the *Scots* under *Kenneth Macalpine* became the dominant power in *Caledonia*. In the reign of *Malcolm I.* (943-954) the *Brythons* or *Waelisc* (Welsh) of *Strathclyde* were brought into subjection, the lowland kingdom of the English (*Lothian*) being conquered by *Malcolm II.* (1005-1034). From the close of the 12th century until the middle of the 16th there were constant wars between Scotland and England, the outstanding figures in the struggle being *William Wallace*, who defeated the English at *Stirling Bridge* (1297), and *Robert Bruce*, who won the victory of *Bannockburn* (1314). *James IV.* and many of his nobles fell at the disastrous battle of *Flodden* (1513), and in 1603 *James VI.*, the Stuart King of Scotland and the heir to the Tudor line of England (his mother, *Mary "Queen of Scots,"* was the great-granddaughter of *Henry VII.*), succeeded *Queen Elizabeth I* on the throne, his successors reigning as *Sovereigns of Great Britain*. After the abdication (by flight) of *James VII. and II.*, the crown devolved upon *William III.* (grandson of *Charles I.*) and *Mary* (daughter of *James VII. and II.*), and their issue failing, upon *Anne* (second daughter of *James VII. and II.*). *Anne's* children died young, and the throne devolved upon *George I.* (great-grandson of *James VI. and I.*). In 1689 *Graham of Claverhouse* "roused the Highlands" on behalf of *James VII. and II.*, but died after a military success at *Killiecrankie*. In 1715, armed risings led to the indecisive battle of *Sherrifmuir*, but the movement died down until 1745, when *Prince Charles Edward* defeated the Royalist troops under *Sir John Cope* at *Prestonpans* and advanced to *Derby* in England (1746). From *Derby*, the adherents of "James VIII. and III." (the title claimed for his father by *Prince Charles Edward*) fell back on the defensive, and the *Jacobite* movement was finally crushed by the Royalist troops under the Duke of Cumberland at *Culloden* (April 16, 1746).

The Hebrides did not become part of the Kingdom of Scotland until 1266, when they were ceded to *Alexander III.* by *Magnus* of Norway. *Orkney* and *Shetland* fell to the Scottish Crown as a pledge for the unpaid dowry of *Margaret* of Denmark, wife of *James III.*, in 1468, the Danish suzerainty being formally relinquished in 1590.

Scotland is represented in the Imperial Parliament by 71 members, of whom 39 represent Counties, and 32 represent Burghs. On account of the scattered nature of the constituency, the election in Orkney and Shetland is exempted from the rule that all polls must be held on the same day.

AREA AND POPULATION OF SCOTTISH COUNTIES, ETC.

Counties and Headquarters	Population, 1952	Acres	Lord Lieutenant	Convener of County
*Aberdeen (Aberdeen)....	143,056	1,261,521	The Marquess of Aberdeen and Temair, O.B.E.	Sir Alan McLean, M.B.E.
*Angus (Forfar).....	97,975	559,037	The Earl of Airlie, K.T., G.C.V.O., M.C.	R. W. L. McCaig.
Argyll (Lochgilphead)....	61,487	1,990,472	Sir Bruce A. Campbell of Arduaine, K.C.B., C.B.E., T.D.	J. G. Mathieson.
Ayr (Ayr).....	321,977	724,523	Comdr. G. H. Hughes-Onslow, D.S.C.	Comdr. G. H. Hughes-Onslow, D.S.C.
Banff (Banff).....	49,515	403,153	Col. Sir G. W. Abercromby, Bt., D.S.O.	Col. Sir G. W. Abercromby, Bt., D.S.O.
Berwick (Duns).....	24,574	292,535	The Earl of Haddington, K.T., M.C., T.D.	Col. J. M. Miller, M.C., T.D.
Bute (Rothesay).....	18,624	139,658	Lord Colum Crichton-Stuart.	J. S. McMillan.
Caithness (Wick).....	22,926	438,833	The Viscount Thurso, K.T., P.C., C.M.G., T.D.	Brig. G. D. K. Murray, O.B.E., M.C.
Clackmannan (Alloa)....	38,181	34,927	The Earl of Mar & Kellie, K.T.	William Brown.
Dumfries (Dumfries)....	87,290	686,302	Col. J. G. Crabbe, O.B.E., M.C.	Col. J. G. Crabbe, O.B.E., M.C.
Dunbarton (Dumbarton)...	165,357	157,433	Maj.-Gen. A. P. D. Telfer-Smollett, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.	D. L. Stewart.
East Lothian (Haddington)	51,789	170,971	The Marquess of Tweeddale.	G. Ross.
Elgin or Moray (Elgin)...	49,578	304,931	Brig. H. W. Houldsworth, D.S.O., M.C.	F. O. Stuart, C.B.E.
Fife (Cupar).....	311,047	322,844	The Earl of Elgin, K.T., C.M.G.	G. Bruce.
Inverness (Inverness)....	85,968	2,659,094	The Lord MacDonald, M.B.E., T.D.	F. W. Walker.
Kincardine (Stonehaven) ..	27,792	244,482	The Viscount Arbuthnott.	The Viscount Arbuthnott.
Kinross (Kinross).....	7,513	52,410	Lt.-Col. H. K. Purvis-Russell - Montgomery, O.B.E.	Lt.-Col. H. K. Purvis-Russell - Montgomery, O.B.E.
Kirkcudbright (Kirkcudbright)...	30,220	575,832	Lt.-Col. The Earl of Galloway.	Rev. J. A. Fisher
*Lanark (Glasgow).....	526,567	572,821	The Lord Clydesmuir, P.C., G.C.I.E., T.D.	John Mann, C.B.E.
*Midlothian (Edinburgh)...	100,371	234,325	The Earl of Rosebery, K.T., D.S.O., M.C.	Robert Burnside.
Nairn (Nairn).....	8,695	104,252	Col. Hon. I. M. Campbell, D.S.O.	Col. Hon. I. M. Campbell, D.S.O.
Orkney (Kirkwall).....	21,229	240,847	P. N. Sutherland-Graeme, C.B.E.	Alexander Calder, C.B.E.
Peebles (Peebles).....	14,666	222,240	Lt.-Col. W. Thorburn, D.S.O.	Sir Ronald Thomson.
Perth (Perth).....	127,634	1,595,802	The Lord Kinnaird, K.B.E.	G. T. McGlashan, C.B.E.
Renfrew (Paisley).....	328,078	153,332	Sir Guy Shaw Stewart, Bt., M.C.	Sir Guy Shaw Stewart, Bt., M.C.
Ross and Cromarty (Dingwall)...	60,258	1,977,248	Sir H. D. Mackenzie, Bt.	Major John Stirling, M.B.E., T.D.
Roxburgh (Newtown St. Boswells)...	45,564	426,028	The Duke of Buccleuch, K.T., P.C., G.C.V.O.	The Duke of Buccleuch, K.T., P.C., G.C.V.O.
Selkirk (Selkirk).....	21,310	170,793	Sir S. Strang Steel, Bt.	Sir S. Strang Steel, Bt.
Stirling (Stirling).....	188,239	288,447	Capt. Sir Ian Bolton, Bt., O.B.E.	G. D. McLaren, C.B.E.
Sutherland (Golspie).....	13,519	1,297,914	Brig. G. S. Rawstorne, C.B.E., M.C.	G. J. Grant.
West Lothian (Linlithgow)	89,652	76,861	Col. H. M. Cadell of Grange, O.B.E.	John Graham.
Wigtown (Stranraer)....	31,110	311,984	The Earl of Stair, K.T., D.S.O.	The Earl of Stair, K.T., D.S.O.
Zetland (Lerwick).....	19,058	352,319	Sir B. H. H. Neven-Spence, M.D.	Wm. Thomson.

* The Cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, and Aberdeen are each a County of a City, and the Lord Provost of each is entitled, by virtue of his office, to be appointed Lord Lieutenant; population estimates given above exclude the four cities.

OTHER SCOTTISH COUNTY OFFICIALS

Counties	County Clerk	Clerk of the Peace	Chief Constable
(1) Aberdeen	Charles Hornal	W. L. Richards	George I. Strath, O.B.E.
(2) Angus (Forfar)	Ian A. MacKnight	T. J. M. Whitson	Andrew Meldrum.
(3) Argyll	A. D. Jackson	Malcolm Sinclair	Donald A. Ross, O.B.E.
(4) Ayr	Thomas Pate	H. G. McFadzean	R. Adamson.
(5) Banff	R. J. Cumming	J. L. McNaughton, M.B.E., v.D.	See Aberdeen.
(6) Berwick	Robert Martin	G. S. Morrison	J. A. Wiltison.
(7) Bute	A. H. Wood	W. Skelton	See Renfrew.
(8) Caithness	James Robertson	James Robertson	J. W. Georgeson
(9) Clackmannan	Norman A. Scorgie	V. E. Cuthbert	See Stirling.
(10) Dunbarton	Robert Cooper	D. M'Intosh	A. J. M'Intosh O.B.E.
(11) Dumfries	John C. Grant	J. B. McGowan	S. A. Berry, O.B.E.
(12) East Lothian	Thomas Gibb	A. C. Stevenson	See Midlothian
(13) Elgin or Moray	Robert McGill	G. M. Spence	See Aberdeen.
(14) Fife	Matthew Pollock	C. D. Pagan, w.s.	J. R. Inch.
(15) Inverness	Robert Wallace	Gordon H. Munro	J. R. Johnstone.
(16) Kincardine	J. Slevin	F. W. Robertson	See Aberdeen.
(17) Kinross	D. A. R. Cuthbert, M.C.	D. A. R. Cuthbert, M.C.	See Perth.
(18) Kirkcudbright	R. C. Monteath	G. M. Oliphant	See Dumfries.
(19) Lanark	William C. Brownlie, M.C.	Thomas Rodger	Thomas Renfrew, O.B.E.
(20) Midlothian	James McBoyle	James McBoyle	W. Merrilees.
(21) Nairn	A. D. H. Lewis	G. S. Storm	See Aberdeen.
(22) Orkney	D. M. Wood	C. E. S. Walls	G. H. Cheyne, B.E.M.
(23) Peebles	John Mackie	William T. Blackwood, w.s.	See Midlothian.
(24) Perth	A. L. Bushnell	W. Easton Roberts	G. R. Glendinning.
(25) Renfrew	Robert Rquhart	Alex Cullan Young	John Robertson, O.B.E.
(26) Ross and Crom- arty	W. D. Ross	W. S. Dewar	F. Munro.
(27) Roxburgh	James R. Hume	T. Y. Smeall	See Berwick.
(28) Selkirk	W. C. Dundas	A. T. Little	See Berwick.
(29) Shetland (Zetland)	John N. Sinclair	R. A. Johnson	R. Bruce.
(30) Stirling	J. D. Kennedy	G. Barras	Peter E. Brodie.
(31) Sutherland	A. J. Macrae	D. Macdonald	Douglas G. Ross, O.B.E.
(32) West Lothian	J. Calder	J. T. Kidd, w.s.	See Midlothian.
(33) Wigtown	D. A. Aitken	S. Thomson	See Dumfries.

PRECEDENCE IN SCOTLAND

The Sovereign.	Dukes' eldest sons.	Knights of other Orders as in England.
The Duke of Edinburgh.	Earls, in order as Dukes.	Solicitor General for Scotland.
The Duke of Rothesay (eldest son of the Sovereign).	Younger sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.	Lord Lyon King of Arms.
The Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly (while that Assembly is sitting).	Marquesses' eldest sons.	Sheriffs Principal (except as shown in column 1).
The Duke of Gloucester, the Duke of Windsor, Uncles of the Sovereign.	Dukes' younger sons.	Knights Bachelor.
Lords Lieutenant of Counties, Lord Provosts of Cities, and Sheriffs Principal (successively —within their own localities and during holding of office).	Keepers of the Great Seal and of the Privy Seal (successively —if not Peers).	Sheriffs Substitute.
Lord Chancellor of Great Britain.	Lord Justice General.	Companions of Orders as in England.
Moderator of the Assembly of the Church of Scotland.	Lord Clerk Register.	Commanders of Royal Victorian and British Empire Orders.
Keepers of the Great Seal and of the Privy Seal (successively —if Peers).	Lord Advocate.	Eldest sons of younger sons of Peers.
Hereditary Lord High Con- stable of Scotland.	Lord Justice Clerk.	Companions of Distinguished Service Order.
Hereditary Master of the Household.	Viscounts, in order as Dukes.	Members (Class 4) Royal Victorian Order.
Dukes (successively) of England, Scotland, Great Britain and United Kingdom (including Ireland since date of Union).	Earls' eldest sons.	Officers of British Empire Order.
Eldest sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.	Marquesses' younger sons.	Baronets' eldest sons.
Marquesses, in same order as Dukes.	Lord-Barons, in order as Dukes.	Knights' eldest sons successively (from Garter to Bachelor).
	Viscounts' eldest sons.	Members of Class 5 of Royal Victorian Order.
	Earls' younger sons.	Members of British Empire Order.
	Lord-Barons' eldest sons.	Baronets' younger sons.
	Knights of the Garter.	Knights' younger sons.
	Privy Councillors not included in above ranks.	Queen's Counsel.
	Senators of Coll. of Justice (Lords of Session).	Barons-feudal.
	Viscounts' younger sons.	Esquires.
	Lord-Barons' younger sons.	Gentlemen.
	Sons of Life Peers.	
	Baronets.	
	Knights of the Thistle.	
	Knights of St. Patrick.	

PRINCIPAL SCOTTISH CITIES

EDINBURGH

EDINBURGH, the Capital of the Kingdom, has a municipal area of 33,189 acres, and a population at the Census of 1951 of 466,761; estimated, June, 1952, 475,074. The city is built on a group of hills and contains in Princes Street one of the most beautiful thoroughfares in the world. The principal buildings are St. Giles's Church (restored 1879-83), and St. Mary's (Scottish Episcopal) Cathedral (Sir Gilbert Scott), the Castle (which contains, in St. Margaret's Chapel, the oldest building in Edinburgh), the Scottish National War Memorial, Parliament House (the present seat of the Judicature), the National and Signet Libraries, the University, the General Register House (Robert Adam), Royal Scottish Academy, National Portrait Gallery, and the Palace of Holyroodhouse (containing parts of the royal palace of James IV and V). The city is governed by a town council of 71 members, and sends 7 members to Parliament.

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost (1951-54), Sir James Miller.

Town Clerk, Sir John Storrar, C.B.E., M.C.

City Chamberlain, A. L. Imrie.

ABERDEEN

ABERDEEN, a City and a Royal, Municipal and Parliamentary Burgh, 130 miles N.E. of Edinburgh, received its charter as a Royal Burgh from William the Lion in 1179. The municipal area is 11,021 acres, with a population (at the census of 1951) of 182,714; estimated, June, 1952, 183,800. The chief industries are tourist traffic, quarrying and granite working, white fish, salmon and herring fisheries, engineering, chemicals, shipbuilding, paper-making, woollen, jute and linen manufacture. From an architectural point of view, Aberdeen is truly famous for its many beautiful buildings, including Marischal College, reputed to be the most imposing white granite building in the world, King's College (1494), St. Machar Cathedral (1378), the Auld Brig o' Balgownie (1320) and the Municipal Buildings. There is a sea beach promenade, which stretches for fully two and a half miles along golden sands, and at Hazlehead an open public park of 800 acres of which 200 are wooded, with one of the finest public golf courses in Scotland. The climate is bracing and healthy. The city is governed by a Town Council of 37 Members, and sends 2 Members to Parliament.

The Lord Provost (May 1952-May 1955), J. M. Graham.

Town Clerk, J. C. Rennie.

City Chamberlain, D. R. Bishop, O.B.E.

GLASGOW

GLASGOW, a Royal Burgh, City and County of a City, and the principal commercial centre in Scotland, has a municipal area of 39,725 acres, and a population at the 1951 Census of 1,089,555. The city occupies the north and south banks of the Clyde, one of the chief commercial estuaries of the world. The tonnage of shipping using the harbour in 1951-52 was 31,680,519. The principal industries are iron and steel works, ship-building, chemicals, leather, woollens, muslin-weaving, distilling, tobacco, cotton-mills, and furniture. The chief buildings are the Early English Cathedral, built early in the 13th century, and incorporating part of an earlier structure, the University (Sir Gilbert Scott), the City Chambers, the Royal Infirmary and the Western and Victoria Infirmaries, the Art Galleries and the Mitchell Library. The city is governed by a town council of 113 members, and sends 15 members to Parliament.

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost, T. A. Kerr.

Town Clerk, W. Kerr, C.B.E.

City Chamberlain, G. B. Esslemont.

DUNDEE

DUNDEE, a City, Parliamentary, Municipal and Royal Burgh, on the left bank of the River Tay, 42 miles N. of Edinburgh, has a municipal area of 12,294 acres, and a population (Census 1951) of 177,333; estimated, June, 1952, 177,868. Principal buildings are University College (St. Andrews University), the Institute of Art and Technology, High School, Albert Institute and the Caird Hall Buildings. One of the finest Public Baths is in Dundee. The harbour affords dock accommodation of nearly 38 acres. There is a magnificent public park of 400 acres at Camperdown and other parks of 646 acres and an observatory at Balgay Park. The principal industries are jute manufacture in all its branches, and various forms of linen weaving, the making of preserves, ship-building, engineering, dyeing, fruit, &c., canning, linoleum manufacturing, watch and clock making, and brewing. The city is governed by a town council of 37 members and sends 2 members to Parliament. *Broughty Ferry*, the eastern portion of Dundee, is a noted holiday resort.

The Lord Provost (1953-54), W. Black.

Town Clerk, R. Lyle.

City Chamberlain, J. C. Milne.

SCOTTISH REPRESENTATIVE PEERS

(Elected at the Palace of Holyroodhouse,

Nov., 1951).

Sixteen Representative Peers are elected for each Parliament by the entire adult Peerage of Scotland specially convened for that purpose.

Earl of Rothes.	Viscount Arbuthnott.
Earl of Caithness.	Lord Saltoun.
Earl of Perth.	Lord Sinclair.
Earl of Haddington.	Lord Sempill.
Earl of Lindsay.	Lord Balfour of
Earl of Airrie.	Burleigh.
Earl of Selkirk.	Lord Fairfax of
Earl of Dundonald.	Cameron.
Earl of Breadalbane	Lord Polwarth.
and Holland.	

STANDING COUNCIL OF SCOTTISH CHIEFS

The objects of the Council, which is non-political, are to consider matters affecting Scottish Chiefs (both Lowland and Highland) and to represent their views and interests to H.M. Government, to Departments of State, to Local Authorities, to Press and Public and to Associations connected with Clan and Family in Britain and Overseas; also to take such steps as may seem expedient to protect the titles, armorial bearings or other insignia of Chiefs from exploitation or misuse in trade or otherwise.

Membership of the Council is open to any holder of the absolute undifferenced Arms of any Scottish family who has hereditary supporters, and to any duly certificated Head of a considerable House.

Convener, The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Elgin and Kin-
cardine, K.T., C.M.G.

Secretary, Ian M. Campbell, T.D., W.S., 18 Duke
Street, Edinburgh, 1.

SCOTTISH BURGH DIRECTORY

The figures in parentheses following the name of the Burgh show the County in which it is situated (see p. 682).

Burghs	Population, 1952	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value £	Rate levied 1952-53 s. d.	Town Clerk	Provost Lord Provost
		Births	Deaths				
ABERDEEN* (1).....	183,800	16.5	8.5	2,042,193	19 0	J. C. Rennie.	J. M. Graham.
Airdrie (19)	30,661	19.5	10.1	215,647	24 8	J. Taylor.	J. Walker.
Alloa (9)	13,466	16.6	12.0	151,949	20 0	W. Maltman.	W. Brown.
Annan* (11)	4,742	18.8	13.9	47,208	17 10	A. Knox.	J. J. Graham.
Arbroath* (2)	19,503	16.9	12.9	153,694	18 2	W. D. Smith.	J. K. Moir.
Ardrossan (4)	8,833	22.0	14.0	84,741	19 11	R. Wood and W. N. M. McDermont.	J. Hogarth.
Armadale (32)	5,956	22.5	7.9	35,517	24 9	K. Macdonald, M.C.	J. M. Keown.
Ayr* (4).....	43,200	16.0	11.1	502,610	16 3	R. C. Brown.	A. Hart.
Banff* (5)	3,254	20.0	10.0	26,850	16 8	H. G. Catto.	J. J. M. Thomson.
Barrhead (25)	13,500	19.4	12.3	112,000	19 5	A. S. Ramsay.	A. F. Shanks.
Bathgate (32)	11,290	6.5	6.6	94,605	15 6	J. Wright.	J. McC. Hunter.
Bonnyrigg (32).....[(20)	10,000	9.6	6.0	70,000	16 0	A. S. Jameson.	J. Haney.
Bonnyrigg and Lasswade	5,567	18.5	12.0	49,023	18 0	E. H. Thomson.	J. Moffat.
Brechin* (2)	7,381	15.6	13.8	60,177	15 11	A. O. Small.	W. Eddie.
Bridge of Allan (30)	3,185	15.1	11.3	39,334	15 2	W. A. Morton.	Miss M. T. Robertson- Smith.
Buckhaven and Methil (14)	20,683	19.8	11.0	153,814	18 3	S. McKenzie.	A. Goodwillie.
Buckle (5)	7,783	16.3	9.6	45,028	13 6	J. L. McNaughton.	G. Hendry.
Burntisland* (14)	5,811	13.1	10.5	58,198	15 6	G. MacLachlan.	R. M. Livingstone.
Campbeltown* (3)	7,244	21.8	11.0	52,729	19 8	A. I. B. Stewart.	R. W. Greenlees, M.B.E.
Carnoustie (2)	5,197	..	..	57,858	18 0	E. Kerr.	W. McLaughlan.
Castle Douglas (18)	3,300	10.9	14.2	34,168	15 11	R. I. Hewat.	R. Wallace.
Clydebank (10)	45,700	22.9	9.9	424,161	24 0	H. Kelly.	A. W. Braes, O.B.E.
Coatbridge (19)	48,921	23.6	10.9	354,899	24 0	A. S. Thom.	C. Harkins.
Cockenzie and Port Seton (12)	3,400	17.0	11.1	26,662	17 8	C. W. H. Anderson.	A. MacFarlane.
Cowdenbeath (14)	13,508	18.1	11.7	98,918	15 8	P. S. Williamson.	W. Ewing.
Cumnock and Holmhead (4)	4,607	6.5	6.1	35,907	17 4	R. D. Hunter.	J. Holland.
Cupar* (14)	5,657	16.6	12.7	54,984	14 10	D. M. Bird.	R. G. Brown.
Dalbeattie (18)	3,258	19.0	13.5	21,273	15 4	J. M. Little.	J. Campbell.
Dalkeith (20)	8,944	21.7	9.6	77,713	12 11	J. F. Kerr.	J. Lean.
Denny and Dunipace (30)	6,840	20.0	8.3	47,191	18 0	Maj. A. F. Hendry, M.C., T.D.	J. A. Watt.
Dingwall* (26)	3,453	19.7	11.3	35,771	17 3	W. S. Dewar, T.D.	A. Macrae, B.E.M.
Dornoch* (31)	800	..	..	7,356	16 14	D. Mackay.	Rev. W. MacLeod.
Dumbarton* (10)	23,900	20.4	10.8	119,912	19 4	J. D. Smith.	A. McLeod.
Dunfermlie* (11)	26,700	17.5	10.7	260,105	20 4	J. Hutcheon.	G. H. Mogerley.
Dunbar* (12)	4,115	16.3	8.8	52,170	18 9	S. W. Brown.	A. J. Manderson.
DUNDEE* (2)	177,868	17.7	12.3	1,855,111	18 8	R. Lyle.	†W. Black.
Dunfermline* (14)	45,600	15.8	10.6	401,663	16 7	J. Douglas.	R. H. Robertson.
Dunoon (3)	9,940	20.0	22.0	125,953	15 11	A. F. Dobie.	C. M. Black.
Duns (6)	2,012	21.4	15.9	21,469	14 3	W. Renton.	M. McCallum.
EDINBURGH* (20)	475,074	15.0	12.6	6,783,558	11 3	Sir John Storrar, C.B.E., [M.C.]	†Sir James Miller.
ELGIN* (13)	10,852	17.8	10.8	112,639	18 3	H. G. Tait.	†R. G. Fraser.
Falkirk (30)	37,100	15.3	12.6	352,906	19 11	J. G. Morris.	R. H. Watson.
Forfar* (2)	10,020	15.0	14.8	88,338	18 0	J. W. Chalmers.	A. C. Smyth.
Forres* (13)	4,833	23.3	12.6	41,899	12 2	A. H. Macdonald.	M. Anderson.
Fraserburgh (1)	10,355	21.1	10.6	106,832	18 6	J. M. Boyle.	H. J. Milne, M.C.
Galashiels (28)	12,496	15.4	15.3	123,130	22 0	J. A. G. Hastings.	J. Gladstone.
Galston (4)	4,644	18.1	11.8	29,554	14 3	D. L. Cuthbert.	J. Murray.
Girvan (4)	5,990	20.0	14.0	56,184	15 9	S. Valentine.	D. M. H. Smith.
GLASGOW* (19)	1,089,500	18.9	11.8	13,046,154	19 10	W. Kerr, C.B.E.	†T. A. Kerr.
Gourock (25)	9,107	15.0	13.8	119,666	16 0	S. R. Cumming.	P. R. Jacobs, M.C.
Grangemouth (30)	15,647	18.2	11.6	178,692	16 5	W. B. Johnston.	J. J. S. Blinlie.
Greenock (25)	77,000	18.6	11.6	694,695	18 11	J. Liddell, M.B.E.	R. Boyd.
Haddington* (12)	4,537	18.1	11.5	45,800	17 7	J. McVie.	R. L. Fortune.
Hamilton (19)	41,074	20.7	11.8	326,228	19 6	J. Kelly.	Mrs. M. S. Ewart.
Hawick (27)	16,718	14.9	13.5	153,171	20 0	R. Barbour.	G. Fraser.
Helensburgh (10)	8,623	16.9	19.0	124,020	21 0	E. B. MacLachlan.	A. Gordon, C.I.E.
Hunfry (1)	4,200	13.6	18.3	29,725	15 3	C. N. D. Yule.	J. S. Barron.
Inverness* (15)	28,115	18.7	11.6	302,958	20 9	J. Cameron.	J. M. Grigor.
Inverurie* (1)	4,935	14.0	14.2	39,150	14 6	G. D. Kellas.	J. D. Smith.
Irvine* (4)	14,907	18.4	9.7	126,131	14 6	R. Whyte.	H. Stewart.
Jedburgh* (27)	4,125	18.7	14.8	45,098	18 7	L. S. Prentice.	C. Campbell, M.C.
Johnstone (25)	16,196	20.1	10.0	126,423	17 4	R. S. Macrae.	J. R. McKay.

Burghs	Popu- lation, 1952	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value £	Rate levied 1952-53 s. d.	Town Clerk	Provost † Lord Provost
		Births	Deaths				
Keith (5)	4,365	17-0	12-0	26,724	13 6	W. J. G. Sutherland.	J. Ettles.
Kelso (27)	4,119	12-8	9-5	45,170	17 7	J. Pennie; J. Cook (Joint).	T. W. Mitchell.
Kilmarnock (4)	42,125	18-1	11-6	415,802	20 3	W. L. Walker.	W. B. Gilmour.
Kilsyth (30)	10,067	13-4	10-7	61,309	19 6	J. W. Pollock.	W. G. Abercrombie.
Kilwinning (4)	6,553	18-0	8-0	46,970	17 1	J. Paterson; D. J. M. Bolton (Joint).	H. Fleming.
Kinross (17)	2,526	18-6	14-3	17,566	14 9	G. Wilson.	R. P. Anderson.
Kirkcaldy* (14)	49,424	16-4	11-9	438,407	16 11	C. D. Chapman.	J. Young.
Kirkcudbright* (18)	2,505	18-8	16-4	22,315	14 2	A. C. Watson.	J. McA. Rogerson.
Kirkintilloch (10)	15,057	18-5	9-5	110,296	17 7	R. Kyle.	H. Gillies.
Kirkwall* (22)	4,480	19-0	11-8	34,526	16 4	E. J. Hendry.	R. Slater.
Kirriemuir (2)	3,570	17-0	15-0	28,374	18 0	D. Smith.	W. Lawson.
Lanark* (19)	7,959	17-7	12-2	73,474	16 8	R. T. Stewart.	T. A. R. Russell.
Largs (4)	8,009	11-7	19-5	116,199	13 9	J. G. Young.	A. Montgomery.
Lerwick (29)	5,538	14-7	16-0	44,181	14 6	T. Johnston.	G. H. Burgess.
Leven (14)	9,028	17-6	12-0	88,522	17 10	J. T. Leslie.	J. Forrester.
Linlithgow* (32)	3,961	22-0	14-1	37,398	15 6	A. Stewart	D. Morrison.
Loanhead (20)	4,974	19-5	9-9	39,200	18 0	C. K. Brown, M.B.E.	J. M. Gavnor.
Lochgelly (14)	9,308	19-3	10-3	62,500	20 5	G. Johnston.	J. Drummond.
Lochgilphead (3)	1,228	15-5	24-4	11,118	18 0	D. B. Brown.	A. MacKellar.
Macduff (5)	3,274	15-6	14-1	17,434	16 4	J. Black.	J. Hall.
Maybole (4)	4,798	18-1	11-0	34,351	15 3	D. Briggs.	J. T. Gray.
Milngavie (10)	7,906	25-0	14-8	94,688	18 7	A. Inglis.	A. G. Fleming.
Monifieth (2)	3,418	17-0	13-5	36,596	17 6	A. S. Brand.	W. J. Ross.
Montrose* (2)	10,874	15-1	16-7	96,781	18 4	R. A. Barrowman.	J. C. Cameron.
Motherwell and Wishaw	69,088	18-6	11-3	570,499	18 0	A. McIntosh.	C. Donnelly, M.B.E.
Musselburgh (20)	17,383	15-0	9-4	149,097	17 10	D. Taylor.	R. Hunter.
Nairn* (21)	4,614	17-4	14-7	46,384	18 0	W. D. Laing; G. S. Storm (Joint).	Lt.-Col. G. S. Stewart, M.C.
Newport (14)	3,391	15-0*	14-7	47,560	13 11½	A. Gilruth.	J. Dunn.
Oban (3)	6,065	14-7	12-5	72,638	19 0	A. MacInnes.	J. MacLachlan.
Paisley (25)	94,477	17-0	11-9	869,691	19 4	J. P. Morrison, O.B.E.	C. S. Black.
Peabes* (23)	5,846	13-2	17-6	66,098	21 3	E. Laverock.	A. P. Daniels.
Penicuik (20)	5,063	10-0	6-0	44,500	15 6	J. J. Lamb, M.B.E., T.D.	W. F. Lawrie.
PERTH* (24)	40,394	10-6	12-6	451,418	18 11	A. H. Martin.	Sir John U. Primrose.
Peterhead (1)	12,711	17-7	11-9	91,051	18 0	A. Craig.	A. J. Dickie.
Port-Glasgow (25)	21,612	24-9	11-3	152,815	18 5	J. Wooler, D.F.C.	R. Young.
Prestwick (4)	11,255	6-6	10-2	123,762	14 3	J. L. Jones.	F. M. Milligan.
Renfrew* (25)	17,093	8-2	8-1	244,891	16 5	H. D. M. McCutcheon.	D. McCracken.
Rothsay* (7)	10,145	15-5	14-4	132,555	16 4	A. Lindsay.	J. H. Shaw.
Rutherglen* (19)	24,225	16-7	14-1	230,318	24 1	R. F. Pollock.	J. C. Sinclair.
St. Andrews* (14)	9,690	14-0	13-6	132,143	14 6	N. C. H. Mackenzie.	Miss J. L. Moir.
Saltcoats (4)	13,108	19-0	14-0	104,441	15 2	W. F. McAllum.	T. M. Gourlay.
Selkirk* (28)	5,853	18-3	13-2	55,268	20 0	W. Y. Carmichael.	A. MacDonald.
Stirling* (30)	26,960	17-1	12-0	295,445	18 8	C. W. Norman.	H. A. Waters.
Stonehaven (16)	4,551	13-9	12-6	42,064	17 2	F. W. Robertson, O.B.E.	H. Ramsay.
Stornoway (26)	5,127	14-6	13-3	42,521	18 5	A. Macleod.	A. J. Mackenzie, O.B.E., O.S.C.
Stranraer* (33)	8,622	..	..	70,027	18 1	R. McI. Wilson.	W. Dver.
Tain* (26)	1,643	17-0	15-8	16,566	18 1	A. W. Grav.	J. Fletcher.
Tayport (14)	3,297	16-7	13-6	28,595	15 11	J. G. G. Simpson.	J. D. Barron.
Thurso (8)	3,308	16-6	12-4	23,152	17 4	G. L. Robertson.	J. Sinclair.
Tillmoultrey (9)	3,856	19-2	15-0	31,917	18 8	J. C. Donaldson.	R. G. Johnston.
Troon (4)	9,873	14-9	10-4	116,082	13 8	A. R. Macleod.	H. J. Bernthal.
Wick* (8)	7,257	19-3	12-1	57,989	15 10	Miss J. M. Page.	Miss B. Leith.

* Royal Burgh.

THE ARMS OF SCOTLAND

ARMS.—Or, a lion rampant *gules*, armed and langued *azure*, within a double-tressure flory counter-flory of the second. CREST.—An Imperial crown proper, surmounted by a lion sejant-guardant *gules* crowned *or*, holding in his dexter paw a naked sword and in the sinister a sceptre both proper. SUPPORTERS.—Two unicorns *argent*, armed,

tufted and unguled *or*, crowned with imperial and gorged with eastern crowns, chains reflexed over the backs *or*; the dexter supporting a banner charged with the arms of Scotland, the sinister supporting a similar banner *azure*, thereon a saltire *argent*. MOTTOES.—Over the arms, "In Defens"; under the arms "Nemo me impune lacessit."

CHIEFS OF CLANS AND NAMES IN SCOTLAND

The following list of Chiefs comprises the persons officially recognized as such by inheritance of the ancestral arms "without brisur or mark of cadency" under the Act 1672 cap. 47, and/or relative supporters, under decree of the Court of the Lord Lyon. It does not purport to include self-styled, or Society-selected "Chiefs" but the hereditary Heads of "Honourable Families" who conform to the evidence that "clan and family mean exactly the same thing"; and the definitions of Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh, Lord Advocate to Charles II, that the undifferenced arms denote the "Chief for so we call the Representative of the Family . . . and in the Erse (Gaelic) with us the Chief of the Family is called the Head of the Clan,"—and the unanimous opinions of the Law Lords in *Seaforth v. Allangrange* Nov. 17, 1921, to the same effect, viz. that the undifferenced shield of arms denotes the Chief of the Clan; which in this nobiliary, and hereditary familial sense of parental organization or kin, is accordingly denoted by the determination of armorial succession by decree of the Court of the Lord Lyon. These broadbased family organizations were termed "Names" in the Lowlands and Border, where all members bore the same basic surname, and "Clans" in the Northern and Highland areas where surnames were only a later development and evolved from complicated genealogical descriptions, the "clan name" being normally the name of the chief's house.

STUART (THE ROYAL HOUSE): H.M. The Queen.

- ARBUTHNOTT: Viscount of Arbutnotth.
 BARCLAY: Charles J. de Tolly Barclay.
 BORTHWICK: Maj. J. H. St. Borthwick of Borthwick.
 BRODIE: Ninian Brodie of Brodie.
 BRUCE: Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T.
 BUCHAN: David S. Buchan of Auchmacoy.
 CAMERON: Donald Hamish Cameron of Lochiel.
 CAMPBELL: Duke of Argyll.
 CARNEGIE: Earl of Southesk, K.C.V.O.
 CHISHOLM: Alastair Chisholm of Chisholm (*The Chisholm*).
 CLAN CHATTAN: D. A. E. Mackintosh of Mackintosh-Torcastle and Clan Chattan.
 COCHRANE: Earl of Dundonald.
 COLQUHOUN: Sir Ivar Colquhoun of Luss, Bt.
 CRAWFORD: Hugh E. G. Crawford of Auchinames.
 DARROCH: Lt.-Col. D. Darroch of Gourrock.
 DRUMMOND: Earl of Perth.
 DUNDAS: Ian H. Dundas of that Ilk and Inchgarvie.
 ELLIOTT: Sir Gilbert Elliott of Stobs, Bt.
 ERSKINE: Earl of Mar and Kellie, K.T.
 FARQUHARSON: Capt. A. A. C. Farquharson of Invercauld.
 FERGUSSON OF STRACHUR*: Seumas Clannfhearghuis of Stra-chur.
 FORBES: Lord Forbes.
 FRASER (OF LOVAT)*: Lord Lovat, D.S.O., M.C.
 GORDON: Marquess of Huntly.
 GRAHAM: Duke of Montrose, K.T.
 GRANT: Lord Strathspey.
 GUTHRIE: Ivan Guthrie of Guthrie, D.S.O.
 HAIG: Earl Haig of Bemerseyde.
 HAY: Countess of Erroll.
 KENNEDY: Marquess of Ailsa.
 KERR: Marquess of Lothian.
 LAMONT: Alfred G. Lamont of that Ilk.
 LESLIE: Earl of Rothes.
 LINDSAY: Earl of Crawford & Balcarres, G.B.E.
 MACALISTER: Charles G. S. MacAlister of Loup.
 MACBRAYNE: John O. MacBrayne of Glenbranter.
 MALCOLM (MACCALLUM): George Malcolm of Poltalloch.
 MACDONALD: Lord MacDonald (*The MacDonald of MacDonald*).
 MACDONALD OF SLEATE (CLAN HUNTEAIN)*: Sir Somerled Bosville-MacDonald of Sleate, Bt.
 MACDONELL OF GLENGARRY*: Aeneas R. Macdonell of Glengarry.
 MACDOUGALL: Madame Coline MacDougall of MacDougall.
 MACGREGOR: Sir Malcolm MacGregor of MacGregor, Bt.
 MACKAY: Lord Reay.
 MACKINNON: The Mackinnon of Mackinnon.
 MACKINTOSH: *Vice-Adm.* The Mackintosh of Mackintosh, C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
 MACLACHLAN: Madam Marjorie MacLachlan of MacLachlan.
 MACLEAN: Sir Charles Maclean of Duart, Bt.
 MACLEOD: Dame Flora Macleod of Macleod, D.B.E.
 MACMILLAN: Lt.-Gen. Sir Gordon Macmillan of Macmillan, K.C.B.
 MACNAGHTEN: Sir Frederic Macnaghten of Macnaghten and Dundarave, Bt.
 MACNEIL OF BARRA: Robert L. Macneil of Barra (*The Macneil of Barra*).
 MACPHERSON: Ewen George Macpherson of Cluny (*Cluny Macpherson*).
 MONTGOMERIE: Earl of Eglinton.
 NICOLSON: Sir Harold Nicolson of that Ilk, Bt.
 NICOLSON OF SCORRYBRECK: Norman A. Nicolson.
 OGILVIE: Earl of Airlie, K.T.
 RAMSAY: Earl of Dalhousie.
 RATTRAY: James S. Rattray of Rattray.
 ROBERTSON: Langton Robertson of Struan (*Struan Robertson*).
 ROSE: Miss Elizabeth Rose of Kilravock.
 ROSS: Miss Ross of Pitcairnie.
 SINCLAIR: Earl of Caithness, C.B.E., D.S.O.
 SWINTON: W. F. H. Swinton of that Ilk.
 WALLACE: Robert F. H. Wallace of that Ilk.
 WEMYSS: Michael Wemyss of that Ilk.

Only chiefs of *whole Names* or *Clans* are included (except certain special instances (marked *), who though not chiefs of a "whole name", were, or are, for some reason, e.g. the Macdonald forfeiture, independent). Under decision (*Campbell-Gray*, 1950) that a bearer of a "double or triple-barrelled" surname, cannot be held chief of a part thereof, several others cannot be included in the list pending readjustment of such assumptions.

SCOTTISH CELTIC AND TERRITORIAL TITLES

Chiefs and landowners in Scotland are entitled to add to their surnames, patronymical or territorial, designations derived from their clan or estate. Form of signature is prescribed by 1672 cap. 47. When so used, these titles are legally regarded as part of the surname, and in address "Esq." is omitted, being inferred. Such titles are admissible in official documents and registers; are also borne by wife, heir and daughters, and when derived from actual land-ownership, or by descent, are assumable without further formality. Otherwise a Lyon Court certificate of recognition is required.

Northern Ireland

(For geographical and historical notes on Ireland, see Index)

THE GOVERNOR

His Excellency The Lord Wakchurst, K.C.M.G., born 1895; appointed Governor December 1, 1954
(Government House, Hillsborough, Northern Ireland. Telegrams: Governor, Belfast; Telephones:
Hillsborough 244).....£8,000

Private Secretary and Principal A.D.C. Capt. R. Benson.

Asst. Private Sec., Mrs. F. W. Haslett, O.B.E.

The Privy Council of Northern Ireland

Andrews, John M., C.H., M.P.	1922	Kilmorey, The Earl of, O.B.E., H.M.L.	1936	Parker, Dame Dehra, D.B.E.	1949
Babington, Sir Anthony, Q.C.	1926	McCleery, W. V., M.P.	1949	Porter, S. C. (<i>Lord Justice</i>)	1946
Black, Arthur (<i>Lord Justice</i>)	1947	MacDermott, The Lord, M.C. (<i>Lord Chief Justice</i>) ..	1940	Ruthcavan, The Lord, H.M.L.	1922
Brookeborough, The Vis- count, C.B.E., M.C., M.P.	1933	Maginess, W. B., Q.C., M.P.	1945	Robb, His Hon. Judge, Q.C.	1937
Corkey, The Very Rev. R.	1943	Midgley, H. C., M.P.	1943	Stronge, Capt. Sir Norman Bt., M.C., H.M.L., M.P.	1946
Craig, Capt. Charles C.	1923	Moore, Rev. R., M.P.	1943	Warnock, J. E., Q.C., M.P.	1944
Gordon, Lt.-Col. A. R. G., C.B.E., D.S.O.	1951	Mulholland, Hon. Sir Henry, Bt.	1930	Clerk of the Privy Council, Sir Robert Gransden, C.B.E., Stormont Castle, Belfast.	
Gordon, I. F.	1938	Neill, Major Ivan, M.P.	1950	Deputy Clerk, W. N. Mc. William.	
Hall-Thompson, Lt.-Col. S. H., M.P.	1944	Nugent, Maj. Sir Roland.	1944		

The Senate

Belfast, Rt. Hon. The Lord Mayor Bill, David (U.) {of (U.)		Fleming, Henry, M.B.E. (U.)		McCormick, J. K. (U.)	
Bradley, Charles (A-P.)		Gordon, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. A. R. G., C.B.E., D.S.O. (U.)		McGill, P. F. (N.)	
Clark, Sir G. A. (U.)		Greeves, Mrs. M. J., M.B.E. (U.)		Nugent, Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir R. T. O'Hare, P. J. (A-P.) [(U.)	
Clark, Wm. M. W. (U.)		Hamilton, The Marquess of, H.M.L. (U.)		Quinn, Herbert, C.B.E. (U.)	
Corkey, Very Rev. and Rt. Hon. Prof. R., Phil.D. (U.)		Hungerford, Sir A. W. (U.)		Richardson, Lt.-Col. H. S. C., O.B.E. (U.)	
Cunningham, Joseph (U.)		Lennon, J. G. (A-P.)		Stevenson, Wm. E. (U.)	
Dobbs, Maj. A. F. (U.)		Londonderry, The Mayor of (U.)		Stewart, Kennedy, (U.)	
Donaghy, J. P. (N.)		Lynch, L. D. (A-P.)		Taylor, Henry, M.B.E. (U.)	

The House of Commons

Belfast (x6 Members).		O'Neill, Capt. the Hon. Terence (U.)		Maginess, Rt. Hon. Wm. B., Q.C., I.L.D. (U.)	
Alexander, R. B. (U.)		Topping, W. W. B., Q.C. (U.)		May, W. M. (U.)	
Cole, T. L. (U.)		Wilson, R. N. (U.)		Fermanagh (3 Members).	
Diamond, Henry (<i>Irish Lab.</i>)		Armagh (4 Members)		Brookeborough, The Viscount C.B.E., M.C. (U.)	
Glentoran, Col. The Lord, H.M.L. (U.)		Dougan, G., M.D. (U.)		Healy, Cahir (A-P.)	
Hall-Thompson, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. S. H. (U.)		McGleenan, C. E. (A-P. Abst.)		Nelson, T. C. (U.)	
Hanna, Francis (<i>Irish Lab.</i>)		McNabb, Mrs. Dinah (U.)		Londonderry City (1 Member).	
Hanna, G. B., Q.C. (U.)		Stronge, Capt. Rt. Hon. Sir C. N. L., Bt., M.C., H.M.L. (U.)		Jones, E. W., Q.C. (U.)	
Harcourt, R. J. R. (U.)		Queen's University (4 Members).		Londonderry County (4 Members).	
Henderson, T. (<i>Ind. U.</i>)		Calvert, Mrs. L. I. M. (<i>Ind.</i>)		McAteer, E. G. (A-P.)	
Midgley, Rt. Hon. H. C. (U.)		Hickey, Miss E. M., M.D. (<i>Ind.</i>)		Maxwell, Patrick (A-P.) [(U.)	
Morgan, W. J. (U.)		Irwin, S. T., C.B.E. (U.)		Moore, Rev. Rt. Hon. Robert Parker, Rt. Hon. Dame Dehra, D.B.E. (U.)	
Neill, Maj. Rt. Hon. I. (U.)		Lloyd-Dodd, Prof. F. T., O.B.E., D.Sc. (U.)		Tyrone (5 Members).	
Rodgers, S. (U.)		Down (8 Members).		Lyons, T. (U.)	
Warnock, Rt. Hon. J. E., Q.C.		Andrews, Rt. Hon. J. M., C.H.		McCoy, W. F., Q.C. (U.)	
Wilson, A. F. (U.) [(U.)		Bailey, J. E. (U.) [(U.)		McCullagh, E. V. (A-P.)	
		Baillie, Thomas (U.)		O'Connor, R. H. (A-P.)	
		Connellan, J. (A-P.)		Stewart, J. F. (A-P.)	
		Faulkner, A. B. D. (U.)			
		McSparran, J., Q.C. (A-P.)			

Abst. = Abstentionist, A-P. = Anti-Partition. Ind. = Independent.
U. = Unionist.

Officers of Parliament.

Speaker of the Senate, Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir Roland Nugent.	Black Rod and Deputy Serjeant-at-Arms, Maj. T. Dalby Hackett, D.S.O.
Speaker of the House of Commons, Capt. Rt. Hon. Sir Norman Strong, Bt., M.C., H.M.L.	Clerk of the Parliaments, Major G. Thomson, C.B.E., Clerk Assistants, Sholto Cooke, [D.S.O.]
Chairman of Ways and Means and Deputy-Speaker, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. S. H. Hall-Thompson.	Second Clerk Assistant, R. H. A. Blackburn.
Temporary Chairmen, A. F. Wilson; T. Lyons.	Librarian, S. S. Gibson.
Serjeant-at-Arms, Brig. N. Russell, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.	Assistant Librarian, Miss H. M. Dinsmore.
	Editor of Official Report, S. J. Blackburn.
	Assistant Editor, A. Cruikshank.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

Under the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, a separate Parliament and Executive Government were established for Northern Ireland. Under the Constitution certain legislative and fiscal powers are reserved to the Parliament of the United Kingdom.

The Northern Irish Parliament consists of a *House of Commons* of 24 elected members (who receive an allowance) and *Senate* of 2 *ex-officio* Senators and 24 Senators elected by the members of the House of Commons on the proportional representation system. At the General Election of 1949 there were elected, Unionists 37, Independent Unionists 2, Nationalists 9, Independents 2, Socialist Republican 1 and Independent Labour 1. Northern Ireland continues under the Act of 1920 to return 12 members to the House of Commons at Westminster.

The Executive power is vested in the Governor on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen; he holds office for 6 years, and is advised by 9 Ministers responsible to Parliament.

THE CABINET.

<i>Prime Minister</i> , The Viscount Brookeborough, P.C., C.B.E., M.C., M.P.	£2,850
<i>Minister of Finance and of Home Affairs</i> , Rt. Hon. W. B. Maginness, Q.C., M.P.	*£1,700
<i>Minister of Labour and National Insurance</i> , Major Rt. Hon. Ivan Neill, M.P.	£1,700
<i>Minister of Education</i> , Rt. Hon. H. C. Midgley, M.P.	*£1,700
<i>Minister of Agriculture</i> , Rt. Hon. and Rev. R. Moore, M.P.	*£1,700
<i>Minister of Commerce</i> , Rt. Hon. W. V. McCleery, M.P.	*£1,700
<i>Minister in the Senate</i> , Senator Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. A. R. G. Gordon, C.B.E., D.S.O.	£1,200
<i>Minister of Health and Local Government</i> , Rt. Hon. Dame Dehra Parker, D.B.E., M.P.	*£1,700
* And £300 for expenses.	

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES.

<i>Prime Minister's Department</i> , Senator W. M. W. Clark.	
<i>Ministry of Finance</i> , W. W. B. Topping, Q.C., M.P.	
<i>Assistant Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Finance</i> , J. E. Bailey, M.P.	
<i>Ministry of Health and Local Government</i> , Capt the Hon. T. M. O'Neill, M.P.	
<i>Commerce</i> , Col. The Lord Glentoran, M.P.	

CABINET SECRETARIAT.

<i>Secretary</i> , Sir Robert Grandson, C.B.E.	
<i>Assistant Secretaries</i> , A. J. Kelly, C.B.E.; W. N. McWilliam.	

MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

<i>Permanent Secretary</i> , D. A. E. Harkness, C.B.E.	
<i>Second Secretary and Director of Establishments</i> , T. Elwood, C.B.E.	
<i>First Parliamentary Draftsman</i> , J. F. Caldwell, C.B., Q.C.	
<i>Second Parliamentary Draftsman</i> , W. A. Leitch.	
<i>Assistant Secretaries</i> , G. N. Cox, O.B.E.; D. C. B. Holden; T. McCrea, M.C.; C. Blake Whelan.	
<i>Registrar-General</i> , L. C. Mulligan.	

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS.

<i>Permanent Secretary</i> , A. Lynch Robinson, C.B.E.	
<i>Assistant Secretaries</i> , H. C. Montgomery, M.B.E.; J. B. O'Neill.	
<i>Attorney-General</i> , Rt. Hon. J. E. Warnock, Q.C., M.P.	
<i>Chief Crown Solicitor</i> , R. A. Corscadden, C.B.E.	

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL INSURANCE.

<i>Permanent Secretary</i> , Maj. J. W. McConnell, C.B.E.	
<i>Assistant Secretaries</i> , W. Allen, M.B.E. (acting); H. Anderson; A. E. Goodbody, O.B.E.; R. W. Steele, O.B.E.	

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

(Netherleigh, Massey Avenue, Belfast.)

<i>Permanent Secretary</i> , R. S. Brownell, C.B.E.	
<i>Assistant Secretaries</i> , J. M. Benn; J. A. Glen, C.B.E.; Maj. G. R. B. McConnell, M.B.E.	

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE.

<i>Permanent Secretary</i> , J. I. Magowan.	
<i>Assistant Secretaries</i> , J. H. Craig; W. C. Glover, M.B.E.; W. H. Long; J. McAllan.	

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE.

(Chichester Street, Belfast.)

<i>Permanent Secretary</i> , J. A. McKeown, C.B.E.	
<i>Assistant Secretaries</i> , A. A. Farrell; H. E. Jones; W. J. Thompson.	
<i>Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and of Business Names</i> , Registrar of Friendly Societies and Industrial Assurance Commissioner, J. Edwards.	

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

<i>Permanent Secretary</i> , L. G. P. Freer, C.B.E.	
<i>Assistant Secretaries</i> , R. F. Green; W. W. McCaughey; J. E. Pittaway.	
<i>Chief Medical Officer</i> , J. Boyd, C.B.E., M.D.	

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

(Ormeau Avenue, Belfast.)

<i>Comptroller and Auditor-General</i> , G. H. E. Parr, C.B., C.B.E.	
<i>Principal Auditor</i> , J. W. Acheson, O.B.E.	

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

<i>Secretary</i> , T. Elwood, C.B.E.	
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NATIONAL ASSISTANCE BOARD.

(Ormeau Avenue, Belfast.)

<i>Chairman</i> , Rt. Hon. J. F. Gordon.	
<i>Secretary</i> , R. Eagleson.	

ROYAL ULSTER CONSTABULARY.

(Waring Street, Belfast.)

<i>Inspector General</i> , Sir Richard P. Pitt.	
<i>Deputy Inspector General</i> , T. D. Morrison, O.B.E., M.C.	

OFFICE OF THE AGENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NORTHERN IRELAND IN LONDON.

13, Regent St., S.W.1.

<i>Agent</i> , Lt.-Col. Sir Ronald Ross, Bt., M.C.	
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HIGH SHERIFFS FOR 1953

Counties

<i>Antrim</i> , Capt. Hon. T. M. O'Neill, M.P.	
<i>Armagh</i> , C. Brown.	
<i>Down</i> , Lt.-Col. E. H. Brush, D.S.O., O.B.E.	
<i>Fermanagh</i> , Maj. E. Eadie, M.C.	
<i>Londonderry</i> , Maj. D. J. Christie.	
<i>Tyrone</i> , Brig. J. A. Sinton, V.C., O.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.	

County Boroughs

<i>Belfast</i> , R. Pierce.	
<i>Londonderry</i> , J. J. Hill.	

THE JUDICATURE

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE, THE ROYAL COURTS OF JUSTICE (ULSTER), BELFAST.

<i>The Rt. Hon. the Lord MacDermott</i> , Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland	£4,500
<i>The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice (Samuel Clarke) Porter</i>	£3,500
<i>The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice (Arthur) Black</i>	£3,500
<i>The Hon. Mr. Justice (Charles Leo) Sheil</i>	£3,500
<i>The Hon. Mr. Justice (Lancelot E.) Curran</i>	£3,500

Secretariat

Permanent Secretary to Supreme Court and Clerk of the Crown for Northern Ireland, J. Ritchie.
Secretary to the Lord Chief Justice, T. A. Blair.

Registrar's Department

Registrar, J. G. Wheeler.
Assistant Registrars W. M. Knight, M.C.; W. McC. Sharpe, D.S.O.
Deputy Assistant Registrar, G. J. Cairns.

Chief Clerk's Department

Chief Clerk (and Registrar in Lunacy), J. K. Davis.
Assistant Chief Clerks, R. N. McNeill; R. L. G. Davison.
Assistant Registrar in Lunacy, F. Robinson.
Official Assignee, William Moore.

Taxing Office

Master, Alfred E. Anderson.

Principal Probate Registry

Chief Registrar, James R. Lindsay.
Assistant Registrar, A. E. McConnell.

District Probate Registry, Londonderry.

Registrar, J. J. Gibson.

Accountant-General's Office

Accountant-General, W. T. Barry.
Chief Clerk, H. Morrison.

Recorders

Belfast, B. J. Fox, Q.C. £3,000
Londonderry, Isaac Copeland Q.C. £2,500

Chairmen of Quarter Sessions

Antrim, The Recorder of Belfast,
Armagh and Fermanagh, Rt. Hon. J. H. Robb,
Q.C. £2,500
Down, M. D. Begley, Q.C. £2,500
Londonderry, The Recorder of Londonderry
Tyrone, W. Johnson, Q.C. £2,500

HER MAJESTY'S LIEUTENANTS

Antrim, The Lord Rathcavan, P.C.
Armagh, Capt. Sir C. N. L. Stronge, Bt., M.C., M.P.
Down, The Earl of Kilmorey, O.B.E.
Fermanagh, The Earl of Enniskillen, C.M.G.
Londonderry, W. L. Lenox Conyngham.
Tyrone, The Marquess of Hamilton.
City of Belfast, The Lord Glentoran.
City of Londonderry, Col. Sir Basil McFarland, Bt.

CHAIRMEN OF COUNTY COUNCILS

Antrim, P. B. Webb.
Armagh, Capt. Sir C. N. L. Stronge, Bt., M.C., M.P.,
H.M.L.
Down, S. C. Cupples.
Fermanagh, The Earl of Enniskillen, C.M.G., H.M.L.
Londonderry, D. H. Christie, C.B.E.
Tyrone, John Glasgow

The Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor of Belfast, Sir Percival Brown, C.B.E.
Mayor of Londonderry, Sir Samuel Orr.

EDUCATION

On Dec. 31, 1952, there were 1,662 Primary (including Nursery and Special) Schools with 200,002 pupils, 80 Grammar Schools with 30,065 pupils, 13 Intermediate Schools with 6,997 pupils, and 30 Technical Intermediate Schools with 5,537 pupils. There were also 79 Institutions of Further Education, with 1,903 full-time and 23,556 part-time students. The Queen's University at Belfast had 40 Professors, 15 Readers, 178 Lecturers and Assistant Lecturers, 8 Staff Tutors, and 2,645 students. Magee University College, Londonderry, had 5 Professors, 25 Lecturers, and 98 students.

FINANCE

The greater part of the taxation in Northern Ireland is imposed and collected by the United Kingdom Government. After deducting the cost of collection, certain services reserved to the United Kingdom Parliament, and the Imperial Contribution, the balance is paid over to Northern Ireland's Exchequer. The Contribution so made by Northern Ireland to the cost of Imperial services, i.e. Navy, Army and Air Force, National Debt, etc., for the period from 1921 to March 31, 1951, amounted to £298,000,000. The Imperial contribution has been provisionally fixed at £20,500,000 for 1952-53 and £8,600,000 for 1953-54.

	1953-54
Estimated Revenue	£72,012,000
Estimated Expenditure (including Imperial contribution)	£71,934,000

EXTERNAL TRADE

	1950	1951
Total Imports	£217,387,000	£258,196,000
Total Exports	182,862,000	217,139,000

PRODUCTION

Industries.—The total value of the industrial production of Northern Ireland in 1951 was valued at approximately £275,000,000, and employment on industrial production was given to about 229,000 persons. The linen industry, employing 56,000 persons produced goods to the value of £54,000,000, some £25,000,000 worth being sold to customers outside the United Kingdom. Next in importance to linen is the engineering and shipbuilding industry which employs 43,000 persons. Launchings of mercantile shipping at Belfast amounted to 118,000 tons in 1951. Clothing to the value of over £20,000,000 was manufactured, about half of which was accounted for by shirts and collars, which are manufactured principally in Londonderry. Other industries of importance to the economy of Northern Ireland are the manufacture of tobacco and cigarettes; the processing of agricultural products; furniture; rope; wool; and hosiery manufactures.

Minerals.—About 2,600 men were engaged in mining and quarrying operations in Northern Ireland in 1952, and the minerals raised were valued at some £1,500,000.

Fisheries.—The total value of the fisheries catch in 1952 was £390,000.

COMMUNICATIONS

Seaports.—The amount of shipping using the principal ports in 1952 was about 6,500,000 tons. Regular passenger and freight services are maintained from Belfast to Liverpool, Heysham, Ardrossan and Glasgow, from Larne to Stranraer and from Londonderry to Glasgow.

Vehicle ferry services operate between Belfast and Preston and between Larne and Preston.

Road and Rail Transport.—The Ulster Transport Authority carried 98,510,267 passengers by road and 8,866,507 by rail, 1,459,762 tons of merchandise by road and 480,418 tons by rail, and 846,143 head of livestock by road and 174,493 by rail in the year ending Sept. 30, 1952.

Airways.—Air services are in operation between Northern Ireland and the principal cities in Great Britain.

THE ARMS OF NORTHERN IRELAND

ARMS.—Argent, a cross gules, over all on a 6-pointed star of the field ensigned by an Imperial Crown proper, a dexter hand couped at the wrist of the second.

AREA AND POPULATION OF NORTHERN IRELAND

Counties (with Assize Towns). and County Boroughs.	Acreage	Population, 1952	Density of Popn. per sq. mile
(1) Antrim (Belfast).....	702,900	232,000	210
Belfast County Borough.....	15,289	444,200	18,486
(2) Armagh (Armagh).....	312,767	114,400	254
(3) Down (Downpatrick).....	609,057	240,900	253
(4) Fermanagh (Enniskillen).....	417,912	53,200	81
(5) Londonderry (Londonderry).....	512,580	106,600	132
Londonderry County Borough.....	2,198	50,900	14,735
(6) Tyrone (Omagh).....	779,548	132,500	108
Total.....	3,352,251	1,374,700	262

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF NORTHERN IRELAND

The figures in parentheses following the name of the town show the County in which it is situate (see above).

CITIES, Boroughs, and Urban Districts	Popula- tion, 1952	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value £	Rate levied 1952-53 s. d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1953-54 * Lord Mayor † Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths				
Armagh (2).....	9,279	21.0	11.5	51,382	22 11	V. M. Conran.	†G. Leyburn.
Ballymena (1).....	14,165	18.3	10.0	8,319	20 0	J. Simpson.	A. J. Gillespie.
Banbridge (3).....	6,098	19.0	11.3	262,273	21 0	W. J. Mulligan.	†W. J. Harris.
Bangor (3).....	20,615	15.5	12.6	215,995	17 6	T. B. Graham.	T. Ballie. [C.B.E.]
BELFAST.....	444,200	19.1	10.8	3,447,853	14 6	J. Dunlop, C.B.E.	*Sir Percival Brown.
Carrickfergus (1).....	8,650	25.7	9.5	66,261	22 6	T. McVea.	T. J. Patterson.
Coleraine (5).....	10,748	22.0	10.3	67,223	18 0	W. E. Henry.	D. J. Christie.
Enniskillen (4).....	7,000	24.5	9.5	42,447	17 8	N. J. Connor.	W. E. Johnston.
Holywood (3).....	6,150	18.4	9.2	51,980	18 0	R. B. Stevens.	†J. V. Addy, M.C.
Larne (1).....	11,976	16.8	8.5	63,504	17 8	R. Lyttle, M.C.	C. Ross, M.B.E.
Lisburn (1).....	14,778	18.3	9.2	85,427	18 5	T. H. MacDonald, M.D.E.	†A. Stevenson, O.B.E.
Londonderry.....	50,900	27.7	10.0	252,275	16 0	W. R. Henderson.	Sir Samuel Orr.
Lurgan (2).....	16,181	21.3	8.3	77,705	25 8	W. R. Gracey.	F. A. Monroe, O.B.E.
Newry (3).....	13,264	20.4	12.1	54,016	20 0	G. Cronin.	†M. J. Keogh.
Newtownards (3).....	12,237	17.6	11.0	55,900	18 5	W. C. Scott.	H. M. Donaldson.
Omagh (6).....	6,762	27.2	12.4	38,740	18 6	J. McGale.	†R. K. Henderson.
Portadown (2).....	17,202	21.6	9.0	101,776	20 10	G. McGowan.	W. D. Irwin.
Sirabane (6).....	(90)	30.4	10.6	31,000	18 0	J. C. Browne.	†A. Gallagher, O.B.E.

Belfast, a City, the seat of Government of Northern Ireland, situated at the mouth of the River Lagan at its entrance to Belfast Lough, has a municipal area of 16,520 acres with a population (1952) of 444,200. The city received its first charter of incorporation in 1613 and has since grown owing to its easy access by sea to Scottish coal and iron, to be a great centre of shipbuilding. The linen industry, in all its branches, fostered originally by

Huguenot refugees is of great importance, and there are substantial manufacturers of ropes and tobacco and machinery.

The principal buildings are of a relatively recent date and include the Parliament Buildings at Stormont, the City Hall, the Law Courts, the Public Library and the Museum and Art Gallery. The Queen's University (previously Queen's College) was chartered in 1908.

IRISH REPRESENTATIVE PEERS

Twenty-eight Representative Peers were elected as life Members of the House of Lords until the establishment of the Irish Free State in 1920. In reply to a question in Parliament the Prime Minister stated (May 4, 1927) that the Government were advised that no fresh elections could take place in present circumstances.

Peer	Date of Election	Peer	Date of Election
Lord Farnham.....	Dec. 18, 1908	Earl of Kilmorey.....	Feb. 14, 1919
Viscount de Vesci.....	Feb. 10, 1909	Earl of Roden.....	Dec. 22, 1919
Earl of Drogheda.....	Nov. 21, 1913	(And 23 Vacancies.)	

THE ISLE OF MAN (MONA)

an island in the Irish Sea, in lat. $54^{\circ} 3' - 54^{\circ} 25' N.$, and long. $4^{\circ} 18' - 4^{\circ} 47' W.$, nearly equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland. The total land area is 145,325 acres (227 sq. miles), with a population in April, 1951, of 54,499 (25,086 males, 29,413 females). In 1951 the births numbered 836 and the deaths 868. The cultivated area (1951) was 75,990 acres, and the live-stock included 1,441 horses, 25,154 cattle, 66,614 sheep and 3,781 pigs. The island's main industry is catering for holiday-makers (numbering about 600,000 in the year) from all parts of the British Isles.

The land is rich in minerals, lead, iron, blende and slate, and exports some agricultural produce. There are forty-seven miles of railway and about 25 miles of electric tram road.

Government, etc.—The Isle of Man is governed by a Legislature, called the Tynwald, consisting of two branches—the Legislative Council and the House of Keys. The Council consists of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Bishop of Sodor and Man, the two Deemsters, the Attorney-General, 2 members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and 4 members appointed by the House of Keys. The House of Keys (possibly from the Scandinavian *keise* = chosen) is one of the most ancient legislative assemblies in the world. It consists of 24 members, elected by the adult male and female population, 16 from the six *sheadings*, 5 from Douglas, and 1 each from Castletown, Peel and Ramsey. Bills after having passed both Houses are signed by the members, and then sent for the Royal Assent. After receiving the Royal Assent, a Bill does not become law unless promulgated within the ensuing twelve months, and on the first "Tynwald Day" (July 5) following it is announced in the English and Manx languages on the Tynwald Hill. On the promulgation taking place a certificate thereof is signed by the Governor and the Speaker of the House of Keys. The late King visited the island in 1945. His Majesty presiding over Tynwald on Tynwald Day. An annual contribution of £10,000 is made to the Imperial Government. In 1921 Tynwald accepted liability for the redemption of £250,000 War Stock, and in 1927 liability for a further sum of £500,000 of War Stock was accepted in final settlement of all responsibility to the Imperial Government in respect of the cost of the War (1914-18). The Isle of Man has made, in all free gifts of £1,250,000 to the British Government and has lent £1,000,000, free of interest, £500,000 of the latter being converted into a free gift on June 15, 1948. The chief source of revenue is found in the customs duties, the only direct taxation being sur-tax, income tax and purchase tax. Income tax ranges from 2s. 6d. in the £ for incomes under £500 to 5s. for taxable incomes of £2,000 and over. Sur-tax is payable on incomes of £2,000 per annum at the rate of 10d. in the £, rising to 7s. 6d. in the £ on incomes of £5,000 per annum. There are 31 primary, 4 secondary schools, a school of technology, arts and crafts and a domestic science college, in addition to King William's College and the Buchan School for Girls; the gross expenditure on public education in 1951-52 was £338,938.

CAPITAL. Ψ Douglas. Pop. (1951) 20,288. The port of Douglas, radar controlled since March 1, 1948, is the first port in the world to be so equipped. Ψ Castletown (1,749) is the ancient capital; the other towns are Ψ Peel (2,582), and Ψ Ramsey (4,607).

	1950-51	1951-52
Public revenue,	£2,757,350	£2,914,000
Public expenditure	3,002,256	2,922,000

Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Ambrose Dundas	
Flux Dundas, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., sworn in	
Sept. 7, 1952 (with house)	£3,000
Government Secretary and Treasurer, John Nelson Pances, C.B.E.	1,400
First Deemster, Sir William P. Cowley, C.B.E.	1,700
Second Deemster, Ramsey Gelling Johnson, O.B.E.	1,600
Attorney-General, Sydney James Kneale, O.B.E.	1,600
Speaker of the House of Keys, Joseph D. Qualtrough, C.B.E.	unpaid
Judge of Appeal, N. J. Laski, Q.C.	300

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

situated off the north-west coast of France (at distances of from ten to thirty miles), are the only portions of the Dukedom of Normandy now belonging to the Crown, to which they have been attached ever since the Conquest. They consist of Jersey (28,717 acres), Guernsey (15,654 acres), Alderney (1,962 acres), Brechou (74), Great Sark (1,035), Little Sark (239), Herm (320), Jethou (44), and Lihou (38), a total of 48,083 acres, or 75 square miles. At the 1951 census the population of Jersey was 57,296, and of Guernsey, etc. (1952) 45,435 (Guernsey 43,523, Alderney, 1,379, Sark 533).

The climate is mild, and the soil exceptionally productive. The land under cultivation in 1952 was 30,762 vergées (2½ vergées = 1 acre) in Jersey, and about 18,000 vergées in Guernsey, the principal product of the soil of Jersey being potatoes and tomatoes, and of Guernsey tomatoes, flowers and grapes. The famous Jersey and Guernsey breeds of cows have earned a well-deserved celebrity. The Lieutenant-Governors and Commanders-in-Chief of Jersey and Guernsey are the Personal Representatives of the Sovereign and the channel of communication between H.M. Government and the Insular Governments. The Bailiffs of Jersey and Guernsey, appointed by the Crown, are Presidents both of the Assembly of the States (the Insular Legislature) and of the Royal Court in their respective Bailiwicks. The official language is French, but English is the language in daily use. A Norman-French *patois* is also in common use. The principal imports are coal and coke, building material and groceries and provisions, and the chief exports potatoes, tomatoes, grapes, flowers and cattle. The chief town of Jersey is St. Helier, on the south coast; the principal town of Guernsey is St. Peter Port, on the east coast and of Alderney is St. Anne's. A telephone exchange was opened on Alderney in May, 1949 and there is one in Sark. Herm is also connected to Guernsey by telephone. The islands were in German occupation from June 30, 1940, to May 9, 1945.

JERSEY

Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Jersey, His Excellency Admiral Sir Randolph Stewart Gresham Nicholson, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C., (1953), £2,500
 Private Secretary and A.D.C., Lt. Comdr. O. M. B. de las Casas, R.N. (ret.).
 Secretary to the Government, Brigadier R. M. H. Lewis, C.B.E., M.C.
 Bailiff of Jersey, Sir Alexander M. Coutanche, Dean of Jersey, Very Rev. M. Le Marne, M.A.
 Attorney-General, C. S. Harrison, O.B.E.
 Solicitor-General, R. Vibert.
 Receiver-General, Major R. E. B. Voisin.
 States Treasurer, H. F. Ereat, M.B.E.
 Chief Aikens Officer, A. J. Le Brun.
 Head Postmaster, R. G. Evans

	1952 (year ending Jan. 31)	1953 (year ending Jan. 31)
Revenue	£2,554,653	£2,518,421
Expenditure	2,468,597	2,716,015
Public Debt	2,753,816	2,968,402

The standard rate of Income is 4s. in the £.
No super tax or death duties are levied.

GUERNSEY AND DEPENDENCIES

Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Guernsey, His Excellency Air Marshal Sir Thomas Walker Elmhirst, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C. (1953).....£2,500
Private Secretary and A.D.C., Capt. M. H. T. McIlish.
Government Secretary, Maj.-Gen. R. F. Colwill, C.B.E.
Bailiff of Guernsey, Sir Ambrose James Sherwill, C.B.E., M.C.
Dean of Guernsey, Very Rev. Edward Louis Frossard, M.A.

President of the Board of Administration, R. H. Johns, O.B.E.
Attorney General, W. H. Arnold.
Solicitor General, L. Caulfeild-Stoker.
Receiver General and States Supervisor, L. A. Guillemette, M.B.E.
President, Education Council, Very Rev. E. L. Frossard, M.A.
Immigration Officer, L. W. Sarre, M.B.E.
Postmaster, H. E. Chapell, M.B.E.

	1951	1952
Revenue	£2,176,260	£1,918,347
Expenditure	2,353,785	2,948,510
States Funded Debt	5,403,122	5,727,101

ALDERNEY

President, Cmdr. S. P. Herivel, C.B.E., D.S.C., R.N. (ret.).
Clerk of the States and Court, P. W. Radice.

SARK

La Dame de Sark, Mrs. R. W. Hathaway, O.B.E.
Seneschal, W. Baker.

PATRON SAINTS

St. George, Patron Saint of England.—St. George is believed to have been born in Cappadocia, of Christian parents, in the latter part of the 3rd century and to have served with distinction as a soldier under the Emperor Diocletian, including a visit to England on a military mission. When the persecution of Christians was ordered, St. George sought a personal interview to remonstrate with the Emperor and after a profession of faith resigned his military commission. Arrest and torture followed and he was martyred at Nicomedia on April 23, 303, a day ordered to be kept in remembrance as a national festival by the Council of Oxford in 1222, although it was not until the reign of Edward III that he was made patron saint of England. His connection with a dragon seems to date from the close of the 6th century and to be due to the transfer of his remains from Nicomedia to Lydda, close to the scene of the legendary exploit of Perseus in rescuing Andromeda and slaying the sea monster, credit for which became attached to the Christian martyr. April 23 is not included among the Red Letter Days, the list of which was drawn up before the canonization of St. George.

St. David, Patron Saint of Wales.—St. David is believed to have been born near the beginning and to have died towards the end of the 6th century, his father being Prince Sandde and his mother Non (afterwards a Christian saint). St. David was an eloquent preacher and became Primate of South Wales while Bishop of Caerleon on Usk, but he afterwards moved the seat of the Primacy from Caerleon to Menevia, now St. David's. At

the request of Henry I he was canonized in the early part of the 12th century and became the tutelary saint of Wales, his annual festival being observed on March 1. This date is not included among the Red Letter Days, which were settled before the canonization of St. David.

St. Andrew, Patron Saint of Scotland.—St. Andrew, one of the Christian Apostles and brother of Simon Peter was born at Bethsaida on the Lake of Galilee and lived at Capernaum. He preached the Gospel in Asia Minor and in Scythia along the shores of the Black Sea and became the patron saint of Russia. It is believed that he suffered crucifixion at Patras in Achaea, on a *crux decussata* (now known as St. Andrew's Cross) and that his relics were removed from Patras to Constantinople and thence to St. Andrews, probably in the 8th century, since which time he has been the patron saint of Scotland. The festival of St. Andrew is held on November 30, a church festival indicated in the calendar by red letters.

St. Patrick, Patron Saint of Ireland.—St. Patrick was born in England about 389 and was carried off to Ireland as a slave about sixteen years later, escaping to Gaul at the age of 22. He was ordained deacon at Auxerre and having been consecrated Bishop in 432 was despatched to Wicklow to reorganize the Christian communities in Ireland. He founded the see of Armagh and introduced Latin into Ireland as the language of the Church. He died in 461 and his festival is celebrated on March 17, which is not reckoned among Red Letter Days, the list of which was drawn up before the canonization of St. Patrick.

CLUB AND LIBRARY EDITION OF WHITAKER. 1954

The Club and Library Edition of Whitaker's Almanack, 1954, contains 1190 pages, together with coloured maps (The World, The British Isles, Baltic States, Russia and her neighbours, Germany and her neighbours, France and Spain, The Far East, India, Pakistan and Burma, Africa, Canada and Newfoundland, The United States, South America, Australia, New Zealand) in strong leather binding, with gilt top and silk headband. Price, 30s. net.

The British Commonwealth of Nations

AREA AND POPULATION

Continental Distribution	English Square Miles	Estimated Population
In Europe and Mediterranean	125,340	50,000,000
In Asia	2,346,000	400,000,000
In Africa	4,652,000	65,000,000
In North America	3,893,000	12,000,000
In Central America	8,600	50,000
In the West Indies	12,300	2,000,000
In South America	97,800	320,000
In Oceania	3,300,000	10,500,000
Total	14,435,060	539,870,000

GOVERNMENT.—The Commonwealth is a free association of nine sovereign independent states, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan, Ceylon and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland,* together with their dependencies.

The Commonwealth has no written constitution but its members are bound together by a community of ideals and interest which springs from a common historical background and a common political heritage which in spite of diversities of race and tradition has given rise to a broadly common pattern of institutions, legislative, executive and judicial. All members of the Commonwealth have certain constitutional features in common. They are parliamentary democracies, their laws being made with the consent of a freely elected parliament after discussion in that parliament, the executive government holding office by virtue of the support of a majority in parliament. Ministers, who must be members of parliament, are collectively responsible for the actions of the executive. With the exception of New Zealand and Pakistan, the Parliaments of the Commonwealth have two chambers, but in the case of the upper house the method of choosing members varies. Although legislation can be initiated in them, the upper houses are principally revising bodies and the lower houses, elected by secret ballot on a basis of adult suffrage, are dominant. The office of Speaker of the lower house is a feature of all Commonwealth parliaments.

At the head of each of the Parliaments of the Commonwealth (except that of the Republic of India) is the Queen, in whose name the administration is carried on. In member countries of the Commonwealth Her Majesty is represented by the Governor-General who in all essential respects holds the same position in relation to the administration of public affairs as is held by the Sovereign in Great Britain. The Governor-General is appointed by the Queen on the recommendation of the Government of the country concerned and is wholly independent of the Government of the United Kingdom. He is sometimes a national of the country in which he holds office. Her Majesty is Queen of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Pakistan, Ceylon and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, all of whom owe common allegiance to her, and is the symbol of their free association in the Commonwealth. India, being a Republic with a President as head of the state, does not owe allegiance to the Queen, but accepts her as the symbol of the free association of

member nations of the Commonwealth and as such as Head of the Commonwealth.

The status of member nations was defined by the Imperial Conference of 1926 and given legal substance by the *Statute of Westminster, 1931*, in which the Commonwealth nations were described as "autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another, but united by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations." Other parts of the Commonwealth, such as Colonies, while they may be described as "Commonwealth countries," are not members of the Commonwealth.

CONSULTATION.—Before the Second World War it was customary for an Imperial Conference, a formal gathering of delegates from the Commonwealth nations headed by their Prime Ministers, to meet every few years for discussion of a wide range of common problems. Its functions were purely advisory or consultative, and, as it had neither legislative nor executive authority, its resolutions were not binding on the participating Governments, though normally these Governments conformed to resolutions adopted unanimously. The last Imperial Conference was held in 1937. During the War informal meetings of Ministers were substituted. Imperial Conferences have now been replaced by Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Meetings, which have taken place in 1944, 1946, 1949 and annually since 1951. There have also been Commonwealth ministerial meetings and conferences on Defence, Finance, etc.

*Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Following a conference on Central African Federation held in London in January, 1953, and a referendum held in Southern Rhodesia on April 9, the *Rhodesia and Nyasaland Federation Act* was passed by the United Kingdom Parliament on July 14, 1953, and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland established by Order in Council. Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are each proportionately represented in a Federal Assembly consisting of a Speaker and 35 members, which has control of external affairs, defence, overseas trade, currency, transport, postal services and other matters of Federal concern. The Prime Minister and other Ministers are appointed by the Governor-General. For a period of ten years from the inception of the constitution there will be no change in the division of powers between the Federation and the territories except with the consent of all three territorial legislatures.

CITIZENSHIP AND NATIONALITY.—Each member of the Commonwealth of Nations defines the citizenship and nationality of its own people and determines the status of other Commonwealth nationals within its own boundaries. The United Kingdom, Canada, Australia and New Zealand have not only created a local citizenship but have also conferred on their citizens the common status of Commonwealth citizen or British subject. Other member countries, like the Union of South Africa, have created only a single, local citizenship without the common status. The Republic of Ireland, which in 1949 ceased to be a member of the Commonwealth, is not regarded by the other Commonwealth nations as a foreign country or her citizens as foreigners. Although Ambassadors instead of High Commissioners are now exchanged between the Republic of Ireland and Commonwealth countries, her relations with the United Kingdom are conducted through the Commonwealth Relations Office and not through the Foreign Office.

THE JUDICATURE.—The Supreme Judicial Authority of the Colonial Empire is the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, before which appeals may be brought (in the form of a petition to the Crown) from Consular Courts and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, and also from the Courts of certain members of the Commonwealth. The Committee consists of such members of the Privy Council as have held or are holding high judicial office, provision being made for the inclusion of representatives of the Dominions. The Dominions have each a judicial system, with judges appointed, on the advice of the Dominion Government, by the Crown. The Supreme Judicial Authority for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the House of Lords.

DEFENCE.—Each of the independent members of the Commonwealth is completely responsible for its own defence. Although there is no central organization to co-ordinate the defence strategy and resources of the Commonwealth, there is close liaison between the responsible governments and considerable day to day practical co-operation by the Services. There are ministerial conferences, meetings between High Commissioners and the Governments to which they are accredited, constant exchange of information and correspondence and personal contacts between Service advisers and officials. During the Second World War collaboration between Commonwealth countries was comprehensive and continuous—each of the then members (except the Republic of Ireland) entered the war in 1939.

The territories for whose defence the United Kingdom is responsible play their part and make their contribution to Commonwealth defence as far as their means allow. While the United Kingdom safeguards sea and air communications, using bases in the territories and providing some garrisons, the dependencies are responsible for the forces necessary for their own security (although in some cases the United Kingdom meets the cost).

Membership of the Commonwealth imposes no formal collective security commitment, but individual members may of course assume special international obligations for the maintenance of peace and security. All except Ceylon are members of the United Nations, Ceylon's membership having been vetoed repeatedly by the Soviet Union. The United Kingdom and Canada belong to N.A.T.O.; Australia and New Zealand are signatories of the Pacific Security Treaty.

COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES.—The United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa have dependencies for which they

are independently responsible. The United Kingdom is responsible, through the Colonial Office for 35 administrative units which include colonies, protectorates, protected states, and trust territories.

United Kingdom Colonies and Protectorates.—Colonies and Protectorates, in which the administration is carried on by public officers under the control of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, may be divided into the following groups:—

- (1) Those with a form of self-government within defined limits—Malta, G. C.
- (2) Those with a *fully elected* House of Assembly or House of Representatives and a *nominated* Legislative Council—Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda and Jamaica.
- (3) Those with a *partly-elected* Legislative Council, the constitution of which does not provide for an official majority—British Guiana, British Honduras, Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Kenya (Colony and Protectorate), Leeward Islds. (General), Leeward Islds. Presidencies (Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher-Nevis, Anguilla and Virgin Islands), Mauritius, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago, the Windward Islds. (Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent).
- (4) Those with a *partly-elected* Legislative Council, the constitution of which provides for an official majority—Fiji, Seychelles.
- (5) Those with a *nominated* Legislative Council—Aden Colony, British Borneo, Federation of Malaya, Hong Kong, Sarawak, Uganda Protectorate, Zanzibar.

In all these Councils, except the Federation of Malaya, the Constitution provides for an official majority.

- (6) Those *without* a Legislative Council—Aden Protectorate, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Cyprus, Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, St. Helena, Somaliland Protectorate.

In all these Colonies and Protectorates, except Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Honduras and the Leeward Islands, the Crown has the power of legislating by Order in Council.

United Kingdom Trusteeships.—The former mandated territories of Tanganyika, part of the Cameroons and part of Togoland are administered as Trusteeships by the United Kingdom through the Colonial Office.

Protected States.—Native Governments continue under the advice of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom in the nine States (but not the two Settlements) comprising the Federation of Malaya, and in Brunei and Tonga.

Condominiums.—The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan is administered as an Anglo-Egyptian condominium and the New Hebrides as an Anglo-French condominium. On February 12, 1953, an Anglo-Egyptian agreement guaranteed to the Sudanese the right to determine their own future. It was expected that arrangements for self-determination under international supervision would be made after elections towards the end of 1953.

Other Commonwealth Dependencies.—Australia is responsible for Papua, the trust territory of New Guinea and (jointly with U.K. and New Zealand) Nauru Island. New Zealand is responsible for the trust territory of western Samoa and South Africa for South-West Africa. In addition they administer a number of island territories and extensive Antarctic areas.

DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCE.—Complete financial autonomy is enjoyed by all members of the Commonwealth. Customs tariffs are generally lower for merchandise of British origin than for importations from foreign countries. There is no Imperial Debt, but certain obligations of Crown Colonies and Protectorates are met in the early stages of their development by the United Kingdom Government, and grants in aid of revenue are also made at need.

Under the *Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1940*, annual sums of £5,000,000 for Development and £500,000 for Research were made available from United Kingdom Funds for 10 years from 1941. An Act passed in 1945 extended the grant period from 1951 to 1956, making £120,000,000 available in that period subject to a maximum of £17,500,000 in any one year, of which not more than £1,000,000 may be spent on research; the Act also abolished the obligation to surrender the unexpended portion of the annual grant to the Treasury. A further Act in 1949 increased the annual amount to £20,000,000, of which not more than £2,500,000 can be drawn in any one year for research.

Comprehensive Development Programmes have been drawn up by most Colonies and will be financed partly by allocations from the fund but largely from local revenues and by the raising of loans.

In July, 1948, the Colonial Office appointed liaison officers for each of the major colonial regions in order to maintain the closest touch between the Colonial Office and colonial Governments on all aspects of economic development. The officers spend about half their time overseas. They inform the colonial Governments of current views in this country on economic policy and convey to the Colonial Office and other Government departments the needs of colonial Governments in carrying out their economic development projects, especially in supply matters.

EDUCATION

The Inter-University Council for Higher Education in the Colonies,

1 Gordon Square, W.C.1.

[Museum: 8916]

The Council was established in 1946 as recommended in the report of the Asquith Commission for the purpose of strengthening co-operation between the universities in the United Kingdom and the existing universities in Colonial territories, and fostering the development of higher colleges in the Colonies and their advance to university status. The Council is composed of one representative member from each University, representative members from the Universities of Malaya, Malta and Hong Kong and co-opted members.

Chairman, Sir Alexander M. Carr-Saunders, LL.D.

Vice-Chairman, Sir Raymond Priestley, M.C., D.Sc., LL.D.

Secretary, Walter Adams, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Assistant Secretary, I. C. M. Maxwell.

Students from Overseas

Statistics issued by the *Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth* show that the total number of students from overseas attending Universities and Colleges in the United Kingdom at the beginning of the academic year 1952-53 was 8,277 (Men, 7,105; Women, 1,172; British Commonwealth overseas, 4,749) of whom there were from Europe, 1,506 (Austria, 17; Belgium, 35; Bulgaria, 1; Cyprus, 75; Czechoslovakia, 33; Denmark, 37; Finland, 13; France, 81; Germany, 129; Gibraltar,

15; Greece, 152; Hungary, 12; Iceland, 19; Republic of Ireland, 72; Italy, 42; Luxemburg, 5; Malta, 24; Netherlands, 68; Norway, 248; Poland, 258; Portugal, 24; Roumania, 1; Spain, 29; Sweden, 19; Switzerland, 54; U.S.S.R., 13; Yugoslavia, 30; from Asia 2,521 (Afghanistan, 5; Arabia, 10; Burma, 65; Ceylon, 186; China, 46; Hong Kong, 68; India, 974; Indo-China, 8; Indonesia, 11; Iraq, 169; Israel, 93 (other Middle East, 16); Japan, 13; Jordan, 37; Korea, 2; Lebanon, 18; Malaya and British Borneo, 225; Nepal, 3; Pakistan, 247; Persia, 95; Philippines, 5; Port India, 1; Syria, 26; Thailand, 138; Tibet, 1; Turkey, 59; from Africa, 1,986 (Aden, 3; Algeria, 2; Basutoland, 2; Brit. Somaliland, 1; Cameroons, 1; Egypt, 377; Ethiopia, 35; Gambia, 7; Gold Coast, 182; Kenya, 149; Liberia, 4; Libya, 4; Mauritius, 109; Morocco, 8; Nigeria, 402; Northern Rhodesia, 15; Nyasaland, 41; Port. E. Africa, 1; Seychelles, 5; Sierra Leone, 41; South Africa, 441; Southern Rhodesia, 60; Sudan, 56; Tanganyika, 27; Tunisia, 1; Uganda, 39; Zanzibar, 10); from America, 1,638 (Argentina, 30; Bermuda, 14; Bolivia, 2; Brazil, 12; British Guiana, 62; British Honduras, 8; British West Indies, 344; Canada, 390; Chile, 11; Colombia, 5; Costa Rica, 1; Cuba, 2; Ecuador, 5; Fr. West Indies, 1; Guatemala, 2; Honduras (Republic), 1; Mexico, 4; Nicaragua, 1; Panama, 2; Peru, 3; Puerto Rico, 1; Salvador, 2; U.S.A., 728; Uruguay, 4; Venezuela, 3); from Australasia, 619 (Australia, 400; Fiji, 1; New Zealand, 218. *Stateless, 7.*

Scholarships in the United Kingdom.

RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.—Under the will of Cecil John Rhodes, scholarships were founded at Oxford, his old University, for students from the British Dominions and Colonies, and the United States of America. *British Commonwealth.*—Rhodes Scholarships, at present of the annual value of £500 tenable at any college at Oxford, are awarded in each State or Province of Canada, Australia, South Africa (where there are also scholarships for certain Schools), in New Zealand, Rhodesia, Jamaica, Bermuda, Malta, India and Pakistan. *U.S.A.*—4 Rhodes Scholarships are assigned annually to each of 8 regions of 6 States each, which are awarded among candidates sent from each State in the region. In normal times the number of Rhodes scholars in residence is between 180 and 200.

Secretary of the Rhodes Trustees, The Lord Elton, 36, Beaumont St., Oxford. Warden of Rhodes House, E. T. Williams, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., Rhodes House, Oxford.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S SCHOLARSHIPS (founded 1932).—Two scholarships tenable for two years at Oxford University by selected students of the University of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Scholarships in the United States

Under *The Commonwealth Fund* (Harkness House, 35 Portman Square, W.1.), established in 1918 by Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness, there are available for candidates of British descent a series of Fellowships, covering tuition, travel and living expenses, tenable for one year at certain American Universities. For 1953 there are available up to 20 Fellowships to graduates of United Kingdom Universities, 5 Fellowships for the Australian, New Zealand and South African Civil Services, 2 Fellowships for the Colonial Civil Service, 5 Fellowships for the Home Civil Service, and up to 3 for British journalists. Memoranda concerning all five categories are available on request to the Warden, Harkness House.

LONDON REPRESENTATIVES OF BRITISH DOMINIONS AND COLONIES

<i>Dominion</i>	<i>High Commissioner, etc.</i>	<i>Address in London</i>
Canada.....	N. A. Robertson, <i>High Commr.</i>	Canada House, S.W.1.
Alberia.....	R. A. McMullen, <i>Agent-Gen.</i>	37 Hill St., W.1.
British Columbia.....	W. A. McAdam, <i>C.M.G., Agent-Gen.</i>	1 Regent Street, S.W.1.
Ontario.....	Maj. J. S. P. Armstrong, <i>Agent-Gen.</i>	13 Charles II St., S.W.1.
Saskatchewan.....	Graham Spry, <i>Agent-Gen.</i>	28 Chester St., S.W.1.
Australian Commonwealth	Hon. Sir Thomas White, <i>K.B.E., D.F.C., V.D., High Commr.</i>	Australasia House, Strand, W.C.2.
New South Wales.....	Hon. J. M. Tully, <i>Agent-Gen.</i>	56-57 Strand, W.C.2.
Queensland.....	D. J. Muir, <i>Agent-Gen.</i>	409 Strand, W.C.2.
South Australia.....	A. H. Greenham, <i>Agent-Gen.</i>	S. A. House, Marble Arch, W.1.
Tasmania.....	Hon. Sir Eric von Bibra, <i>Agent-Gen.</i>	457 Strand, W.C.2.
Victoria.....	Hon. Sir John Lienhop, <i>Agent-Gen.</i>	Victoria House, Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.2.
Western Australia.....	Hon. J. A. Dimitt, <i>Agent-Gen.</i>	Savoy House, 115 Strand, W.C.2.
New Zealand.....	Hon. Sir Frederick Doidge, <i>K.C.M.G., High Commr.</i>	415 Strand, W.C.2.
Union of South Africa....	Dr. Albertus L. Geyer, <i>High Commr.</i>	South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.
Republic of India.....	B. G. Kher, <i>High Commr.</i>	India House, Aldwych, W.C.2.
Pakistan.....	M. G. A. Isphani, <i>High Commr.</i>	34-36 Lowndes Square, S.W.1.
Ceylon.....	Sir Edwin Wijeyaratne, <i>K.B.E., High Commr.</i>	15 Hyde Park Gardens, W.2.
Northern Ireland.....	Lt.-Col. Sir Ronald Ross, <i>Bt., M.C., Agent</i>	13 Regent Street, S.W.1.
Malta.....	A. Salomone, <i>Commr.-Gen.</i>	39 St. James's Street, S.W.1.
Southern Rhodesia.....	Sir Gordon Munro, <i>K.C.M.G., M.C. High Commr.</i>	429 Strand, W.C.2.
Northern Rhodesia.....	J. H. Wallace.....	57 Haymarket, S.W.1.
Cyprus.....	Information and Liaison Office.....	27 Cockspur St., S.W.1.
Federation of Malaya and Singapore	Raja Uda, <i>Commr.</i>	57 Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.
Sudan Government.....	C. G. Davies, <i>C.M.G., M.C., Agent</i>	Sudan House, Cleveland Row, S.W.1.
East African Dependencies.	Trade and Information Office.....	Grand Bldgs., Trafalgar Sq., W.C.2.
Gold Coast.....	F. Leach, <i>O.B.E., M.C., Commr.</i>	13 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.
Nigeria.....	E. K. Featherstone, <i>C.M.G., Commr.</i>	5 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.

BRITISH TRADE COMMISSIONER OFFICES

CANADA.—Ottawa, G. Bowen (<i>Senior T.C.</i>).....	56 Sparks Street, Ottawa 4.
Montreal, A. Heckle (<i>Grade I</i>).....	1,111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal.
Toronto, H. Oldham, <i>C.B.E. (Grade I)</i>	61-67 Yonge St., Toronto.
Vancouver, A. P. Timms (<i>Grade II</i>).....	850 West Hastings St., Vancouver.
Winnipeg, W. G. Coventry (<i>Grade II</i>).....	403 Royal Bank Bldg., Winnipeg.
Edmonton, E. I. Lamb (<i>Grade II</i>).....	10053 Jasper Ave., Edmonton.
Maritime Provinces and Nfld., M. J. Marshall (<i>Grade II</i>).....	(see Montreal.)
AUSTRALIA.—Canberra, Sir John Greaves, <i>C.M.G., O.B.E. (Senior T.C.)</i>	Canberra.
Sydney, J. R. Adams, <i>C.B.E. (Grade I)</i>	Prudential Bldg., Sydney.
Melbourne, A. W. Burton, <i>M.B.E. (Grade I)</i>	Henty House, Melbourne, C.1.
Brisbane, P. Ingleson, <i>C.M.G., M.B.E., M.C. (Grade II)</i>	Estates Chambers, Brisbane.
NEW ZEALAND.—Wellington, R. B. Willmot, <i>C.M.G. (Grade I)</i>	Customhouse Quay, Wellington.
Auckland, H. F. Stevens (<i>Grade II</i>).....	Queen's Arcade Bldg., Auckland.
SOUTH AFRICA.—Pretoria, C. Kemp, <i>C.B.E. (Senior T.C.)</i>	238 Vermeulen Street, Pretoria.
Cape Town, A. G. C. Deuber, <i>O.B.E. (Grade II)</i>	41 Parliament St., Cape Town.
Durban, T. S. Sydenham-Clarke (<i>Grade II</i>).....	United Bldgs., Smith St., Durban.
SOUTHERN RHODESIA, NORTHERN RHODESIA AND NYASALAND.—	
Salisbury, H. W. Woodruff (<i>Grade II</i>).....	Stanley House, Salisbury.
REPUBLIC OF IRELAND.—Dublin, E. S. A. Baynes, <i>O.B.E. (Grade II)</i>	69 Merrion Square, Dublin, C.17.
INDIA.—Delhi, G. J. Mac Mahon, (<i>Senior T.C.</i>).....	Eastern House, New Delhi.
Calcutta, G. W. Brazendale (<i>Grade I</i>).....	1 Harrington St., Calcutta 16.
Madras, D. G. Stewart-Smith (<i>Grade II</i>).....	6 Armenian St., Madras 1.
Bombay, D. A. Bryan, <i>O.B.E. (Grade I)</i>	Mercantile Bank Bldg., Bombay 1.
PAKISTAN.—Karachi, F. B. Arnold, <i>O.B.E. (Grade I)</i>	Finlay House, Karachi.
Lahore, K. R. Allen (<i>Grade II</i>).....	National House, Bank Sq., Lahore.
Chittagong, G. W. McNeil (<i>Grade II</i>).....	Agrabad Road, Dewanhah, Chittagong.
CEYLON.—Colombo, C. E. Thorogood (<i>Grade I</i>).....	Hong Kong Bank Bldg., Fort, Colombo.
EAST AFRICA.—G. T. Dow-Smith, <i>O.B.E. (Grade II)</i>	Memorial Hall, Nairobi, Kenya.
WEST AFRICA.—Lagos, E. I. Oliver, <i>D.S.O., T.D. (Grade II)</i>	Akuro House, Lagos.
Accra, E. P. Ellerton (<i>Grade II</i>).....	68 Boundary Rd., Tuda, Accra.
WEST INDIES.—Trinidad, A. R. Starck, <i>O.B.E. (Grade II)</i>	72 South Quay, Port of Spain.
Jamaica, W. Ferguson (<i>Grade II</i>).....	8 Port Royal St., Kingston.
SINGAPORE.—K. E. Mackenzie (<i>Grade I</i>).....	Fullerton Building, Singapore.
HONG KONG.—G. B. W. Harrison (<i>Grade II</i>).....	943/8 Alexandra Ho., Hong Kong.

THE PROVINCES OF CANADA

Province and Capital	Sq. miles	Pop. 1952
Alberta (Edmonton)....	255,285	970,000
British Columbia (Victoria)...	366,255	1,198,000
Manitoba (Winnipeg)....	246,512	798,000
New Brunswick (Fredericton).....	27,985	526,000
Nova Scotia (Halifax)....	21,068	653,000
Ontario (Toronto).....	412,582	4,766,000
Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown).....	2,184	103,000
Quebec (Quebec).....	594,860	4,174,000
Saskatchewan (Regina)...	251,700	843,000
Yukon (Dawson).....	207,096	9,000
North West Territories (Ottawa).....	1,304,903	16,000
Newfoundland (St. John's)	155,364	374,000
Total.....	3,845,774	14,430,000

THE STATES OF AUSTRALIA

State and Capital	Sq. miles	Pop. 1952
New South Wales (Sydney)	309,432	3,421,768
Victoria (Melbourne)....	87,884	2,356,823
Queensland (Brisbane)....	670,500	1,247,890
South Australia (Adelaide)	380,070	751,535
Western Australia (Perth)...	975,920	614,483
Tasmania (Hobart).....	26,215	315,955
Northern Territory (Darwin).....	523,620	15,884
Federal Capital Territory (Canberra).....	940	28,481
Total.....	2,974,581	8,752,819

THE PROVINCES OF SOUTH AFRICA*

Province and Capital	Sq. miles	Pop. 1945
Cape (Cape Town).....	277,169	4,016,801
Natal (Pietermaritzburg)...	35,284	2,182,733
Transvaal (Pretoria).....	110,450	4,183,779
Orange Free State (Bloemfontein).....	49,647	875,545
South West Protectorate...	317,725	318,422
Total.....	790,275	11,577,280

* The total population of South Africa at the 1951 census was 12,646,375.

NORTHERN IRELAND

Counties and Capital	Acreage	Pop. 1951
Antrim (Belfast).....	702,900	231,099
Belfast County Borough...	15,289	443,070
Armagh (Armagh).....	312,767	114,226
Down (Downpatrick)....	609,057	241,105
Fermanagh (Enniskillen)...	417,912	53,040
Londonderry (Londonderry).....	512,580	105,421
Londonderry County Borough.....	2,118	50,099
Tyrone (Omagh).....	779,548	132,049
Total.....	3,352,251	1,370,709

THE ISLANDS OF NEW ZEALAND

Islands	Sq. Miles	Pop. 1953
North Island and Islets	44,281	1,389,376
South Island and Islets	58,093	647,128
Stewart Island and Islets	670	560
Chatham Islands	372	470
Auckland, Campbell, Antipodes, Bounty, Snarcs, Kermadec	320	19
Cook Islands	84	19,632
Other Islands annexed in 1901	115	
Tokelau Islands	4	1,600
Western Samoa (Mandatory)	1,133	84,909
Total.....	105,072	2,058,785
Maori Population (inc. in total)		123,199

REPUBLIC OF INDIA

Province and Capital	Sq. miles	Pop. 1941
Ajmer Merwara (Ajmer)	2,400	583,693
Andamans and Nicobars (Port Blair).....	3,143	33,768
Assam (Shillong).....	49,473	7,088,131
West Bengal (Calcutta) ..	26,912	19,341,746
Bihar (Patna).....	70,368	36,548,051
Bombay (Bombay).....	103,394	25,251,840
Madhya Pradesh (Nagpur)	130,475	19,787,584
Coorg (Merkara).....	1,593	168,726
Delhi (Delhi).....	574	917,939
Himachal Pradesh.....	11,254	936,000
Kutch (Bhuj).....	8,461	501,000
Madras (Madras).....	127,610	53,766,810
Orissa (Cuttack).....	55,835	12,774,544
Panth Piploda (Kharua) ..	25	5,267
East Punjab (Simla).....	35,684	11,628,019
Uttar Pradesh (Allahabad)	106,247	55,020,617

PRINCIPAL STATES

Baroda	8,176	2,855,010
Bhopal	6,921	785,322
Bikaner	23,181	1,292,938
Cochin	1,493	1,422,875
Jaipur	15,610	3,040,876
Jaisalmer	15,980	93,246
Jodhpur	36,120	2,555,904
Junagadh	3,337	760,719
Kolhapur	3,219	1,092,046
Mysore	29,458	7,329,140
Travancore	7,662	6,070,018

UNIONS

Saurashtra	31,885	3,522,000
Matasya	7,536	1,838,000
Vindhya Pradesh	24,610	3,569,000
Greater Rajasthan	121,000	12,000,000
Madhya Bharat (Malwa) ..	46,273	7,150,000
Patiala and E. Punjab	10,119	3,424,000

DOMINION OF PAKISTAN

West Punjab (Lahore)....	62,100	16,870,900
Sind (Karachi).....	48,136	4,535,008
N.-W. Frontier (Peshawar)	39,270	3,038,067
† East Bengal (Dacca).....	56,008	44,081,381
Baluchistan	134,002	857,835

PRINCIPAL STATES

Bahawalpur (Bahawalpur)...	17,494	1,341,209
Khairpur (Khairpur)	6,050	305,787
Kalat (Kalat).....	53,995	253,305

Also the North-West Frontier States of Amb. Chitral, Dir, Swat, and the States of Mekran. Nagir, Phulra, and Hunza.

Hyderabad (Hyderabad)...	*82,313	*16,338,534
Jammu and Kashmir (Srinagar).....	82,258	4,021,616

† Inclusive of Sylhet, formerly of Assam. * Excluding Berar.

VICEROYS AND GOVERNORS GENERAL OF INDIA AND PAKISTAN

Name	Assumed Office	Name	Assumed Office
Viscount Canning	Nov. 1, 1858	*Earl of Lytton	April 20, 1925
Earl of Elgin and Kincardine	Mar. 12, 1862	Lord Irwin (Earl of Halifax)	April 3, 1926
*Maj.-Gen. Sir Robert Napier	Nov. 21, 1863	*Viscount Gosechen	June 29, 1929
*Col. Sir W. T. Denison	Dec. 2, 1863	Earl of Willingdon	April 18, 1931
Sir John Lawrence, Bt.	Jan. 12, 1864	*Sir George F. Stanley	May 16, 1934
Earl of Mayo	Jan. 12, 1869	Marquess of Linlithgow	April 18, 1936
*John Strachey	Feb. 9, 1872	Viscount Wavell	Oct. 20, 1943
*Lord Napier of Merchiston	Feb. 23, 1872	Viscount Mountbatten of Burma	Mar. 24, 1947
Lord Northbrook	May 3, 1872		
Lord Lytton	April 12, 1876		
Marquess of Ripon	June 8, 1880		
Earl of Dufferin	Dec. 13, 1881		
Marquess of Lansdowne	Dec. 10, 1883		
Earl of Elgin and Kincardine	Jan. 27, 1891		
Lord Curzon of Kedleston	Jan. 6, 1899		
*Lord Amphill	April 20, 1904		
Lord Curzon of Kedleston	Dec. 13, 1904		
Earl of Minto	Nov. 18, 1905		
Lord Hardinge of Penshurst	Nov. 23, 1910		
Lord Chelmsford	April 4, 1916		
Earl of Reading	April 2, 1922		

* Officiating.

Dominion of India.

Earl Mountbatten of Burma	Aug. 15, 1947
Sri Chakravarty Rajagopalachari	June 21, 1948

Republic of India

Dr. Rajendra Prasad (President)	Jan. 26, 1950
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Pakistan.

Mohamed Ali Jinnah	Aug. 15, 1947
Khwaja Nazimuddin	Nov. 12, 1948
Ghulam Mohammad	Oct. 17, 1951

GOVERNORS GENERAL OF CANADA

Name	Assumed Office	Name	Assumed Office
Viscount Monck	July 1, 1867	H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught	Oct. 13, 1911
Lord Lisgar	Feb. 2, 1869	Duke of Devonshire	Nov. 11, 1916
Earl of Dufferin	June 24, 1872	Viscount Byng of Vimy	Aug. 11, 1921
Marquess of Lorne	Nov. 25, 1878	Viscount Willingdon	Oct. 2, 1926
Marquess of Lansdowne	Oct. 23, 1883	Earl of Bessborough	April 4, 1931
Lord Stanley of Preston	June 11, 1886	Lord Tweedsmuir	Nov. 2, 1935
Earl of Aberdeen	Sept. 18, 1893	Earl of Athlone	June 21, 1940
Earl of Minto	Nov. 12, 1898	Viscount Alexander of Tunis	April 12, 1946
Earl Grey	Dec. 20, 1904	Vincent Massey	Feb. 28, 1952

GOVERNORS GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA

Name	Assumed Office	Name	Assumed Office
Earl of Hopetoun	Jan. 1, 1901	*Lord Somers	Oct. 3, 1930
*Lord Tennyson	July 17, 1902	Sir Isaac Isaacs	Jan. 22, 1931
Lord Tennyson	Jan. 19, 1903	Lord Gowrie, P.C.	Jan. 23, 1936
Lord Northcote	Jan. 21, 1904	*Sir W. Dugan	July 23, 1944
Earl of Dudley	Sept. 19, 1908	H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester	Jan. 20, 1945
Lord Denman	July 31, 1912	*Sir W. Dugan	Jan. 30, 1947
Viscount Noar	May 18, 1914	Sir William John McKell	March 10, 1947
Lord Forster	Oct. 6, 1920	Sir William Slim	May 8, 1953
Lord Stonehaven	Oct. 8, 1925		

* Acting.

GOVERNORS GENERAL OF NEW ZEALAND

Name	Assumed Office	Name	Assumed Office
Earl of Liverpool	1917	Viscount Galway	1935
Viscount Jellicoe	1920	Sir Cyril Newall	1941
Sir Charles Fergusson, Bt.	1924	Lord Freyberg, P.C.	1946
Lord Bledisloe	1930	Sir Willoughby Norrie	1952

GOVERNORS GENERAL OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Name	Assumed Office	Name	Assumed Office
Viscount Gladstone	May 31, 1920	Earl of Clarendon	Jan. 26, 1931
Earl Buxton	Sept. 8, 1914	Sir Patrick Duncan	April 5, 1937
H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught	Nov. 20, 1920	*N. J. de Wet	Aug. 28, 1943
Earl of Athlone	Jan. 21, 1921	Maj. G. B. van Zyl	Jun. 1, 1946
		Dr. E. G. Jansen	Jan. 1, 1951

* Administering the Government.

UNITED KINGDOM REPRESENTATIVES IN THE DOMINIONS

AUSTRALIA.—High Commissioner, Sir Stephen Holmes, K.C.M.G., M.C., Canberra.

CANADA.—High Commissioner, Lt.-Gen. Sir Archibald Nye, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., Ottawa.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—High Commissioner, Sir John Le Rougetel, K.C.M.G., M.C., Cape Town and Pretoria.

NEW ZEALAND.—High Commissioner, General Sir Geoffrey Scoones, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C., Wellington.

INDIA.—High Commissioner, Sir Alexander Clutterbuck, G.C.M.G., M.C., New Delhi.

PAKISTAN.—High Commissioner, Sir Gilbert Lathwaite, G.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Karachi.

CEYLON.—High Commissioner, Sir Cecil Syers, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., Colombo.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.—High Commissioner, I. M. R. MacLennan, C.M.G., Salisbury.

Canada

AREA AND POPULATION

Provinces or Territories and Capitals	Area (English Sq. Miles). Land and Water	Population	
		Census, 1951	Estimated, 1952
Alberta (Edmonton).....	255,285	939,501	970,000
British Columbia (Victoria).....	366,255	1,165,210	1,198,000
Manitoba (Winnipeg).....	246,512	776,541	798,000
New Brunswick (Fredericton).....	27,085	515,607	526,000
Newfoundland (St. John's).....	155,364	361,416	374,000
Nova Scotia (Halifax).....	21,068	642,584	653,000
Ontario (Toronto).....	412,582	4,597,542	4,766,000
Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown).....	2,184	98,429	103,000
Quebec (Quebec).....	594,860	4,055,681	4,174,000
Saskatchewan (Regina).....	251,700	831,728	843,000
Yukon Territory (Dawson).....	207,076	9,096	9,000
North West Territories (Ottawa).....	1,304,903	10,004	10,000
Total	3,845,774	14,009,429	14,430,000

Land Area, 3,610,097 square miles; Water Area, 235,677 square miles.

Of the total immigration of 194,391 in 1951, 31,370 were from the British Isles, 7,732 from the United States and 155,289 from 47 other countries.

Increase of the People

Census Year	Population			Decennial Increase	Immigrants during Census Year
	Males	Females	Total		
1861.....	..	..	3,229,633	..	13,589
1871.....	1,869,264	1,819,993	3,689,257	459,624	27,773
1881.....	2,188,854	2,135,956	4,324,810	635,553	47,991
1891.....	2,460,471	2,372,768	4,833,239	508,429	82,165
1901.....	2,751,708	2,619,607	5,371,315	538,076	55,747
1911.....	3,821,995	3,384,648	7,206,643	1,835,328	331,288
1921.....	4,529,643	4,258,306	8,787,949	1,581,306	91,728
1931.....	5,374,541	5,002,245	10,376,786	1,588,837	27,530
1941.....	5,900,536	5,606,119	11,506,655	1,129,869	9,329
1951.....	7,088,873	6,920,556	14,009,429	2,502,774	194,391

Origins	Population		Religions	Population	
	1941	1951		1941	1951
British Races.....	5,715,904	6,709,685	Roman Catholic.....	4,806,431	6,069,496
English.....	2,968,402	3,630,344	United Church of Canada	2,208,658	2,867,271
Scottish.....	1,403,974	1,547,470	Church of England in Canada.....	1,754,368	2,060,720
Irish.....	1,267,702	1,439,635	Presbyterian.....	630,597	781,747
Other.....	75,826	92,236	Baptist.....	481,465	519,585
European Races.....	5,526,964	6,872,889	Lutheran.....	401,836	444,923
French.....	3,483,038	4,319,167	Jewish.....	168,585	204,836
Austrian.....	37,715	32,231	Ukrainian (Greek) Catho- lic.....	185,948	190,831
Belgian.....	29,711	35,148	Greek Orthodox.....	139,845	172,271
Czech and Slovak.....	42,012	63,959	Mennonite.....	111,554	125,938
Finnish.....	41,683	43,745	Pentecostal.....	57,742	95,131
German.....	464,682	619,995	Evangelical Church.....	37,064	50,900
Hungarian.....	54,598	60,460	Salvation Army.....	33,009	70,275
Italian.....	112,625	152,245	Mormon.....	25,328	34,888
Jewish.....	170,241	181,670	Church of Christ, Disci- ples.....	21,260	14,920
Netherlands.....	112,863	264,267	Christian Science.....	20,261	20,795
Polish.....	167,485	219,845	Adventist.....	18,485	21,398
Romanian.....	24,689	23,601	Confucian and Buddhist.	37,958	—
Russian.....	83,708	91,279	Others.....	162,661	25,529
Scandinavian.....	241,603	283,024			
Ukrainian.....	305,929	395,043			
Other.....	50,482	87,210			
Asiatic Races.....	74,064	72,827			
Chinese.....	34,627	32,528			
Japanese.....	23,149	21,663			
Other.....	16,288	18,636			
Indian and Eskimo.....	125,521	165,607			
All other.....	64,202	188,421			
Totals	11,506,655	14,009,429			

Indian Population (1941) 118,316; (1951) 155,874. Eskimo population (1941) 7,005; (1951) 9,733.

Canada was originally discovered by Cabot in 1497, but its history dates only from 1534, when the French took possession of the country. The first permanent settlement at Port Royal (now Annapolis), Nova Scotia, was founded in 1605, and Quebec was founded in 1608. In 1759 Quebec was captured by the British forces under General Wolfe, and in 1763 the whole territory of Canada became a possession of Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris of that year. Nova Scotia was ceded in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht, the Provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island being subsequently formed out of it. British Columbia was formed into a Crown colony in 1858, having previously been a part of the Hudson Bay Territory, and was united to Vancouver Island in 1866. By the British North America Act, passed in 1867, the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada (Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick were united under the title of THE DOMINION OF CANADA, and provision was made in the Act for the admission at any subsequent period of the other territories of British North America. Provinces admitted since 1867 are: Manitoba (1870), British Columbia (1871), Prince Edward Island (1873), Alberta, Saskatchewan (1905) and Newfoundland (1949).

Canada occupies the whole of the northern part of the North American Continent (with the exception of Alaska), from 49° North latitude to the North Pole, and from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. In Eastern Canada, the southernmost point is Middle Island in Lake Erie, at 41° 41'.

Relief.—The relief of Canada is dominated by the mountain ranges running north and south on the west side of the Continent, by the Pre-Cambrian shield on the east, with, in between, the northern extension of the North American Plain. From the physiographic point of view Canada has six main divisions. These are: (1) Appalachian-Acadian Region, (2) the Canadian Shield, (3) the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes Lowland, (4) the Interior Plains, (5) the Cordilleran Region and (6) the Arctic Archipelago. The first region occupies all that part of Canada lying southeast of the St. Lawrence. In general, the relief is an alternation of highlands and lowlands, and is hilly rather than mountainous. The lowlands area seldom rises over 600 feet above sea level. The great Canadian Shield comprises more than half of the area. The interior as a whole, is an undulating, low plateau (general level 1,000 to 1,500 feet), with the more rugged relief lying along the southern border in Northern Quebec and Labrador. Throughout the whole area water or muskeg-filled depressions separate irregular hills and ridges, 150 to 200 feet in elevation. Newfoundland as an outlying portion of the shield consists of glaciated, low rolling terrain broken here and there by mountains. The flat relief of the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes lowland varies from 500 feet in the east to 1,700 feet south of Georgian Bay. The whole area in the western part slopes gently to the Great Lakes. The most striking relief is provided by the eastward facing scarp of the Niagara escarpment (elevation 250 to 300 feet). The Interior plains, comprising the Prairie Provinces, slope eastward and northward a few feet per mile. The descent from west to east is made from 5,000 feet to less than 1,000 feet, in three distinct levels, with each new level being marked by an eastward facing coteau or scarp. Horizontal strata and peneplanation make for slight relief of the level to rolling type. Five fairly well-developed topographic divisions mark out the Cordilleran region of western Canada. These are: (1) coastal ranges, largely above 5,000 feet with deep fiords and glaciated valleys, (2) the interior plateau, around 3,500 feet and comparatively level, (3) the Selkirk ranges, largely above 5,000 feet, (4) the Rocky Mountains with their chain of 10,000 to 12,000 feet peaks, and (5) the Peace River or Tromontane region with its rolling diversified country. The Arctic Archipelago, with its plateau-like character has an elevation between 500 and 1,000 feet, though in Baffin Land and Ellesmere Island the mountain ranges rise to nearly 7,000 feet. Two tremendous waterway systems, the St. Lawrence and the Mackenzie, providing thousands of miles of water highway, occupy a broad area of lowland with their dominant axis following the edge of the shield.

Climate.—The climate in the eastern and central portions presents greater extremes than in corresponding latitudes in Europe, but in the south-western portion of the Prairie Region and the southern portions of the Pacific slope the climate is milder. Spring, summer, and autumn are of about seven to eight months' duration, and the winter four to five months. The soil is generally fertile and all the products of the temperate zone are cultivated.

GOVERNMENT

The Constitution of Canada has its source in the British North America Act of 1867 which created the Federation of Upper and Lower Canada, to which Federation the other Provinces have subsequently adhered. Under this Act Canada came into being on July 1, 1867 (Dominion Day), and under the Statute of Westminster, which received the royal assent on Dec. 12, 1931, Canada and the Provinces were exempted (in common with other self-governing Dominions of the Commonwealth of Nations) from the operation of the Colonial Laws Validity Act, the Statute of Westminster having removed all limitations with regard to the legislative autonomy of the Dominions.

The Executive power is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign on the advice of the Canadian Ministry, and aided by a Privy Council.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND STAFF

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency the Right Honourable VINCENT MASSEY, C.B.

Secretary to the Governor-General, Lionel Massey.

Secretary to the Governor-General (Administrative), J. F. Delaute.

Comptroller of the Household, Maj. J. L. Malkin, E.D.

Aides-de-Camp, Capt Nicholas Eden, Victoria Rifles of Canada; Flight-Lieut. A. F. Titus Lieut. J. G.

Waters, R.C.N.

THE FEDERAL CABINET

According to Precedence.

as at Sept. 28, 1953.

<i>Prime Minister and President of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, The Rt. Hon. Louis Stephen St. Laurent, Q.C.</i>		\$15,000
<i>Minister of Trade and Commerce and of Defence Production, Rt. Hon. Clarence Decatur Howe</i>		10,000
<i>Minister of Agriculture, Rt. Hon. James Garfield Gardiner</i>		10,000
<i>Minister of Public Works (vacant)</i>		10,000
<i>Minister of National Defence, Hon. Brooke Claxton</i>		10,000
<i>Minister of Transport, Hon. Lionel Chevrier, Q.C.</i>		10,000
<i>Minister of National Health and Welfare, Hon. Paul J. J. Martin, Q.C.</i>		10,000
<i>Minister of Finance, Hon. Douglas C. Abbott, Q.C.</i>		10,000
<i>Minister of National Revenue, Hon. James J. McCann, M.D.</i>		10,000
<i>Leader of Government in Senate, Hon. Wishart McL. Robertson</i>		10,000
<i>Minister of Labour, Hon. Milton F. Gregg, P.C.</i>		10,000
<i>Secretary of State for External Affairs, Hon. Lester Bowles Pearson</i>		10,000
<i>Minister of Justice and Attorney General, Hon. Stuart Sinclair Garson</i>		10,000
<i>Minister of Resources and Development, Hon. Robert Henry Winters</i>		10,000
<i>Minister of Veterans' Affairs, Hon. Hugues Lapointe</i>		10,000
<i>Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, Hon. Walter E. Harris</i>		10,000
<i>Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys, Hon. George Prudham</i>		10,000
<i>Postmaster-General, Hon. Alcide Côté</i>		10,000
<i>Minister of Fisheries, Hon. James Sinclair</i>		10,000
<i>Solicitor General, Hon. Ralph Campney</i>		10,000
<i>Secretary of State, Hon. John W. Pickersgill</i>		10,000

<i>Leader of the Opposition, Col. Hon. George A. Drew, M.C.</i>	10,000
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CANADIAN REPRESENTATION ABROAD

ARGENTINA.	
<i>Ambassador, Maj.-Gen. L. R. La Flèche, D.S.O.</i>	
AUSTRALIA.	
<i>High Commissioner, W. A. Irwin.</i>	
BELGIUM	
<i>Ambassador, Lieut.-Gen. M. Pope, C.B., M.C.</i>	
BRAZIL.	
<i>Ambassador, S. D. Pierce, O.B.E.</i>	
CEYLON.	
<i>High Commissioner, J. J. Hurley, O.B.E., E.D.</i>	
CHILE.	
<i>Ambassador, L. Mayrand.</i>	
COLUMBIA.	
<i>Ambassador, E. Turcotte.</i>	
CUBA.	
<i>Ambassador, H. A. Scott.</i>	
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.	
<i>Chargé d'Affaires, J. M. Teakles.</i>	
DENMARK.	
<i>Minister, E. D. McGreer.</i>	

FRANCE.

<i>Ambassador, Maj.-Gen. G. P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., 72 Avenue Foch, Paris.</i>	
GERMANY.	
<i>Ambassador, Hon. T. C. Davis, Q.C.</i>	
GREECE.	
<i>Ambassador, G. L. Magann.</i>	
ICELAND.	
<i>Minister (see Norway).</i>	
INDIA.	
<i>High Commissioner, E. Reid.</i>	
INDONESIA.	
<i>Ambassador, G. R. C. Heasman, O.B.E.</i>	
IRISH REPUBLIC.	
<i>Ambassador, Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, Q.C.</i>	
ITALY.	
<i>Ambassador, P. Dupuy, C.M.G.</i>	
JAPAN.	
<i>Ambassador, Hon R. W. Mayhew.</i>	
LUXEMBURG	
<i>Minister (see Belgium.)</i>	
MEXICO.	
<i>Ambassador, C. P. Hébert</i>	
NETHERLANDS.	
<i>Ambassador, T. A. Stone.</i>	
NEW ZEALAND.	
<i>High Commissioner, E. H. Norman.</i>	
NORWAY.	
<i>Minister, J. B. C. Watkins.</i>	
PAKISTAN.	
<i>High Commissioner, K. P. Kirkwood.</i>	
PERU.	
<i>Ambassador, E. Vaillancourt.</i>	
PHILIPPINES.	
<i>Consul-General, F. H. Palmer, M.C.</i>	
POLAND.	
<i>Chargé d'Affaires, T. le M. Carter.</i>	
SWEDEN.	
<i>Minister, W. D. Matthews.</i>	
SWITZERLAND.	
<i>Minister, V. Doré, C.M.G.</i>	
TURKEY.	
<i>Ambassador, H. O. Moran, O.B.E.</i>	
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.	
<i>High Commissioner, T. W. L. MacDermot.</i>	
U.S.S.R.	
<i>Chargé d'Affaires, R. A. D. Ford.</i>	
UNITED KINGDOM.	
<i>High Commissioner, N. A. Robertson, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W.1.</i>	
<i>Official Secretary, Frederic Hudd, C.B.E.</i>	
UNITED STATES.	
<i>Ambassador, A. D. P. Heeney, 1746 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D.C.</i>	
<i>Consul-General, New York, K. A. Greene, O.B.E.</i>	
<i>Consul-General, Boston, J. A. Strong.</i>	
<i>Consul-General, Chicago, D. S. Cole.</i>	
<i>Consul-General, San Francisco, C. N. Senior (acting).</i>	
VENEZUELA.	
<i>Ambassador, H. G. Norman, C.M.G.</i>	
YUGOSLAVIA.	
<i>Ambassador, J. S. Macdonald.</i>	

REPRESENTATIVES IN CANADA

ARGENTINA.	
<i>Ambassador, Dr. L. M. Galigniana.</i>	
AUSTRALIA.	
<i>High Commissioner, Sir Douglas Copland, K.B.E., C.M.G.</i>	

† NOTE.—In every case—including the Prime Minister's—four thousand dollars in addition is paid to a Minister of the Crown as his sessional indemnity as a member of either the Senate or the House of Commons of Canada. A motor-car allowance of \$2,000 per annum is paid to Ministers holding portfolios. Since 1945 an expense allowance of \$2,000 has been paid to Members of Parliament including Ministers of the Crown. An Act to provide retiring allowances, on a contributory basis, to persons who have served as Members of the House of Commons in Canada, was passed in 1952.

BELGIUM.
Ambassador, Fernand Muûls.
 BRAZIL.
Ambassador, Heitor Lyra.
 CHILE.
Ambassador, General Teodoro Ruiz.
 CHINA.
Ambassador, Liu Chieh.
 CUBA.
Ambassador, Delfin H. Pupo y Proenza.
 CZECHOSLOVAKIA.
Chargé d'Affaires, Zdenek Roskot.
 DENMARK.
Minister, O. Schested.
 FINLAND.
Chargé d'Affaires, H. R. Martola.
 FRANCE.
Ambassador, Hubert Guérin.
 GERMANY.
Ambassador, Dr. Werner Dankwort.
 GREECE.
Ambassador, Raoul Bibica Rosctti.
 ICELAND.
Minister, Thor Thors.
 INDIA.
High Commissioner, R. R. Saksena.
 INDONESIA.
Ambassador, Dr. Ali Sastroamidjojo.
 IRISH REPUBLIC.
Ambassador, Sean Murphy.
 ITALY.
Ambassador, Corrado Baldoni.
 JAPAN.
Ambassador, Sadao Iguchi.
 LUXEMBURG.
Minister, Hugues Le Gallais.
 MEXICO.
Ambassador, Dr. J. M. Alvarez del Castillo.
 NETHERLANDS.
Ambassador, A. H. J. Lovink.
 NEW ZEALAND.
High Commissioner, T. C. A. Hislop, C.M.G.
 NORWAY.
Minister, Daniel Steen.
 PAKISTAN.
High Commissioner, Mirza Osman Ali Baig.
 PERU.
Ambassador, German Fernandez-Concha.
 POLAND.
Chargé d'Affaires, Eugeniusz Markowski.
 PORTUGAL.
Minister, Dr. Luis Esteres Fernandes.
 SWEDEN.
Minister, Dr. Klas Böök.
 SWITZERLAND.
Minister, Dr. Victor Nef.
 TURKEY.
Ambassador, Ahmet Cavat Üstün.
 UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.
High Commissioner, A. Adrien Robert.
 UNITED KINGDOM.
High Commissioner, Lt.-Gen. Sir Archibald Nye.
 G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.L.E., K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
 Earncliffe, Ottawa.
Deputy High Commissioner, J. Thomson, C.M.G.,
 O.B.E., M.M.
Naval Adviser, Capt. V. A. Wight-Boycott.
 O.B.E., D.S.C., R.N.
Army Adviser, Brig. C. P. C. S. Bright, C.B.E.
Air Force Adviser, Air Commodore A. P.
 Revington, C.B., C.B.E.
Director, U.K. Information Office, N. J. T.
 Monsarrat.
Deputy Director, D. F. Kerr.
Economic Adviser, G. Bowen.
Adviser (Food), Sir Andrew Jones, C.M.G.

Agricultural Adviser, W. F. Darke.
Adviser (War Pensions), G. H. Bowler, M.B.E.
Senior Secretary, J. S. Gandee, M.B.E.
Secretary (Finance), H. G. Curran, C.M.G.
Assistant Secretaries, J. J. B. Hunt; B. F. N.
 Reddaway.
Adviser (Defence Supplies), H. Bailey.
 UNITED STATES.
Ambassador, Robert Douglas Stuart, Lisgar Road,
 Rockcliffe Park, Ottawa.
Minister Plenipotentiary, Don C. Bliss.
Counsellor (Economic), Woodbury Willoughby.
Counsellor, John H. Morgan.
Air Attaché, Col. Mayhue D. Blaine.
Army Attaché, Col. Paul J. Bryer.
Naval Attaché and Naval Attaché for Air, Capt.
 Gifford Scull.
Agricultural Attaché, Paul O. Nyhus.
First Secretary, Frederick E. Farnsworth.
Labour Attaché, John A. Ballew.
Second Secs., John P. Walsh; George S. Vest;
 Miss M. L. Schnaffner; Albert E. Pappano.
Attachés, H. Mason Wade; Miss E. Claire
 Wilson; Norman J. Bentley; William L.
 Rodman; Mervyn V. Pallister; Philip B.
 Dahl; Col. Jack Bollerud; Lt.-Col. W. L.
 Tudor; Lt.-Col. E. W. Green; Maj. N. N.
 Newell; Lt. S. L. Sharp.
 URUGAY.
Chargé d'Affaires, Carlos Reyles.
 U.S.S.R.
Ambassador, D. S. Chuvakhin.
 VENEZUELA.
Ambassador, Fernando Paz Castillo.
 YUGOSLAVIA.
Ambassador, Dr. Rajko Djermanović.

THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Commons. The Senate consists of 102 members, nominated for life by the Governor-General, distributed between the various provinces thus: 24 for Ontario, 24 for Quebec, 10 for Nova Scotia, 10 for New Brunswick, 4 for Prince Edward Island, 6 for Newfoundland, 6 for British Columbia, 6 for Manitoba, 6 for Alberta, and 6 for Saskatchewan; each Senator must be thirty years old, a resident in the province for which he is appointed, a natural-born or naturalized subject of the Queen, and the owner of a property qualification amounting to \$4,000. The Speaker of the Senate is chosen by the Government of the day. The House of Commons is elected every five years at longest.

In 1952, through an amendment to the British North America Act, it was provided that the number of Members of the House should be 263 and that the representation of the provinces should forthwith and thereafter on the completion of each decennial census, be readjusted by such authority, in such manner and from such time, subject to certain rules, as the Parliament of Canada from time to time provided. A redistribution of the Parliamentary constituencies was made when an Act to readjust the representation in the House of Commons received Royal Assent on July 4, 1952. Under the terms of this Act, the number of representatives elected for each province is now as follows: 85 for Ontario, 75 for Quebec, 12 for Nova Scotia, 10 for New Brunswick, 14 for Manitoba, 22 for British Columbia, 4 for Prince Edward Island, 17 for Saskatchewan, 17 for Alberta, 7 for Newfoundland, 1 for the Yukon Territory and 1 for Mackenzie district of the Northwest Territories. (Present total 265).

The House of Commons is composed of natural-born or naturalized subjects of the Queen; no property qualification is necessary, its members are

elected upon a very wide suffrage, and at the General Election in Dec. 1921 women exercised the franchise on the same terms as men for the first time in a Federal Election. For electoral purposes each province is divided into districts, returning a member on a plurality of votes taken by ballot. The members of the House themselves elect their Speaker, and twenty, including the Speaker, form a quorum. Members of the Upper and Lower Houses receive \$4,000 per Session, with travelling expenses and expense allowances, and deductions for non-attendance.

The Houses of Parliament were destroyed by fire on Feb. 3, 1916, the new buildings being started the same year; the foundation stone was laid by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught (Gov.-Gen.), Sept. 1, 1916, and the corner stone of the main tower by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (King Edward VIII.), Sept. 1, 1919. The Speaker's Chair in the new House of Commons (a replica of that at Westminster) was presented in 1921 by Viscount Ullswater (ex-Speaker of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom) on behalf of the Empire Parliamentary Association of the Houses of Lords and Commons.

The Senate.

Speaker of the Senate, (vacant), (with Sessional indemnity \$4,000, residence allowance \$3,000, expense allowance \$2,000, and motor-car allowance \$1,000)	\$6,000
Clerk of the Senate & Clerk of the Parliaments, L. Clare Moyer, D.S.O., Q.C.....	12,000

The House of Commons.

Speaker of the House of Commons (vacant), (with Sessional indemnity \$4,000, residence allowance \$3,000, expense allowance \$2,000 and car allowance, \$1,000)	\$6,000
Deputy Speaker (vacant) (indemnity \$4,000, residence allowance \$1,500 and expense allowance, \$2,000)	4,000
Clerk of the House of Commons, Leon J. Raymond, O.B.E.....	12,000

THE JUDICATURE

The judicature.—Justice is administered, as in England, by judges, police magistrates, and justices of the peace, of whom the first-named are appointed by the Governor-General, for life, from among the foremost men at the Bar in the several provinces. The highest court is the Supreme Court of Canada, composed of a Chief Justice and eight puisne judges, and holding three sessions in the year at Ottawa. The only other Dominion Court, viz., the Exchequer Court of Canada, is presided over by separate judges, and its sittings may be held anywhere in Canada. The Provincial Courts include the Court of Chancery, Court of Queen's Bench, Court of Error and Appeal, Superior Courts, County Courts, General Sessions, and Division Courts. The duties of coroners are generally analogous to those in force in England, as are also methods of civil and criminal procedure, while trial by jury prevails.

Supreme Court of Canada.

Chief Justice of Canada, Rt. Hon. Thibaut Rinfret	\$25,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. P. Kerwin; Hon. R. Taschereau; Hon. I. C. Rand; Hon. R. L. Kellock; Hon. J. W. Estey; Hon. C. H. Locke; Hon. J. R. Cartwright; Hon. G. Fauteux	20,000
Registrar of the Supreme Court, Paul Leduc, Q.C.....	8,500

Exchequer Court of Canada.

President of the Exchequer Court of Canada, Hon. J. T. Thorson.....	16,000
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Puisne Judges, Hon. J. C. A. Cameron;

Hon. M. B. Archibald; Hon. J. D.

Kearney; Hon. A. Fournier

Registrar, H. R. L. Harny, Q.C.....

DEFENCE

The Department of National Defence was consolidated under a single Minister in Nov. 1946, and the work of the Royal Canadian Navy, the Canadian Army and the Royal Canadian Air Force is co-ordinated at all possible levels, though they still operate as three distinct defence services. Each service is headed by a Chief of Staff who is responsible to the Minister of National Defence.

Navy.—The Royal Canadian Navy is planned with an organization designed for speedy mobilization and vigorous expansion in an emergency. The largest unit of the fleet is the light fleet aircraft carrier *Magnificent* (18,000 tons) with *Sea Fury* fighters and *Avenger* anti-submarine aircraft. Other units include twenty-four frigates, nine *Algerine* class minesweepers, twenty-five *Bangor* class minesweepers and a number of auxiliary vessels, fleet-tenders, etc. Under the current naval shipbuilding programme fourteen destroyer escort vessels, fourteen minesweepers and an Arctic patrol vessel are being built, plus a number of auxiliaries and service craft. The Naval Air Component consists besides the carrier, of a naval air station near Dartmouth, N.S., an air facility at Scoudouc, N.B., a Carrier Air Group, a Support Air Group and a Training Air Group, Utility, Experimental and Helicopter Squadrons and four air training schools.

The R.C.N. is administered through Naval Headquarters in Ottawa, and the two commands with headquarters at Halifax, N.S., and Esquimalt, B.C. In addition, there are 22 Naval Divisions located in the principal cities across Canada which are responsible for the training of a strong Reserve Force. The present authorized complement of the R.C.N. is 21,000 officers and men, and recruiting is proceeding steadily towards this number at a planned rate. The strength of the Royal Canadian Navy on June 30, 1953, was 15,703.

Army.—Major components of the Canadian Army are: the Active Force; the Reserve Force; the Supplementary Reserve (a paper list of units and individuals required in the event of emergency); the Canadian Officers Training Corps; the Canadian Services Colleges; the Royal Canadian Army Corps; and the Reserve Militia (Canadian Rangers). Canada has the 25th Canadian Infantry Brigade Group in Korea under command of the First Commonwealth Division. The 27th Canadian Infantry Brigade is in Germany serving under the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The Active Force includes an airborne Arctic-warfare trained brigade group known as the Mobile Striking Force. Its specific role is for the defence of Canada. On Aug. 10, 1953, the Active Force had a strength of 48,261. The Reserve Force on June 30, 1953 had a strength of 46,270. The Canadian Army includes all the ground forces of Canada. Service is on a voluntary basis. The system of command for the Canadian Army comprises: Army Headquarters at Ottawa; and five major commands (i.e.) Eastern Command, Halifax, N.S.; Quebec Command, Montreal, Que.; Central Command, Oakville, Ont.; Prairie Command, Winnipeg, Man.; and Western Command, Edmonton, Alta. There are also the Northwest Highway System with headquarters at Whitehorse, Y.T.; Canadian Army Liaison Staffs at London, Eng., Washington, D.C., and Paris (SHAPE); and the Canadian Military Mission (Far East) at Tokyo.

Air Force.—The Royal Canadian Air Force is

nearing the final phases of an expansion programme, aimed at producing a force of 41 squadrons, including regular and reserve formations. While other types of operations are being expanded, main emphasis is being placed on the fighter element, which is being equipped with planes built in Canada. These are the all-Canadian CF-100, a two-seater all-weather, long-range jet aircraft, and the F-86, a single seater jet being built in Canada under agreement with the parent company in the United States. Other new types of aircraft acquired during the expansion programme include the C-119 transport, the Otter, used for photo survey and search and rescue, and the Comet, a jet transport, two of which are in R.C.A.F. service. The R.C.A.F. has agreed to place a 12-squadron Air Division at the disposal of the N.A.T.O. Supreme Commander.

R.C.A.F. strength on Dec. 31, 1952, was more than 38,000. The R.C.A.F. is directed from Headquarters at Ottawa, with subordinate Command and Group Headquarters at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Lachine, Que. (Air Transport Command), Trenton, Ont. (Training Command), St. Hubert, near Montreal (Air Defence Command), Ottawa (Air Material Command), Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Total strength (1953) 124 officers and 5,092 other ranks.

Headquarters: R.M.C.P. Headquarters Building, Ottawa.

Commissioner, L. H. Nicholson, M.B.E.

Deputy Commissioner, J. D. Bird.

Director of Criminal Investigation, M. F. E. Anthony.
Director of Administration and Organization, O. Larivere.

Supply Officer, E. H. Perlson.

Departmental Secretary, P. R. Usborne.

EDUCATION

Education is under the control of the Provincial Governments, the cost of the publicly controlled schools being met by local taxation, aided by provincial grants. There were (1951) 30,987 publicly controlled schools with 2,392,438 pupils. In addition there were 145,626 pupils in private elementary, secondary and commercial schools. There are special schools for Indians with 27,695 pupils (1951). In 1950 there were 28 universities with a full-time university grade enrolment of 68,358, and 212 colleges and professional schools. The University of Toronto, founded in 1827, had an enrolment of 11,331; British Columbia (1907) of 6,343; Montreal (1920) of 7,259; McGill (1829) of 6,657; Manitoba (1877) of 4,490; Saskatchewan (1907) of 2,366; Laval (1852) of 5,458; Alberta (1906) of 3,147 and Western Ontario (1878) of 3,034.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

Languages.—Canada has two official languages, English and French. At the last census about 67 per cent. of the total population gave English and about 20 per cent. gave French as their native tongue. Some 1,727,000 (or 12 per cent.) are bilingual. Owing to the spread of education the percentages of illiterates is very low: 152,775 were unable to speak English or French.

Literature.—In addition to the rich heritages of English and French literature there is a definite Canadian literature in both tongues. In both languages history and biography were at first predominant but all fields have since been covered. In 1951 there were 82 daily newspapers published in Canada, in addition to 739 weekly. Of this number 13 daily and 118 weekly were in the French language.

VITAL STATISTICS BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES, 1951.

Province	Births	Deaths	Marriages
Alberta.....	27,003	7,167	9,305
British Columbia....	28,077	11,638	11,272
Manitoba.....	19,942	6,735	7,366
New Brunswick.....	16,075	4,873	4,386
Newfoundland.....	11,738	3,004	2,517
Nova Scotia.....	17,125	5,812	5,094
Ontario.....	114,427	43,981	45,198
P.E.I.....	2,651	904	583
Quebec.....	120,930	34,900	35,704
Saskatchewan.....	21,733	6,440	6,805
	380,101	125,454	128,230

Canada's Birth Rate per 1,000 population (1951) 27.2; Death Rate 9.0; Marriage Rate 9.2; Divorces (1947) 8,199; (1948) 6,881; (1949) 5,934; (1950) 5,373; (1951) 5,263; (1952) 5,562.

FINANCE

The official Rate of Exchange of the Canadian Dollar for 1945 was \$4.45 = £1 sterling. On Sept. 19, 1949, Canada devalued the Canadian dollar by 10 per cent in relation to the U.S. dollar, and the rate for sterling became \$3.08 = £1. On Sept. 30, 1950, the Canadian Government cancelled the official rates of exchange of the Canadian dollar and did not prescribe any new fixed official rate. Subsequently, the U.S. dollar fell to between \$1.01 and \$1.04 in terms of Canadian funds in Dec. 1951.

Year ended March 31	Ordinary Revenue	Total Expenditure
	\$	\$
1938	510,297,581	534,408,118
1945	2,300,097,373	5,245,611,924
1946	2,361,161,854	5,136,228,506
1947	2,588,530,895	2,634,227,412
1948	2,629,845,985	2,195,626,454
1949	2,649,089,827	2,175,892,334
1950	2,528,716,437	2,448,615,662
1951	3,018,668,281	2,901,241,698
1952	3,939,746,741	3,732,875,250
1953	4,294,125,000	4,326,812,000

CANADIAN LOAN TO U.K.

The United Kingdom Financial Agreement Act of 1946 authorized a loan to U.K. of \$1,250,000,000 to enable the U.K. to buy Canada's export products during the period of world reconstruction. On Feb. 20, 1951, the U.K. Government announced that no further drawings would be made under the agreement, the total loan advanced amounting to \$1,185,000,000. During the fiscal year 1952-53 the United Kingdom Government repaid \$14,300,000.

DEBT

Year ended March 31	Gross Public Debt	Net Public Debt
	\$	\$
1938	3,540,237,614	3,101,667,570
1945	15,712,181,527	11,298,362,018
1946	18,950,846,183	13,421,405,449
1947	17,698,195,740	13,047,756,548
1948	17,197,348,981	12,371,636,893
1949	16,950,403,795	11,776,134,152
1950	16,750,756,246	11,644,609,199
1951	16,923,307,028	11,433,314,948
1952	17,257,668,676	11,185,281,546
1953	17,807,100,000	11,137,509,000

TRADE BY COUNTRIES, 1951

Country	To Canada	From Canada
U.K.	\$359,757,123	\$745,845,393
Australia	20,318,696	49,697,003
New Zealand	14,231,081	18,844,041
South Africa	4,165,428	47,852,126
Brit. E. Africa	7,986,337	1,030,964
Gold Coast	5,523,344	253,721
India	26,821,770	55,423,007
Pakistan	190,555	16,015,679
Ceylon	12,491,974	5,825,040
Malaya	25,472,952	7,067,061
Brit. Guiana	23,059,945	6,355,520
Brit. W. Indies	28,151,676	32,165,361
U.S.A.	2,976,962,332	2,306,954,938
Arabia	7,559,190	2,149,308
Argentina	4,374,437	8,227,413
Austria	2,917,023	5,216,280
Belgium and Luxemburg	33,215,969	104,376,217
Belgian Congo	989,590	5,900,280
Bolivia	3,351,005	6,398,495
Brazil	35,103,495	81,366,745
Chile	3,282,111	10,089,029
China	1,286,239	1,155,524
Colombia	18,004,437	13,756,350
Costa Rica	8,739,773	2,612,351
Cuba	18,615,386	24,181,391
Czechoslovakia	3,558,783	366,629
Denmark	2,167,202	9,881,138
Dominican Republic	5,999,987	4,642,648
Ecuador	2,751,301	2,030,013
Egypt	461,581	19,362,991
Finland	233,701	2,694,682
France	19,116,660	48,263,783
French Africa	403,615	3,226,175
Germany, Western	22,629,203	94,862,809
Greece	196,587	4,414,758
Guatemala	2,079,801	1,866,429
Haiti	1,927,633	3,417,325
Hawaii	3,472,932	6,280,272
Honduras	4,043,215	1,735,971
Indonesia	892,839	6,250,464
Iran	1,168,037	584,597
Iraq	923,822	313,153
Republic of Ireland	462,291	23,058,445
Israel	1,160,806	11,940,428
Italy	11,735,426	52,645,030
Japan	13,161,663	102,603,245
Mexico	23,937,485	39,640,575
Morocco	1,048,853	4,630,346
Netherlands	16,494,749	41,508,285
Neth. W. Indies	12,275,451	2,638,714
Norway	3,857,326	39,002,135
Panama	4,125,211	11,359,004
Peru	8,050,129	16,404,770
Philippines	5,423,109	16,004,533
Poland	556,304	69,351
Portugal	1,798,063	4,025,776
Spain	4,260,236	3,578,694
Sweden	8,611,256	12,198,392
Switzerland	16,396,316	26,918,121
Syria and Lebanon	15,243,086	9,934,430
Thailand	763,647	1,976,449
Turkey	2,719,192	4,790,535
Uruguay	1,863,443	5,429,404
Venezuela	135,758,225	35,683,021
Yugoslavia	101,057	22,613,327
Commonwealth Countries	544,461,565	1,007,532,782
Foreign C'ntries. Total	3,486,006,088	3,293,547,897
	4,030,467,653	4,301,080,679

During the fiscal year 1949 sale of securities to the general public was confined to Canada Savings Bonds, a type of security first introduced in Nov. 1946. The net amount of Canada Savings Bonds of all series outstanding was \$1,209,000,000 on Dec. 31, 1952, compared with \$1,102,000,000 on Dec. 31, 1951.

Banking.—There were 10 chartered banks on May 31, 1953, with liabilities to the public of \$10,229,213,556; assets of \$10,241,744,210, deposits \$9,394,162,858. The balance of undrawn deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank on March 31, 1953, was \$39,322,230. The deposits in the Quebec savings banks on March 31, 1953, were \$214,122,001.

CANADIAN PRODUCTION

Agriculture.—The total gross farm value of all field crops produced on 61,812,000 acres in 1952 was \$2,120,994,000.

Canadian grain crops (in thousands of bushels):

ALL CANADA	1950	1951	1952
Wheat.	461,664	552,657	687,922
Oats.	419,930	488,191	466,805
Barley.	171,393	245,218	291,379
Rye.	13,333	17,647	24,557
Flaxseed.	4,686	897	12,961

Live Stock.—On June 1, 1952, the live stock included 1,180,400 horses, 9,172,000 cattle, 1,582,000 sheep, 5,741,000 swine and 65,782,000 poultry; the output of creamery butter in 1952 was 280,747,000 lb., compared with 257,165,000 lb. in 1951. The factory cheese production was 72,658,000 lb. compared with 94,261,000 lb. in 1951.

Fur Farming.—There were 3,072 fur farms in Canada in 1951, 609 of which were fox farms, and 2,324 mink farms, the remainder being divided between raccoon, marten, fisher, sitch, lynx, chinchilla, nutria, ermine and skunk. The number of pelts produced in 1951-52 was 7,931,742 valued at \$24,199,111.

Fisheries.—The total value of the catch marketed in the calendar year 1951 was \$175,903,385, excluding Newfoundland. The capital invested in the primary fisheries was \$92,427,000, of which sea fisheries accounted for \$79,554,000 or 86-1 per cent., and inland fisheries for \$12,873,000 or 13-9 per cent.; persons employed 83,894; canning and curing establishments in operation 601.

Lumbering.—The value of primary forest production was \$625,734,603 in 1950, and of lumber sawn \$442,480,700. The net value of products in the pulp and paper industry (1951) amounted to \$679,257,743. Newsprint produced (1951) amounted to 5,561,115 tons valued at \$564,361,193.

Imports.—The principal imports in 1952 were machinery (except agricultural) (\$360,971,000); cotton products (\$81,900,000); automobiles and parts (\$190,337,000); coal (\$150,670,000); crude petroleum (\$206,838,000); farm implements and machinery (\$197,266,000); wool products (\$52,827,000); rolling mill products (\$143,133,000); fruits (\$99,761,000); petroleum products (\$135,124,000); electrical apparatus (\$137,567,000); sugar and products (\$71,299,000); engines and boilers (\$136,068,000); rubber and products (\$52,135,000); aircraft and parts (\$95,212,000); cotton, raw and linters (\$67,286,000); Canadian tourists' purchases (\$66,682,000); automobiles, freight and passenger (\$61,226,000); pipes, tubes and fittings (\$57,261,000); coffee and chicory (\$52,874,000).

Exports.—The principal exports in 1952 were newsprint paper (\$591,790,000); wheat (\$621,292,000); planks and boards (\$295,949); wheat flour (\$116,055,000); wood-pulp

(\$291,863,000); fish and fishery products (\$113,325,000); aluminium and products (\$162,338,000); nickel (\$150,982,000); copper and products (\$119,491,000); farm implements and machinery (\$105,408,000); pulp - wood (\$64,820,000); fertilizers (\$42,293,000); grain other than wheat (\$235,230,000); zinc and products (\$96,703,000); asbestos and products (\$87,775,000); alcoholic beverages (\$56,597,000); lead and products (\$49,743,000); precious metals (except gold) (\$47,378,000); machinery (except farm) (\$47,372,000); automobiles, freight (\$48,832,000); automobiles, passenger (\$43,634,000).

Principal Exports to the United Kingdom in 1952 were wheat (\$189,575,000); planks and boards (\$92,388,000); flour of wheat (\$39,265,000); aluminium (\$90,525,000); beef and veal, fresh (\$28,223,000); copper and manufactures (\$24,794,000); wood pulp (\$35,208,000); lead and manufactures (\$8,788,000); nickel (\$33,745,000); zinc and products (\$36,508,000); ferro-alloys (\$16,814,000); newspaper paper (\$14,576,000); platinum, etc., in concentrates (\$17,386,000); tobacco (\$18,602,000); undressed furs (\$4,049,000); barley (\$2,688,000); asbestos and products (\$8,010,000); abrasives (\$3,650,000); pig iron (\$3,048,000); iron ore (\$3,681,000); flaxseed (\$2,150,000).

Industrial Statistics.—Industrial establishments of all kinds in 1951 numbered 37,021, the gross value of the products being \$16,392,187,000. These industries employed 1,258,375 hands, the total pay roll for whom was \$3,276,281,000.

Minerals.—Canada is the world's greatest producer of nickel, platinum and the platinum metals and asbestos, and ranks second in gold and aluminium, third in zinc and fourth in copper and lead. The principal minerals produced in 1952 were: gold, 4,419,570 oz. fine (\$151,458,664); copper (\$147,849,770); coal, 17,360,000 tons (\$109,420,000); natural gas 87,591,200 cu. ft. nickel (\$150,908,900); zinc (\$133,459,938); lead (\$53,321,978); asbestos (\$88,823,271); crude petroleum, 60,864,500 bbls. (\$143,372,540); silver (\$20,366,026); iron ore 5,205,058 tons (\$34,186,286); platinum (\$10,738,775); salt (\$7,507,315). The total value of mineral output in 1952 was \$1,278,365,516.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.—The total single track mileage of steam railways in operation on Dec. 31, 1951, was 42,956 miles, the capital liability of the steam railways being \$3,571,693,392 (1951), earnings \$1,088,583,789, the working expenses \$977,577,062. There were also (1951) 889 (single track 595) miles of track of electric railways with a capital of \$199,411,550; earnings \$99,114,048 and working expenses \$97,880,559. In 1951 the passengers carried numbered 30,995,604 (steam), 165,120,371 (electric); and freight 205,073,912 tons (steam), 4,480,072 tons (electric)..

Name.	Total Miles operated.	Capital.
	1951.	1951.
Canadian National Railway System (In Canada) single track. . . .	22,327	2,253,685,348
Canadian Pacific single track.	16,591	1,089,764,478
Other Lines single track	4,038	228,244,106
		3,571,693,932

Shipping.—The registered shipping on Dec. 31, 1952, included inland vessels, was 15,815 vessels with net tonnage 1,731,064.

Canals.—In 1952 the vessels passing through the canals of the Dominion numbered 26,322, of 29,809,378 tons of freight. There are six systems under control of the Dominion Government with a total waterway of 1,875 miles (of which 509 miles are constructed canals).

Civil Aviation.—The number of revenue-producing passengers carried in 1951 was 1,788,558 compared with 1,452,081 in 1950. Revenue freight was 53,542,103 lb., or an increase of 11,400,811 lb. over 1950. Mail pounds carried increased from 14,241,523 lb. in 1950 to 16,485,558 lb. in 1951.

Motor Vehicles.—Total motor vehicle registrations numbered 2,872,420 in 1951.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were 12,254 post offices on March 31, 1953. The net postal revenue was \$129,388,365 in the fiscal year 1953. On March 31, 1953, there were 5,239 rural mail delivery routes on which were situated 410,506 boxes. The length of telegraph lines directly operated by the Government in 1951 was 7,957 miles, and that by the Canadian National System 22,733. Other lines covered 20,716 miles. On March 31, 1952, there were 2,334,828 radio stations operating in Canada, of which 2,313,944 were private receiving stations for the reception of broadcasting programmes.

On Dec. 31, 1951, there were 3,113,766 telephones and 10,330,751 miles of telephone wire in use.

TERRITORIES

The Yukon Territory Act, 1927, as amended, provides for the administration of the Territory by a Commissioner acting under instructions from time to time given by the Governor in Council or the Minister of Resources and Development. Legislative powers, analogous of those of a provincial government, are exercised by the Commissioner in Council. The Council comprises five members elected from electoral districts in the Territory. The area of the Territory is 207,076 square miles with a population (Census 1951) of 9,096, including 1,563 Indians and Eskimos. Mining is the chief industry. Values of production in 1952 were: silver, \$3,315,000; gold, \$2,703,000; lead \$2,950,000; coal \$132,000; zinc \$1,898,000; cadmium \$278,000.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, Whitehorse. Pop. (1951) 2,594.

Commissioner, W. G. Brown.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Area 1,304,903 square miles; population (Census of 1951), 16,004, including 10,660 Indians and Eskimos.

The Northwest Territories are subdivided into the districts of Mackenzie, Keewatin and Franklin.

The Northwest Territories Act, 1927, as amended, provides for the government of the Territories by a Commissioner (who is responsible to the Government through the Minister of Resources and Development), and a council of eight (comprising 3 members elected in the District of Mackenzie and 5 appointed members). Legislative powers, analogous to those of a provincial government, are exercised by the Commissioner in Council.

The chief industry of the Northwest Territories is mining. The value of gold production in 1952 was \$8,818,000 (estimated); crude petroleum \$312,000; silver \$49,000 and natural gas \$10,000. Fur produced in 1951-52 was valued at \$1,247,000.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, Ottawa. The Commissioner in Council holds two sessions each year, one of which is held in Ottawa and the other in the Territories.

Commissioner, Maj.-Gen. H. A. Young, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Provinces of the Dominion of Canada

ALBERTA

Area and Population.—The Province of Alberta has an estimated area of 255,285 square miles, including about 6,485 square miles of water, with a population (Census 1951) of 939,501.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly composed of 61 members, elected for five years, representing 50 electoral districts into which the Province is divided. The General Election of Aug. 5, 1952, returned 50 Social Credit Party, 4 Liberals, 2 Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, 2 Progressive Conservatives and 1 Independent Social Credit. The Executive Council consists of 11 members.

Lieut.-Governor, His Honour John James Bowlen (1950)..... \$9,000

Executive.

(Sworn in May 31, 1943.)

Premier, Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Mines and Minerals, Hon. Ernest Charles Manning..... \$9,000
Minister of Health, Hon. W. W. Cross, M.D...... 7,000
Minister of Public Welfare, Hon. L. C. Halmrast..... 7,000
Minister of Municipal Affairs and Provincial Secretary, Hon. C. E. Gerhart..... 7,000
Minister of Economic Affairs and of Public Works, Hon. A. J. Hooke..... 7,000
Attorney General, Hon. Lucien Maynard..... 7,000
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. D. A. Ure..... 7,000
Minister of Lands and Forests, Hon. Ivan Casey..... 7,000
Minister of Education, Hon. A. O. Aalborg..... 7,000
Minister of Industries and Labour, Hon. Dr. J. L. Robinson..... 7,000
Minister of Railways and Telephones and of Highways, Hon. Gordon E. Taylor.... 7,000

Clerk of the Executive Council and Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, R. A. Andison..... 5,040
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Rev. Hon. Peter Dawson..... 2,000

The Judiciary.

The Supreme Court of Alberta, Appellate Division, Hon. G. B. O'Connor, (C.J.)..... \$13,333
Judges, Hons. Frank Ford; W. A. Macdonald; H. H. Parlee; C. J. Ford... each 12,000
Trial Division Judges, Hons. C. C. McLaurin; H. J. Macdonald; J. B. McBride; W. G. Egbert; J. M. Cairns; E. B. Wilson..... each 12,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The area in field crops, 1952, was—under wheat 6,404,000 acres, producing 172,000,000 bushels; oats, 2,587,000 acres (129,000,000 bush.); barley 3,336,000 acres (118,000,000 bush.). The live stock (1952) included 231,000 horses, 1,660,000 cattle, 316,000 sheep, 1,260,000 swine and 2,750,000 laying hens.

The Department of Agriculture in the Provincial Government conducts free schools of agriculture at three points in the Province.

Finance.—Net Funded Debt, Dec. 31, 1952, \$94,801,037. Revenue (1953-54 Estimated), \$138,368,160. Expenditure, \$137,958,130.

Manufacturers.—The gross value of the output in 1952 was \$500,000,000, the principal manufacturing centres being Calgary and Edmonton, Medicine Hat and Lethbridge.

CAPITAL, EDMONTON. Population (1952 Census) 183,411. Other centres are Calgary (140,000), Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Red Deer, Wetaskiwin and Drumheller.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Area and Population.—British Columbia has a total area estimated at 366,255 square miles, with a population (Census of 1951) of 1,165,210.

Government.—The Government consists of a Lieutenant-Governor and an Executive Council together with a Legislative Assembly of 48 members.

Lieut.-Governor, Col. the Hon. C. Wallace, C.B.E...... \$9,000
Secretary, Capt. J. G. Cromack..... 4,300

Executive Council.

(Sworn in August 2, 1952.)

Premier and President of the Council, Hon. W. A. C. Bennett..... \$9,000
Provincial Secretary and Minister for Municipal Affairs, Hon. W. D. Black..... 7,500
Attorney-General, Hon. R. W. Bonner... 7,500
Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, Hon. R. A. Sommers..... 7,500
Minister of Finance, Hon. E. M. Gunderson... 7,500
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. W. K. Kiernan..... 7,500
Minister of Public Works, Hon. P. A. Gagliardi..... 7,500
Minister of Railways, Trade and Industry and of Fisheries, Hon. W. R. T. Chetwynd... 7,500
Minister of Labour, Hon. L. Wicks..... 7,500
Minister of Health and Welfare, Hon. E. Martin..... 7,500
Minister of Education, Hon. Mrs. T. J. Rolston..... 7,500

Speaker, Legislative Assembly (vacant).

The Judiciary.

Court of Appeal—Chief Justice of British Columbia, Hon. Gordon McG. Sloan... \$13,333
Justices of Appeal, Hons. C. H. O'Halloran; S. A. Smith; H. B. Robertson and H. L. Bird..... 12,000
Supreme Court—Chief Justice, Hon. Wendell B. Farris..... 13,333
Puisne Judges, Hons. A. M. Manson; J. M. Coady; J. O. Wilson; A. D. Macfarlane; N. W. Whittaker; H. S. Wood; J. V. Clynne..... each 12,000
District Judge in Admiralty, Hon. S. A. Smith..... 1,000

Agent-General in London, W. A. McAdam, C.M.G., British Columbia House, 1 Regent Street, S.W.1.

Finances.—Estimated Revenue for 1952-53 \$141,986,860. Estimated Expenditure, \$141,905,433. The Net Debt (Feb. 1, 1952) amounted to \$190,803,155.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—In 1951 there were 153,000 acres under wheat, 87,400 under oats, and 14,400 under potatoes. The estimated value of agricultural production was \$155,000,000. Live stock at June 1, 1951, included 43,000 horses, 350,000 cattle, 103,000 sheep, 65,000 swine and 3,777,000 poultry.

Production and Industry.—The principal manufacturing centres are Vancouver, Trail, Victoria, New Westminster, North Vancouver, Port Alberni, and Prince Rupert. The values of production of the principal primary industries in 1951 were:—Forests \$505,000,000; Agriculture \$155,000,000 (provisional); Mining \$165,000,000 (provisional); Fishing \$90,000,000 (provisional). There are extensive coal measures, and a vast and

compact area of merchantable timber. Only one-tenth of the available agricultural and fruit lands is at present settled, and there are miles of pulpwood as yet unexploited. There are undeveloped deposits of magnetic and hematite iron. The climate is healthy and temperate. The principal exports are lumber, pulp paper, non-ferrous metals, gold, silver, fish and fruit. The *Alaska Highway* runs from Dawson Creek, B.C., to the Yukon boundary and thence via Whitehorse and Dawson to Fairbanks in Alaska.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, VICTORIA. Metropolitan population (1951) 104,303. Ψ Vancouver (founded in 1886), the largest city in the Province, metropolitan population (1951) 530,728, is the western terminus of the C.P.R. and the C.N.R., and possesses one of the finest natural harbours in the world. Other main centres are New Westminster (28,639) and Ψ Prince Rupert (8,546).

MANITOBA

Area and Population.—Manitoba, originally the Red River Settlement, is situated in about the centre of the continent, between 49°–60° N. lat. and 95°–101° W. long., with a total area of 246,512 square miles and a population (1951 Census) of 776,541.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 10 Ministers, who are members of the Legislative Assembly of 57 members. Each member of the Legislative Assembly receives an annual sessional allowance of \$2,500.

Lieut.-Governor, His Honour John Stewart McDiarmid (1953)..... \$9,000

Executive.

(Sworn in Dec. 14, 1948.)

Premier and President of the Council and Minister of Dominion Provincial Relations, Hon. Douglas Campbell.....	\$8,000
Minister of Mines and Natural Resources and of Industry and Commerce and Commissioner of Railways (vacant).....	6,000
Agriculture and Immigration, Hon. R. D. Robertson.....	6,000
Education, Hon. W. C. Miller.....	6,000
Attorney-General, Hon. I. Schultz, Q.C.....	6,000
Municipal Commissioner, Hon. E. Prefontaine.....	6,000
Health and Public Welfare, Hon. F. C. Bell	6,000
Provincial Secretary and Minister of Labour, Hon. C. E. Greenlay.....	6,000
Public Works and Public Utilities, Hon. William Morton.....	6,000
Provincial Treasurer, Hon. Ronald D. Turner.....	6,000

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. N. V. Bachynsky..... 2,500

The Judicature.

Court of Appeal. —	
Chief Justice of Manitoba, Hon. E. A. McPherson.....	\$13,333
Puisne Judges, Hons. J. B. Coyne; A. K. Dysart; J. E. Adamson; P. J. Montague..... each	12,000
Queen's Bench. —	
Chief Justice, Q.B.D., Hon. E. K. Williams.....	13,333
Puisne Judges, Hons. A. M. Campbell; J. T. Beaubien; P. G. Du Val; R. Maybank; S. Freedman..... each	12,000

Finances.—The estimated revenues of the provincial government for the year ended March 31, 1953 were \$49,588,638, and the expenditure \$49,099,605.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total land area in Manitoba is 140,622,720 acres, of which 7,321,289 acres were under field crops in 1951. The soil is fertile and productive. The live stock (1951) included 145,300 horses, 707,300 cattle, 112,400 sheep, 346,000 swine, 6,166,000 poultry.

Manufactures.—The gross value of the manufactured products in 1951 was estimated at \$596,000,000. 1,650 manufacturing enterprises employed 44,000 hands, the chief industrial centres being Winnipeg, St. Boniface, Brandon and Portage La Prairie. There are approximately 5,200 miles of steam railway in the Province, not including industrial tracts, yards and sidings.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, WINNIPEG, population (1951), 235,710. Other centres are St. Boniface (26,342), Brandon (20,598), Portage La Prairie (8,511).

NEW BRUNSWICK

Area and Population.—NEW BRUNSWICK in situated between 45°–48° N. lat. and 63° 47'–69° W. long. and comprises an area of 27,985 square miles, with a population (Census 1951) of 515,697. It was first colonized by British subjects in 1761, and in 1783 by the inhabitants of New England, who were dispossessed of their property in consequence of their loyalty to the British Crown.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 52 members elected by the people. At the General Election of Sept. 22, 1952, 36 Conservative and 16 Liberal Members were returned.

Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour D. Laurence MacLaren (1945)..... \$9,000

Executive.

(Sept. 22, 1952.)

Premier and Minister of Public Works, Hon. H. J. Flemming.....	\$10,000
Attorney-General, Hon. W. J. West, Q.C.....	5,000
Lands and Mines, Hon. Norman Buchanan	5,000
Industry and Development, Hon. Roger Pichette.....	5,000
Provincial Secretary-Treasurer, Hon. D. D. Patterson.....	5,000
Agriculture, Hon. C. B. Sherwood.....	5,000
Health and Social Services, Hon. J. F. McInerney, M.D.....	5,000
Education and Municipal Affairs, Hon. Claude D. Taylor.....	5,000
Labour, Hon. A. E. Skaling.....	5,000
Chairman, Electric Power Commission, Hon. Edgar Fournier.....	
President, Executive Council, Hon. T. Babbitt Parlee.....	
Speaker of the House, Hon. E. T. Kennedy.....	

The Judicature.

Court of Appeal and Chancery Division.	
Chief Justice, Hon. C. D. Richards.....	\$16,000
Judges of Appeal, Hon. P. Hughes; Hon. W. H. Harrison.....	14,400
Queen's Bench Division.	
Chief Justice, Q.B.D., Hon. J. E. Michaud	\$16,000
Judges, Hons. C. T. Richard; W. A. I. Anglin; G. F. G. Bridges..... each	14,400
Court of Vice-Admiralty.	
Judge, Hon. W. A. I. Anglin.....	\$1,000
Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.	
Judge, Hon. C. D. Richards.....	\$500
Finance. —The ordinary revenue for year ended March 31, 1953 was \$47,044,694, and the ordinary expenditure \$46,177,473.	

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total land area is 17,582,720 acres, of which 690,400 were under field crops in 1951. The live stock in 1951 included 45,164 horses, 206,993 cattle, 92,556 sheep, 68,018 hogs and 101,921 poultry. Settlement is encouraged and improved farms are obtainable at reasonable rates. The chief commercial fish are lobsters, sardines, herring, cod and salmon. The value of production of the fisheries in 1951 was \$22,000,000. The cheese factories in operation produced 1,328,386 lb. of cheese and the creameries 6,780,700 lb. of butter in 1951.

Manufactures.—The principal manufacturing centre is Saint John. Natural gas has been found in immense quantities in Albert County, and the south-eastern section of the Province is remarkably rich in oil shales. Coal is found (output, 1951, 656,791 tons, value \$891,308), also silver, lead, antimony, copper, iron, manganese, and other valuable minerals in considerable quantities.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL Ψ FREDERICTON; population (1951), 16,018. Ψ Saint John (pop. 63,500) is one of the principal winter ports of Canada and is connected by C.P.R. and Canadian National Railways with Montreal: Moncton (27,334).

NEWFOUNDLAND

Area and Population.—THE ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND is situated between 46° 37'–51° 37' N. latitude and 52° 44'–59° 30' W. longitude, on the north-east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is separated from the North American Continent by the Straits of Belle Isle on the N.W. and by Cabot Strait on the S.W. The island is about 317 miles long and 316 miles broad and is triangular in shape, with Cape Bauld (N.), Cape Race (S.E.) and Cape Ray (S.W.) at the angles. It comprises an area of 42,734 sq. miles (exclusive of Labrador) with a population at the Census of 1945 of 316,294 (exclusive of Labrador).

Government.—On April 1, 1949, the island, with its dependency in Labrador, became the 10th Province of the Dominion of Canada. The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council and a Legislative Assembly of 28 members.

Lieutenant-Governor, Col. Hon. Sir Leonard Outerbridge, C.B.E., D.S.O., LL.D. (Aug. 17, 1949)

\$9,000

Executive.

Premier and Minister of Economic Development, Hon.

J. R. Smallwood, D.C.L.

Attorney-General, Hon. L. R. Curtis, Q.C.

Health, Hon. P. S. Forsey.

Public Welfare, Hon. H. L. Pottle, ph.D.

Education, Hon. J. R. Chalker.

Labour, Hon. C. H. Ballam.

Provincial Affairs, Hon. M. P. Murray, Q.C.

Public Works, Hon. E. S. Spencer.

Fisheries and Co-operatives, Hon. W. J. Keough.

Municipal Affairs and Supply, Hon. S. J. Hefferton.

Finance, Hon. G. J. Power.

Mines and Resources, Hon. F. W. Rowe.

Without Portfolio, Hon. P. J. Lewis, Q.C.

Clerk of the Executive Council, W. J. Carew, C.B.E.

Leader of the Opposition, P. J. Cashin.

The Judiciary.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Albert Walsh, LL.D. \$13,000

Judges, Hon. Sir Brian Dunfield; Hon. H. A. Winter

each \$12,000

Registrar, J. A. Winter, C.M.G., Q.C.

The Legislature.

A General Election was held on Nov. 26, 1951.

The present state of parties is: *Liberal*, 23; *Progressive Conservative*, 4; 1 Vacancy.

Speaker of the Legislative Council, Capt. Hon.

Reginald Sparkes.

Clerk of the House, Henry Cummings.

Finance.—The revenue, on current account, in 1952–53 was \$34,845,300 and the expenditure \$28,301,100. The estimated revenue for 1953–54 is \$36,095,300 and expenditure \$34,048,800.

Production and Industry.—With the exception of Gander, Bishop's Falls, Millertown, Buchans, Howley, Deer Lake and that portion of the West Coast between St. George's and Port aux Basques the inhabitants are chiefly located on the coast-line of the shore and bays. Five mines are in operation: one iron ore, one limestone, one lead, zinc and copper and two fluorspar. Two pulp and paper mills are in operation with a total annual production of 528,000 tons of newsprint and 46,600 tons of sulphite pulp.

The value, in 1951, of products of the forests was \$90,000,000; fishery products were valued at \$30,000,000 and the estimated value of agricultural products (including live stock) was \$26,660,000. The value in 1952 of mineral products was \$32,898,734. Lead, zinc and copper production in 1952 was 53,254 short tons, valued at \$18,757,529; iron ore production was 1,634,500 tons valued at \$8,662,850 and fluorspar 82,503 tons valued at \$2,473,167.

Railways.—From April 1, 1949, the rail system, formerly owned and operated by the Newfoundland Government, was taken over by the Dominion authorities and entrusted to the Canadian National Railways for operation. The main line of the railway extends from St. John's on the east coast to Port aux Basques on the west coast—a distance of 547 miles—with branches connecting with the ports of Argentia, Carbonear, Bonavista and Lewisporte, a total mileage of 705. There are also 56 miles of private line. Communication between various points on the coast and between Port aux Basques and Sydney, Nova Scotia, is maintained by a fleet of 10 steam vessels and 4 motor vessels, operated by the Railway.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were 596 post offices in 1952. The number of telegraph and telephone offices was 557.

Civil Aviation.—Trans-Canada, British Overseas and 10 other lines (2 of them for local traffic only) operate from Gander Airport.

Shipping.—On Dec. 31, 1952, ships registered in Newfoundland consisted of 615 sailing vessels of 23,151 gross tons, 30 steam vessels of 25,170 gross tons and 991 motor vessels of 57,981 gross tons.

EXTERNAL TRADE

1952

Imports..... \$29,854,901

Exports..... \$102,995,923

Principal Cities.—The Capital, Ψ ST. JOHN'S (population 1951, 67,749) contains two cathedrals, several banks and numerous public buildings. Other towns are Bell Island (10,291), Corner Brook West (6,831), Grand Falls (5,064), Carbonear (3,351), Windsor (3,718), Gander (3,956), Bonavista (3,718), Curling (3,559), Botwood (3,412), Corner Brook East (3,435) and Bishop Falls (3,139).

LABRADOR

Labrador, the most northerly district in the Province of Newfoundland, forms the most easterly part of the North American continent, and extends from Blanc Sablon, at the north-east entrance to the Straits of Belle Isle, on the south, to

Cape Chidley, at the eastern entrance to Hudson's Straits on the north. The territory under the jurisdiction of Newfoundland has an area estimated at 110,000 square miles, with a population (1951) of 8,243. Labrador is noted for its cod fisheries. It also possesses valuable salmon, herring, trout and seal fisheries.

At the headwaters of the Hamilton River an investigation is being carried out in an area geologically of the same age as part of the Lake Superior iron ore. In this area some 400,000,000 long tons of iron ore have been outlined—by drilling—and this ore is included in 19 ore bodies. A railway from Seven Islands, in Quebec Province, a port on the northern shore of the St. Lawrence River, to the site of the iron ore deposits, near the headwaters of the Hamilton River, is now under construction at an estimated cost of \$200,000,000. Construction has also begun of a shipping port at Seven Islands.

Between Hamilton River and the southern boundary of Labrador there exists the largest stand of virgin timber on the North American continent. Estimates made, as a result of aerial and ground surveys, show some 40,000,000 cords of merchantable timber, with an approximate value of \$125,000,000 on the stump. The Hamilton River, flowing into Hamilton Inlet, is probably the largest undeveloped power river left in North America. It has a length of 560 miles and drains an area of 30,000 square miles. The two most important power sites on it are at Grand Falls and at Muskrat Falls. Theoretical continuous horse-power is 4,350,000.

CAPITAL, Ψ Battle Harbour (pop. 108); other towns: Goose Bay (2,416); North West River (511); L'Anse au Loup (268); Cartwright (244).

NOVA SCOTIA

Area and Population.—NOVA SCOTIA is a peninsula between 43° 25'–47° N. lat and 59° 40'–66° 25' W. long., and is connected with New Brunswick by a low fertile isthmus about thirteen miles wide. It comprises an area (with Cape Breton Island) of 21,068 square miles (325 miles of which consists of lakes, rivers and inlets of the sea) with a total population (Census 1951) of 642,584.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council and a Legislative Assembly of 37 members. Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Alistair Fraser, Q.C. (1952) \$9,000

Executive.

(Sworn in Sept. 8, 1945.)

Premier and Provincial Treasurer, Hon. Angus L. Macdonald, Q.C.	\$9,000
Attorney-General, Hon. M. A. Patterson, Q.C.	8,000
Minister of Agriculture and Marketing and Minister of Lands and Forests, Hon. A. W. Mackenzie, E.D.	8,000
Minister of Mines and Minister of Labour, Hon. A. H. McKinnon, Q.C.	8,000
Minister of Public Health and Public Welfare, Hon. Harold Connolly	8,000
Minister of Highways and Public Works, Hon. Merrill D. Rawding	8,000
Minister of Trade and Industry, Hon. W. T. Dauphinee	8,000
Minister of Education, Hon. H. D. Hicks	8,000
Minister of Municipal Affairs, Hon. R. M. Fielding, Q.C.	8,000
Provincial Secretary, Hon. A. B. de Wolfe	8,000
Minister without Portfolio, Hon. Geoffrey Stevens	

The Legislature.

(Single Chamber.)

Speaker, House of Assembly (vacant) \$1,000

The Judicature.

Supreme Court.

Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. J. L. Blease \$13,000

Judges, Hons. W. L. Hall; John Doull;

Josiah H. MacQuarrie; E. T. Parker;

L. D. Currie; V. C. MacDonald . . each 12,000

Finance.—The revenue in 1951–52 was \$40,216,335 and the expenditure, including the Sinking Fund, \$40,402,601; the funded debt (March 31, 1952) was \$183,205,610.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—According to the 1951 census Nova Scotia has a total land area of 13,275,520 acres, of which 3,173,691 acres are held as farm land. At the same census, the total number of occupied farms was listed at 23,515. Of the total area in farm land, 477,459 acres are in improved crops and 2,511,716 in unimproved land.

The Annapolis Valley section of Nova Scotia is famous for its fruit production, with an average crop of nearly 4,000,000 bushels annually, although on occasion it has produced over 6,000,000 bushels of apples.

The number of live stock is estimated (1952) as follows: horses, 24,400; cattle and calves, 185,700; sheep and lambs, 83,700; hogs, 51,000; poultry, 1,515,000.

Manufactures.—In 1950 there were 1,482 establishments employing 28,479 people. The gross value of production was \$255,887,000, foods and beverages, wood and paper, iron and steel, petroleum and coal products accounting for the larger proportion of this amount. The principal industrial centres are Halifax, Sydney, Pictou, Truro, Amherst, New Glasgow, Trenton and Yarmouth.

Fisheries.—The total landed value of the fisheries in 1952 was \$22,156,000. Landings totalled 389,932,000 lbs. About 20,000 people are employed in fishing and fish processing.

Minerals.—5,903,947 tons of coal were produced in 1952. Gypsum production totalled 2,965,737 tons; barytes 133,569 tons; salt 138,119 tons. In 1952 a new mineral operation in Cape Breton Island produced a total of \$2,104,682 worth of copper, lead and zinc and \$137,706 worth of gold and silver. Total value of mine products (1952) \$63,541,473.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, Ψ HALIFAX, population (1951) 133,931, one of the terminals of the Canadian National Railway, with a magnificent harbour, is one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and the *entrepôt* of a large trade with the West Indies, South America and Europe. One of the largest bridges in the British Commonwealth, to span the harbour and connect the town of Dartmouth and surrounding area with the city proper, is now under construction. A shipyard for the building of large ocean-going steamers, with a dry dock, is one of the leading industries; other cities and towns are Sydney, Glace Bay and New Waterford (see below), Dartmouth (15,037), Truro (10,756), New Glasgow (9,933), Amherst (9,870), Sydney Mines (8,410) and Yarmouth (8,106).

CAPE BRETON ISLAND.

Cape Breton Island, formerly a distinct Colony, was incorporated with Nova Scotia in 1819. It contains an area of 3,975 sq. miles, population (1951) 157,696. The chief city, Sydney (pop. 31,327), on the eastern coast, has valuable collieries in the neighbourhood and is the site of the largest steel works in Canada. Glace Bay and New Waterford, also coal mining centres, have populations of 25,586 and 10,483 respectively. The

Canadian National Railway connects the island with the mainland by rail ferry. Construction of a large rail-highway causeway from mainland to island is expected to be completed in 1954.

ONTARIO

Area and Population.—The Province of Ontario contains a total area of 432,582 square miles, with a population (Census 1951) of 4,597,542.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 90 members elected for five years. The General Election of November, 1951, returned 79 Progressive Conservatives, 7 Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, 7 Liberals, 1 Liberal-Labour and 1 Labour Progressive.

Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour Louis O.

Breithaupt (1951) \$10,000

Official Sec., Marjorie P. Johnson.

Executive Council.

(May 4, 1949.)

Prime Minister, President of the Council and Provincial Treasurer, Hon. Leslie M.

Frost, Q.C. \$14,000

Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Thomas L.

Kennedy 10,000

Minister of Mines, Hon. Philip T. Kelly. 10,000

Attorney-General, Hon. Dana H. Porter, Q.C. 10,000

Minister of Highways, Hon. George H. Doucett 10,000

Provincial Secretary and Registrar, Hon. G. Arthur Welsh, D.S.O. 10,000

Minister of Health, Hon. Mackinnon Phillips, M.D. 10,000

Minister of Lands and Forests, Hon. Wel-

land S. Gemmell 10,000

Minister of Labour, Hon. Charles Daley. 10,000

Minister of Planning and Development, Hon. William Griesinger, M.C. 10,000

Minister of Municipal Affairs, Hon. George H. Dunbar. 10,000

Minister of Travel and Publicity, Hon. Louis P. Cecile, Q.C. 10,000

Minister of Public Welfare, Hon. William A. Goodfellow. 10,000

Minister of Reform Institutions, Hon. John Weir Foote, P.C. 10,000

Minister of Education, Hon. William J. Dunlop LL.D. 10,000

Minister of Public Works, Hon. Fletcher S. Thomas 10,000

Ministers without Portfolio, Hon. George H. Challies; Hon. Harold R. Scott; Hon. William E. Hamilton. 10,000

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. the Rev. M. C. Davies. \$3,000

SUPREME COURT OF ONTARIO

Chief Justice of Ontario, Court of Appeal, Hon. Robert S. Robertson. \$13,333

Chief Justice of the High Court Division, Hon. J. C. McRuer. 13,333

Justices of Appeal, Hon. William T. Henderson; Hon. R. E. Laidlaw; Hon. W. D. Roach; Hon. J. A. Hope; Hon. F. D. Hogg; Hon. J. B. Aylesworth; Hon. C. W. R. Bowlby; Hon. J. K. Mackay; Hon. C. W. G. Gibson, M.C., V.D. 12,000

High Court Judges, Hon. Edgar R. E. Chevrier; Hon. George A. Urquhart; Hon. D. P. J. Kelly; Hon. F. H. Barlow; Hon. A. M. Le Bel; Hon. J. L. Wilson; Hon. R. W. Treleven; Hon. W. F. Schroeder; Hon. D. C. Wells; Hon. P. E. F. Smily; Hon. G. A. Gale; Hon.

J. C. Genest; Hon. R. I. Ferguson;

Hon. W. F. Spence; Hon. J. M. King. . . \$12,000

AGENT-GENERAL FOR ONTARIO IN U.K.,

J. S. P. Armstrong, 13 Charles II Street,

London, S.W.1. 10,000

Finance.—The estimated Net Ordinary Revenue of the Provincial Government for 1951-52 was \$302,321,000 and the estimated Net Ordinary Expenditure was \$301,260,000. The estimated Gross Public Debt was \$697,963,424 on March 31, 1951.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total land area of Ontario is about 232,500,000 acres. There are about 15,400,000 acres of cleared land, of which 9,796,000 acres were under field crops in 1951. These included wheat 864,000 acres; oats, 2,086,000 acres; barley, 228,000 acres; soy beans, 103,800 acres; mixed grains, 1,211,000 acres; hay and clover, 2,951,000 acres; alfalfa, 802,000 acres.

In 1951 there were—horses, 260,600; cattle and calves, 2,465,900; sheep and lambs, 360,200; hogs, 1,755,500, and poultry, 24,767,000.

Forest Industries.—The estimated value of forest production in 1949 was \$133,953,000.

Manufactures.—Ontario is the chief manufacturing province of Canada. The gross value of its manufactures, in 1949, was \$5,104,000,000. In that year there were 557,190 employees and a total wage bill of \$1,305,500,000.

Minerals.—Ontario leads the other Provinces in mineral production, the output in 1951 being \$437,000,000. The principal metals produced and their value were: gold, \$90,100,000; nickel, \$150,600,000; copper, \$70,900,000; platinum, \$11,400,000; iron ore, \$17,600,000, and palladium, rhodium, etc., \$7,800,000.

Hydro-Electric Power.—Present water-power turbine installation is about 2,926,000 h.p. or 31 per cent. of the recorded resources. The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario operates 64 generating stations with an aggregate capacity of 2,000,000 h.p.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, ΨTORONTO, population 673,000 ("Greater" Toronto, approximately 1,081,000), with great shipping interests on the Lakes, and the chief centre of industrial, commercial and financial activity; ΨHamilton, the "Birmingham of Canada" (201,296); Ottawa, the Federal capital (202,045); London (95,612); Brantford (37,113); ΨKingston (32,742); Peterborough (35,682); Windsor, connected by tunnel and bridge with Detroit, Mich., U.S.A. (123,849); Fort William (34,181); Kitchener (42,212); Guelph (26,588); St. Catharine's (37,249); Sault Ste. Marie (30,650); Oshawa (28,552); Sudbury (43,662); Port Arthur (30,923).

FEDERAL CAPITAL

OTTAWA, the Federal Capital, 111 miles west of Montreal and 247 miles north of Toronto, is a city on the right bank of the Ottawa river. The city was chosen as the Federal Capital of Canada in 1858 and the first session of the Canadian Parliament met there in 1866. Ottawa contains the Parliamentary Buildings, the Public Archives, Royal Mint, Department of National Revenue, National Museum, National Art Gallery and the Dominion Observatory. Rideau Hall, the official residence of the Governor-General, lies on the eastern boundary of the City, at the entrance of Rockcliffe Park. Ottawa is connected with Lake Ontario by the Rideau Canal and has a large lumber trade and wooden manufactures. The population of the Federal Capital was 202,045 at the Census of 1951 and of Greater Ottawa, 281,908

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Area and Population.—Prince Edward Island lies in the southern part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between 46°-47° N. lat. and 62°-64° 30' W. long. It is about 130 miles in length, and from 4 to 34 miles in breadth; its area is 2,184 square miles (rather larger than that of the English county of Norfolk), and its population (Census, 1951) 98,429. The island was first settled by the French, who held it for many years as a fishing station and developed it extensively in agriculture as a supply station for Louisbourg. The British took it from them in 1745, but afterwards restored it; they seized it again, however, during the Seven Years' War (1756-63) and compelled the greater part of the French inhabitants to leave, and from that time it has remained British.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieut.-Governor and an Executive Council, and Legislative Assembly of 30 members elected by the people, 15 as Councillors (with a property qualification) and 15 as Assembly-men (on general suffrage).

Lieutenant-Governor. His Honour T. William L. Prowse (1950)..... \$8,000

Executive.

(May 25, 1953.)

Premier and President of the Executive Council. Hon. Alexander W. Matheson. Q.C..... \$6,000
Attorney and Advocate-General and Provincial Treasurer. Hon. Walter E. Darby, Q.C..... 5,000
Minister of Health and Welfare. Hon. B. Earle MacDonald..... 4,000
Minister of Public Works and Highways. Hon. Dougald Mackinnon..... 4,000
Minister of Agriculture. Hon. C. Cleveland Baker..... 4,000
Provincial Secretary. Hon. William Hughes 3,000
Minister of Industry and Natural Resources. Hon. Eugene P. Cullen..... 4,000
Ministry of Education. Hon. Keir Clark... 2,500
Without Portfolio. Hon. Wilfrid Arsenault.

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. Hon. Forrest W. Phillips.

The Judiciary.

Chief Justice. Thane A. Campbell..... \$16,000
Assistant Judges. Hon. George I. Tweedy; Hon. Mark R. McGuigan each 14,400
Finance.—The ordinary revenue in 1951-52 was \$7,447,833 and the expenditure was \$6,996,098. The gross debt was \$17,449,500 on March 31, 1952.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The value of the field crops in 1949 was estimated at \$22,748,000. The soil consists for the most part of a rich red loam, uniform in character and peculiarly suited to the growth of grasses. Nearly the whole of the land is now cleared, and improved farms can be bought at from \$20 to \$60 an acre (including buildings), according to condition and locality. The breeding of silver black foxes in captivity is an established and profitable industry. There were (1946) 503 farms reporting fox, conducted by incorporated companies and private partnerships or individuals. The live stock (1948) included 23,000 horses, 94,000 cattle, 43,000 sheep, 62,000 swine, and about 993,000 poultry.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, CHARLOTTETOWN (pop. 15,887), on the shore of Hillsborough Bay, which forms a good harbour. Other towns are Summerside (6,547), Souris (1,183), and Montague (1,068).

QUEBEC

Area and Population.—The Province of Quebec contains an area estimated at 596,708 square miles, with a population (Census, 1951) of 4,055,681.

Government.—The Government of the Province is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor, the Council of Ministers a legislative Council consisting of 24 members appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of 92 members elected for five years. The General Election of July 16, 1952, returned 67 Union Nationale (Government Party), 22 Liberals and 1 Independent.

Lieut.-Governor. The Hon. Gaspard Fauteux, LL.D. (October 3, 1950)..... \$14,000

Executive.

(Sworn in Aug. 30, 1944.)

Prime Minister, President of the Executive Council and Attorney-General. Hon. Maurice Duplessis, Q.C., LL.D..... \$14,000
Minister of Finance. Hon. Onesime Gagnon, Q.C..... \$8,000
Minister of Lands and Forests. Hon. J. S. Bourque..... 8,000
Minister of Health. Hon. J. H. A. Paquette, M.D..... 8,000
Minister of Municipal Affairs. Hon. Bona Dussault..... 8,000
Minister of Roads. Hon. Antonio Talbot, Q.C..... 8,000
Minister of Public Works. Hon. Roméo Lorrain..... 8,000
Minister of Mines. Hon. C. Daniel French 8,000
Minister of Social Welfare and of Youth. Hon. J. Paul Sauvé..... 8,000
Minister of Colonisation. Hon. Joseph D. Bégin..... 8,000
Minister of Game and Fisheries. Hon. Camille Pouliot, M.D..... 8,000
Minister of Labour. Hon. Antonio Barrette 8,000
Minister of Trade and Commerce. Hon. Paul Beaulieu, D.Sc..... 8,000
Minister of Agriculture. Hon. Laurent Barré 8,000
Provincial Secretary. Hon. Omer Côté... 8,000
Solicitor General. Hon. Antoine Rivard, Q.C..... 8,000
Without Portfolio. Hon. Antonio Elie; Hon. Tancred L'Abbé; Hon. F. J. Miquelon; Hon. Wilfrid L'Abbé; Hon. A. Leclerc.

The Legislature.

Speaker, Legislative Council. Hon. Jean-Louis Baribeau..... \$8,000
Speaker, Legislative Assembly. Hon. Alexandre Taché, Q.C..... 8,000

The Judiciary.

Queen's Bench (Montreal):—
Chief Justice. Hon. Antonin Gauthier..... 10,000
Puisne Judges (Montreal)—Hons. Édouard Rinfret; J. L. St. Jacques; G. Barclay; B. Bissonnette; E. Stuart McDougall; P. C. Casey; E. Bertrand; G. Miller Hyde..... each 9,000
Puisne Judges (Quebec)—Hons. Aimé Marchand; Garon Pratte; J. A. Gagné..... each 9,000

Superior Court:

Chief Justice (Quebec)—Hon. Albert Sévigny..... 10,000
Acting Chief Justice (Montreal) (vacant) 10,000
Puisne Judges (Montreal)—Hons. E. F. Surveyor; P. Cousineau; L. Boyer; J. Achambault; L. Cousineau; C. G. MacKinnon; J. T. Rhéaume; J. W. Lazure; E. Salvas; C. A. Bertrand; F. T. Collins; F. Caron; A. I. Smith;

H. Perrier; A. Demers; J. Jean; E. Marier; G. Challies; E. Tellier; H. Batshaw; R. Brossard; M. Lalonde; C. E. Ferland; A. Garneau.

Puisne Judges (Quebec)—Hons. G. F. Gibsone; N. Belleau; A. Savard; J. O. L. Boulanger; W. Girouard; W. Edge; L. Casgrain; E. Marquis; F. Choquette; G. Lacroix; J. A. Dion each \$3,000.

Puisne Judges (Sherbrooke)—Hons. S. Gervais; W. E. Mitchell; L. P. Cléche each 9,000.

Puisne Judges (Hull)—Hons. H. A. Fortier; P. Ste. Marie.....each 9,000.

Puisne Judges (Trois Rivières)—Hons. L. Lajoie; J. E. Ferroneach 9,000.

Puisne Judge (Amos)—Hon. H. Drouin.

Finance.—The revenue for the year 1951-52 was \$275,672,791; ordinary expenditure amounted to \$213,598,277. The bonded debt (March 31, 1952) was \$240,884,783 and the net funded debt and Treasury bills \$330,418,112.

Production and Industry.—In January, 1952, the available water power was estimated at 20,219,000 H.P. and turbine installation at 6,755,351 H.P. The gross value of manufactured products in 1949 was \$3,788,497,123 from 11,579 industrial establishments, employing 300,275 persons with salaries and wages totalling \$809,579,270, the principal manufacturing centres being Montreal, Montreal East, Quebec, Trois - Rivières, Sherbrooke, Shawinigan Falls and Lachine. Forest lands cover 356,059 sq. miles, of which 190,665 sq. miles are productive; 79,168 sq. miles are under licence to cut timber and 25,076 sq. miles are freehold forests. In 1950, 3,315,631 tons of paper were manufactured, valued at \$339,748,513. The total area under cultivation in 1951 was 6,349,000 acres, the value of the field crops being \$197,298,000; 3,785,000 acres are under hay and clover. In 1951 there were 270,800 horses, 2,038,300 cattle, 377,800 sheep, 1,439,000 swine and 12,216,000 poultry. In 1951 the production of factory cheese was 18,210,000 lb. (valued at \$6,663,000) and butter 92,034,000 lb. (valued at \$58,902,000).

The mineral production was valued at \$249,553,600 in 1951, including gold 1,061,113 fine oz. (\$39,102,088). A valuable deposit of ilmenite was discovered in 1946 at Lake Allard on the North Shore, Quebec Province.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, Ψ QUEBEC (population, 164,016), historic city visited annually by thousands of tourists, and one of the great seaport towns of Canada; and Ψ Montreal (population, 1,021,520), the commercial metropolis, and the principal centre of the Canadian grain export trade, founded by the French at the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers, May 16, 1642. Ocean-going steamers ascend the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal. Other important cities are Verdun (77,391), Hull (43,483), Sherbrooke (50,543), Trois Rivières (46,074), Outremont (30,057), Westmount (25,222) and Lachine (27,773).

SASKATCHEWAN

Area and Population.—The Province of Saskatchewan lies between Manitoba on the east and Alberta on the west and has an area of 251,700 square miles, the population (Census 1951) was 831,728. Saskatchewan extends along the Canada-U.S.A. boundary for close on 400 miles and northwards for over 760 miles. It was formerly part of the North-West Territories, of which Assiniboia East, part of Assiniboia West, Saskatchewan and eastern Athabasca were formed into the Province of Saskatchewan on Sept. 1, 1905.

Government.—The Government is vested in the Lieutenant Governor, with a Legislative Assembly of 53 members. There is an Executive Council of 12 members.

Lieut. Governor, His Honour W. J. Patterson (1951)..... \$9,000

Executive Council.

(Sworn in July 10, 1944, and August 4, 1948.)

Premier, President of Council, and Minister of Co-operation and Co-operative Development, Hon. T. C. Douglas..... \$6,500
Provincial Treasurer, Hon. C. M. Fines.. 5,000
Attorney-General, Hon. J. W. Corman, Q.C..... 5,000
Labour, Hon. C. C. Williams..... 5,000
Natural Resources and Industrial Development, Hon. J. H. Brockelbank..... 5,000
Highways, Hon. J. T. Douglas..... 5,000
Education, Hon. W. S. Lloyd..... 5,000
Social Welfare, Hon. I. H. Sturdy..... 5,000
Municipal Affairs, Hon. L. F. McIntosh... 5,000
Public Works, Hon. J. A. Darling..... 5,000
Agriculture, Hon. I. C. Nollet..... 5,000
Public Health, Hon. T. J. Bentley..... 5,000
Telephones, A. G. Kuziak..... 5,000
Provincial Secretary, J. W. Burton..... 5,000
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. Tom Johnston.

Agent-General in London, Graham Spry.

The Judiciary.

Chief Justice of Saskatchewan, Hon. W. M. Martin..... \$13,333
Judges of Appeal, Hon. P. H. Gordon; A. T. Procter; D. A. McNiven; E. M. Culliton..... 12,000
Chief Justice, Queen's Bench, Hon. J. T. Brown..... 13,333
Puisne Judges, Hons. G. E. Taylor; A. Doiron; S. McKercher; H. F. Thomson; R. T. Graham; C. S. Davis..... each 12,000

Finance.—The estimated revenue for the year ended March 31, 1953, was \$65,922,580, and the expenditure \$65,873,690. The net public debt (January 1, 1952) was \$160,425,151.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Saskatchewan is the largest wheat-producing province of the Dominion, and one of the most productive grain areas in the world. The province maintains approximately 40 per cent. of the total cultivated land in Canada. The average annual wheat yield is about 220,000,000 bushels. In 1951 the total value of all field crops was \$611,804,000. Live stock on farms included 393,900 horses, 1,274,800 cattle, 136,100 sheep, 533,300 swine and 9,072,400 poultry.

Industries.—In 1949 there were 962 industrial establishments, employing 10,841 persons. The gross value of manufactured products in 1949 was \$215,743,000, the cost of materials being \$164,349,341, net value of products \$47,356,947, and of wages paid \$22,276,942. The principal industrial centres are Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw and Prince Albert.

Mineral production for year ending March 31, 1952: Gold, silver, copper, zinc, cadmium, selenium and tellurium, total value \$39,430,465. Non-metallic minerals, sodium sulphate, clays and clay products, fuels (gas, oil and coal) and sand gravel silica. Total value, \$12,065,938.

CAPITAL, REGINA. Population (1951) 71,319. Other large centres are Saskatoon (53,268), Moose Jaw (24,355), Prince Albert (17,149), Weyburn (7,148), Swift Current (7,458), North Battleford (7,473) and Yorkton (7,074).

The Commonwealth of Australia

AREA AND POPULATION

States and Capitals	Area (English Sq. Miles)	Population *			
		Census of April 4, 1921	Census June 30, 1933	Census June 30, 1947	Estimated Dec. 31, 1952
<i>States.</i>					
New South Wales (Sydney).....	309,433	2,100,371	2,600,847	2,984,838	3,421,768
Queensland (Brisbane).....	670,500	755,972	947,534	1,106,415	1,247,890
South Australia (Adelaide).....	380,070	495,160	580,949	646,073	751,535
Tasmania (Hobart).....	26,215	213,780	227,599	257,078	315,955
Victoria (Melbourne).....	87,884	1,531,280	1,820,261	2,054,701	2,356,823
Western Australia (Perth).....	975,920	332,732	438,852	502,480	614,483
<i>Territories.</i>					
Australian Capital Territory (Canberra).....	939	2,572	8,947	16,905	28,481
Northern Territory (Darwin).....	523,620	3,867	4,850	10,868	15,884
Total.....	2,974,581	5,435,734	6,629,839	7,579,358	8,752,819

* Exclusive of full-blood Australian Aborigines, who were estimated, June 30, 1947, at 46,600.

Increase of the People

Year	Increase			Decrease			Net Increase	Marriages
	Births	† Oversea Arrivals	Total	Deaths	Overseas Departures	Total		
1938	120,415	77,928	198,343	66,451	68,791	135,242	63,101	62,411
1950	199,591	250,404	449,995	78,187	97,899	170,086	264,909	75,599
1951	193,298	213,640	406,938	81,788	102,207	183,995	222,943	77,298
1952	201,650	215,839	417,489	81,597	121,807	203,404	214,085	74,172

† Including the following arrivals under the Commonwealth Government's various schemes for assisted immigration:—1950, 119,109; 1951, 66,674; 1952, 60,490.

Inter-Censal Increases, 1871-1947

Year of Census	Result of Census			Inter-censal Increase	Net Immigration during Period
	Males	Females	Total		
1881	1,214,913	1,035,281	2,250,194	552,155	1871-1880 .. 191,804
1891	1,705,835	1,471,988	3,177,823	927,629	1881-1890 .. 382,741
1901	1,977,924	1,795,873	3,773,801	595,978	1891-1900 .. 24,879
1911	2,313,935	2,141,970	4,455,005	681,204	1901-1910 .. 40,485
1921	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	980,729	1911-1920 .. 207,571
1933	3,267,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	1,194,105	1921-1932 .. 299,882
1947	3,797,370	3,781,988	7,579,358	949,519	1933-1946 .. 37,994

Races and Religions

Races	1933	1947	Religions	1933	1947
European.....	6,579,993	7,524,129	Church of England	2,565,118	2,957,032
Chinese, incld. half-caste..	14,349	12,094	Roman Catholics*	1,288,997	1,569,726
Japanese do.	2,466	335	Methodists.....	684,022	871,425
Indians and Cingalese do.	3,448	3,152	Presbyterians.....	713,229	743,540
Aborigines.....	55,000	146,600	Other Christians..	476,372	531,213
Do. half-caste.....	20,620	27,179	Jews.....	23,553	32,019
Other Races.....	8,963	12,469	Other†.....	878,548	874,403

* Including Catholics so described, 127,542 in 1933 and 956,540 in 1947.

† Including 848,948 and 824,824 who did not state their religion at the 1933 and 1947 Censuses respectively.

‡ Estimated as at June 30, 1947.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Australia was separated from the other great land surfaces at a remote period, and exhibits therefore some very archaic types of fauna and flora. It may be regarded as the largest island or the smallest continent, being surrounded by the following waters:—*North*, the Timor and Arafura Seas and Torres Strait; *East*, Pacific Ocean; *South*, Bass Strait (which separates Tasmania from the Continent) and Southern Ocean; and *West*, Indian Ocean. The total area of the Continent is 2,948,366 English square miles, the island of Tasmania having an area of 26,215 square miles, and making a total area for the States and Territories of 2,974,581 square miles. The coast-line of Australia is approximately 12,210 miles, and the geographical position of the Continent is between $10^{\circ} 41' - 39^{\circ} 8'$ South latitude and $113^{\circ} 9' - 153^{\circ} 39'$ East longitude; the greatest length East to West is 2,400 miles, and from North to South 1,971 miles. Its nearest distance from England is about 11,000 miles.

From a physical standpoint the continent of Australia is divisible into an eastern and a western area, the former containing a regular coast-line with a good harbourage, roadsteads, rivers, and inland waterways, and a greater development of fauna and flora; the latter a broken coast-line with estuaries rather than rivers, and but little inland water communication. The whole continent is, roughly speaking, a vast, irregular, and undulating plateau, part of which is below the level of the sea, surrounded by a mountainous coast-line, with frequent intervals of low and sandy shore on the north, west and south. The Great Barrier Reef extends parallel with the East coast of Queensland for 1,200 miles, at a distance of about 60 miles from the mainland. A large part of the interior, particularly in the west, consists of sandy and stony desert, covered with spinifex, and containing; numerous salt-marshes, though reaches of grass-land occur here and there. The geological formation of Australia is remarkable for its simplicity and regularity; the *strike* of the rocks is, with a single exception, coincident with the direction of the mountain-chains, from N. to S.; and the tertiary formation to be found in the N., S., and W. develops in the S.E. into a gigantic tertiary plain, watered by the Darling and the Murray Rivers. Nearly all round the coast, however, and in eastern and south-eastern Australia, stretching far inland from the coastal range, is a fertile area devoted partly to agriculture, partly to dairying, while the inland districts particularly are admirably adapted to the rearing of sheep. The most extensive mountain system takes its rise near the S.E. point, and includes a number of ranges known by different names in different places, none of them being of any great height. The highest peak, Mount Kosciusko, in New South Wales, reaches an elevation of 7,328 feet. The principal rivers are the Murray, which debouches on the south coast, after receiving the waters of its tributaries the Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, and Darling, in the S.E. part of the continent; on the east coast, the Hawkesbury, Hunter, Clarence, Richmond, Brisbane, Mary, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin; on the west, the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, De Grey, and Fitzroy; on the north, the Drysdale, Ord, Victoria, and Daly; and the Roper, the Flinders, and Mitchell, which debouch into the Gulf of Carpentaria. Lakes are numerous, but nearly all are salt; the scarcity of the natural water supply has been, however, mitigated by successful borings and by the construction of large dams. The work of conserving the vast quantities of water which run to waste in the wet season is being vigorously prosecuted by a system of locks and weirs on some of the rivers. Minerals comprise gold, silver, copper, zinc, iron, and coal in large quantities, antimony, tin, gypsum, magnesite, osmiridium, uranium, opal, sapphires, &c., and there are abundant supplies of building stones, clays, &c. The potentialities of the country in regard to its supplies of metals and minerals have not yet been fully tested.

Climate.—The seasons commence about March 21 (Autumn), June 21 (Winter), Sept. 22 (Spring), and Dec. 22 (Summer). The climate is extremely dry, but, except in the tropical coast-land of the north, the continent is everywhere highly beneficial to Europeans, the range of temperature being smaller than that of the countries similarly situated.

GOVERNMENT

The Commonwealth of Australia was constituted by an Act of the Imperial Parliament dated July 9, 1900, and was inaugurated Jan. 1, 1901. The Government is that of a Federal Commonwealth within the British Commonwealth of Nations, the executive power being vested in the Sovereign (through the Governor-General), assisted by a Federal Ministry of twenty Ministers of State. Under the Constitution the Federal Government has acquired and may acquire certain defined powers as surrendered by the States, residuary legislative power remaining with the States. Trade and customs passed under Federal control immediately on the establishment of the Commonwealth; posts, telegraphs and telephones, naval and military defence, lighthouses and quarantine on proclaimed dates. The Federal Government also controls such matters as social services, patents and copyrights, naturalization, navigation, &c. The right of a State to legislate is not abrogated except in connexion with matters exclusively under Federal control, but where a State law is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth the latter prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND STAFF

Governor-General, His Excellency Field Marshal Sir WILLIAM SLIM, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., D.S.O.,
M.C., born Aug. 6, 1891; assumed office 1953..... £10,000
Official Secretary, M. L. Tyrrell.
Military Secretary, Lieut.-Col. M. J. Gilliat, M.B.E.
Comptroller, Lieut.-Col. I. J. Hooker, E.D.
Aides-de-Camp, Lieut.-Comdr. (O) J. Griffin, R.A.N.; Capt. J. Swinton; Flight-Lieut. L. R. Klaffer, R.A.A.F.

THE FEDERAL CABINET

(Sworn-in, May 11, 1951)

The Cabinet Fund divided among Ministers amounts to £A41,000.

Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. R. G. Menzies, C.H., Q.C.
Treasurer, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Fadden, K.C.M.G.
Vice-President of the Executive Council and Minister for Defence Production, Rt. Hon. E. J. Harrison.

Minister for Labour and National Service and for Immigration, Rt. Hon. H. E. Holt.
Minister for External Affairs, Rt. Hon. R. G. Casey, C.H., D.S.O., M.C.
Minister for Health, Rt. Hon. Sir Earle Page, G.C.M.G., C.H.
Postmaster-General and Minister for Civil Aviation, Hon. H. L. Anthony.
Minister for Shipping and Transport, Senator Hon. G. McLeay.

Attorney-General, Senator Hon. J. A. Spicer, Q.C.
 Minister for Defence, Hon. Sir Phillip McBride,
 K.C.M.G.
 Minister for National Development, Senator Hon.
 W. H. Spooner, M.M.
 Minister for the Army, Hon. J. Francis.
 Minister for Trade and Customs, Senator Hon. N.
 O'Sullivan.
 Minister for Commerce and Agriculture, Rt. Hon.
 J. McEwen.
 Minister for Repatriation, Senator Hon. W. J.
 Cooper, M.B.E.
 Minister for Supply, Hon. H. Beale, Q.C.
 Minister for the Interior and for Works, Hon. W. S.
 Kent-Hughes, M.V.O., O.B.E., M.C., E.D.
 Minister for Social Services, Hon. A. G. Townley.
 Minister for Territories, Hon. P. M. C. Hasluck.
 Minister for the Navy and for Air, Hon. W. McMahon.

AUSTRALIAN REPRESENTATION ABROAD

BRAZIL

Chargé d'Affaires, J. E. Ryan (Praio do Flamingo 82
 Apto. 906, Rio de Janeiro).

BURMA

Chargé d'Affaires, H. D. White (Strand Hotel An-
 nex, Strand Road, Rangoon).

CANADA

High Commissioner, Sir Douglas Copland, K.B.E.,
 C.M.G. (Royal Bank Chambers, 100 Spank St.,
 Ottawa).

CEYLON

High Commissioner, A. R. Cutler, W.C. (2nd floor,
 Grand Oriental Hotel, York Street, Colombo).

EGYPT

Minister, H. A. McClure-Smith (Osiris Building,
 Sharia El Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara, Cairo).

FRANCE

Ambassador, Sir Keith Officer, O.B.E., M.C. (13 Rue
 las Cases 76, Paris).

GERMANY

Ambassador, J. D. L. Hood (Zitelmannstrasse 14,
 Bonn).

INDIA

High Commissioner, W. R. Crocker (Communi-
 cation Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi).

INDO-CHINA

Minister, J. P. Quinn (14 Rue Pellerin, Saigon).

INDONESIA

Minister, I. C. G. Kevin (Pegangsaan Barat 14
 Djakarta).

IRISH REPUBLIC

Ambassador, D. P. McGuire, C.B.E. (62 Merrion
 Square, Dublin).

ISRAEL

Minister, O. C. W. Fuhrman, O.B.E. (7 Levontine
 Street, Tel-Aviv).

ITALY

Minister, C. V. Kellway (Via Carlo Dolci 15,
 Rome).

JAPAN

Ambassador, E. R. Walker (Commonwealth House,
 9 Tsuánmachi, Mita, Tokyo).

MALAYA

Commissioner, L. R. McIntyre, O.B.E. (Collyer
 Quay, Singapore).

NETHERLANDS

Ambassador, A. T. Stirling, C.B.E. (18 Lange Voor-
 hout, The Hague).

NEW CALEDONIA

Consul (vacant) (Noumea).

NEW ZEALAND

High Commissioner, P. R. Heydon (Government
 Life Insurance Building, Wellington).

PAKISTAN

High Commissioner, L. E. Beavis, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 (Adamjee Chambers, MacLeod Road, Karachi).

PHILIPPINES

Minister, Rear-Admiral G. D. Moore, C.B.E. (207
 Ayala Building, Luna, Manila).

SWITZERLAND

Consul-General, P. Shaw (41 Quai Wilson, Geneva).

THAILAND

Minister, B. C. Ballard (23 Suriwongse Road, Bang-
 kok).

UNITION OF SOUTH AFRICA

High Commissioner, Lt.-Col. W. R. Hodgson,
 C.M.G., O.B.E. (Central House, Pretorius Street,
 Pretoria).

UNITED KINGDOM

High Commissioner, Hon. Sir Thomas White,
 K.B.E., D.F.C., V.D. (Australia House, Strand,
 London, W.C.2).

Counsellor, C. T. Moodie.

UNITED STATES

Ambassador, Sir Percy Spender, K.B.E., Q.C. (2941
 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D.C.).

Minister, A. H. Tange.

Consul-General, New York, Lt.-Gen. E. K.
 Smart, D.S.O., M.C. (636 Fifth Avenue, New
 York 20).

Do., San Francisco, S. Jamieson (206 Sansome
 Street).

U.S.S.R.

Chargé d'Affaires, J. M. McMillan (14 Sadovo-
 Samotyochnaya, Moscow).

REPRESENTATIVES IN AUSTRALIA

AUSTRIA

Chargé d'Affaires, Dr. O. Eiselberg.

BELGIUM

Minister, M. F. F. A. Jansen.

BRAZIL

Minister, Senhor José Cochirane de Alencar, O.B.E.

CANADA

High Commissioner, W. A. Irwin.

CEYLON

High Commissioner, J. A. Martensz, C.B.E.

CHINA

Chargé d'Affaires, Dr. Chen Tai-chu.

DENMARK

Chargé d'Affaire, F. H. Hergel, O.B.E.

FINLAND

Chargé d'Affaires, P. J. Simelius.

FRANCE

Ambassador, L. Roché.

GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC

Ambassador, Dr. Walther Hess.

GREECE

Minister, D. Lambros.

INDIA

High Commissioner, Gen. K. M. Cariappa.

INDONESIA

Chargé d'Affaires, Dr. Tamzil.

IRISH REPUBLIC

Ambassador, Dr. T. J. Kiernan.

ISRAEL

Minister, M. Nurock.

ITALY

Minister, S. Daneo.

JAPAN

Ambassador, H. Nishi.

MALTA

Commissioner, Capt. H. C. Curmi, O.B.E.

NETHERLANDS

Ambassador, A. M. L. Winkelman.

NEW ZEALAND

High Commissioner, G. E. L. Alderton.

PAKISTAN	
High Commissioner, H. Rahman.	
PHILIPPINES	
Minister, Dr. Roberto Regala.	
SWEDEN	
Minister, J. M. Kastengren.	
THAILAND	
Minister, Nai Konthi Suphamongkhon.	
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	
Acting High Commissioner, G. C. Nel.	
UNITED KINGDOM	
High Commissioner, Sir Stephen Holmes, K.C.M.G., M.C.	
Deputy High Commissioner, B. Cockram, C.M.G., O.B.E.	
Official Secretary, C. S. Pickard.	
Assistant Secs., S. J. G. Finland; G. S. Whitehead.	
Principal Information Officer, H. J. Bewg.	
Economic Adviser, J. B. Greaves, C.M.G., O.B.E.	
Civil Aviation Adviser, Air Vice-Marshal R. P. Willock, C.B. (ret.).	
Agricultural Adviser, C. W. Strutt.	
Scientific Adviser, Dr. D. H. Black.	
Military Adviser, Maj.-Gen. A. C. Short, C.B., O.B.E.	
Naval Adviser, Capt. C. H. Hutchinson, D.S.O., O.B.E., R.N.	
Air Adviser, Group Capt. W. E. Coles, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.	
British Council Representative, E. W. Burbridge, O.B.E.	
UNITED STATES	
Ambassador, A. J. Peaslee.	
U.S.S.R.	
Ambassador, N. I. Generalov.	

THE LEGISLATURE

The Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. An Act, assented to on May 18, 1948, provided for an increase in the number of members of the Senate from thirty-six to sixty, and for the number of members of the House of Representatives to be increased from seventy-four to as nearly as practicable twice the number of Senators. There are now 123 members in the House of Representatives, including the two members, with restricted voting powers, representing the two internal territories. Members of the Senate are normally elected for six years by universal suffrage, each of the six States returning an equal number. The House of Representatives, similarly elected for a maximum of three years, contains members proportionate to the population, with a minimum of five members for each State. The present state of parties in the House of Representatives (excluding the two Labour members for the internal territories) is Liberal and Liberal-Country Party 51, Country Party 17, Labour 53. Members of both Houses receive £A1,750 per annum, with allowances and free railway passes.

President of the Senate, Senator Hon. E. W. Mattner, M.C., D.C.M., M.M.
 Clerk of the Senate, J. E. Edwards. £2,200
 Speaker, House of Representatives, Hon. A. G. Cameron.

Clerk of the House, F. C. Green, M.C. . . . £2,200

THE JUDICATURE

HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA

There is a Federal High Court with a Chief Justice and 6 Justices, having original and appellate jurisdiction. Appeals from the High Court may go to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council by special leave of the Committee except in certain constitutional cases, where the certificate of the High Court is necessary. The principal seat of the Court is at Melbourne, Victoria.

Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir Owen Dixon, K.C.M.G.	£5,000
Justices, Hon. Sir Edward Aloysius McTiernan, K.B.E.; Hon. Dudley Williams, M.C.; Hon. Sir William Flood Webb; Hon. Wilfred Kelsham Fulagar; Hon. Frank Walters Kitto; Hon. Allan Russell Taylor.	each £4,500
Principal Registrar and Marshal, J. G. Hardman, O.B.E.	
Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, Chief Judge, Hon. Sir William Raymond Kelly, K.B.E.	£4,500
Justices, Hons. A. W. Foster; R. C. Kirby; E. A. Dunphy; S. C. G. Wright; Sir Edward J. R. Morgan; M. W. D. McIntyre.	each £4,000
Federal Court of Bankruptcy, Justice, Hon. J. S. Clyne.	£4,000
SUPREME COURT OF THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY	
Judge, W. B. Simpson.	£3,500
SUPREME COURT OF THE NORTHERN TERRITORY	
Judge, M. C. Kriewaldt.	£2,500

DEFENCE

At the outbreak of the 1939-45 War the Department of Defence embraced the three fighting services. In November, 1939, separate Departments, each with its own Minister, were created for the control and administration of the Navy, Army and Air Force. The Defence Department as then reconstituted retained responsibility for overall defence policy and for the conduct during the war of the business of the War Cabinet and the Advisory War Council. The four separate Departments were retained at the end of the war.

Subject to the authority of Cabinet and the Council of Defence, the Minister and Department of Defence are responsible for the formulation and general application of a unified defence policy relating to the Defence Forces and their requirements; the defence aspects of armistice and peace terms, control commissions, forces of occupation; matters of policy or principle with joint service or inter-departmental defence aspect; the higher defence machinery; the control of the joint service machinery; the co-ordination of national planning for an emergency, etc.

Navy

The Royal Australian Navy consists of the heavy cruiser *Australia*, the aircraft carriers *Sydney* and *Vengeance*, 5 destroyers, 8 frigates, 7 ocean minesweepers and 40 miscellaneous craft. In addition, 3 submarines are on loan from the Royal Navy for anti-submarine training. In reserve there are the heavy cruiser *Shropshire*, the light cruiser *Hobart*, 5 destroyers, 5 frigates, 19 ocean minesweepers, 2 landing ships (tanks), 1 depot ship and 13 miscellaneous craft.

The Royal Navy has made available on loan the light fleet aircraft carrier H.M.S. *Vengeance* until the aircraft carrier H.M.A.S. *Melbourne*—at present under construction in the United Kingdom—is completed. Of the four *Daring* class destroyers under construction in Australia, one was launched in Sydney in 1952, and another is under construction in that city. The other two are being built in Melbourne. Four "Q" class destroyers are being converted to fast anti-submarine frigates, and 12 Bathurst class minesweepers to comprehensive ocean minesweepers.

Army

The Military Forces of the Commonwealth are administered by a Military Board, with the Minister for the Army as President and 7 members.

The plan for the raising of the Australian Regular Army envisages a total of 28,000 soldiers and 5,000 civilians. The Citizen Military Force will comprise 15,000 voluntary enlisted personnel and 70,000 National Servicemen. A Women's Royal Australian Army Corps has been raised as part of the Australian Regular Army in direct substitution of male soldiers. Companies of the Women's Royal Australian Army Corps and the Royal Australian Army Nursing Corps are being raised within the framework of the Citizen Military Force.

The strength of the Australian Regular Army on April 30, 1953, was 28,000 all ranks, of whom 2,156 were serving in Korea, 1,924 in Japan, and 160 in other overseas appointments.

The Australian Cadet Corps, composed of students at educational establishments and youths enrolled in detachments with Citizen Military Force units, had a strength of 32,541 School Cadets and 3,067 Regimental Cadets on March 31, 1953.

Air

The total strength of the R.A.A.F. on May 1, 1953, was some 15,545. The total number of squadrons was 20, and of training units 16. Two wings and one squadron were conducting air operations overseas, one wing in Korea in support of the United Nations Force, the other in the Middle East, serving with the Royal Air Force. The squadron was operating in Malaya in support of British ground forces.

Commonwealth Expenditure on Defence and War (1939-45) and Repatriation Services in the year ended June 30, 1950, was £A149,695,000, as compared with £A195,609,000 for previous year. Estimated expenditure 1950-51 was £A237,352,000.

War Losses

Australian battle casualties in the 1939-45 War:—	
Killed (including died of wounds, died while P.O.W., and "missing, presumed dead").....	29,441
P.O.W. escaped, recovered or repatriated.....	22,845
Wounded and injured.....	23,214
	75,500

Total Non-battle casualties—6,877 killed, 157,650 injured.

COMMONWEALTH FINANCE

Years.	Revenue. £A*	Expenditure. £A
1946-47.....	431,256,000	480,151,000
1947-48.....	405,905,000	477,610,000
1948-49.....	554,377,000	550,125,000
1949-50.....	580,652,000	623,334,000
1950-51.....	841,792,000	896,219,000
1951-52.....	1,016,828,000	1,072,321,000
1952-53 (11 months).....	904,000,000	910,981,000

The above particulars do not include the interest payable on loans to the States, which amount is recoverable from the States concerned.

§ Expenditure from loan fund is included under "Expenditure."

* Australian currency—£100 = £A125.

DEBT

The total of the Public Debt for Commonwealth Purposes on December 31, 1952, was £1,917,590,000. Adding the indebtedness of the States, viz. £1,474,702,000 the "face" or "book" value of the public debts of Australia amounted (December 31, 1952) to £3,392,292,000.

The Debt per head of population at Dec. 31, 1952, was £389 18s. od., the annual interest liability amounting to £11 7s. od. per head.

EXPENDITURE ON SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

Service	1951-52	1952-53*
	£A	£A
Age and Invalid Pensions	59,789,000	72,485,000
Widows' Pensions.....	5,615,000	6,441,000
Maternity Allowances..	3,157,000	3,200,000
Child Endowment.....	46,625,000	53,800,000
Unemployment and Sickness Benefits.....	1,008,000	3,136,000
Hospital Benefits.....	6,683,000	8,420,000
Funeral Benefits.....	276,000	294,000
Tuberculosis Campaign†	3,879,000	4,590,000
Pharmaceutical Benefits.	7,327,090	7,000,000
Community Rehabilitation.....	361,000	382,000
Mental Institutions.....	518,000	520,000
National Health Services	2,371,000	3,891,000
Rental Rebates.....	..	20,000
Total.....	137,608,000	164,179,000

* Estimated.

† Includes allowances and reimbursements to State Governments.

Current Rates

Age and Invalid Pensions, £6 15s. per fortnight. Widows' Pensions (fortnightly rates): "A" class, widows having one or more children under 16 years, £7 5s.; "B" class, widows of not less than 50 years of age, without dependent children, £5 10s.; "C" class, widows who at the time of death of husband are less than 50 years of age without dependent children and are in necessitous circumstances, £5 10s. for not longer than 26 weeks; "D" class, women whose husbands have been imprisoned for not less than 6 months, £5 10s.

Maternity Allowances.—Where there are no other children under 16 years of age, £15; where there are one or two children, £16; where there are three or more other children, £17 10s. Where more than one child born at a birth, the rate is £5 for each additional child.

Child Endowment.—Rate: 5s. per week for the first child under sixteen years of age and 10s. per week for each child in excess of one under sixteen years of age maintained in a family, and 10s. for each child under sixteen years of age in an approved institution.

Unemployment and Sickness Benefits.—Rate: £2 10s. per week for married person or unmarried adult plus £2 for dependent spouse and 5s. for a dependent child. For unmarried juveniles the rate is £1 10s. if under 18 years of age, and £2, if 18 and under 21 years of age.

Hospital Benefits.—Rate: 8s. per day in public or private hospitals registered for the purpose.

Tuberculosis Benefits: Single person, £5 10s. per week. Married person £9 per week plus 10s. per week for each dependent child under 16 years.

COMMONWEALTH AND STATE FINANCE AND BANKING.

Banking. The average Australian liabilities and assets of the private Trading Banks operating in the Commonwealth, together with the amount of deposits with Savings Banks, are shown below.

Private Trading Banks

Quarter ended.	Liabilities in Australia.	Assets in Australia.
June, 1939.....	£328,007,000	£381,902,000
June, 1952.....	1,258,313,000	1,288,905,000
March, 1953.....	1,238,744,000	1,225,478,000

Savings Banks Amount on Deposit.

Date.	Amount.	Per Head.
June 30, 1939...	£245,587,000	£35 5 7
June 30, 1952...	891,898,000	104 9 1
May 31, 1953...	926,357,000	105 16 8

State Finance

State, etc.	1951-52		
	Rev. £A,000 omitted	Exp. £A,000 omitted	Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)
N.S.W.	168,935	168,837	+ 98
Victoria.	81,660	84,065	- 2,405
Queensland.	55,753	55,708	+ 45
S. Australia.	37,588	37,499	+ 89
W. Australia.	33,955	34,547	- 592
Tasmania.	10,409	10,871	- 462
Total, Six States.	388,360	391,527	- 3,167
Commonwealth.	1,016,828	1,016,828	..
Grand Total (a).	1,261,922	1,265,089	- 3,167

(a) To avoid duplication in aggregating particulars for the Commonwealth and States, the grand totals exclude payments by Commonwealth to the States in respect of Uniform Taxation, interest on States' debts, special grants and special financial assistance and payments by the States to the Commonwealth in respect of Commonwealth Pay-roll Tax.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

(Commonwealth)

The estimated net values of production:—

	1949-50	1950-51
Agricultural... £A209,611,000	£A195,627,000	
Pastoral.	337,023,000	308,788,000
Dairying, &c.	104,073,000	114,797,000
Forests & Fisheries	33,145,000	40,649,000
Mining.	52,979,000	71,150,000
Manufacturing .	661,488,000	843,605,000

£A1,398,319,000 £A1,974,616,000

PRIMARY PRODUCTION.

Years	Wool (million lb.)	Wheat (million bushels)	Butter ('000 tons)
1937-38	1,023	187	192
1949-50	1,110	218	174
1950-51	1,093	184	164
*1951-52	1,055	160	136
†1952-53	1,175	193	..

* Subject to revision. † Estimated.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total land area is estimated at 1,903,732,100 acres. In 1951-52 the principal crops were:—

Crop	Acreage	Bushels
*Wheat.	10,383,741	159,725,102
Oats.	2,364,907	34,506,184
Barley.	1,117,973	21,908,603
Maize.	169,540	4,017,868
Hay.	1,548,940	2,344,849
Sugar-cane.	281,724	5,326,560

* Wheat estimate (1952-53) 192,971,000 bushels.

Live Stock (in thousands).

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Sheep.	102,559	108,735	112,891	115,596	117,646
Cattle.	13,785	14,124	14,640	15,229	14,893
Horses	1,165	1,115	1,057	999	937
Pigs.	1,255	1,196	1,123	1,134	1,022

In 1951-52 Australia produced 1,055,000,000 lb. of wool (as in the grease), estimated value, £A313,842,000; 304,095,680 lb. of butter; 90,612,480 lb. of cheese; and 77,463,680 lb. (cured weight) of bacon and hams. The total meat production (beef, mutton, lamb, pork, bacon and hams) in terms of fresh meat was estimated at 943,458 tons.

Mines and Minerals.—In 1952 the mine production of gold was 980,580 fine oz. Other minerals (1952) were black coal 19,421,912 tons; pig iron 1,532,573 tons; copper 18,355 tons; lead 228,148 tons; tin 1,554 tons; zinc 196,386 tons; silver 11,279,000 oz. Value of all minerals produced in 1952, exclusive of quarrying, £139,932,000 (figures subject to revision).

Manufactures.—In 1951-52 there were in Australia 45,843 industrial establishments, employing 677,777 persons; wages paid amounted to £A612,014,000; value of plant and machinery £A412,526,000; land and buildings £A360,186,000 of materials, fuel, etc., used £A1,609,694,000; value added by manufacture £A1,023,979,000; and total value of final output £A2,633,073,000.

Trade Unions.—In 1951 there were 359 separate Trade Unions in Australia with a total membership of 1,690,271.

TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE

(including Bullion and Specie.)

Years	Imports £A	Exports £A
1938-39.	116,754,020	140,496,312
1948-49.	415,194,200	542,672,708
1949-50.	538,069,000	613,697,000
1950-51.	743,871,000	981,796,000
1951-52.	1,053,423,000	675,008,000

Country	Imports from	Exports to
1951-52		
United Kingdom .	£A465,705,000	£A208,159,000
Canada.	23,559,000	9,177,000
Ceylon.	11,173,000	10,630,000
India.	47,825,000	16,911,000
Fed. of Malaya. . .	18,632,000	8,532,000
New Zealand.	7,410,000	37,321,000
South African Union.	4,418,000	3,528,000
Belgium.	27,528,000	24,940,000
China.	3,082,000	283,000
Egypt.	2,158,000	8,976,000
France.	22,390,000	57,875,000
Germany.	33,240,000	20,389,000
Indonesia.	25,530,000	3,967,000
Italy.	27,712,000	37,998,000
Japan.	43,582,000	48,514,000
Netherlands.	14,975,000	11,353,000
Norway.	11,050,000	200,000
Sweden.	27,537,000	6,086,000
Switzerland.	7,000,000	4,324,000
U.S.A.	109,141,000	77,215,000
U.S.S.R.	667,000	..

IMPORTS FROM ALL COUNTRIES	1951-52
Fish Preserved in Tins.	£A3,320,000
Tea.	11,758,000
Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes. .	18,826,000
Whisky.	1,052,000
Trimmings and Ornaments.	5,032,000

Piece Goods:—

Canvas and Duck.....	£A3,884,000
Cotton and Linen.....	63,571,000
Rayon and Silk.....	26,978,000
Woollen, or containing Wool..	3,298,000
Other.....	14,083,000
Carpets and Carpeting.....	11,604,000
Floorcloths and Linoleums.....	4,081,000
Bags and Sacks.....	28,074,000
Yarns, Cotton and Artificial Silk, &c.....	15,490,000
Sewing Silk, Cottons, &c.....	2,677,000
Hides and Skins.....	1,452,000
Electrical Appliances and Equipment.....	34,947,000
Motive-power Machinery (except Electric).....	48,655,000
Tools of Trade.....	5,293,000
Vehicles and Parts:—	
Aircraft and Parts.....	3,624,000
Motor Vehicles—Chassis, Bodies and Parts.....	86,435,000
Other.....	10,189,000

Oils in bulk:—

Kerosene.....	£A5,856,000
Lubricating (Mineral).....	9,189,000
Petroleum.....	44,530,000
Residual and Solar.....	17,840,000
Glass and Glassware.....	6,709,000
Plated Ware and Cutlery.....	3,167,000
Paints and Varnishes.....	3,953,000
Paper, Printing.....	26,677,000
Stationery, Books, &c.....	8,564,000
Seeds.....	1,090,000
Copra.....	2,155,000
Fertilizers.....	4,126,000
Arms, Ammunition and Explosives.....	(a) 16,912,000
Drugs, Chemicals, &c.....	24,873,000
Bullion and Specie.....	3,672,000
(a) Including military stores and equipment,	
£14,314,000.	

EXPORTS TO ALL COUNTRIES

1951-52

Wool.....	£A323,430,000
Biscuits.....	167,000
Butter.....	4,593,000
Eggs.....	3,679,000
Meat.....	36,482,000
Milk and Cream.....	8,570,000
Cheese.....	4,064,000
Fruits (Fresh).....	6,869,000
Fruits (Dried).....	5,665,000
Fruits (Preserved in liquid).....	6,501,000
Wheat.....	55,287,000
Flour (Wheaten).....	33,018,000
Barley.....	11,154,000
Hides and Skins.....	17,132,000
Soap.....	426,000
Timber.....	1,816,000
Sugar and Sugar Syrups.....	7,031,000
Jams and Jellies.....	1,149,000
Wine.....	731,000
Tobacco (manufactures).....	344,000
Pearlshell.....	370,000
Lead—Pig.....	20,722,000
Lead Bullion and Silver Lead	
Bullion.....	4,950,000
Iron and Steel.....	2,342,000
Zinc Bars and Blocks.....	6,867,000
Piece-goods.....	1,377,000
Arms, Ammunition and Explosives.....	(a) 6,195,000
Bullion and Specie.....	9,768,000
(a) Including military stores and equipment,	
£5,381,000.	

AUSTRALIA'S TRADE WITH U.K.

1938-39 and 1946-52

Year	Value of Merchandise	
	From U.K.	To U.K.
1938-39.....	£A46,078,000	£A66,698,000
1946-47.....	74,571,000	89,581,000
1947-48.....	132,337,000	151,019,000
1948-49.....	209,312,000	228,509,000
1949-50.....	278,747,000	235,556,000
1950-51.....	356,881,000	318,018,000
1951-52.....	465,338,000	205,893,000

FOOD EXPORTS TO BRITAIN, 1951-52

Item	Value
Butter.....	£A1,456,000
Cheese.....	2,625,000
Eggs.....	3,107,000
Meat:—	
Beef.....	2,031,000
Mutton.....	103,000
Lamb.....	720,000
Pork.....	115,000
Preserved in tins.....	11,807,000
Jams and Jellies.....	760,000
Milk and Cream.....	708,000
Currants.....	233,000
Raisins.....	1,945,000
Fresh Fruits.....	4,147,000
Fruits in Liquid.....	3,143,000
Flour (wheaten).....	3,744,000
Wheat.....	15,053,000

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.—Total length of Federal or State railways open for general traffic at June 30, 1952:—

State	Miles	Gross Receipts
New South Wales....	6,113	£68,909,720 (a)
Victoria.....	4,694	24,185,791 (a)
Queensland.....	6,560	23,357,591
South Australia.....	2,553	9,456,666 (a)
Western Australia....	4,113	8,888,548
Tasmania.....	613	1,797,543 (a)
Commonwealth		
Trans-Australian.....	1,108	1,556,266
Central Australia.....	771	1,302,940
Northern Territory...	317	47,386
Capital Territory.....	5	18,894

Total..... 26,847 139,518,345

(a) Excludes certain government subsidies aggregating approximately £8,000,000.

The Trans-Australian (Government) Railway, 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge, connects Kalgoorlie, W. A., with Port Pirie, S.A. (1,108 miles) and so forms a link (including Kalgoorlie-Fremantle 387 miles) between Fremantle and Brisbane, Q., a total length of 3,372 miles.

The gross earnings of all Government lines in 1951-52 were £139,518,345, working expenses £148,174,469, and net loss £8,656,124. In 1951-52 passenger journeys numbered 500,509,692 and 44,840,864 tons of goods and live stock were carried. Sydney and Melbourne suburban systems are electrified.

Tramways.—There are 560 miles of tramways in Australia, all of which are of electric traction. The several Governments control 342 miles and municipal authorities 218 miles.

Shipping.—The entrances and clearances (one entrance and one clearance per voyage, irrespective of the number of ports visited) of vessels engaged in overseas trade at the various Australian ports in

1951-52 were: entered 2,038 (8,972,982 tons); cleared 2,098 (9,252,137 tons). Of the vessels entered 1,291 of 5,827,200 tons were under the British flag and 747 of 3,145,782 tons under foreign flags.

The total including local shipping entering the ports of the capital cities during 1951-52 was: Sydney 3,938 vessels of 8,201,077 tons, Melbourne 2,316 (8,584,710), Brisbane 815 (2,703,052), Adelaide 2,659 (4,949,512), Fremantle 1,009 (5,255,553) and Hobart 296 (1,255,169). At December 31, 1952, there were 1,842 vessels of a total net tonnage of 348,073 on the shipping registers of the several States.

Posts and Telegraphs.—In the year ended June 30, 1952, there were 8,315 post offices dealing with 1,197,990,000 letters, 249,678,000 packets and newspapers, and 16,670,000 parcels. 27,080,000 telegrams were despatched and 2,686,000 cablegrams received and despatched. At June 30, 1952, there were 6,990 telephone exchanges with 927,000 lines and 1,301,000 instruments.

Wireless.—On June 30, 1952, the National Broadcasting Service operated 51 stations, including 9 short-wave stations. Privately owned commercial broadcasting stations totalled 103. On June 30, 1952, there were in force in Australia and Papua 1,961,044 listeners' licences.

Motor Vehicles.—At June 30, 1952, there were 1,770,184 motor vehicles registered in the several States. These comprised 1,032,358 cars, 154,579 motor cycles, and 583,247 commercial vehicles; revenue derived from motor registration fees and motor tax, &c., in 1951-52 was £20,939,350. Motor omnibus services are extensively operating in urban areas.

Civil Aviation.—At June 30, 1952, there were 458 recognized landing grounds, including 269 licensed public aerodromes, in the various States and Territories. The mileage flown weekly in 1951-52, in contract and other regular air services was 1,010,000.

CAPITAL

CANBERRA, the Capital of the Australian Commonwealth, is 200 miles by rail from Sydney, N.S.W. and was acquired in 1911 from the State of N.S.W. for the Australian Capital. The original area was 910 sq. miles, increased in 1917 by the acquisition of 28 sq. miles at Jervis Bay. Canberra contains the Australian (1914-18 and 1939-45) War Memorial, Parliament House, Commonwealth Offices, University College, and the Australian National University, and is connected with the N.S.W. railway system by a line (4½ miles) to Queanbeyan and by good roads to Melbourne and Sydney. Frequent air services also link it with the State capitals. At a Census taken on Sept. 14-16, 1951, the population of Canberra city area was 23,617. The population of the rural area of the Australian Capital Territory (including Jervis Bay) was estimated (Sept. 30, 1951) at 1,749. Total population (est. Dec. 31, 1952) 28,481.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY

The Northern Territory has a total area of 523,620 square miles, and lies between 129°-138° East longitude as far as 26° South latitude. The administration was taken over by the Commonwealth on January 1, 1911, from the government of the State of South Australia. The headquarters of the Administrator are at Darwin. The legislative authority in the Territory is a Legislative Council consisting of a President, who is the Administrator, seven appointed members, who are senior officers of Commonwealth Departments, and six members elected from districts into which the territory is sub-divided, approximately on a

population basis. All ordinances passed by the Council must be presented finally to the Governor-General, who may disallow or refuse his assent to them.

On April 1, 1953, the population of the Northern Territory (excluding full-blooded aborigines) was estimated to be:—males 8,397, females 5,188, total 13,582; Darwin and its environs 7,697; Alice Springs, 3,135; rural, 2,850. The number of full-blooded aborigines was estimated at 12,314.

The staple industry is pastoral; cattle and horse raising north of 20° S. lat. On Dec. 31, 1951, there were 1,057,906 cattle, 32,519 horses and 30,935 sheep in the Territory. Importations of livestock were: bulls 466, other cattle 1,309, horses 508, sheep 912. Exports during the same period were: cattle 84,108 and horses 1,266. The Territory is capable under proper conditions of carrying successfully and profitably a great expansion of the beef cattle industry. The number of hides and skins exported from the Northern Territory during the year ended June 30, 1952, was as follows:—buffalo 13,333, sheep 776, crocodile 4,224, goat 25 and snake 24. In addition, a considerable number of kangaroo skins were exported.

A small agricultural industry, demonstrating considerable diversity, has maintained itself in the Territory. Interest and activity is now centred on the development of existing agriculture and the development of research work into problems associated with the production of exportable products such as cereals, vegetables, ground nuts, suitable tropical fruits, pork and intensive meat production.

Out of a total of 335,116,800 acres, the Northern Territory has 110,367,030 acres unoccupied or unreserved. Aboriginal and other reserves total 46,159,419 acres; there are 178,135,029 acres leased or held under licence, and 455,322 acres are alienated.

There are considerable mineral resources, and production is steadily growing, particularly of gold, tungsten, mica and copper. Other minerals produced are tin, ochre and tantalite, while lead-zinc deposits are being investigated. For the year ended Dec. 31, 1952, the total value of gold and mineral production was £1,386,061.

The chief rivers of the Territory are Victoria, Adelaide, Daly, Roper, South Alligator, McArthur, Liverpool, and Goyder. The first six are navigable, from 40 to 100 miles from their entrance, for boats drawing 4 feet. Mother-of-pearl fishing is carried on round the coast, the shell being of good quality.

The railway extends from Darwin to Birdum (325 miles) and Alice Springs is connected by rail with Adelaide. A good bitumen road links Darwin with Alice Springs (954 miles). This road, which was constructed primarily for military purposes during the 1939-45 war, can carry a high volume of heavy traffic.

ψ Darwin occupies an elevated site 97 feet above sea level, overlooking Port Darwin. Alice Springs is situated in the MacDonnell Ranges. Climate of the Northern Territory ranges from dry in the south to wet-monsoonal in the north.

Administrator of the Northern Territory (Darwin), His Honour F. J. S. Wise..... £3,300
Government Secretary, R. S. Leydin..... 2,181
Judge, Supreme Court, M. C. Kriewaldt.... 2,500

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

The Papua and New Guinea Act, 1949, which came into force on July 1, 1949, approved the placing of the Territory of New Guinea under the International Trusteeship system and provides for the

Government of the Territory of Papua and the Territory of New Guinea in an Administrative Union.

Provision is made for an Executive Council of not less than nine members, and a Legislative Council consisting of twenty-nine members, namely:—

(a) the Administrator; (b) sixteen officers of the Territory (who shall be known as official members); (c) three non-official members possessing such qualifications as are provided by Ordinance and elected, as provided by Ordinance, by electors of the Territory; (d) three non-official members representing the interests of the Christian missions in the Territory; (e) three non-official native members; and (f) three other non-official members.

Subject to the Act, provision may be made by Ordinance for the establishment of Advisory Councils for Native Matters; and Native Village Councils.

PAPUA

The Territory of Papua, which was placed under the authority of the Commonwealth of Australia in 1906, comprises the south eastern portion of the island of New Guinea, together with the Trobriand, Woodlark, D'Entrecasteaux and Louisiade groups of islands and is separated from Australia by Torres Straits. The Territory lies wholly within the Tropics, between the 141st and the 15th meridians of east longitude and the 5th and 12th parallels of south latitude. The total area is 90,540 sq. miles, of which 87,786 are on the mainland. The non-indigenous population (June 30, 1951) was 4,530. The official estimate of the native population is 364,000. Owing to heavy rainfall Papua is well watered in most parts and possesses a large number of streams. The best-known rivers are the Fly (650 miles long and navigable by steam launch for over 500 miles), the Strickland and the Purari. Lake Kutubu, 12 miles long and 2 miles wide, was explored in 1937. The climate is favourable to the cultivation of tropical products. Copra exports for the year ended June 30, 1952, totalled 14,500 tons and rubber exports 6,383,400 lbs.

	1950-51	1951-52
Revenue.....	£A3,391,033 (a)	£A3,063,992 (b)
Expenditure...	2,810,691	3,083,824
Imports.....	4,642,988	5,858,223
Exports.....	1,923,289	2,789,157

(a) Includes £A1,998,253 Australian Commonwealth Grant.

(b) Includes £A2,159,500 Australian Commonwealth Grant.

NEW GUINEA

The German possessions on the mainland of New Guinea and certain adjacent islands were occupied by Australian forces on Sept. 12, 1914, and on Dec. 17, 1920, a mandate of the Supreme Council of the Allies entrusted the administration to the Australian Government which established its administration on May 9, 1921.

The Trust Territory includes (1) *North-Eastern New Guinea*, the northern section of east New Guinea between 2° 35'–8° S. lat., and 141°–148° E. long., with a total area of 69,700 sq. miles. This includes adjacent islands (Manam, Karkar, Long, Bagabag, Schouten and D'Urville or Kairiri Island). The chief centres are Lae, Bulolo, Finschhafen, Wau, Madang, and Wewak. (2) *Bismarck Archipelago* (19,200 sq. miles), including New Britain, New Ireland, and islands adjacent to both (Duke of York, Witu, Umboi, Sissii, Watom, Lolobau, Sakar, Lavongai, Tabar Lihir Djaul,

Tanga, Feni, Nuguria, Mussau and Emirau), and (3) *Admiralty Islands* (chief town, Lorengau, in Manus Island); and (4) the two northernmost *Solomon Islands* (4,100 sq. miles) (Bougainville and Buka with adjacent islands, including Nissan, Kilinalau Taku or Mortlock, and Nukumanu or Tasman Islands). The total estimated area is thus 93,000 square miles. The estimated non-indigenous population, as at June 30, 1951, was 8,956. The native population was enumerated (June 30, 1951) at 811,714 plus an estimated total of 282,300, giving a grand total of 1,094,014.

The principal river in N.E. New Guinea is the Sepik, which is navigable for 300 miles.

A road to the coast over rugged country now serves the goldmining areas of the Lower Watut, Sunshine, Bulolo, Wau and Edie Creek, and a small farming district at Wau.

Qantas Empire Airways, Ltd., operates a regular air service from Australia to Lae and Rabaul, and to Port Moresby, Papua. There is also a flying boat service from Port Moresby to Rabaul and Bougainville. Commercial aircraft operators located on the New Guinea mainland maintain passenger and freight carrying services to Wau, Bulolo, Mt. Hagen, Kainantu, Goroka, Finschhafen, Madang, Wewak, Aitape, Maprik, Angoram, Port Moresby and Kokoda. Charters are undertaken to other parts of the Territory as occasion arises.

Overseas vessels call at various ports and a regular service is maintained with Australia.

The climate is hot and moist along the coast, with a steady drop as the higher altitudes are reached. It is suitable to the growth of all tropical products. About 25 per cent. of the coconut bearing areas were destroyed during the war and the remainder is gradually being restored to production. The copra export for the year ending June 30, 1952, was 62,365 tons. Cacao plantings suffered wartime losses to the extent of about 60 per cent. 475 tons of cocoa were exported in the year ending June 30, 1952. There are indications of mineral wealth, but difficulties of transport have prevented developments. Gold mining is carried on extensively in the Morobe District and to a lesser degree in other parts of the Territory.

Civil Administration in the Territory of New Guinea was suspended on Feb. 11, 1942, and military control began on Feb. 12, 1942. Civil Administration again began to work on October 30, 1945, and areas of New Guinea were progressively transferred until final transfer on June 24, 1946, when Rabaul area was brought under the control of the Provisional Administration of Papua—New Guinea. In 1942 the major part of the Territory came under Japanese occupation but most of the occupied areas had been recaptured by Australian and Allied Forces when Japan surrendered in August, 1945.

Trusteeship.—The Commonwealth Government has placed the Territory of New Guinea under the Trusteeship system established under the United Nations Charter and the agreement under which Australia became the sole administering authority was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nation on Dec. 13, 1946.

SEAT OF ADMINISTRATION.—Administrative Headquarters of the combined territories of Papua and New Guinea is Port Moresby. Other centres in New Guinea are Port Rabaul, in New Britain, the former seat of Administration of New Guinea Mandated Territory, which was damaged by volcanic eruptions, May 29, 1937. At Bita Paka (32 miles from Rabaul) the Imperial War Graves Commission has established a permanent cemetery for some 2,800 British subjects, victims of

the War in the Pacific, 1942-45. Ψ Simpson Harbour is one of the many seaports in the island. Lae, on the mainland, was the seat of administration until evacuated after Japanese attacks in Jan. 1942. On September 18, 1943, Lae was re-occupied by Australian forces. The chief town in New Ireland is Kavieng. Sohano is the administrative centre for the Bougainville district, included in which are the islands of Bougainville and Buka. Lorengau is the chief town of the Admiralty Islands.

	1950-51	1951-52
Revenue.....	£A3,575,721 (a)	£A4,612,434 (b)
Expenditure..	3,575,721	4,612,434
Imports.....	6,186,669	8,154,102
Exports.....	5,436,617	6,517,881

(a) Includes Australian Commonwealth Grant of £A2,356,310.

(b) Includes Australian Commonwealth Grant of £A3,126,059.

Administrator of the Government of Papua and New Guinea, Brigadier D. M. Cleland, C.B.E.

Port Moresby is distant from Sydney, N.S.W., 1,800 miles; transit by sea from Sydney 5 to 6 days; by air 10 hours.

NORFOLK ISLAND

This island is about 930 miles from Sydney and 400 miles from New Zealand. It is about five miles in length by three in breadth, and was discovered by Capt. Cook in 1774. Its area is 8,528 acres and circumference 20 miles. The climate is mild, with a mean temperature of 68° and an annual rainfall of 53 inches. The descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty* were brought here from Pitcairn Island in 1856. The population on June 30, 1949, was 1,148. Seat of Government and Administration Offices, Kingston.

Norfolk Island was visited by H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester in March, 1946, the first visit to be paid by a Governor-General of the Australian Commonwealth.

The construction of an airfield was completed in 1943, and regular air services are now in operation from Australia and New Zealand.

On June 10, 1947, a separate postal administration was established and the first issue of Norfolk Island stamps was made on that date.

Administrator, Alexander Wilson.

President, Advisory Council, E. C. Robinson, O.B.E.

NAURU ISLAND

This island, situated in 166° 35' East longitude and 32 miles south of the Equator, was discovered by Capt. Fearn, R.N., in 1798, and was annexed by Germany in 1888. It surrendered to H.M.A.S. *Melbourne* in November, 1924, and is now administered by Britain, Australia and New Zealand. Under an International trusteeship agreement approved by the General Assembly of U.N. on Nov. 1, 1947, this agreement supersedes the League of Nations' Mandate, but Australia continues to be responsible for the administration of the island on behalf of the grantor Governments. The island has an area of approximately 8 square miles, with a population (June 30, 1951) of 3,434, of whom 1,618 were Nauruans, 1,411 Chinese, and 274 Europeans. The Administrator has all the powers of government, administrative, legislative and judicial. The expenses of the administration are met from local revenue, including royalties on phosphate. There are valuable deposits of phosphates on the island, these having been purchased from the Pacific Phosphate Company in 1919 by the Governments of Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand for

£3,500,000, and vested in the British Phosphate Commissioners.

Nauru was occupied by the Japanese from Aug. 25, 1942, to Sept. 13, 1945. Upon reoccupation of the island it was found that the destruction of the buildings and plant of both the Administration and the British Phosphate Commissioners had been extensive, but the re-establishment of the island's facilities and services is now complete. Exports of phosphates for the 12 months ended June 30, 1952, totalled 1,061,797 tons.

Administrator, Hon. J. K. Lawrence.

THE ANTARCTIC CONTINENT

The area of the Antarctic Continent is estimated at approximately 5 million square miles. The greater part of the coastline has been charted with varying degrees of accuracy, but considerable portions of the interior have not been visited, or at best have been seen only from the air.

The question of territorial rights is complicated and there is no general international agreement thereon. Argentina has 3 Antarctic bases in the zone claimed as "Argentine Territory," one being on Deception Island in the South Shetlands, which is part of the British Falkland Islands; another in Scotia Bay, and a third on Gamma Island, in the Melchior Archipelago.

The Australian Antarctic Territory was established by an Order in Council, dated February 7, 1933, which placed under the government of the Commonwealth of Australia that part of the territory in the Antarctic Seas which comprises all the islands and territories, other than Adélie Land, situated south of the 60th parallel of south latitude and lying between the 160th and 45th meridians of east longitude.

The exception of Adélie Land from the Order in Council is due to French claims based on rights of discovery and occupation.

The area administered by the Commonwealth of Australia is estimated at 2,472,000 square miles. It adjoins that belonging to New Zealand. In December, 1947, and March, 1948, respectively, Australia set up research stations on Heard Island and Macquarie Island, two islands in the Antarctic. Macquarie Island, about 1,000 miles south-east of Hobart, has been a dependency of Tasmania since the nineteenth century. Heard Island, about 2,500 miles south-west of Fremantle, was transferred from United Kingdom to Australian control on December 26, 1947.

Other British dependencies in the Antarctic are:—

(1) The *Ross Dependency*, placed under the jurisdiction of New Zealand by Order in Council dated July 30, 1923, and defined as all the islands and territories between the 160th meridian of east longitude and the 150th meridian of west longitude which are situated south of the 60th parallel of south latitude. The Ross Dependency includes Edward VII Land and portions of Victoria Land. There are no permanent inhabitants of the territory, but whaling is carried on extensively.

(2) The *Falkland Islands Dependencies*:—

- (a) South Georgia, with South Orkney and South Sandwich Islands.
- (b) South Shetland Island and Graham Land.
- (c) Coas Land and territory adjacent to the South Pole.

South Georgia is permanently inhabited and is an important seat of the whaling industry.

So far as is known the total areas of these Dependencies have not been officially estimated.

States of the Commonwealth of Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

The State of New South Wales is situated almost entirely between the 29th and 36th parallels of S. lat. and 141st and 154th meridians of E. long., and comprises an area of 309,433 square miles (exclusive of 939 square miles of Australian Commonwealth Territory which lies within its borders).

POPULATION.—The population at December 31, 1952, was: Males, 1,725,522; Females, 1,696,246. Total, 3,421,768.

Births, Deaths and Marriages.

Year	*Births	Deaths	Marriages
1940	49,382	26,143	30,364
1950	71,592	30,955	30,036
1951	72,069	31,932	30,341
1952	74,196	32,038	29,351

Vital Statistics.—Annual rate per 1,000 mean of population in 1952:—Births, 21.88; Deaths, 9.45; Marriages, 8.66. Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births, 24.50.

Religions.

The members of the Church of England in New South Wales, according to the Census of 1947, number 1,293,964; Roman Catholic 676,993; Presbyterian 262,166; Methodist 246,876; Congregational (Independent) 19,331; Baptist 34,935; Salvation Army 10,871; and Hebrew 13,194. The religion of 332,530 persons was not stated in the census schedules.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Natural features divide the State into four strips of territory extending from north to south, viz., the Coastal Divisions; the Table Lands, which form the Great Dividing Range between the coastal districts and the plains; the Western Slopes of the Dividing Range; and the Western Plains. The highest points are Mount Kosciusko, 7,328 feet, and Townsend, 7,266 feet. The coastal district is well watered by numerous rivers flowing from the ranges into fertile flats which form their lower basins. The western portion of the country is watered by the rivers of the Murray-Darling system and immense reservoirs have been constructed for irrigation purposes, and there are many artesian bores. The Darling, 1,702 miles, and the Murrumbidgee, 981 miles, are both tributaries of the Murray, which has a total length of 1,609 miles, 1,203 miles forming part of the boundary between the States of New South Wales and Victoria. Other inland rivers are: Lachlan, Bogan, Macquarie, Castlereagh, Namoi and Gwydir.

Climate.—New South Wales is situated entirely in the Temperate Zone. The climate is equable and very healthy. At the capital (Sydney) the average mean shade temperature is 63° 3". The mean temperature in the shade for the north coast is 66° to 69°, south coast 60° to 63°, northern tableland 56° to 60°, southern tableland 44° to 58°; north-western slopes, the mean annual temperature ranges from 62° to 68°; in the central-western slopes 57° to 64°, south-western slopes 60° to 62°, and in the Western Plains and Riverina Division from 61° to 69°.

GOVERNMENT.

New South Wales was first colonized as a British possession in 1788, and after progressive settlement

a partly elective legislature was established in 1843, in 1855 Responsible Government was granted, the present Constitution being founded on the Constitution Act of 1902. New South Wales federated with the other States of Australia in 1901. The executive authority of the State is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), assisted by a Council of Ministers.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of New South Wales, Lieutenant-General Sir John Northcott, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O., assumed office August 1, 1946, term extended for five years from August, 1951.....£5,000

Official Secretary, L. A. Robb, C.M.G.

Private Secretary, Major J. F. Martin, M.B.E.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Kenneth Whistler Street (1950).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

H.E. the Governor presides

The Ministry:

(April 3, 1952.)

Premier and Colonial Treasurer, Hon. John Joseph Cahill, M.L.A.

Deputy Premier, Minister for Education and Secretary for Mines, Hon. Robert James Heffron, M.L.A.

Minister for Housing and Minister for Co-operative Societies, Hon. Clive Raleigh Evatt, Q.C.

Minister for Transport (vacant).

Minister of Justice and Vice-President of the Executive Council, Hon. Robert Reginald Downing, M.L.C.

Colonial Secretary and Minister for Immigration, Hon. Christopher Augustus Kelly, M.L.A.

Minister for Health, Hon. Maurice O'Sullivan, M.L.A.

Minister for Agriculture and for Food Production, Hon. Edgar Hugh Graham, M.L.A.

Attorney-General, Hon. William Francis Sheahan.

Secretary for Lands, Hon. Francis Harold Hawkins, M.L.A.

Secretary for Public Works and Minister for Local Government, Hon. John Brophy Renshaw, M.L.A.

Minister for Conservation, Hon. Ambrose George Enticknap, M.L.A.

Minister for Labour and Industry and for Social Welfare, Hon. Abram Landa, M.L.A.

Minister without Portfolio, Hon. John Francis McGrath, M.L.A.

Assistant Minister in the Legislative Council, Hon. Francis Patrick Buckley, M.L.A.

The annual salaries of Ministers are: Premier, £3,445; Attorney-General, £3,095; other Ministers, £2,945 each. Ministers also receive an entertainment allowance: Premier, £750, and other Ministers, £250 each.

N.S.W. GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN LONDON,

56-7 Strand, W.C.2.

Agent-General, Hon. John Moran Tully (1946).

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Council consists of 60 members, elected jointly by both houses of Parliament. Membership is for 12 years. 15 members retiring in rotation triennially. Members receive an annual allowance of £500 and travel free on the State transport services. The Legislative Assembly consists of 94 members. Each member of the Legislative Assembly receives £1,875 per annum, and free travel

on the State transport services. The Women's Legal Status Act, 1918, removed disqualification regarding the election of women to be members of the Legislative Assembly. A provident fund for members of the Legislative Assembly was established in 1946; a pension is payable to those who on ceasing to be members have served for at least fifteen years or in three parliaments. Natural-born or naturalized persons 21 years of age, who have resided 6 months in the Commonwealth, 3 months in the State and 1 month in the electoral district, are entitled to the franchise. Voting is compulsory. At the State General Elections in June, 1950, there were 940,150 men and 979,329 women electors, making a total of 1,919,479 enrolled; in contested electorates 93 per cent. of the eligible electors voted.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon.

<i>W. E. Dickson</i>	£2,200
<i>Chairman of Committees, Legislative Council, Hon. E. G. Wright</i>	1,400
<i>Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. W. H. Lamb (+entertainment allee. £250)</i> ...	2,675
<i>Chairman of Committees, Legislative Assembly, G. Booth</i>	2,250
<i>Leader of Opposition, V. H. Treatt, M.M., Q.C. (including salary as M.L.A.) (+entertainment allee. £250)</i>	2,375

THE JUDICATURE.

The judicial system includes a Supreme Court (with a Chief Justice and fourteen Puisne Judges), Land and Valuation Court, Industrial Commission, District Courts, Workers' Compensation Commission, Courts of Quarter Sessions, Petty Sessions and Children's Courts. Trial by jury has been in force since 1824.

Supreme Court.

<i>Chief Justice, Hon. Kenneth Whistler Street (+alloe. £350)</i>	£4,750
<i>Puisne Judges, Hon. A. V. Maxwell; Hon. W. F. L. Owen; Hon. E. D. Roper; Hon. L. J. Herron; Hon. J. C. J. Clancy; Hon. F. A. Dwyer; Hon. B. Sugerman; Hon. E. P. Kinsella; Hon. S. V. Toase; Hon. J. H. McClellens; Hon. C. McLeiland; Hon. A. R. Richardson; Hon. R. Le G. Brereton; Hon. W. R. Dovey (+alloe. £250)</i>	£4,000

Industrial Commission.

<i>President, His Honour Mr. Justice Taylor (+alloe. £250)</i>	£4,250
<i>Members, His Honour Mr. Justice Cantor; His Honour Mr. Justice Webb; His Honour Mr. Justice De Baun; His Honour Mr. Justice Richards; His Hon. Mr. Justice Weir (+alloe. £250) each</i>	4,000
<i>Land and Valuation Court Judge, Hon. B. Sugerman</i>	
<i>Crown Solicitor, F. P. McRae</i>	3,500
<i>Workers' Compensation Commission, Chairman, His Honour Judge Conybeare</i>	3,250
<i>District Court, Chairman, His Honour Judge Nield</i>	3,200

EDUCATION.

Education.—Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 15 years. It is non-sectarian and free at all State schools. The average weekly enrolment in 1951 in 2,525 State schools was 398,899 and the average daily attendance during the year was 349,766. In addition to the State schools there were, in 1951, 740 private colleges and schools, with an average weekly enrolment of 130,790 scholars, 601 being Roman Catholic

schools with 108,024 scholars. The University of Sydney, with which 6 colleges are affiliated, including two Women's Colleges, was incorporated in 1850, and had 8,336 students (6,450 male and 1,886 female) in 1951. A University of Technology was founded in 1948; the enrolment in 1951 was 4,127. The State expenditure on Education was £24,938,000 in the year 1951-52. The individual students at post-school State Technical classes numbered 69,085 in 1950. Students attending the State Agricultural Colleges and Farm schools numbered 1,021 in 1951.

FINANCE.

Year ended June 30th	Revenue*	Expenditure*
	£A	£A
1939.....	51,098,464	53,557,997
1950.....	108,403,008	109,581,392
1951.....	130,317,989	130,284,817
1952.....	168,935,459	168,837,215

* Excluding the self-balancing Road Transport and Traffic Fund.

The Public Debt of New South Wales at June 30, 1952, was £522,491,494, of which an amount of £122,885,584 was repayable in London (interest £3,749,457), £10,820,302 was repayable in New York (interest £364,431) and £388,785,608 was held in Australia, with an annual interest bill of £11,251,195.

Banking, &c.—There were (Dec., 1952) 12 trading banks with deposits of £523,672,000. Savings bank deposits amounted to £312,255,000, representing £92 per head of the population. The amount assured in New South Wales in Life Assurance Societies in 1951 was £434,233,000 Ordinary and £94,737,000 Industrial. The membership of Friendly Societies was 213,091, and the funds at June 30, 1951, were £6,845,201. Members of Trade Unions at Dec. 31, 1950, numbered 622,214, the funds of 215 Unions being £1,215,289.

Shipping.—Excluding coastal trade, 2,324 vessels entered ports of N.S.W. during the year ended June 30, 1952, the net tonnage being 8,972,000. The shipping entries at Sydney, including coastal, were 3,938 vessels of 8,201,000 net tonnage.

Motor Vehicles.—At March 31, 1953, there were 651,177 registered motor vehicles (cars, 354,817).

Railways.—The railways and tramways of New South Wales are controlled by the State, which also operates omnibus services. At June 30, 1952, the mileage of the State railways open for traffic was 6,113, earnings in the year 1951-52 being £68,910,000.

Aviation.—The principal overseas routes from Sydney are to the United Kingdom, New Zealand and U.S.A. Regular air transport services with terminal in N.S.W. carried 1,102,470 passengers in 1951-52.

Roads and Bridges.—There are 126,600 miles of roads and streets in New South Wales, including 53,000 miles of natural surface and cleared only. The total expenditure by the State Government and the local councils on roads, bridges, &c., in 1950-51 was £15,064,000. The construction of an arch bridge over Sydney Harbour was completed and the bridge opened for traffic in March, 1932. This bridge carries a roadway 57 ft. wide, two footways each 10 ft. wide, and four lines of railway, of which two are being used as tramways. At mean high water there is a headway of 172½ ft.

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.—The postal, telegraphic, telephonic and radio services are administered by the Commonwealth Government.

At June 30, 1951, there were 2,560 post offices in New South Wales. The postal matter carried during 1950-51 included 440,199,000 letters and registered articles and 101,452,000 newspapers and parcels posted for delivery in Australia. The overseas mails consisted of 12,627,000 letters and 7,156,000 newspapers and parcels despatched, 35,655,000 letters and 14,187,000 newspapers and parcels received. During the year 12,458,000 telegrams were despatched to places within Australia and 686,000 cablegrams were despatched, and 619,000 received. The telephone line connections numbered 330,368. In June, 1952, there were 12 National Broadcasting Stations in New South Wales and 36 commercial stations operating under licence. The number of broadcast listeners' licences was 741,355. Seaborne mail reaches United Kingdom from Sydney in from 4 to 6 weeks, airborne mail in 4/6 days.

OVERSEAS TRADE.

Year ended June 30	Oversea Imports £A (f.o.b.)	Oversea Exports £A (f.o.b.)
1939.....	52,898,424	45,903,080
1950.....	214,017,331	216,590,803
1951.....	303,976,325	325,637,025
1952.....	429,094,136	201,459,568

The chief exports in 1951-52 were foodstuffs, wool, hides and skins, metals and machinery. Chief imports were tea, tobacco, piece goods, petrol, motor vehicles, machinery, iron and steel, timber, paper and rubber.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture is one of the principal industries of New South Wales; 4,700,512 acres were under cultivation during the year ended March 31, 1952.

The total area under wheat was 2,930,170 acres, of which 2,753,317 acres were harvested for grain, and 120,756 acres for hay. The production of wheat was 39,689,283 bushels of grain and 157,506 tons of hay. Other important crops in 1951-52 were 1,410,312 bushels of maize, 9,395,115 bushels of oats, 3,047,467 bushels of rice besides other kinds of grain, 52,020 tons of potatoes, and 4,626 cwt. of dried leaf tobacco. Sugar-cane to the extent of 321,388 tons was crushed; while 2,229,192 bushels of bananas were obtained; almost every kind of fruit and vegetable is grown. There were 17,047 acres of vineyards, of which 15,067 acres were bearing.

Land Alienation.—The total extent of land alienated and in process of alienation from the Crown on June 30, 1952, was 65,537,583 acres, while the area of land under lease, &c., from the Crown was 116,535,826 acres, and the balance 15,963,711 acres, consisted of reserve and other lands neither alienated nor leased; the total area of the State, exclusive of the Australian Capital Territory, is 198,037,120 acres.

Live Stock.—The country is admirably adapted for sheep-farming, the principal breed of sheep being the celebrated merino, which was introduced in 1797. On Mar. 31, 1952, there were 310,600 horses, 3,620,953 cattle, 53,676,000 sheep and lambs, 292,829 pigs. In 1951-52, 437,837,000 lb. (stated as in the grease) of wool were produced, 56,543,326 lb. butter, 4,470,230 lb. cheese, and 24,627,295 lb. of bacon and ham.

Values of Industries.—In 1951-52 the net value of production of the primary and manufacturing in-

dustries was £775,591,000—primary £332,200,000 and manufacturing £443,391,000. The values of the principal primary industries were: pastoral £153,779,000, agricultural £58,333,000 and farm-yard £44,508,000.

Forests.—The estimated forest area is 30,000,000 acres, of which State forests cover 6,136,000 acres and 1,386,000 have been set aside as timber reserves.

Mining Industry.—The goldfields were opened in 1851. The principal minerals are coal, copper, silver, lead, zinc, tin, zircon and rutile. The total value of minerals won in 1951 was £71,643,681; the value of output of the coal mining industry was £31,466,163, and of the silver-lead-zinc industry, £33,168,659. The mining industry gave employment to 29,399 miners during 1951. In 1952, 15,020,000 tons of coal were produced, a record figure.

Factories.—In 1951-52 there were 18,144 factories. The average number of persons employed during the year was 405,994. The value of output of the factories was £1,139,346,000; materials used £647,291,000; the production, i.e. value added to raw materials, was £443,391,000. Large iron and steel works with subsidiary factories are in operation at Newcastle and Port Kembla in proximity to the coalfields. The products include iron and steel of various grades, pipes, boilers steel wire and wire netting, copper wire, copper and brass cables, and spun cast-iron pipes. The production (1951-52) of pig-iron was 1,219,000 tons, and of ingot steel 1,473,000 tons.

TOWNS.

Ψ SYDNEY, the chief city and capital, stands on the shores of Port Jackson, with a water frontage of 15½ miles; the depth of water at the Heads is not less than 80 feet, and at the wharves up to 40 ft. There are extensive facilities for handling cargo, and for storing and loading grain in bulk or bags; also for replenishing coal and oil bunkers. For 20 miles Sydney Harbour extends inland, the finest harbour in the world, and is surrounded by scenery of surpassing beauty. The principal wharves are situated in close proximity to the business centre of the city. The total area of water in the harbour is 13,600 acres, or about 21 square miles, of which approximately one-half has a depth of not less than 30 ft.: the rise and fall of the tide is from 3 to 6 ft. The city and suburbs contain approximately 246 square miles, with a population of 1,610,380 (Estimated, Dec. 31, 1951).

The parks in or adjacent to the metropolitan area include the National Park which measures 34,392 acres, Kuring-gai Chase 38,263 acres, Kurnell 248 acres, Centennial Park 474 acres, and Parramatta Park 252 acres.

Other cities and towns over 10,000 are Ψ Newcastle 136,480; Wollongong (Greater) 78,660; Broken Hill 32,310; Maitland 21,150; Goulburn 18,060; Wagga Wagga 18,520; Lismore 16,930; Lithgow 16,360; Albury 16,700; Orange 17,820; Cessnock 13,840; Tamworth 13,700; Grafton and South Grafton 13,440; Bathurst 13,260; and Dubbo 10,900.

DEPENDENCY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

LORD HOWE ISLAND (436 miles north-east of Sydney). Lat. 31° 33' 4" S., Long. 150° 4' 26" E. Area, 3,220 acres. Pop., Dec. 31, 1951, 202. The island is of volcanic origin and Mount Gower reaches an altitude of 2,840 ft. The affairs of the island and the control of the Kentia palm seed industry are vested in a Board of Control. Office, Chief Secretary's Department, Sydney.

QUEENSLAND

This State, situated in lat. $10^{\circ} 40' - 29^{\circ}$ S. and long. $138^{\circ} - 153^{\circ} 30'$ E., comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent.

Queensland possesses an area of 670,500 square miles (i.e., equal to more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ times the area of the British Isles).

POPULATION.—At the Census of June 30, 1947, the population numbered 1,106,415 persons (567,471 males and 538,944 females).

The estimated population at June 30, 1952, was 1,238,425 persons (631,544 males and 606,881 females).

The total number of aborigines (June 30, 1941) was 8,977 full blood and 6,451 half-caste, exclusive of 3,795 Torres Strait Islanders.

Increase of the People.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1950	29,028	10,399	10,304
1951	29,652	11,105	10,814
1952	30,953	11,177	10,056

Infantile mortality rate (1952) 24.9 per 1,000 live births.

Religion.

At the Census of 1947 there were 388,621 Church of England, 251,952 Roman Catholics, 121,604 Presbyterians, 124,322 Methodists, 21,244 Lutherans, 16,399 Baptists, 8,546 Congregationalists, 42,639 other Christians, and 1,011 Hebrew

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Great Dividing Range on the eastern coast of the continent produces a similar formation to that of New South Wales, the eastern side having a narrow slope to the coast and the western a long and gradual slope to the central plains, where the Kirby's Range divides the land into a northern and southern watershed. The Brisbane, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin rise in the eastern ranges and flow into the Pacific, the Flinders, Mitchell, and Leichhardt into the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the Barcoo and Warrego rise in the central ranges and flow southwards.

Climate.—At Brisbane the mean temperature for 1952 was 69.4° , the maximum and minimum shade temperatures being 101.8° and 39.5° ; mean barometer, 30.02 inches. The coastal regions are warm and moist, but the rainfall decreases away from the coast and is scanty in the far west. The rainfall in Brisbane during 1952 was 33.5 inches, compared with average rainfall of 40.1 inches.

GOVERNMENT.

Queensland was constituted a separate colony with Responsible Government in 1859, having previously formed part of New South Wales. The executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by an Executive Council of 11 members.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Queensland, Lieutenant-General Sir John Dudley Lavarack, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., appointed Oct. 1, 1946, term extended for 5 years, Oct. 1, 1951..... £3,850
Official Sec., Lt.-Col. A. V. Stark, O.B.E., E.D..... 990

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(H.E. the Governor presides.)

Premier and Chief Secretary and Vice-President of the Executive Council, Hon. Vincent Clair
Cair..... £3,325

Minister for Transport, Hon. John Edmund Duggan..... £2,575
Secretary for Public Lands, and Irrigation, Hon. Thomas Andrew Foley..... 2,575
Treasurer, Hon. Edward Joseph Walsh..... 2,575
Secretary for Agriculture and Stock, Hon. Harold Henry Collins..... 2,575
Attorney-General, Hon. William Power... 2,575
Secretary for Labour and Industry, Hon. Arthur Jones..... 2,575
Secretary for Health and Home Affairs, Hon. William Matthew Moore..... 2,575
Secretary for Public Instruction, Hon. George Henry Devries..... 2,575
Secretary for Public Works and Housing, Hon. Paul Jerome Remigius Hilton..... 2,575
Secretary for Mines and Immigration, Hon. Ernest Joseph Riordan..... 2,575

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General for Queensland, D. J. Muir, 409-410 Strand, W.C.2.
Official Secretary, M. McAully.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Assembly* of 75 members, elected by universal adult suffrage. Members of the Assembly receive £1,375 per annum with travelling expenses and an allowance for stationery and postage. The Assembly elected March 7, 1953, was composed of Labour Party 50, Country Party 15, Liberal Party 8, Independents 2.

Speaker, Hon. J. H. Mann..... £2,125
Chairman of Committees, D. Farrell..... 1,625
Clerk of the Parliament, T. Dickson..... 1,500

THE JUDICATURE.

There is a Supreme Court, with a Chief Justice, a Senior Puisne Judge and eight Puisne Judges; an Industrial Court, with a Supreme Court Judge as President and two other Members; and Inferior Courts at all the principal towns, presided over by Stipendiary Magistrates.

Chief Justice, Supreme Court, Hon. N. W. Macrossan..... £3,350
Senior Puisne Judge, Hon. A. J. Mansfield... 3,100
Puisne Judges, Hons. R. S. B. Philip; B. H. Matthews; E. J. D. Stanley; J. A. Sheehy; K. R. Townley; W. G. Mack; T. M. Barry; T. C. O'Hagan..... each 3,100

EDUCATION

Primary Education compulsory, secular and free. At the end of 1951 there were 1,565 State schools, including 46 Provisional and 20 High schools in operation, with 5,976 teachers and a net enrolment of 171,107 children and 246 private and 8 grammar schools, with a net enrolment of 45,323. A State-aided University, established during 1920, had 4,014 students in 1951. State expenditure on education in 1951-52 was £7,113,467.

FINANCE.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and Debt of Queensland for four years ended June 30:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt (Gross)
	£A	£A	£A
1949...	32,979,078	32,929,355	144,125,144
1950...	37,119,201	37,089,902	150,661,535
1951...	44,722,924	44,624,761	166,156,901
1952...	55,753,114	55,707,719	187,309,758

Banking.—Advances made by Trading Banks (including the general banking division of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia) at June 30, 1952, totalled £110,187,000. The deposits at the same date amounted to £158,762,000. Depositors' balances in Queensland branch of the Commonwealth Savings Bank at June 30, 1952, £102,661,000, averaged £82 17s. 11d. to each inhabitant. There were 816,666 operative accounts.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The gross value of primary production in 1950-51 was £197,971,000 (agriculture £41,294,000, dairying £24,240,000, pastoral £112,635,000, poultry and bee-keeping £1,733,000, mining £11,019,000, forestry £5,879,000, fisheries £1,062,000, hunting and trapping £109,000), and net value of manufacturing £75,460,000.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area of 429,120,000 acres the Government has parted with the fee simple of 24,140,505 acres, and 3,609,146 acres more are in process of alienation.

The total area under crop in 1951-52 was 2,021,201 acres. The most important crop was sugar-cane, under which there were 388,348 acres, producing 704,341 tons of raw sugar. 454,543 acres were under wheat (yielding 6,631,644 bushels), and 111,181 under maize (2,438,871 bushels). English and sweet potatoes are cultivated, as also are sorghum, tomatoes, pea-nuts, cotton, tobacco, arrowroot, various citrus fruits, pine-apples, bananas, grapes, mangoes, papaws, apples, peaches, plums, and other English fruits. The live stock on March 31, 1952, included 6,434,374 cattle, 1,296,659 being dairy cattle, 16,163,518 sheep, 288,606 horses, and 316,529 pigs.

Forestry.—There are about 17,440,000 acres of commercial timberland in Queensland, of which there have been reserved for forestry purposes 7,652,000 acres. An area of 765,000 acres has been reserved for National Parks.

Minerals.—There are rich deposits of gold, copper, tin, lead, silver, zinc, limestone, ironstone, and wolfram. Coal is mined in the Ipswich (near Brisbane) and some northern districts, and there is extensive production by open-cut method in Central Queensland. The output in 1951 included gold, £1,217,000; coal, £4,499,000; copper, £1,206,000; tin, £307,000; silver, £1,096,000; lead, £6,521,000; zinc, £4,551,000.

Communications.—The State is served by 6,560 miles of railways, practically all 3 ft. 6 in. in gauge. During 1951-52, 35,028,951 passengers and 6,822,590 tons of goods and live stock were carried. At June 30, 1951, there were 58,056 miles of formed roads and 75,293 miles of unconstructed roads in the State, and 240,784 motor vehicles were on the register.

OVERSEAS TRADE.

Year	Imports	Exports
1947-48.....	£A22,560,511	£A48,311,980
1948-49.....	32,484,412	99,121,770
1949-50.....	48,900,095	98,702,550
1950-51.....	67,399,678	160,331,810
1951-52.....	86,426,748	95,975,326

The chief overseas exports are wool, sugar, butter, meat and minerals.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL. Ψ **BRISBANE**, population 464,000 at June 30, 1952, is situated on the Brisbane River, which is navigable by large vessels to the city, over 10 miles from Moreton Bay. The City Hall is a notable building, and there are fine Government

and private buildings. There are two Cathedrals, a University, a Museum, Botanic Gardens, &c. The Greater Brisbane area (385 square miles) is controlled by a City Council presided over by a Lord Mayor.

Ψ The main ports in their order along the coast are Brisbane, Maryborough (17,000), Bundaberg (18,500), Gladstone (6,500), Rockhampton (38,500), Mackay (14,900), Bowen (3,660), Townsville (37,700), Cairns (19,000), Port Douglas, Cooktown, and Thursday Island.

Other towns are Ipswich (35,900), Redcliffe (11,300), Gympie (9,200), Southport (8,430), and Coolangata (4,053) in the south-east; Toowoomba (40,000), Warwick (8,250) and Dalby (5,200) on the Darling Downs; Roma (4,080) and Charleville (3,900) in the south-west; Mt. Morgan (3,942), near Rockhampton; and Charters Towers (7,650), and Mount Isa (3,504) inland from Townsville.

Thursday Island, the smallest of the Prince of Wales group, in long. 142° E. and lat. 11° S., has an area of 900 acres. It lies in Torres Strait, about 30 miles N.W. of Cape York and some 1,400 miles by sea from Brisbane. The island had a population of 1,150 at June 30, 1952, and is the headquarters of the pearshell and bêche-de-mer fisheries.

Transmission of mails from London to Brisbane, by air, 5 days; by sea (approximate), 32 days.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The State of South Australia is situated between 26° and 37° S. lat. and 120° and 141° E. long., the total area being 380,070 sq. miles.

POPULATION.—In 1952 the population numbered 751,535 (373,778 males and 377,757 females). The number of full-blooded aboriginals is estimated at less than 3,000.

Increase of the People.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1949	16,042	6,373	6,247
1950	17,306	6,740	6,585
1951	17,463	7,184	6,646
1952	17,884	7,050	6,241

Birth rate (1945-49) 24.1, death rate 9.8, marriage rate 9.8 per 1,000 of population. Infantile mortality 27.3 per 1,000 births.

Religion.

Religion is free and receives no State aid. At the Census, 1947, the persons belonging to the principal religious denominations were as follows: Church of England, 188,151; Methodists, 170,513; Congregationalists, 13,916; Baptists, 18,431; Lutherans, 28,713; Roman Catholics, 80,990; Presbyterians, 24,304; and Churches of Christ, 16,877.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The eastern portion of the State is divided longitudinally by the *Flinders Range*, which extends from the eastern side of the Gulf of St. Vincent to the Lakes Torrens and Eyre. The north-western portion is partly desert, while the northern portion of the State, between Lake Eyre and 26° South latitude, is unpromising in comparison with the fertile land that surrounds the hill country of the east. Except for the Murray, which flows for some 250 miles through the south-eastern corner into the Southern Ocean, there are no rivers of importance in South Australia.

The construction of a pipe line, 235 miles long, from Morgan, on the Murray, to Whyalla, on Spencer's Gulf, was completed in 1944. This provides water for large industries at Whyalla, and augments the supplies for farming and industrial districts *en route*. The cost was £2,500,000, and total capacity 1,200,000,000 gallons annually for Whyalla, and 900,000,000 for intervening northern districts.

Climate.—The mean annual temperature at Adelaide is 63°, the winter temperature (July–August) averaging 53°, and the summer (November–March) 71°. During the summer months the maximum temperature at times exceeds 100°, but owing to the purity and dryness of the atmosphere the inconvenience is comparatively slight. The average annual rainfall at Adelaide, derived from 100 years' record, is 21 inches. This total is rather higher than the approximate average annual rainfall over the whole of the agricultural areas. In the Mount Lofty Ranges the mean yearly rainfall in places exceeds 40 inches, while on the Adelaide plains the precipitation has fallen as low as 16 inches.

GOVERNMENT.

South Australia was proclaimed a British Province in 1836, and in 1851 a partially elective legislature was established. The present Constitution rests upon a Law of Oct. 24, 1856, the executive authority being vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by a Council of 6 Ministers, and the Lieutenant-Governor.

Governor.

Governor of South Australia, His Excellency
Air Vice-Marshal Sir Robert George,
K.B.E., C.B., M.C. (1952)..... £5,000
Private Secretary, Major C. R. Duncan, O.B.E.
Aides-de-Camp, Captain P. J. E. Samuel; Flt.-Lt.
L. I. A. Taylor.
Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir (John) Mellis Napier,
K.C.M.G., LL.B. (1945).

THE MINISTRY.

(May 15, 1944.)

(£14,250 is allotted as salaries to Ministers.)

Premier, *Treasurer, Minister of Immigration, and
Minister for Industry and Employment, Hon.
Thomas Playford.
Attorney-General and Minister of Education, Hon.
Reginald John Rudall, M.L.C.
Chief Secretary and Minister of Mines and of Health,
Hon. Alexander Lyell McEwin, M.L.C.
Minister of Lands, Repatriation and Irrigation, Hon.
Cecil Stephen Hincks.
Minister of Works and of Railways, Marine and
Local Government, Hon. Malcolm McIntosh.
Minister of Agriculture and Forests, Hon. Sir George
Frederick Jenkins, K.B.E.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General and Trade Commissioner for
South Australia (vacant), South Aus-
tralia House, Marble Arch, W.1.
Secretary, A. N. Deane.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a Legislative Council of 20 members elected for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years; and a House of Assembly of 39 members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years. Election is by ballot, with universal adult suffrage for the House of Assembly for all British subjects, male and female; there is a small property qualification for electors to the Legislative Council, who numbered 167,345 in 1951, those for the Assembly numbering 447,266.

The triennial elections to the House of Assembly in March, 1953, returned 21 Liberals (Government party), 14 Labour (Opposition) and 4 Independents.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir

Walter Duncan..... £1,750

Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. Sir

Robert Dove Nicholls..... 1,750

THE JUDICATURE.

Law and Justice.—The Supreme Court is presided over by the Chief Justice and four Puisne Judges; there are Courts of Vice-Admiralty and Insolvency, as well as Local Civil Courts, with stipendiary magistrates, and the usual Police Courts.

Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty

Hon. Sir (John) Mellis Napier, K.C.M.G. £3,750

Judges, Hon. Sir Herbert Mayo; Hon. Sir

Geoffrey Reed; Hon. G. C. Ligertwood;

and Hon. C. A. H. L. Abbott..... 3,250

EDUCATION.

Public Education (Primary, Secondary and Technical) is provided by the State, and controlled by a responsible Minister; it is secular, compulsory, and free. In 1952 there were 723 State schools, with 107,926 scholars; State expenditure in 1951–52 was £4,920,984, including grants to University, Libraries, &c. The Government grants Exhibitions and Scholarships, carrying the holders to higher schools and the University. Private schools number 156 with 26,921 scholars. There is an endowed University at Adelaide, founded in 1874, with (1951) 2,242 undergraduates, and 2,103 other students; all classes are open to women. A State School of Mines and Industries has also been established, and there are technical schools at 17 country centres and also special trade schools for apprentices and domestic art centres. The public library, museum, art gallery and local institutes are supported or assisted by the State.

STATE FINANCE.

(For years ended June 30)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	£A	£A	£A
1948	18,843,226	19,155,756	118,851,946
1949	21,844,958	22,129,381	124,719,766
1950	29,360,429	29,550,106	133,174,535
1951	33,672,222	33,442,693	148,388,020
1952	42,638,000	42,549,000	173,436,000

Banking.—There are 9 banking institutions in Adelaide, including the Commonwealth Government Bank and the State Bank of South Australia, with about 400 branches and agencies, having total average deposits of £101,400,000 in December quarter, 1952. The savings banks on December 31, 1952, had deposits amounting to £107,260,000. Savings Bank accounts average over £140 per head of the population, and insurance policies average £180 per head of population.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The gross value of production in 1951–52 was: crops £60,250,000, pastoral £43,020,000, mines and quarries £5,460,000, dairying £10,570,000, fisheries, game and poultry, and forestry £8,170,000.

Land Tenure.—Of the total area of the State (243 million acres), 12 million acres have been

sold; 2 million have been alienated by the Crown under systems of deferred payment; 116 million acres are held under pastoral leases and 22 million under other miscellaneous leases.

Agriculture.—The total area cultivated is 6,040,000 acres—under wheat, 1951-52, 1,613,000 acres, hay 260,000, oats 387,000, barley 832,000. Wheat harvest 1951-52, 27,300,000 bushels; barley, 16,830,000 bushels. Oranges, lemons, apples, apricots, peaches, and all stone fruits and olives are successfully grown, and fruit drying is profitable. There were 62,000 acres of vines with a production of 25,000,000 gallons of wine annually, 105,000 cwt. of dried currants and 145,000 cwt. of sultanas and raisins. Considerable quantities of fruits (fresh and dried) and also wine are annually sent to overseas countries, principally the United Kingdom, and the other Australian States. Brandy and other spirits are also produced. The land is also very suitable for the growing of all kinds of root crops and vegetables.

Live Stock (March 31, 1952).—There were 11,470,000 sheep, 437,000 cattle, 63,000 horses, 65,000 pigs. Wool production (1951-52), 135,000,000 lb.

Minerals.—Iron, gypsum, salt, copper, gold, opals, &c., are found, the total mineral output being valued at £5,460,000 (1951).

Manufactures.—In 1952 there were 3,245 factories, employing 82,189 hands, the gross value of the output being £232,015,000. Plant, machinery, land and buildings were valued at £61,000,000.

Transport, &c.—There were (1951) 3,855 miles of railway in South Australia, 150 miles of electric tramways, 52,000 miles of roads and several good harbours. The railway mileage includes the Transcontinental Railway from Port Pirie (South Australia) to Kalgoorlie (Western Australia) which forms a link in the system from Brisbane to Fremantle; and also part of the Commonwealth line from Port Augusta to the Northern Territory. There are 850 post offices in the State.

Civil Aviation.—There are 27 Government or licensed aerodromes, and 323,000 passengers and 7,750 tons of freight were carried in 1951-52.

Motor Vehicles.—The registrations in December, 1952, were 200,449, equal to 1 per 3.7 persons.

Wireless (1953).—Broadcasting stations 12. Listeners' licences 211,000.

OVERSEAS TRADE.

Year	Imports	Exports
	£A	£A
1938-39	6,668,000	14,822,330
1949-50	45,755,000	63,932,000
1950-51	56,001,000	107,674,000
1951-52	93,033,000	97,251,000

The principal exports are breadstuffs, pastoral and dairying products, fruits, wine and minerals.

TOWNS.

ΨADELAIDE, the chief city and capital, population (1952), 450,000, inclusive of suburbs within 10 miles radius. Other towns are (1947 Population figures) Moonta (2,300), Kadina (3,300), Wallaroo (2,200), ΨPort Pirie (12,800), ΨWhyalla (7,850), and ΨPort Augusta (4,500) at the head of Spencer Gulf, and Salisbury (2,900), Gawler (5,000), and Peterborough (3,000) on the line from Adelaide to the north, Mt. Gambier (7,500), Naracoorte (3,000) and Millicent (2,500) in the south-east, and ΨPort Lincoln (4,100) on Eyre Peninsula. Murray Bridge (4,300), Renmark (5,000), Berrl (2,400) on the

River Murray, and Victor Harbour (2,700) on the south coast.

The surveying frigate *Lachlan*, taking soundings off the South Australian coastline in May 1947, as a preliminary to the establishment of a deep-water harbour at Robe, discovered a break in the submarine continental shelf that surrounds most of Australia. The gap is a huge canyon, estimated to be comparable with the Grand Canyon in Colorado. Geologists regard the discovery as outstandingly important. The soundings showed, in half a mile, a 3,000-ft. sheer drop to sea floor level. Similar formations exist at the mouths of the Hudson River and the Amazon. The existence of the canyon had long been suspected and it probably outdates the last glacial period.

Transit.—Transmission of mails from London to Adelaide, approximate, 29 days by sea and 5 days by air.

TASMANIA

Tasmania is an island in the South Pacific Ocean off the southern extremity of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass Straits, about 140 miles wide, in which are situated the Furneaux Group and King Island, included within the State. It lies between 40° 33'-43° 39' S. lat. and 144° 39'-148° 23' E. long., and contains an area of 26,215 square miles.

POPULATION.—On June 30, 1952, the estimated population numbered 302,111 (155,916 males and 146,195 females).

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1939	5,004	2,426	2,264
1950	7,242	2,466	2,560
1951	7,357	2,567	2,607
1952	7,916	2,579	2,553

The birth rate in 1952 was 26.02, death rate 8.48, marriage rate 8.39 per 1,000. Infant mortality (1952) 21.73 per 1,000 births.

Religion.

In 1947 there were 123,158 members of the Church of England, 20,285 Roman Catholics, 33,358 Methodists, 12,644 Presbyterians, 4,007 Congregationalists and Independents, and 5,374 Baptists.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The surface of the country is generally hilly and timbered, with mountains from 1,500 to 5,000 ft. in height, and expanses of level, open plains. There are numerous streams, the Derwent and the Tamar being the largest. The climate is fine and salubrious, and well suited to European constitutions; the hot winds of Australia do not reach the island. At Hobart the mean annual temperature averages 54.4°, the mean temperature for Dec., Jan., and Feb. being 61.5°, and that of June, July and Aug. 46.9°. The western side of the island is very wet, the eastern side having a rainfall similar to that of eastern England; the average rainfall varies from 20 inches to 100 inches in different parts.

GOVERNMENT.

The island was first settled by the British in 1803 as an appendage to New South Wales, from which it was separated in 1825. In 1851 a partly elective legislature was inaugurated, and in 1856 Responsible Government was established. In 1901 Tasmania became a State of the Australian Commonwealth. The State executive authority is vested in a

Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by an Executive Council of Ministers responsible to the Legislature.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Tasmania, His Excellency The Right Hon. Sir Ronald Hibbert Cross, Bt., *appd.* July 1, 1951.

Official Sec., E. J. Stopp, C.M.G., M.B.E.

Private Sec. and A.D.C., Flt.-Lt. E. O'Farrell.

THE MINISTRY.

(Sworn in February 25, 1948.)

Premier and Minister of Education, Hon. R. Cosgrove.
Treasurer and Minister for Transport, Hon. J. L. Madden.

Lands and Works and Mines, Hon. E. E. Reece

Chief Secretary, Hon. A. J. White.

Attorney-General, Hon. R. F. Fagan.

Minister for Agriculture, Hon. J. Dwyer, V.C.

Honorary Ministers, Hon. C. H. Hand (Immigration and Forestry); Hon. C. A. Bramich (Housing); Hon. R. J. D. Turnbull (Health).

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General for Tasmania, Sir Eric Von Bibra, O.B.E.

Address, 457 Strand, Charing Cross, W.C.2.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses, a *Legislative Council* of 19 members, elected for six years (3 retiring annually, in rotation, except in every sixth year, when four retire) and a *House of Assembly* of 30 members, elected by proportional representation for five years, the electors for the latter being all adult Tasmanians who have resided continuously in the State for 6 months; the electorate for the Council is smaller, having a property or educational qualification for both sexes, but war service is a qualification for enrolment. The General Election for the House of Assembly in May, 1950, resulted in the return of 15 Labour, 14 Liberal and 1 Independent members.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir Rupert Oakley Shoobridge.

Clerk of the Council, Edgar Briggs.

Speaker of House of Assembly, Hon. L. T. Spurr.

Clerk of the House, Charles K. Murphy, C.B.E.

THE JUDICATURE.

The Supreme Court of Tasmania, with civil, criminal, ecclesiastical, admiralty and matrimonial jurisdiction, was established by Royal Charter on October 13, 1923.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir John Demetrius Morris, K.C.M.G.

Justice Judges, Hon. R. K. Green; Hon. M. G. Gibson; Hon. M. P. Crisp.

Registrar of the Supreme Court, H. R. Dobbie.

Local Courts were established under the Local Courts Act, 1896, and are held before Commissioners who are legal practitioners, with a jurisdiction up to £250 in some cases, and up to £100 in others. Courts of General Sessions, constituted by a chairman who is a Justice of the Peace and at least one other Justice, are established in the municipalities for the recovery of debts and demands not exceeding £50. Courts of Petty Sessions are established under the Justices Procedure Act, 1919, constituted by Police Magistrates sitting alone, or any two or more justices.

EDUCATION

Primary education is compulsory, secular and free, there being 324 State schools divided into Primary, Area, High and Technical High Schools, with a total enrolment of 49,450 scholars in 1951. There were 58 Private schools with an enrolment of 9,542. Compulsory education to the age of 16 became operative from Feb. 1, 1946. The University of Tasmania at Hobart, established 1890, had 558 students in 1951; there are technical schools at Hobart, Launceston, Burnie, Devonport, Queenstown, Rosebery, Ulverstone and Zeehan.

FINANCE.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	£A	£A	£A
1938-39	3,614,764	3,640,748	26,366,990
1950-51	7,915,437	8,161,829	57,033,075*
1951-52	10,343,049	10,745,220	71,651,787

* Excludes £400,000 Treasury Bills issued in aid of revenue.

Banking.—The average weekly deposits of cheque-paying banks during December, 1952, were £27,460,444; the savings bank deposits, December 31, 1952, were £30,881,474 of £97 14s. 7d. per head of population.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The net value of production in 1951-52 was £64,919,000—agriculture and pastoral £16,944,000, mines and quarries £10,552,000, other primary industries £7,629,000 and manufactures £29,794,000.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area of 16,778,000 acres there were, in 1951-52, 409,944 acres under crops. The principal crops are green fodder, hay, potatoes, followed by apples and other fruit, oats, peas, turnips, barley, wheat and hops. The live stock included (March 31, 1952) 266,263 cattle, 2,337,768 sheep, 46,926 pigs and 18,334 horses. The wool production (1951-52) was 20,512,731 lb.

Electrical Energy.—The Hydro-Electric Commission of Tasmania has effected important water-power developments at the Great Lake (Waddamana and Shannon), Lake St. Clair (Tarraleah) in the centre of the State, and at Tarraleah. The network now extends to practically all parts of the State and the advantages of cheap electric power exercise continued attraction for new establishment of manufacturing industries.

Forestry.—State forest areas in 1951-52, 1,805,880 acres. Areas held under lease or forest permits for saw-milling, logging, &c., 484,181 acres. The quantity of timber of various species cut on Crown Land forests in 1951-52 was 180,701,000 super feet, including 25,339,000 super feet for wood-pulp.

Minerals.—The chief minerals produced are copper, zinc, tin, silver, lead, gold, the value of all minerals produced in 1951 being £10,552,022.

Manufactures.—The chief factories for export are metallurgical, fruit preserving, woollen mills, carbide, cement, and confectionery; the net value of production in 1951-52 was £29,794,000, the capital invested in the 1,512 establishments being £33,767,240.

CAPITAL, Ψ HOBART, which was founded in 1804. Population (June 30, 1952) 59,500 (with suburbs, Glenorchy, Kingston, Tarooma, Bellerive and Lindisfarne, 91,180).

Other towns are Ψ Launceston and suburbs (pop. 49,750). Ψ Devonport (7,497). Burnie (7,235). Queenstown (3,598) and Ulverstone (3,432).

Transmission of mails, 34 days by sea; 5 days by air.

VICTORIA

The State of Victoria comprises the south-east corner of Australia, at that part where its territory projects farthest into the southern latitudes; it lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of South latitude, and the 141st and 150th meridians of East longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 493 miles, its greatest breadth is about 290 miles, and its extent of coast-line is about 980 geographical miles, including the length around Port Phillip Bay, Western Port and Corner Inlet, the entire area being 87,884 square miles.

Population.—The population at December 31, 1952, was 2,356,823 (1,192,644 males and 1,164,179 females).

Increase of the People.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1939	30,493	20,169	17,368
1950	40,830	22,342	20,320
1951	50,553	23,446	21,117
1952	53,738	23,322	20,220

Vital Statistics.—Annual rate per 1,000 of population in 1952:—Births, 23.02; Deaths, 9.99; Marriages, 8.66. Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births, 22.29.

Religion.

There has been no State aid to religion since 1875. Members of the Church of England at the date of the census in 1947 numbered 729,902, "Protestants" 27,273, Presbyterians 288,383, Methodists 234,595, Baptists 32,020, Church of Christ 29,722, Congregationalists 11,374, and Roman Catholics 416,873. The number of persons who did not state their religion was 212,938.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The *Australian Alps* and the *Great Dividing Range* pass through the centre of the State, and divide it into a northern and southern watershed, the latter sloping down to the ocean and containing, especially in the south-east, well-wooded valleys. The length of the Murray River, which forms part of the northern boundary of Victoria, is 997 miles along the Victorian bank. Melbourne, the capital city, stands upon the Yarra-Yarra, which rises in the southern slopes of the Dividing Range.

Climate.—The climate of Victoria is characterized by warm summers, rather cold winters, and rain in all months with a maximum in winter or spring. Prevailing winds are southerly from November to February inclusive, with a moderate percentage of northerlies often associated with high temperatures. Northerly or westerly winds predominate from March to October inclusive. Rain on an average falls 156 days per year, the annual average being 25.89 inches.

GOVERNMENT.

Victoria was originally known as the Port Phillip District of New South Wales, and was created into a separate colony in 1851, with a partially elective legislature. In 1855 Responsible Government was conferred. The executive authority is vested in a Governor, appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Council of Ministers.

Governor of the State of Victoria, His Excellency General Sir Dallas Brooks, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.M., born Aug. 22, 1896, appointed 1949. £6,000
Lieutenant-Governor, Lieut.-General Hon. Sir Edmund Herring, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., E.D.
Official Sec., A. C. Mahlstedt.

THE MINISTRY.

(Sworn in, Dec. 17, 1952.)

Premier and Treasurer, Hon. John Cain.
Attorney-General and Minister-in-Charge of Press and of Immigration, Hon. W. Slater.
Minister of Agriculture, of State Development, of Decentralization and of Water Supply, Hon. C. P. Stoneham.
Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. S. Merrifield.
Minister-in-Charge of Housing and of Materials, Hon. T. Hayes.
Chief Secretary, Hon. L. W. Galvin.
Minister of Education, Hon. A. E. Shepherd.
Minister of Forest and Minister-in-Charge of Electrical Undertakings, Hon. J. W. Galbally.
Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, and Minister of Soldier Settlement and of Conservation, Hon. R. W. Holt.
Minister of Health, Hon. W. P. Barry.
Minister of Labour and of Mines, Hon. A. M. Fraser.
Minister of Transport, Hon. P. L. Coleman.
Ministers without Portfolio, Hon. J. H. Smith; Hon. F. R. Scully.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General for Victoria, Hon. Sir John Lienhop.
Address, Victoria House, Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.2.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of 34 members, elected for the 17 Provinces for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years; and a *Legislative Assembly* of 65 members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years. Election is by secret ballot, with universal adult suffrage for the Legislative Assembly and for the Legislative Council. Voting is compulsory. The electors (June 21, 1952) for the Council numbered 1,395,650, and those for the Assembly (Dec. 6, 1952), 1,402,705.

*President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir Clifden Eager, K.B.E., Q.C. £1,550**
*Speaker of the Legislative Assembly (vacant). 1,550**

* Subject to automatic adjustment in accordance with variations in the cost of living.

THE JUDICATURE.

There are magistrates' courts, and general sessions and county courts; and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and eight Puisne Judges.

Supreme Court.

Chief Justice, Lieutenant-General Hon. Sir Edmund F. Herring, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., M.C., E.D. (1944). £4,000
Acting Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Charles John Lowe. £4,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. Sir Charles J. Gavan Duffy; Hon. F. R. B. Martin; Hon. N. O'Bryan; Hon. J. V. Barry; Hon. A. Dean; Hon. R. R. Sholl; Hon. T. W. Smith; Hon. E. H. Hudson. each 3,500

County Court.

Judges, Their Honours L. E. B. Stretton; C. H. Book; J. H. Moore; A. L. Read; F. B. Gamble; N. F. Mitchell; G. L. Dethridge; C. McC. T. Stafford; J. F. Mulvany.....each	£2,500
Secretary to the Law Department, C. F. Knight.....	2,198
Master of the Supreme Court, E. S. Vance..	1,800
Taxing Master and Assistant Master of the Supreme Court, L. Oliver.....	1,600
Solicitor-General, H. A. Winneke, Q.C.....	3,500
Crown Counsel and Prosecutor for the Queen, F. R. Nelson, Q.C.....	2,250
Prosecutors for the Queen, R. M. Nolan; M. L. Cussen; L. P. Little; W. M. Irvine.....each	2,250
Crown Solicitor, F. G. Menzies, C.B.E.....	2,475

EDUCATION.

Primary Education is compulsory, secular and free between the ages of 6 and 14. At December 31, 1951, there were 1,950 Primary Schools (including one Correspondence School) attended by 206,833 pupils; 169 Secondary Schools (including one Correspondence School) with an enrolment of 52,811; and 35 Technical Schools (30 of which possess a Junior section with 13,524 pupils in attendance) with a roll of 55,334.

During 1951, 99,215 pupils attended 490 independent schools, most of which are Roman Catholic, as the Roman Catholic Church in the State maintains an independent scholastic organization.

There is a State-aided University at Melbourne with five affiliated colleges—Trinity, Ormond, Queen's, Newman (which have connexions with the Anglican, Presbyterian, Methodist and Roman Catholic Churches respectively), and the University Women's College. The University had 8,234 students in 1951 and 1,422 passed the matriculation examination in that year.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure and State Debt for four years are given as follows:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	£A	£A	£A
1938-39	29,354,711	20,141,953	179,698,118
1940-50	58,287,237	58,546,047	217,413,000
1950-51	66,815,071	67,158,298	250,933,000
1951-52	85,821,891	88,228,633	302,449,030

Banking, &c.—The state savings bank deposits at June 30, 1952, amounted to £224,347,000; in addition, deposits in the Commonwealth savings bank (in the State of Victoria) amounted to £76,485,000.

Life Assurance.—There were 18 companies transacting life assurance business in Victoria during 1951. There were 717,255 policies in force with sums assured amounting to £360,500,469 in the Ordinary Department and 1,240,361 policies for £81,457,723 in the Industrial Department.

Insurance (other than Life).—There were 145 companies or other bodies transacting business in Victoria during the year 1951-52. Total revenue amounted to £25,160,140, made up of premium income £24,441,250 and other income £718,890. Expenditure totalled £20,217,065, comprising losses £12,204,677, commission and agents' charges £2,760,890 and other expenditure £5,251,498.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

The total value of production in 1950-51 was £579,020,000—agriculture £67,718,000, pastoral £168,411,000, dairying £35,991,000, poultry and bee keeping £14,016,000, trapping £3,395,000, forestry £7,102,000, mining and quarries £5,907,000, fisheries £821,000, manufactures £275,660,000.

Agriculture.—Of the 6,297,477 acres under cultivation in 1951-52, 2,463,574 were wheat crops and 676,503 oats and 640,418 acres were cut for hay. In 1951-52, 3,472,352 gallons of wine were produced.

Live Stock.—There were in March, 1952, 21,537,229 sheep, 1,438,523 dairy cattle, 776,007 beef cattle, 213,670 pigs, and 169,246 horses. The quantity of wool produced in 1951-52 was 224,958,000 lb., valued at £63,637,000.

Minerals.—Gold production rose from 24,119 oz. in 1930 to 180,567 oz. in 1940 and due to war conditions declined to 54,086 oz. in 1944. It has since shown a slight increase. Production in 1951 was 68,628 oz. Other minerals raised consisted principally of coal (black and brown), limestone, kaolin, tin, gypsum, antimony concentrates and bauxite.

Motor Vehicle Registrations.—The number of vehicles on the register at Dec. 31, 1952, was: private cars, 368,944; commercial, 85,021; hire 4,898; primary producers, 44,038; omnibuses, 1,172 and motor cycles, 34,874.

Victoria State Railways.—At June 30, 1952, there were 4,694 miles of railway open for traffic. The revenue and expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1952, were £26,089,432 and £29,611,867 respectively, and interest charges, exchange, &c., amounted to £2,343,100. Total traffic mileage was 16,973,060 and passenger journeys numbered 165,131,000. The tonnage of goods and live stock carried was 9,204,000.

Shipping.—During the year ended June 30, 1952, 2,318 vessels with net tonnage 8,753,000 entered Victorian ports while 2,271 vessels with total net tonnage of 8,862,000 cleared.

Trade and Industry.—Wool, wheat, flour, butter, live stocks, fruits, milk and cream, meats and poultry are the staple productions of the State; but secondary industry (14,758 factories, &c., employing 324,143 hands in 1951-52) has expanded greatly in recent years. The export trade (excluding inter-state trade) consists largely of agricultural and pastoral products. The principal overseas imports of the State are apparel, textiles, manufactured fibres, machines and machinery, metals and metal manufactures, tea, timber, petroleum spirit, paper, stationery, &c., and drugs and chemicals.

OVERSEAS TRADE.

Year	Imports	Exports
	£A	£A
1938-39	44,407,809	30,819,012
1948-49	145,573,187	136,459,229
1949-50	184,256,748	166,196,573
1950-51	263,065,871	265,044,013
1951-52	363,193,279	185,993,937

CITIES AND TOWNS.

Ψ MELBOURNE, the capital city, which is an episcopal see, was originally laid out in the year 1837 with wisdom and foresight; its wide streets, park lands, public gardens, university, public library, museum and large churches are the principal features of the city. Melbourne and

suburbs cover an area of 198,525 acres and contained on December 31, 1952, a population of 393,000. Other cities and towns are ΨGeelong, 49,050; Ballarat, 43,130; Bendigo, 32,850; ΨWarrnambool, 11,000; Mildura, 11,100; Wonthaggi, 4,350; Hamilton, 8,200; Shepparton, 10,500; Maryborough, 6,900; Colac, 7,600; Horsham, 7,400; Castlemaine, 6,350; Ararat, 7,150; Wangaratta, 9,500; Stawell, 5,300; Echuca, 5,200; Sale, 6,100 and Swan Hill, 4,900.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Includes all that portion of the continent west of 120° E. long., the most westerly point being in 112° 52' E. long., and from 13° 30' to 35° 8' S. lat. Its extreme length is 1,500 miles, and 1,000 miles from east to west; total area 975,920 sq. miles.

POPULATION.—At December 31, 1952, the population was 614,483 (317,208 males and 297,275 females).

The estimated number of full-blooded aboriginals on June 30, 1952, was 15,000.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1949	13,511	4,700	4,951
1950	14,228	5,058	5,434
1951	14,794	5,288	5,390
1952	15,413	5,209	5,389

Religions.—Census of 1947—222,250 Church of England, 96,222 Roman Catholics, 59,194 Methodists, and 31,809 Presbyterians.

Physical Features.—Large areas of the State, for some hundreds of miles inland, are hilly and even mountainous, although the altitude, so far as ascertained, rises nowhere above that of Mount Bruce (4,024 ft.) in the north-west division or that of Bluff Knoll (3,640 ft.) in the Stirling Range in the south-west. The coastal regions are undulating, with an interior slope to the unsettled central portion of Australia. The Darling and Hamersley ranges of the west have a seaward slope to the Indian Ocean, into which flow many streams, notably the Preston, Collic, Murray, Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, and De Grey. In the north the Fitzroy flows from the King Leopold ranges into the Indian Ocean, and the Drysdale of Ord into the Timor Sea. The greater portion of the State may be described as an immense tableland, with an altitude of from 1,000 to 2,000 ft. above sea-level, the surface of which varies from stretches of clayey soils to the sand dunes of the far interior. The climate is one of the most temperate in the world. The total rainfall at Perth during 1952 was 39.28 inches, the average for the past 77 years 34.97. Of the total area two-thirds is suitable for pastoral purposes.

GOVERNMENT.

Western Australia was first settled by the British in 1829, and in 1870 it was granted a partially elective legislature. In 1890 responsible government was granted, and the Administration vested in a Governor, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly. The present constitution rests upon an Amending Act of 1899, further amended by the Constitution Acts Amendment Act, 1911; the Executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown and aided by a Council of responsible Ministers.

The Legislative Assembly (elected February, 1953) is composed of Labour Party 26, Liberal and Country League 15, Country Party 9.

GOVERNOR

Governor of Western Australia, His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir Charles Gairdner, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E. (1951). £4,000
Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir John O'Dwyer, K.C.M.G.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(Sworn in February 23, 1953)

Premier, Treasurer and Minister for Civil Welfare and Industrial Development, Hon. Albert Redvers George Hawke, M.L.A. £2,890
Minister for Education, Works and Water Supplies, Hon. John Trezise Tonkin, M.L.A. 2,590
Minister for Mines and Fisheries, Hon. Lionel Francis Kelly, M.L.A. 2,640
Minister for Lands and Agriculture, Hon. Ernest Knight Hoar, M.L.A. 2,640
Chief Secretary, Minister for Local Government and Town Planning, Hon. Gilbert Fraser, M.L.C. 2,590
Minister for Health and Justice, Hon. Emil Nulsen, M.L.A. 2,640
Minister for Railways, Transport and Police, Hon. Herbert Henry Styants, M.L.A. 2,640
Minister for Housing and Forests, Hon. Herbert Ernest Graham, M.L.A. 2,590
Minister for the North-West and Supply and Shipping, Hon. Harry Charles Strickland, M.L.C. 2,640
Minister for Native Welfare, Labour and Prices, Hon. William Hegney, M.L.A. 2,590

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON

Agent-General for Western Australia, Hon. J. A. Dimitt, Offices, Savoy House, 115-116, Strand, W.C.2 1,750
Secretary, William Hopkinson 1,477

THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of 30 members elected for 6 years, and a *Legislative Assembly* of 50 members elected for 3 years by universal adult suffrage; the electorate of the Council is restricted by a property qualification, that of the Assembly being subject to residence and registration.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir Harold Seddon £1,790
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. C. F. J. North 1,740

THE JUDICATURE.

There is a Supreme Court presided over by a Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges, which has complete jurisdiction in all criminal and common law matters. One of the Puisne Judges is President of the Arbitration Court. There are courts known as local courts which have limited civil jurisdiction. There are Courts of Session, dealing with criminal matters outside Perth, and there are Magistrates' courts, Coroners' courts, Children's courts and an Arbitration court which deals with industrial matters.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir J. P. Dwyer, K.C.M.G. £3,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. A. A. Wolff; J. L. Walker; J. E. Virtue. each £2,600
President, Arbitration Court, Hon. L. W. Jackson. £2,600

EDUCATION.

Education.—Education is compulsory and free, and 489 primary schools were under the control of the Minister for Education, with 57,821 pupils in

1951. In addition the Government has established a Teachers' Training College, Technical Schools, Schools of Mines, a College and Schools of Agriculture, and several secondary schools (in the capital and the more important country centres), and subsidises a University. The total amount expended on education (from Revenue), during the year ended June 30, 1952, was £4,305,173, including grants of £261,005 to the University of Western Australia.

FINANCE

Revenue and Expenditure and gross public Debt for 5 years ended June 30 :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	£	£	£
1948	17,770,310	18,062,393	100,274,741
1949	20,560,646	21,425,459	103,688,743
1950	25,810,961	25,787,203	109,550,142
1951	28,156,181	27,996,834	123,186,766
1952	33,955,157	34,546,768	138,288,531

Banking.—There were, including the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, 9 cheque-paying banks in the State on June 30, 1952. The amount due to depositors in Savings Banks on Dec. 31, 1952, was £48,618,214.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

The gross value of primary production in 1951-52 was: agricultural £43,372,266, pastoral and trapping £42,036,274; dairying, poultry keeping and bee-farming £9,388,982; forestry £4,258,405; fisheries £1,252,545; mining £13,487,712.

Crops and Live Stock.—Of the total area under crop (4,507,924 acres), 3,095,000 acres were under wheat for grain, the 1951-52 crop being estimated at 40,000,000 bushels. On March 31, 1952, the livestock included 851,534 cattle, 12,187,752 sheep, 86,224 pigs and 53,347 horses. In 1951-52 there were 9,358 acres of vineyards and 21,719 acres of orchards. The wool clip in 1951 was 114,288,000 lb. in the grease.

Manufacturing Industries.—There were on June 30, 1952, a total of 3,266 industrial establishments in the State employing either machinery or at least four hands. The total number of persons employed in them was 45,071.

Forestry.—The forests contain some of the very finest hardwoods in the world. Two of these, jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) and karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*), are largely exported. The quantity

of timber sawn and hewn during the 12 months ended June, 1952, is computed to have been 200,000,000 super feet.

Minerals.—The mines of the Coolgardie and adjacent goldfields, which cover a vast portion of the interior and extend to the 125th meridian, and of the northern fields, are being constantly worked. The production of gold in the State for 1952 was 729,975 fine oz. (£A11,847,917). The total amount produced from 1886 to Dec. 31, 1952 is 54,820,196 fine oz. (£A336,671,565). Magnetic iron, lead, copper, tin and manganese ores and coal, asbestos, bauxite and gypsum exist in large quantities.

Communications.—On June 30, 1952, there were 4,113 miles of State government railway; 277 miles of private lines open for general and passenger traffic; and 450 miles of Commonwealth line (Kalgoorlie—Port Pirie Junction). On Dec. 31, 1952, there were on the state register 333 vessels, of 11,214 tons, of which 119 were steamers (7,735 tons) and 214 sailing vessels (3,479 tons).

INTER-STATE AND OVERSEAS TRADE

Year	Imports	Exports
	£A	£A
1947-48	42,819,781	55,731,230
1948-49	52,628,846	55,593,840
1949-50	69,443,677	61,865,636
1950-51	88,172,421	111,857,881
1951-52	122,341,420	97,692,527

The principal exports of local products in 1951-52 were wool (£A33,839,794), wheat (£A22,864,145), wheat flour (£A6,851,709), hides and skins (£A1,593,824), timber (£A1,032,909), fresh fruit (£A1,649,465), beef (£A567,177), mutton and lamb (£A150,526), butter (£A69,412).

TOWNS

CAPITAL, Ψ PERTH. Population at Dec. 31, 1952, of Metropolitan area, including the port of Fremantle, 346,000.

Perth, the capital, stands on the right bank of the Swan River estuary, 12 miles from Fremantle. King's Park (approximately 1,000 acres), on a hill overlooking the city and the wide estuarine reaches of the river, possesses unique natural beauty. Other towns are Ψ Fremantle (including suburbs, 30,700), Kalgoorlie (12,600), Boulder (6,900), Ψ Bunbury (9,500), Northam (5,600), Ψ Albany (7,000), and Ψ Geraldton (6,900).

Transmission of mails from London to Perth, approximate, 31 days (ordinary), 6 days (air).

AUSTRALIAN OIL REFINERIES

In November, 1951, it was announced by the Minister of National Development that a number of schemes for new and enlarged oil refineries in Australia were in preparation. Among the companies concerned were the Shell Company of Australia, which was building a refinery at Geelong with a capacity of about 1,000,000 tons annually, and the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, which was considering the erection of a refinery at Kwinana, near Fremantle, Western Australia, with an annual capacity of about 3,000,000 tons. In January, 1952, it was further announced that the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company had decided to proceed at once with the establishment of the Fremantle refinery, which was expected to cost about £40,000,000 and to be completed by 1956. The plant is to refine Middle Eastern oil, and to export its products as well as to supply the Australian market. Distribution in Australia is to be by Commonwealth Oil Refineries, Ltd., a subsidiary of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. It is hoped that when the refinery is in full production it will be capable of satisfying forty per cent. of Australia's requirements of petroleum products. An agreement between the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company and the Western Australian Government for the construction of the refinery was signed on March 4, 1952, and ratified by the Western Australian Parliament on March 15. In June, 1952, Catlex Oil, Ltd., an Australian Company, announced that it would build a refinery at Botany Bay, New South Wales, at a cost of £25,000,000.

New Zealand

AREA AND POPULATION

Islands	Area (English) Sq. Miles)	Population		
		Census of 1936	Census, April 17, 1951*	Estimated April 1, 1953
(a) Exclusive of Island Territories:				
North Island (including Maoris).....	44,281	1,018,036	1,313,855	1,389,376
South Island (including Maoris).....	58,093	554,455	624,551	647,128
Stewart Island (including Maoris).....	670	617	576	560
Chatham Islands (including Maoris).....	372	702	471	470
Minor Islands:				
Inhabited—				
Kermadec Islands.....	13	2	14	14
Campbell Island.....	44	..	5	5
Uninhabited—				
Three Kings.....	3	..	..	..
Snares.....	1	..	..	..
Solander.....	1	..	..	..
Antipodes.....	24	..	..	..
Bounty.....	1	..	..	..
Auckland.....	234	..	..	..
Total exclusive of Island Territories..	103,736	1,573,812	1,939,472	2,037,553
(b) Island Territories:				
Tokelau Islands.....	4	1,170	1,580†	1,600§
Cook Islands and Niue.....	199	16,350	19,632†	19,632
Total, inclusive of Island Territories..	103,939	1,591,332	1,960,704	2,058,785
Trust Territory of Western Samoa.....	1,133	55,946	84,909†	84,909†
Ross Dependency (estimated).....	175,000	..	..	..

* Excluding 1,894 members of the Armed Forces overseas at the time of the 1951 census.

† Census of September 25, 1951.

§ At March 31, 1952.

Maori Population included in the totals for New Zealand proper—(1936), 82,326 (males 42,863, females 39,463); (1951) 115,676 (males 59,322, females 56,354); (1953) 123,199 (males 63,074, females 60,125).

Increase of the People (exclusive of Maoris).

Year	Increase			Decrease			Net Increase	Marriages
	Births	Arrivals	Total	Deaths	Departures	Total		
1939	28,833	39,564	68,397	14,158	32,647	46,805	21,592	17,115
1950	44,399	55,420	99,729	16,715	47,444	64,159	35,670	17,099
1951	44,651	58,630	103,281	17,512	46,223	63,735	39,546	16,915
1952*	46,649	67,256	113,925	17,413	45,223	62,636	51,289	17,061

* Inclusive of Maoris.

Birth rate (1952) 24.77; death rate 9.28; marriage rate 8.55; infant mortality 21.82 per 1,000.

Inter-censal Increases. (Exclusive of Maoris.)

Year	Results of Census			Numerical Increase	Net Passenger Arrivals over inter-censal periods
	Males	Females	Total		
1896	370,288	330,806	701,094	76,639	+ 16,482
*1945	782,602	820,952	1,603,554	112,070	+ 15,613
*1951	914,646	909,150	1,823,796	220,242	+ 27,486

* Excluding 44,081 members of the Armed Forces overseas at the time of the 1945 census, and 1,894 at the 1951 census.

Races and Religions.

Races	1945	1951	Religions (exclusive of Maoris)	1945	1951
Europeans.....	1,592,876	1,809,441	Church of England.....	Per cent	Per cent
Maoris.....	79,788	92,493	Presbyterians.....	37.27	37.47
Half-caste.....	18,956	23,183	Roman Catholics.....	22.12	23.01
Chinese.....	4,734	5,252	Methodists.....	13.56	13.64
Other race aliens.....	5,944	9,103	Baptists.....	8.09	8.05
				1.62	1.63

PHYSIOGRAPHY

New Zealand consists of a number of islands of varying size in the South Pacific Ocean, and has also administrative responsibility for a large uninhabited tract in the Antarctic Ocean. The two largest and most important islands, the North and South Islands of New Zealand, are separated by only a relatively narrow strait. The remaining islands are very much smaller and, in general, are widely dispersed over a considerable expanse of ocean. The boundaries, inclusive of the most outlying islands and dependencies, range from 8° South latitude to South of 60° South latitude, and from 160° East longitude to 150° West longitude.

Geographical Features.—The two principal islands have a total length of 1,040 miles, and a combined area of 102,374 square miles. A large portion of the surface is mountainous in character. The principal range is that of the Southern Alps, having its culminating point in Mount Cook (12,349 ft.). The North Island mountains include several volcanoes, two of which are active, others being dormant or extinct. Mt. Ruapehu (9,175 ft.) and Mt. Ngauruhoe (7,515 ft.) are the most important. Of the numerous glaciers in the South Island, the Tasman (18 miles long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ wide), the Franz Josef and the Fox are the best known. The North Island in particular is noted for its hot springs and geysers. For the most part the rivers are too short and rapid for considerable use in navigation. The more important include the Waikato (270 miles in length), Wanganui (180), and Clutha (210). Lakes (Taupo, 238 sq. miles in area; Wakatipu, 112; and Te Anau, 132) are abundant, many of them of great beauty.

Climate.—New Zealand has a moist-temperate marine climate, but with abundant sunshine. A very important feature is the small annual range of temperature which permits of some growth of vegetation, including pasture, all the year round. Very little snow falls on the low levels even in the South Island. The mean temperature ranges from 59° F. in the North to about 49° F. in the South. Rainfall over the more settled areas in the North Island ranges from 35 to 70 inches and in the South Island from 25 to 45 inches. The total range is from approximately 13 to over 250 inches. The number of rainy days is generally in the neighbourhood of 160 to 180 in the North Island and between 110 and 140 in the South, except in the southern portion of the west coast. The amount of sunshine is generally over 2,000 hours per annum and ranges between 1,600 and 2,500 hours.

GOVERNMENT

The west coast of the South Island of New Zealand was discovered by Abel Janszoon Tasman, the navigator (voyaging under the direction of the Netherlands' East India Company), on December 13, 1642. The islands were visited, and charted, in 1769 by Captain Cook, who returned to them in 1773, 1774, and 1777. From 1792 onwards sealers and whalers settled along the coasts, and trade in timber and flax followed. Christianity was introduced in 1814, and in 1832 a British Resident was appointed. In 1840 British sovereignty was proclaimed, and on May 3, 1841, New Zealand was, by letters patent, created a separate colony distinct from New South Wales. Organized colonization on a large scale commenced in 1840 with the New Zealand Company's settlement at Wellington. On Sept. 26, 1907, the designation was changed to *The Dominion of New Zealand*. The Constitution rests upon the Imperial Act of 1852, and on the New Zealand Constitution (Amendment) Act of Dec. 10, 1947. The executive authority is entrusted to a Governor-General appointed by the Crown and aided by an Executive Council, within a Legislature consisting of the House of Representatives. An Act passed in 1950 abolished the former Legislative Council as from Jan. 1, 1951.

Governor-General and Staff.

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of New Zealand (Feb. 1952-1957), His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Willoughby NORRIE, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., born 1893; sworn in, Dec. 2, 1950.

(Salary £5,000, and allowances £5,000) £10,000

Official Secretary, D. E. Fouhy, C.B.E.

Military Secretary, Major M. A. T. Trassenster, 4th/7th Royal Dragoon Guards.

Aides-de-Camp., Capt. I. N. E. Bruce, 11th Hussars; Lieut. A. N. Campbell-Harris, R.N.

Lady-in-Waiting, Miss B. A. Ashton.

§ THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

(Sworn in December 13, 1949.)

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Rt. Hon.

S. G. Holland, C.B.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture,

Hon. K. J. Holyoake.

Minister of Labour, Employment, Mines and Immigration,

Hon. W. Sullivan.

Attorney-General, Minister of Justice, External Affairs

and Island Territories, Hon. T. C. Webb.

Minister of Education, Hon. R. M. Algie.

Minister of Internal Affairs and Social Security, Hon.

W. A. Bodkin.

Minister of Customs, Hon. C. M. Bowden.

Postmaster-General and Minister of Telegraphs, Hon.

W. J. Broadfoot.

Minister of Lands, Forests, and Maori Affairs, Hon.

E. B. Corbett.

Minister of Works, Railways, Transport and Marine,

Hon. W. S. Goosman.

Minister of Defence and Rehabilitation, Hon. T. L.

MacDonald.

Minister of Industries and Commerce and Supply, Hon.

J. T. Watts.

Minister of Health, Hon. J. R. Marshall.

Ministers Without Portfolio, Hon. Mrs. G. H. Ross;
Hon. W. H. Fortune.

§ Members of the Executive Council travelling within the country on public service are entitled to an allowance not exceeding £3 3s. per diem when so engaged, but not during attendance at a session of the General Assembly. The Prime Minister receives £3,000 per annum with a tax-free allowance of £1,000 for expenses of his office and the Ministerial residence. The salary of each Minister holding a portfolio is £2,000 with tax-free expense allowance of £450, and that of each Minister without portfolio £1,650, with £400 tax-free expense allowance.

NEW ZEALAND REPRESENTATIVES

OVERSEAS

AUSTRALIA.

High Commissioner, G. E. L. Alderton, Canberra, A.C.T.

CANADA.

High Commissioner, T. C. A. Hislop, C.M.G.

U.K.

High Commissioner for New Zealand, Sir Frederick Doidge, K.C.M.G., New Zealand Government

Offices, 415 Strand, W.C.2

Official Secretary, R. M. Campbell, C.M.G.

U.S.A.

Ambassador, L. K. Munro, 19, Observatory Circle,
Washington, D.C.

FRANCE

Charge d'Affaires, Miss J. R. McKenzie, C.B.E.

JAPAN

Charge d'Affaires, R. L. G. Challis.

OVERSEAS REPRESENTATIVES IN
N.Z.

Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers
Plenipotentiary.

BELGIUM.

M. Armand Nihotte.

DENMARK.

Charge d'Affaires, V. Jensen.

FRANCE.

M. N. Henry.

ITALY.

P. de Simone de Riso.

JAPAN

Charge d'Affaires, Seichi Shima.

NETHRLANDS.

Jonkheer L. M. de Brauw.

SWEDEN.

J. M. Kastengren.

U.S.A.

Ambassador, Hon. Robert M. Scotten.

U.S.S.R.

Alexander M. Alexandrov.

High Commissioners in New Zealand.

AUSTRALIAN.

P. R. Heydon.

CANADIAN.

E. H. Norman.

U.K.

High Commissioner, Gen. Sir Geoffrey Scoones.

K.C.B., K.B.E., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C.

Deputy High Commissioner, W. G. Head, O.B.E.

Secretary, E. N. Larmour.

Information Officer, K. C. F. Davies.

Economic Adviser, R. B. Willmot, C.M.G.

Naval Adviser, Capt. G. N. Brewer, D.S.O., R.N.

Army Adviser, Col. E. H. Tinker.

Air Adviser, Group Capt. W. G. Abrams.

Agricultural Adviser, D. S. Henarie.

BRITISH COUNCIL.

Representative (Wellington), R. N. Hollyer.

THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of a House of Representatives consisting of 80 members elected for 3 years. The General Election of September, 1951, returned 50 National Party members and 30 Labour. Four of the members are Maoris elected by the Maori electors. Women have been entitled to vote since 1933, and to be elected Members of the House of Representatives since the passing of the Women's Parliamentary Rights Act, 1919. There are at present 3 women members. Members of the House receive £900 per annum, with a basic allowance of £250 per annum for expenses, and a sessional allowance of £150 per annum to all members except those representing the nine electorates in or around Wellington.

Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon.

Sir Matthew Oram, M.B.E. (plus expense allowance of £500 per annum and residential quarters in Parliament House) £1,600

THE JUDICATURE

The judicial system comprises a Supreme Court and Court of Appeal; also Magistrates' Courts having both civil and criminal jurisdiction.

Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir Humphrey

O'Leary, K.C.M.G. £3,000

Puisne Judges, Hons. Sir Arthur Fair, M.C.;

Sir Erima Northcroft; G. P. Finlay;

K. M. Gresson; J. Stanton; J. D. Hutchison;

E. P. Hay; P. B. Cooke, M.C.; F. B.

Adams; A. K. North; A. K. Turner (temp.)

each 2,600

Judges, Court of Arbitration, Hon. A. Tyndall,

C.M.G.; Hon. W. F. Stilwell. 2,250

Judge, Compensation Court, Hon. D. J.

Dalghish. 2,250

Judge, Land Valuation Court, Hon. K. G.

Archer. 2,250

POLICE

On March 31, 1952, the strength of the Police Force was 1,588 of all ranks, including 186 temporary constables, equivalent to 1 for every 1,250 of the population. The total cost of police protection in 1952-53 was £1,520,914.

PASSPORTS

With certain exceptions, no person over 16 years of age is permitted to land unless in possession of a passport or some other document satisfactorily establishing his or her nationality and identity.

DEFENCE

Navy.

The Royal New Zealand Navy (established 1913) was greatly expanded following the outbreak of war and a number of small vessels were built in New Zealand. New Zealand naval personnel totalled 10,000, of whom 4,000 were with the Royal Navy. Over 1,000 New Zealanders served with the Fleet Air Arm. The naval forces include the Women's Royal New Zealand Naval Service, and four Reserve forces. At Dec. 31, 1952, the strength was 2 cruisers, 3 frigates and 14 other vessels in commission; 4 frigates and 8 trawlers in reserve. Active naval personnel numbered 284 officers and 2,378 ratings. Certain units of the Royal New Zealand Navy are at present operating in Korean waters.

Naval expenditure in 1952-53 amounted to £5,666,108.

Army.

The New Zealand Army Defence Forces consist of the Regular Force (General Service Section and Home Service Section), the Territorial Force, the Army Reserve and the Cadet Corps. The establishment of the Regular Force at Sept. 30, 1952, was 3,904 in all ranks.

During the war of 1939-1945 New Zealand sent a division (the 2nd) to the Middle East theatre, which took part in the campaigns in Greece, Crete, North Africa and Italy. Another division (the 3rd) saw service in the South Pacific and took part in a number of actions in that area. A Force is now serving in Korea.

A National Referendum on Aug. 3, 1949, authorized compulsory military service with the object of creating a citizen defence force. This scheme is in operation, and all men on reaching the age of 18 years are liable for an initial period of fourteen weeks' full-time training. At the conclusion of this period, they are posted to the Territorial Force. The active strength of the Territorial Forces at Sept. 30, 1952 was 22,029 in all ranks.

Expenditure on the land forces for the year 1952-53 was £11,005,104.

Air.

The Royal New Zealand Air Force was mobilized in September, 1939, and its organization was linked up with the Empire Training Scheme. A number of New Zealand Units, including Bomber Squad-

rons, Fighter Squadrons, and Torpedo Bomber Squadrons operated with the R.A.F., and considerable numbers of New Zealand personnel served with other R.A.F. Units in many theatres. Approximately 10,000 of the R.N.Z.A.F. (mostly air crew) went to the European theatre and over 20,000 to the Pacific area. 26 squadrons of various types operated in the Pacific area. The post-war Air Force consists of the Regular and Territorial Air Forces, the Air Force Reserve, Air Training Corps, and Women's Auxiliary Air Force. The strength of the Regular Force at March 31, 1952, was 3,537.

Air Force expenditure in 1951-52 was £7,545,940.

FINANCE

Figures of the Consolidated Fund shown in this table are quoted on a gross basis, i.e. credits have not been deducted from departmental expenditure, but have been included as receipts. Expenditure includes transfers to War Expenses Account (until its abolition on April 1, 1950), to the Public Works Account (£6,000,000 in 1952-53, exclusive of transfers from the previous year's surplus), and to the Social Security Fund, the amount in 1952-53 being £14,000,000. The revenue and expenditure figures for 1948-49 exclude £20,000,000 stock issued for payment of liability to the Reserve Bank due to the alteration of the exchange-rate. The expenditure of the Social Security Fund for 1952-53 is £58,826,000 as compared with an expenditure of £54,180,000 in 1951-52.

Year ended March 31	Revenue	Expenditure
	£(N.Z.)	£(N.Z.)
1939	43,699,000	42,889,000
1950	124,997,000	120,689,000
1951	143,757,000	135,504,000
1952	180,788,000	168,153,000
1953	177,822,000	174,515,000*

* Includes £6,574,000 for debt redemption and £26,481,000 for defence.

Revenue from taxation in 1952-53 amounted to £199,771,075, of which £154,262,345, were receipts of the Consolidated Fund and £45,508,730 receipts of the Social Security Fund.

DEBT.

The gross Public Debt amounted on March 31, 1953, to £669,779,000 of which £79,881,000 was domiciled in London. The amount domiciled in London excludes £24,100,200 in respect of which interest payments have been suspended since 1931 by agreement with the Imperial Government.

BANKING.

There are five trading banks (with numerous branches) doing business, two of which are predominantly New Zealand banks. Of these the Bank of New Zealand is owned by the State. At March 26, 1952, total assets amounted to £276,805,068; liabilities, £280,179,998; and the value of notes in circulation amounted to £49,813,254. The Reserve Bank of New Zealand commenced business on August 1, 1934. The note-issuing powers of other banks have since been withdrawn and the Reserve Bank notes are legal tender. Net overseas assets of banks (on account of New Zealand business only) at March 25, 1953, amounted to £101,933,559, of which £53,282,821 and £22,090,080 represented the Reserve Bank's holdings of sterling exchange and sterling investments respectively. Trading banks' advances, including discounts, at the end of March, 1953

totalled £140,449,122, compared with £187,259,488 in the previous year. Deposits with trading-banks at the end of March, 1953, amounted to £259,024,787. At the corresponding date in 1952 they were £263,615,864.

Post-office and trustee savings banks had, at the close of the year 1952-53, 1,857,256 depositors having £230,127,401 to their credit. This amount does not include National Savings Accounts in which depositors had £62,930,440 to their credit at March 31, 1953.

As from Aug. 20, 1948, New Zealand restored her currency to parity with sterling, in place of the depreciated rate of £N.Z.125 = £100 adopted in 1933.

EDUCATION

The State system of education is free, secular, and compulsory. The school-leaving age was raised to 15 years as from Feb. 1, 1944. There were (Dec. 1952) 1,889 public primary schools, with 284,784 scholars; there were also 306 registered private primary schools with 40,444 scholars, and 162 Maori village schools with 14,076 scholars, of whom 12,930 were Maoris. There were also 19,697 Maori children attending public primary schools. The higher education of boys and girls in the cities and large towns is carried on in 47 secondary and combined schools, and in 30 technical high and technical day schools. In addition there are 112 secondary departments of district high schools, 79 endowed and private secondary schools and 10 Maori secondary schools. The total number of pupils receiving full-time secondary education at the end of 1952 was 61,529 and in addition there were 26,349 part-time students attending technical classes, 1,227 receiving part-time tuition from the Correspondence School and 1,337 receiving instruction from the Technical Correspondence School. The University of New Zealand, with power to confer degrees, consists of Auckland University College, Victoria University College, Canterbury University College, and the University of Otago. Two Agricultural Colleges (Massey and Canterbury) are affiliated to the University. The 6 Colleges had a total of 11,305 students in 1952.

The total expenditure on Education out of public funds in 1951-52 was £17,648,562.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Details of the estimated value of production are:

	1949-50 £(N.Z.)	1950-51 £(N.Z.)
Agricultural.....	18,700,000	19,580,000
Pastoral.....	117,400,000	214,300,000
Dairying, etc.....	72,800,000	81,600,000
Forestry.....	10,900,000	12,800,000
Fisheries.....	1,400,000	1,400,000
Mining.....	8,200,000	9,400,000
Factory.....	84,500,000	97,400,000
Building and miscellaneous.....	31,100,000	36,800,000
	£345,000,000	£473,200,000

Agricultural and Pastoral Production.

	1950-51	1951-52
Wheat....bushels	6,271,928	3,890,167
Wool....lb.	390,000,000	407,000,000
Butter.....cwt.	3,637,220	3,831,180
Cheese.....cwt.	2,170,500	1,909,850
Stock slaughtered—		
Lambs....No.	11,694,000	12,414,000
Sheep....No.	4,416,000	5,934,000
Cattle....No.	692,000	743,000
Calves....No.	1,311,000	1,311,000
Pigs.....No.	707,000	685,000

Agriculture and Forestry.—The total area of New Zealand (excluding its Island Territories) is 66,390,700 acres, 43,219,703 acres of this being in occupation in 1951 and mainly devoted to pasture.

Live Stock.—Cattle at January 31, 1952, numbered 5,164,689, including 1,905,534 dairy cows in milk; pigs, 565,723; horses, 173,922; and sheep (June 30, 1952), 35,296,911.

Manufactures.—Statistics of factory production show (1950-51) 8,318 factories in operation, employing 148,940 persons. Wages paid amounted to £70,387,000; value of land and buildings, £58,361,000; plant and machinery, £121,430,000; cost of materials used, £274,166,000; value added by manufacture, £120,880,000; and total value or output, £395,046,000.

Minerals.—Coal-mining output in 1952 was 2,749,808 tons. Gold-mining was formerly an important industry, but production has declined in recent years, the value of gold produced in 1952 being £739,931.

EXTERNAL TRADE, £N.Z.

(Excluding specie.)

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1939	49,387,183	58,049,316	107,436,499
1951	206,534,000	248,127,000	454,661,000
1952	252,439,000	240,813,000	493,252,000

New Zealand produce exported to the U.K. in 1952 was valued at £156,480,760 and included butter, 3,175,386 cwt., valued at £N.Z.47,388,848; cheese, 1,640,448 cwt. (£N.Z.13,809,112); frozen beef, 466,552 cwt. (£N.Z.1,973,246); frozen lamb, 4,046,843 cwt. (£N.Z.25,147,972); frozen mutton, 810,392 cwt. (£N.Z.5,052,996); canned meats, 248,407 cwt. (£N.Z.3,901,028); milk (dried, condensed, etc.), 88,822,526 lb. (£N.Z.3,689,995); and wool, 199,864,875 lb. (£N.Z.37,295,201).

Railways.—In March, 1953, there were 3,553 miles of Government railway in operation. The number of passengers carried on Government lines in 1952-53, including season-ticket holders, was 21,455,193, while the Department's road motor services carried 24,119,936. Goods railed amounted to 10,025,939 tons. Railway operating revenue and expenditure were £22,589,000 and £22,755,000, while total revenue and expenditure were £26,608,000 and £26,523,000.

Motor Vehicles.—On March 31, 1953, there were 312,934 cars, and 212,161 other motor vehicles licensed, in addition to 25,667 motor cycles.

Shipping.—During 1952 the vessels entered inwards numbered 724 (net tonnage 3,058,247), and those entered outwards 722 (net tonnage 3,114,097), exclusive of coasting vessels.

Posts and Telegraphs Statistics.—(1951-52) 174,591,000 letters and postcards, 164,781,000 newspapers, packets, etc., and 7,282,000 parcels. Inland telegrams, 7,049,289; outward cablegrams, 580,294 and inward 523,890; telephones 394,566.

Civil Aviation.—In 1952-53 (internal) passengers carried numbered 312,264, mail 1,123,626 lb., freight 41,714,184 lb. and (overseas) 47,640 passengers, 787,890 lb. mail, and 825,304 lb. freight.

CAPITAL. Ψ Wellington, in the North Island (pop., 1953, 137,600).

Other large centres:—Ψ Auckland, 350,500; Ψ Christchurch, 182,800; Ψ Dunedin, 97,900; Ψ Hutt, 80,200; Palmerston North, 35,000; Hamilton, 35,500; Ψ Invercargill, 32,700; Ψ Wanganui, 31,200; Ψ New Plymouth, 26,600; Ψ Napier, 26,100; Hastings, 25,300; Ψ Timaru, 24,000; Ψ Nelson, 21,600; Ψ Gisborne, 21,100.

THE ISLANDS OF NEW ZEALAND

In addition to North, South, Stewart and Chatham Islands:—

The Three Kings (discovered by Tasman on the Feast of the Epiphany), in 34° 9' S. lat. and 172° 8' 8" E. long. (uninhabited). **Auckland Islands**, about 290 miles south of Bluff Harbour, in 50° 32' S. lat. and 166° 13' E. long. The islands contain several good harbours, but are uninhabited. **Campbell Island** (population 5 at April 1, 1953). **Antipodes Group** (49° 41' 15" S. lat. and 178° 43' E. long. uninhabited). **Bounty Islands** (47° 4' 43" S. lat., 170° 0' 30" E. long.). **Snares Islands** and **Solander** (uninhabited).

The Kermadec Group (population 14 at April 1, 1953), between 29° 10' to 31° 30' S. lat., and 177° 45' to 179° W. long., includes Raoul or Sunday, Macaulay, Curtis Islands, L'Esperance, and some islets.

Cook and other Islands, included in the boundaries of New Zealand since June 1901, consist of the islands of Raratonga (6,048), Aitutaki (2,396), Mangaia (1,830), Atiu (1,270), Mauke (836), Mitiaro (305), Manuae (20), Takutea (uninhabited), Palmerston (87), Penrhyn or Tongareva (527), Manihiki (816), Rakahanga (261), Pukapuka or Danger (559), Suvarrow (uninhabited), Nassau (124), Niue or Savage (4,553). The population figures are as at the census of September 25, 1951, the total for the Group being 19,632. The chief exports are citrus fruits, tomatoes, copra, pearl shell and manufactured apparel. The trade is chiefly with New Zealand and the U.S.A. The exports (1951) were valued at £N.Z.314,628 and the imports at £N.Z.437,396 for Cook Islands, and at £N.Z.55,555 and £N.Z.83,447 for Niue Island. Raratonga is the chief island of the Cook Group, with a Maori population of 5,802 and a population other than Maori of 246. Local administration is carried out by Resident Commissioners at Raratonga and Niue, and Resident Agents on the other inhabited islands, the latter being answerable to the Resident Commissioner at Raratonga. In their administration, commissioners and agents are assisted by the Island Councils of Maori Arikis (chiefs) and elected members, but ordinance may be disallowed by the Governor-General of New Zealand.

The revenue of the Cook Islands in 1951-52, exclusive of a subsidy from the New Zealand Government of £180,971, was £156,913, and expenditure, £396,081. Revenue of Niue, exclusive of subsidy £59,576, was £36,628 and expenditure, £107,275.

Ross Dependency (1923), see p. 708.

Tokelau (or Union) Islands.—A group of atolls (Fakaofu, Nukunono and Atafu) (population 1,600 at March 31, 1952), proclaimed part of New Zealand as from Jan. 1, 1948.

The Trust Territories are:—

Western Samoa, consisting of the islands of Savai'i (703 square miles) and of Upolu, which with its small adjacent islands, is 430 square miles. The population at the census of September 25, 1951, was 84,909, of whom 80,153 were Samoans. All the islands are mountainous. Upolu, the most fertile, contains the harbours of Ψ Apia and Ψ Saluafata, of which the former is the capital. The natives of the islands are Christians of different denominations. Coconuts (copra), cocoa and bananas are the chief products of the islands. The revenue for 1951, exclusive of a grant of £40,670 from the New Zealand Government, was £678,897. Expenditure £630,147. The exports were valued in 1951 at £1,721,942 and the imports, 1951, £1,194,698.

Nauru Island (see p. 708).

The Union of South Africa

Provinces	Area (English Sq. Miles)	Census of 1946		Total
		European	Non-European	
Cape of Good Hope.....	277,113*	870,795	3,183,053	4,053,848
Natal.....	35,284	236,697	1,965,695	2,202,392
Transvaal.....	110,450	1,063,121	3,219,917	4,283,038
Orange Free State.....	49,647	202,077	676,994	879,071
South West Africa.....	317,725	37,858	322,182	360,040
Total.....	790,219	2,410,548	9,367,841	11,778,389

* Includes Walvis Bay (374 sq. miles), which is administered by the Territory of S.-W. Africa but is an integral part of the Cape of Good Hope Province.

The 1951 Census figures showed, for the whole of South Africa, a population of 12,646,375, of whom Europeans numbered 2,643,187, Natives 8,535,341, Coloureds 1,102,323 and Asiatics 365,524.

Births, Deaths and Marriages.

EUROPEAN				NON-EUROPEAN (a)			
Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Year	Births (a)	Deaths (a)	Marriages (b)
1939	53,517	19,901	22,943	1943	69,716	22,505	26,298
1948	66,477	22,417	27,917	1948	101,189	69,839	33,797
1949	66,523	22,667	27,136	1949	62,538	26,410	11,840
1950	67,335	23,872	25,906	1950	64,016	26,804	12,409
1951	67,669	24,288	27,112	1951	66,390	26,698	35,933

A law (No. 17 of 1923) amending and consolidating the pre-Union Acts in force in the four Provinces was passed and came into force as from January 1, 1924. Under this law registration of all European, Asiatic and Coloured (as distinct from Native) births and deaths was compulsory throughout the Union. (a) Registration of Native births and deaths is compulsory only in urban areas. (b) Only marriages solemnized under the prescribed civil laws are subject to registration.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Boundaries.—The provinces of the Union extend from the southernmost point of the African Continent to the course of the Limpopo River, i.e., from 34° 50'–22° South latitude, and include all the British territories within those limits, with the exception of Basutoland and the Swaziland and Bechuanaland Protectorates, while provision is made for the future inclusion within the Union of those territories and of the territories of the British South Africa Company.

Relief.—The southernmost province contains many parallel ranges, which rise in steps towards the interior. The south-western peninsula contains the famous *Table Mountain* (3,582 feet), while the *Great Zwart Berg* and *Lange Berg* run in parallel lines from west to east of the Cape province. Between these two ranges and the *Roggeveld* and *Nieuweveld* to the north is the Great Karroo Plateau, which is bounded on the east by the *Sneeuberg* containing the highest summit in the province (Compassberg, 7,800 feet). In the east are ranges which join the *Drakensberg* (11,000 feet) between Natal and the Orange Free State.

The Orange Free State presents a succession of undulating grassy plains with good pasture-land, at a general elevation of some 3,800 feet, with occasional hills or kopies. The Transvaal is also mainly an elevated plateau with parallel ridges in the *Magalies* and *Waalberg* ranges of no great height. The veld or plains of this northernmost province is divisible into the *Hooge Veld* of the south, the *Banker Veld* of the centre, and the *Bush Veld* of the north and east, the first and second forming the grazing and agricultural region of the Transvaal and the last a mimosa covered waste. The eastern province of Natal has pastoral lowlands and rich agricultural land between the slopes of the *Drakensberg* and the coast, the interior rising in terraces as in the southern provinces.

Rivers.—The *Orange*, with its tributary the *Vaal*, is the principal river of the south, rising in the *Drakensberg* and flowing into the Atlantic between the Protectorate of South-West Africa and the Cape of Good Hope. The *Limpopo*, or *Crocodile River*, in the north, rises in the Transvaal and flows into the Indian Ocean through Portuguese East Africa. Most of the remaining rivers are furious torrents after rain, with partially dry beds at other seasons.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

The *Cape of Good Hope* was discovered in 1488 by Bartholomew Diaz, the commander of one of the many expeditions sent out by successive Kings of Portugal to discover an ocean route to India. Diaz merely doubled the Cape and returned home. In 1497–8, Vasco da Gama not only doubled the Cape and landed in what is now Natal, but successfully accomplished the voyage to India. The Portuguese, however, did not make any permanent settlement at the Cape, although it was used by their vessels until about 1511, and subsequently also by those of England and the Netherlands, as a place of call in going to and from the East Indies. In 1652 the Netherlands' East India Company took possession of the shores of Table Bay, established a fort, and occupied the adjacent lands, in order to be always ready with supplies for their passing ships. In 1814 the Cape was formally ceded to the British Crown.

Natal derives its name from the fact of its discovery on Christmas Day, 1497, by the celebrated Portuguese navigator, Vasco da Gama. The first European settlement was formed (1824) by a small party of Englishmen, who came by sea and established themselves on the coast where Durban now stands. Natal was then a part of the great Zulu kingdom under T'Chaka. Between 1838 and 1840 another settlement was formed by a large body of Dutch Boers, who came with their waggons overland from the Cape Colony and

settled in the northern districts, where to this day the Boers preponderate. In the year 1843 Natal was proclaimed as British and annexed to the Cape Colony. In 1856 it was erected into a separate colony, with representative institutions, and in 1893 acquired responsible government.

The *Transvaal* was formed as the *South African Republic* by parties of Dutch Boers from the English colonies who "trekked" into the interior of the continent and wrested the land across the Vaal river from the native chiefs. The discovery of the goldfield within its borders led to the settlement of large numbers of foreigners, and eventually to hostilities with the British Government. A war of nearly three years' duration was fought with great tenacity, and its close was marked by the inclusion of the South African Republic within the British Empire, "responsible government" being granted almost immediately.

The *Orange Free State* was founded, as with the Transvaal, by Boer emigrants from Cape Colony, and its independence was granted in 1854. Its subsequent history is identical with that of the Transvaal.

Deville Wood.—The title deeds of Deville Wood, containing the graves of South African troops who fell there during the battles on the Western Front in France in the Great War 1914-1918, are held by the Government of the Union of South Africa, and Deville Wood is part of South Africa.

Antarctic (see also p. 708).—Prince Edward Islands were annexed in December, 1947. A meteorological station was established on Marion Island in January, 1948.

GOVERNMENT

The Union of South Africa is constituted under the South Africa Act, 1909 (9 Edw. VII., cap. 9), passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom on September 20, 1909. In terms of that Act the self-governing Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony became united on May 31, 1910, in a legislative Union under one Government under the name of the Union of South Africa, those Colonies becoming original Provinces of the Union under the names of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State respectively.

The Union Government is seized of all State property, and the Railways, Ports and Harbours are administered by Commissioners. The former debts of the Colonies now constituting the Provinces are administered by, and form a first charge upon, the funds of the Union. Provision is made in the Act of 1909 for the admission to the Union of Rhodesia, and for the transfer to the Union Government of the administration of protected and other native territories. The Union was inaugurated by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., in 1910.

The Government publishes annually an "Official Year Book of the Union of South Africa," giving full statistics and descriptive information on all matters of public concern.

The seat of the Government is Pretoria; the seat of the Legislature is Cape Town.

The Executive is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign, and aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two Houses.

Under the *Citizenship Act*, 1949, five years' residence in the Union is necessary for the acquisition of South African citizenship.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND STAFF

Governor-General HIS EXCELLENCY DR. THE HON. ERNEST GEORGE JANSSEN, born 1881, assumed office,

Jan. 1, 1951..... £10,000
 Secretary, D. S. Preller.
 Comptroller, G. M. van Zyl.
 Assistant Secretary, J. de Kock.
 Aides-de-Camp, F. A. Swemmer; Capt. H. Roos.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Governor-General presides.

(Sworn in June 4, 1948.)

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, Dr. Hon. D. F. Malan	£4,000
Minister of Finance, Hon. N. C. Havenga	3,000
Minister of Native Affairs, Dr. Hon. H. F. Verwoerd	3,000
Minister of Forestry, Lands and Irrigation, Hon. J. G. Strydom	3,000
Minister of Justice, Hon. C. R. Swart	3,000
Minister of Transport, Hon. P. O. Sauer	3,000
Minister of Health and Social Welfare (vacant)	3,000
Minister of Economic Affairs, Hon. Eric H. Louw	3,000
Minister of Interior, Dr. Hon. T. E. Dönges, Q.C.	3,000
Ministry of Agriculture, Hon. S. P. Le Roux	3,000
Minister of Defence, Hon. F. C. Erasmus	3,000
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Hon. J. F. T. Naudé	3,000
Minister of Labour, Public Works, and Forestry, Hon. B. J. Schoeman	3,000
Minister of Education, Arts and Science, and of Mines, Hon. J. H. Viljoen	3,000

DIPLOMATIC, CONSULAR AND COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

Europe.

London.—High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa (South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2), Dr. A. L. Geyer (1950).

Senior Trade Commissioner, H. R. P. A. Kotzenberg.

Stockholm.—E.E. & M.P., E. F. Horn.

Lisbon.—E.E. & M.P., S. F. du Toit.

Brussels.—Ambassador, Dr. P. R. Botha.

Athens.—E.E. & M.P., Maj.-Gen. W. H. E. Poole, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

The Hague.—Ambassador, Col. P. I. Hoogenhout.

Rome.—E.E. & M.P., Maj.-Gen. W. H. E. Poole, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Paris.—Ambassador, H. T. Andrews.

Madrid.—E.E. & M.P., S. F. du Toit.

Bonn.—E.E. & M.P., F. du Plessis.

Canada and U.S.A.

Ottawa.—High Commissioner, A. A. Roberts, Q.C.

Toronto.—Trade Commissioner, A. R. Sainsburg.

Washington.—Ambassador, G. P. Jooste.

New York.—Consul-General, Dr. A. H. H. Mertsch.

Australia.

Canberra.—High Commissioner (vacant).

South America.

Buenos Aires.—E.E. & M.P., E. K. Scallan.

Rio de Janeiro.—E.E. & M.P., J. D. Pohl.

Monte Video.—Consul, J. G. Morton.

East Africa

Nairobi.—Commissioner, J. K. Christie.

Lourenço Marques.—Consul-General (vacant)

West Africa.

Leopoldville.—Consul-General, D. C. M. van der Merwe.

Elizabethville.—Trade Commissioner for the Central and West African Territories, F. C. E. Birnie-Visscher.

Madagascar.

Antananarivo.—Consul-General, Col. C. D. de B. Forsyth.

Egypt.

Cairo.—E.E. & M.P., Maj.-Gen. W. H. E. Poole, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

REPRESENTATIVES IN THE UNION (including South West Africa) OF BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

ARGENTINE.

E.E. & M.P., (vacant).

AUSTRALIA.

High Commissioner, Lt.-Col. W. R. Hodgson, C.M.G., O.B.E.

BASUTOLAND, BECHUANALAND AND

SWAZILAND.

High Commissioner, see U.K.

BELGIUM.

Ambassador, J. van Rickstal.

Consul-General, Cape Town, D. van Lede.

BRAZIL.

E.E. & M.P., L. Fernandes-Pinheiro.

CANADA.

High Commissioner, T. W. L. MacDermot.

CHILE.

Chargé d'Affaires, L. Subercaseaux.

COLOMBIA.

Hon. Consular Agent, Johannesburg, P. V. Gawith.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Consul-General, Cape Town (vacant).

DENMARK.

E.E. & M.P., E. Torp Pedersen.

Consul, Johannesburg, Aage Norby.

EGYPT.

Chargé d'Affaires, H. Mansour.

FINLAND.

E.E. & M.P., A. Yönlä.

FRANCE.

Ambassador, A. Gazel.

GERMANY (FEDERAL REPUBLIC)

E.E. & M.P., R. H. J. Holzhausen.

GREECE.

E.E. & M.P., P. Oeconomou-Gouras.

INDIA.

High Commissioner (vacant).

ISRAEL.

E.E. & M.P., S. C. Hyman.

ITALY.

E.E. & M.P., Marchese Fracassi di Torre Rossano.

Consul, Johannesburg, C. E. Giglioli.

LIBERIA.

Hon. Consul, Cape Town, T. H. Owen-Johnston.

LIECHTENSTEIN.

See Switzerland.

LUXEMBURG.

See Belgium.

MEXICO.

Hon. Consul, Cape Town, S. M. Wale.

NETHERLANDS.

E.E. & M.P., J. Van den Berg.

Consul-General, Cape Town, Dr. H. J. Levelt.

NORWAY.

Consul-General, J. C. A. Fleischer.

Consul-General, Cape Town, T. Mörch Hansson (acting).

PANAMA.

Hon. Consul-General, Cape Town, Capt. M. A. Meny-Gilbert.

PERU.

Hon. Consul, Port Elizabeth, D. I. C. Kemsley.

PORTUGAL.

E.E. & M.P., Dr. F. de Paula Brito.

Consul, Cape Town, Dr. J. dos Santos Silva Taveira.

SPAIN.

Consul-General, Cape Town, Miguel Espinós y Bosch.

SWEDEN.

E.E. & M.P., C. O. Gisle.

SWITZERLAND.

E.E. & M.P., J. de Rham.

U.K.

High Commissioner, Sir John Le-Rougetel, K.C.M.G., M.C., Hill St., Pretoria.

Deputy High Commissioner, A. W. Snelling.

Senior Secretary, R. C. C. Hunt.

Assistant Secretary, W. J. Smith.

Director, U.K. Information Officer, G. F. Crawley.

Deputy Director, R. Hickling.

Economic Adviser, Sir William Peters, C.M.G.

Military Adviser, Brig. W. J. Cardale, O.B.E.

Air Adviser, Group Capt. R. J. Legg.

U.S.A.

Ambassador, W. J. Gallman.

Consul-General, Cape Town, W. A. Smale.

U.S.S.R.

Consul-General, Pretoria, A. A. Hripunov (acting).

THE LEGISLATURE

The Senate consists of 44 members, appointed or elected for a 10 year term in July, 1948. Eight are nominated by the Governor-General in Council, 32 are elected, eight for each Province, (4 are elected by the native population under the provisions of *The Representation of Natives Act No. 12, of 1936*). Election for members is carried out according to the system of proportional representation with the single transferable vote, by the Members of the House of Assembly and of the Provincial Council for each Province sitting together and presided over by the Administrator of such Province. Vacancies amongst elected Senators are filled in the same manner, but only for the period which the Senator in whose place the new Senator is elected would have held his seat. The first election of Senators under the Representation of Natives Act was held in 1937 and the members so elected hold their seats for 5 years. Originally, under Section 24 of the South Africa Act, nominated Senators held their seats for a period of ten years, but this provision was amended by Act No. 54 of 1926, and nominated Senators are now required to vacate their seats on the dissolution of the Senate or upon a change of Government. Of the eight nominated Senators, four are elected on the ground of their thorough acquaintance, by reason of their official experience or otherwise, with the reasonable wants and wishes of the coloured races.

The House of Assembly consists of 159 elected members, 55 of whom represent the Cape of Good Hope, 16 Natal, 66 Transvaal, 13 the Orange Free State, and 6 South-West Africa, with 3 Native members, Cape native voters being entitled to elect three members of the House of Assembly, who hold their seats for 5 years notwithstanding any dissolution of the House. Members of both Houses must be British subjects of European descent. Female franchise was introduced under the provisions of Act No. 18 of 1930.

Parties in House of Assembly

Party	A	B
United Party.....	64	57
National Party.....	86	94
Labour.....	6	5
Native Seats.....	3	3
	159	159

A At the Dissolution (April 1953).

B After General Election.

President of the Senate, Hon. C. A. van Nickerk.....	£2,000
Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. J. H. Conradie, Q.C.....	2,500

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

A Provincial Council in each Province has power to legislate by ordinance on certain subjects specified in the Act, and on such other subjects as may be delegated to it. All ordinances passed by a Provincial Council are subject to the veto of the Governor-General in Council. Members of the Provincial Council are elected on the same system as Members of Parliament, but the restriction as to European descent does not apply. Provincial administration is in the case of each Province vested in an Administrator, with an Executive Committee of four members. The Provincial Council in each case consists of the same number of elected members as there are electoral divisions of such Province for the House of Assembly, unless that number is less than 25 (as in the cases of Natal and the Orange Free State), when the number is 25. Under the Representation of Natives Act, 1936, Cape native voters are entitled to elect two members of the Provincial Council, who hold their seats notwithstanding any dissolution of the Council. Each Council exists for a period of five years. Direct taxation is permitted for Provincial purposes, and legislation is authorized on certain specified subjects.

Administrators of the Provinces.

Cape, Hon. P. J. Olivier.....	£3,250
Natal, Hon. D. G. Shephstone.....	2,250
Transvaal, Rev. W. Nicol.....	2,750
Orange Free State, Hon. J. J. Fouché.....	2,250

Provincial Secretaries.

Cape, W. J. B. Slater.....	£2,100
Natal, J. A. Gooding.....	1,850
Transvaal, S. A. Lombard.....	2,100
Orange Free State, J. A. Viljoen.....	1,850

THE JUDICATURE

SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA.

APPELLATE DIVISION.

(Bloemfontein.)

Chief Justice of South Africa, Hon. A. v. d. S. Centlivres.....	£4,000
Judges of Appeal, Hon. L. Greenberg; Hon. O. D. Schreiner; Hon. F. P. v. d. Heer; Hon. O. H. Hoexter; Hon. H. A. Fagan.....	each 3,750

Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon. J. E. de Villiers.....	3,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. C. Newton Thompson; Hon. G. Steyn; Hon. J. Herbst; Hon. N. O. Thompson; Hon. J. W. van Zyl; Hon. C. G. Hall.....	each 3,250

Eastern Districts Local Division.

Judge President, Hon. C. J. Gardner.....	3,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. F. G. Reynolds; Hon. A. G. Jenett; Hon. O. V. Sampson; Hon. E. F. v. d. Riet.....	each 3,250

Griqualand West Local Division.

Acting Judge, Hon. D. O. K. Beyers.....	3,250
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Transvaal Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon. G. J. Maritz.....	£3,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. J. M. Murray; Hon. W. H. Ramsbottom; Hon. A. C. Malan; Hon. L. Blackwell; Hon. V. H. Nesor; Hon. N. Price; Hon. H. de Villiers; Hon. E. R. Roper; Hon. H. J. Clayden; Hon. W. Dowling; Hon. F. A. W. Lucas; Hon. Q. de Wet.....	each 3,250

Natal Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon. P. N. Broome.....	3,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. A. E. Carlisle; Hon. E. A. Selke; Hon. F. R. Shaw; Hon. J. C. de Wet.....	each 3,250

Orange Free State Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon. E. M. de Beer.....	3,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. C. P. B. Brink; Hon. I. W. Horwitz; Hon. A. J. Smit.....	each 3,250

Native High Court, Natal.

Judge President, Hon. J. R. Brokenshaw.....	2,250
Judges, Hon. L. D. Durham; Hon. A. A. Kennedy.....	each 2,100
Acting Judge, Hon. R. Masson.....	

DEFENCE

The South African Defence Act, 1912, became law on June 14, 1912. This Act, as amended in 1922, 1932, 1947 and 1949 provides that every citizen between the ages of 17 and 65 is liable to render personal service in time of war, and those between 17 and 21 are liable to undergo a prescribed peace training with the Active Citizen Force spread over a period of four consecutive years. The Act states, however, that only 50 per cent. of the total number liable to peace training shall actually undergo that training unless Parliament makes financial provision for the training of a greater number.

EDUCATION

The Provinces have been relieved of all vocational education (technical and industrial), and the Department of Education, Arts and Science under the Minister is concerned with 7 Universities (Cape Town, Natal (independent status, March 15, 1949), Orange Free State (independent status, March 18, 1950), Stellenbosch, Witwatersrand, Pretoria and the University of South Africa, which includes the Potchefstroom and Rhodes University Colleges, and the Division of External Studies. (Students at the South African Native College, Fort Hare, are regarded as external students of the University of South Africa); 11 technical colleges at Capetown (2), Durban (2), Port Elizabeth, East London, Kimberley, Pretoria, Pietermaritzburg, Bloemfontein and the Witwatersrand with headquarters at Johannesburg; schools of industries, reformatories and technical, housecraft and commercial high schools (State and State-aided) at various centres throughout the Union.

The average number of internal students at universities and university colleges for 1950 was 17,636. The State expenditure on higher education, including administration and expenditure connected with the above-mentioned institutions for the financial year 1947-48 was £3,746,978.

Primary Education and Education other than Higher Education.—The central direction of public education (other than higher education) is exercised by the Provincial Education Department in each of the four Provinces of the Union. Each Department is controlled by a Director. The majority of European schools in all the Provinces are State Schools and the majority of non-European schools are State-aided. In all Provinces primary education in schools for all races is free. Secondary

education in all the Provinces is also free, with an age limit of 19 years in the Cape Province.

Number of State and State-aided Schools in the Union, 1950.—For European scholars, 2,756, for Non-European scholars, 6,790; total, 9,546

Number of Scholars and Teachers, 1950.—European scholars, 470,797; Non-European scholars, 1,028,084; total, 1,488,881. Total number of Teachers, 45,728.

Estimated State Expenditure on Education in 1947-48, excluding Higher Education, £3,569,625.

UNION FINANCE

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£SA	£SA
1938-39.....	44,075,726	41,926,162
1940-47.....	136,904,727	130,131,659
1947-48.....	129,253,148	121,129,051
1948-49.....	142,723,020	136,845,972
1949-50.....	147,648,293	145,319,308
1950-51.....	158,440,000	153,685,000
1951-52.....	186,573,000	186,601,000
1952-53.....	182,835,000	205,968,000

DEBT.

The Net Public Debt of the Union at March 31, 1952, was £782,314,000.

CURRENCY.

The South African £ reached parity with the U.K. £ in 1946.

PROVINCIAL FINANCE

Since their establishment in 1910 the powers and functions of the Provinces have undergone various alterations, and their powers of taxation have been limited from time to time. An Act (No. 38, 1945) to amend the laws regulating the financial relations between the Union and the several Provinces thereof was passed in the 1945 Session of Parliament, and as from April 1, 1945, the sources of revenue available to the Provinces have been:—

(1) An annual subsidy from the Union Government equivalent to 50 per cent. of the net provincial expenditure while it does not exceed the net expenditure in the preceding year by more than 5 per cent.; net expenditure in excess of that amount is subsidizable at the rate of 33½ per cent. only.

(2) Certain scheduled and limited taxes.

(3) Special grants from the Union Government at the following rates which are subject to revision: Province of Natal £100,000 per annum; Province of the Cape of Good Hope £150,000 per annum; Province of the Orange Free State £300,000.

The requirements of the Provinces in regard to capital expenditure are supplied by the Union Government by way of loans.

The ordinary Revenue and Expenditure for five years ended March 31, 1949, were as follows:—

Financial Year	Revenue Collection	Subsidies. (Education, etc.	Total Ordinary Revenue	Total Ordinary Expenditure, excluding National Roads
	£	£	£	£
1944-45	13,159,011	9,999,684	23,158,697	24,375,388
1945-46	11,850,200	15,655,924	27,506,124	28,231,190
1946-47	14,624,233	17,851,147	32,180,368	32,139,428
1947-48	20,470,400	20,037,25	40,508,325	37,873,629
1948-49	24,244,745	24,458,656	48,703,401	46,603,829

Banking Statistics.

South African Reserve Bank, 1953:—

Capital and Reserve.....	£3,505,021
Notes Issued.....	87,468,122
Deposits.....	75,177,854
Gold Coin and Bullion.....	61,256,971
Bills Discounted.....	64,396,073

Commercial Banks, March 31, 1951:—

Liabilities to the public.....	375,495,322
Cash Reserves.....	83,862,951
Loans and Discounts.....	154,314,696

PRODUCTION, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Agricultural Statistics.

Province.	Total Area of Farms		No. of Occupied Farms & Holdings	
	1938-39	1948-49	1938-39	1948-49
	1,000 Acres.	1,000 Acres		
Cape of Good Hope.....	131,007	126,248	39,290	42,096
Natal.....	11,032	10,289	10,662	11,297
Transvaal.....	40,822	38,792	33,109	38,166
O.F.S.	30,820	28,248	24,475	25,683

Production of Crops.

Crop	1949-50 lb.
Wheat.....	929,656,000
Barley.....	62,333,000
Oats.....	171,720,000
Meals.....	5,961,891,000

The Live Stock (1950) included 11,512,609 cattle, 31,360,811 sheep, 5,185,179 goats.

Manufactures.—The development of local industries was most marked during the three years preceding 1931, the scarcity of overseas supplies and consequent increase in prices serving as a very effective measure of protection under which new industries sprang up, and existing industries largely extended their operations. In 1947-48 there were 13,653 factories employing 612,042 hands (210,355 Europeans). The value of gross production was £582,799,521 (including £272,559,060 as added value of manufacture). The salaries and wages paid amounted to £140,180,137. The principal groups (with net value of output) were:—Metals, engineering, etc. (£63,052,764) food, drink, etc. (£37,658,386); heat, light and power (£14,749,302); textiles (£24,501,262); chemicals, etc. (£17,196,999); books, printing, etc. (£16,744,953).

Mines and Minerals.—Gold mining still continues to be the chief source of the country's mineral wealth. At the outbreak of the second world war the diamond mines closed down. The value of the output of the principal minerals of the Union in 1949 was:—

Gold.....	£49,719,884	Silver.....	£237,768
Diamonds.....	10,035,484	Asbestos.....	2,763,964
Coal.....	10,157,869	Osmiridium.....	138,162
Copper.....	3,680,004	Corundum.....	49,733
Tin.....	285,663	Platinum.....	1,343,589

On April 16, 1946, the discovery was announced of a reef about 5 miles south-east of Odendaalsrust, in O.F.S. "richer than anything hitherto recorded in drilling operations in any part of the Union."

The number of natives and other coloured persons employed by members of the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association and contractors at Dec. 31, 1948, was 346,602 (300,250 in gold mines and 46,351 in coal mines).

The coal output in 1948 was 26,500,000 tons. The output will increase progressively with the opening of new collieries.

EXTERNAL TRADE

The total value of the Imports and Exports in 1939 and 1946-51 was as follows:—

Year	*Imports £	*Exports £
1939.....	91,221,226	34,162,744
1946.....	215,112,899	97,660,959
1947.....	300,355,333	104,734,441
1948.....	353,504,798	136,824,577
1949.....	315,106,595	156,801,783
1950.....	307,352,445	128,237,131
1951.....	469,869,000	335,549,000

* Excluding trade in specie and bullion.

TRADE WITH U.K.

Year	Imports from U.K. £	Exports to U.K. £
1938.....	39,130,000	14,630,000
1940.....	131,395,000	37,948,000
1950.....	120,730,000	51,664,000
1951.....	165,160,000	63,731,000
1952.....	141,984,000	67,083,000

The principal imports are foodstuffs, cotton piece goods, textile manufactures, motor spirit, electrical machinery and manufactures, woollen piece goods, motor cars and parts, railway engines, agricultural and mining machinery, haberdashery, tea, metals, oils and drugs. The chief exports are sugar, maize, hides and skins, coal, citrus, deciduous and dried fruits, wines and spirits, metals, ochre, wool, wattle bark, diamonds, asbestos and butter.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.—Railway history in South Africa began in the year 1859, when construction was commenced by private enterprise of a line from Cape Town to Wellington, and in the same year of a short two-mile section between Durban and Point (Durban Harbour). The Point-Durban line was opened to public traffic in 1860, and the Cape line to Stellenbosch in 1862 and to Wellington in 1863, while a track to Wynberg was completed in 1864. Little progress was, however, made in succeeding years, and it became evident that the development of the country could not be left to private enterprise. The existing Cape lines were therefore purchased by the Government on Jan. 1, 1873, and on Jan. 1, 1877, Natal followed by acquiring the railways in that colony. Increased activity at once took place, and the construction of four lines was pushed inland from Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, and Durban. Bloemfontein was connected with the Cape in 1890, two years later a line to Germiston established contact with the system already in operation in the Transvaal, and in 1895 the Natal-Transvaal lines were linked up.

The total open mileage of Government-owned lines at the end of March, 1950, was 13,329 miles (comprising Cape 5,253, Orange Free State 1,660, Transvaal 3,400, Natal 1,553, and South-West Africa 1,463), of which 12,536 miles were 3 ft. 6 in. gauge and 793 miles 2 ft. 6 in. gauge. The capital expenditure on Government railways up to March 31, 1950, amounted to £265,654,315. The gross earnings for the year ending March 31, 1950, were £76,752,301. Working expenditure (excluding

depreciation) amounted to £54,015,901. Through communication by rail is now available from Cape Town to Port Francqui in the lower Congo, 3,300 miles, all 3 ft. 6 in. gauge. The *Trans-Zambia Railway*, from Dondo junction (on the Beira-Mashonaland line) to the Zambesi, was opened on July 1, 1922, thus placing the Union in direct communication with Nyasaland. This railway was extended to Blantyre and subsequently to Salima on Lake Nyasa.

Posts and Telegraphs.—On March 31, 1951, there were 3,471 post and 3,571 telegraph offices open in the Union.

The number of depositors in the Government Savings Bank was 2,184,006 with £82,859,740 standing to their credit. The combined cash revenue from Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones was £26,239,776.

Internal Air Services were re-introduced on May 1, 1946.

External Air Service.—The "Springbok Service" operated jointly by South African Airways and the British Overseas Airways Corporation provides a daily service except on Sundays between Johannesburg and London. Constellation aircraft of South African Airways follow the route Nairobi-Lydda-Rome-London, and Hermes aircraft of B.O.A.C. fly *via* Livingstone, Brazzaville, Kano and Castel Benito.

Broadcasting Stations.—On March 31, 1951, there were 10 licensed broadcasting stations in the Union and 559,229 licensed listeners to broadcasting. The stations are controlled by the South African Broadcasting Corporation. (Board of Governors appointed by the Government.)

Shipping.—In 1950 1,819 vessels with cargo entered at the ports of the Union of South Africa from foreign countries. In the same year about 6,271,400 tons of goods, excluding mail and passengers' baggage, were landed in South African harbours and approximately 3,670,400 tons, excluding mail, ships' stores, luggage and bunkers, shipped. The total harbour revenue for 1948-49 was approximately £5,995,000, the expenditure about £3,557,000. The principal ports are Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and East London (Cape Province); Durban (Natal); Walvis Bay and Luderitz Bay (S.-W. Africa).

South-West Africa.

(Suidwes-Afrika.)

Administrator, Dr. A. J. R. van Rhijn.
Secretary, J. Neser.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA lies between S. lat. 17° 23' and the Orange River, with a narrow strip between 17° 30'–18° 20' S. lat. extending from 21° to 25° E. long., known as the Caprivi Zipfel, and gives access to the Zambesi. Off the coast are a number of guano islands (Hollandsherd, Mercury, Ichaboe, Seal, Penguin, Halifax Long, Possession, Albatross, Pomona, Plumpudding, Sinclair and Roastbeef Islands).

The estimated area of the country is 317,725 square miles, and the population (1951 Census) is 429,654, of whom 48,548 are Europeans. The native population in the Police Zone is 153,642 and that beyond the Police Zone is estimated to be 227,464, of whom 196,350 are estimated to be in Ovamboland. Running more or less parallel to the coast, and roughly at a distance of 60 to 100 miles from it, is a broken range of mountains, from which there is a gradual slope to the sea. The country between these mountains and the coast is barren desert except towards the north, and is

known as the Namib. Towards the east from these mountains the land slopes eastward and forms the western edge of the great Kalahari Plateau. The boundaries are the Okavango and Kunene Rivers, in the north, and the Orange River, in the south, all perennial streams of considerable volume. On the Orange are the *Aughrabies Falls*, twice the height of Niagara; these are situate about 25 miles east of the eastern boundary, in the Cape Province.

The native races are:—In the south, Hottentots. In the centre, Hereros and Bergdarmas, with the exception of the Rehoboth district, which is occupied by a mixed race known as the Bastards; and in the north, Ovambos. To the north and east there are many small bushmen tribes, some pure bushmen, but the remainder a mixture of aboriginal native tribes and bushmen. The Kaokofeld (the north-western area) is very scantily inhabited by Hereros and Ovattimbos. It is very mountainous, and in many places well supplied with water.

South-West Africa was occupied by Germany in 1884, but at the outbreak of war in 1914 armed forces of the Union of South Africa occupied Luderitz and Swakopmund and later a converging movement from these points as well as from the Union began, the German forces surrendering at Khorab on July 9, 1915. At the conclusion of the War of 1914-1918 the territory was mandated to the Union in accordance with the Treaty of Versailles and South-West Africa has since that time been administered by the Union.

Under the Union Act No. 49 of 1919, the exercise of the mandate was vested in a Governor-General, who delegated his powers to an Administrator appointed by the Union Government. A limited measure of self-government was conferred upon the inhabitants by the Union Act No. 42 of 1925. Fundamental and far-reaching changes in the constitutional position of the Territory were introduced by the passing of the South-West Africa Affairs Amendment Act, 1949 (No. 23 of 1949). The Advisory Council was abolished and in future all 18 members of the Legislative Assembly

will be chosen by the registered voters of the Territory.

The Territory is represented in the Union House of Assembly by six members duly elected by the registered voters of the Territory and in the Senate by four Senators, of which two are elected and two nominated by the Governor-General.

Generally speaking, only the Parliament of the Union will, in future, have the power to legislate on those matters in respect of which the Legislative Assembly is not competent to legislate, and the Legislative Assembly in respect of other matters. In an emergency, however, the Governor-General, may, by proclamation, make laws about any matter on which the Legislative Assembly is not competent to make ordinances.

The Electoral Consolidation Act, 1946 (No. 46 of 1946), of the Union has been extended to the Territory, so that the qualifications for registered voters in the Territory are the same as in the Union. The first elections to the Union House of Assembly were held on August 31, 1950.

On July 11, 1950, the International Court of Justice at The Hague delivered an opinion that South-West Africa was still under international mandate; that international obligations resulting from the mandate were still incumbent on the Union, including obligation to submit reports on its administration; and that South Africa was not competent to modify its international status without consent of the United Nations.

The Capital of the Territory is Windhoek, which lies practically in the centre of the country at 5,500 ft. above sea-level. (Urban white population, 1951, 10,246.) Other inland towns are Kectmanshoop, Aroab, Bethanie, Gibeon, Gobabis, Grootfontein, Karibib, Karasburg, Okahandja, Omaruru, Otjiwarongo, Outjo, Swakopmund, Warmbad, Maltahohe, Aus, Mariental, Tsumeb and Usakos. The ports are Ψ Walvis Bay (Urban white population, 1951, 936) and Ψ Luderitz (Urban white population, 1951, 1,132).

Provinces of the Union of South Africa

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

The Province of the Cape of Good Hope extends in S. lat. from 26° to 34° 50', and in E. long. from 16° 25' to 30°. The extent of the country is, N.E. to S.W., 750 miles, and from N.W. to S.E. 800 miles, with a coast-line of nearly 1,300 miles.

Area of Population.*

	Sq. miles	Eur. Pop.	
		1936	1946
The Colony.....	250,559	773,950	853,960
Transkei.....	16,554	17,624	16,835

Cape Province, 277,113 791,574 870,795

In 1946 the European population numbered 870,795 (males 434,274, females 436,521).

Of the non-European population in 1946, 15,174 were Asiatics, 2,338,329 were Bantu, and 829,550 were of mixed and other races. Of the coloured population, the great majority are engaged in agricultural or domestic employment.

Year.	Europeans.			Non-Europeans.†		
	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1939	19,094	7,813	7,769	46,203	27,967	12,772
1944	20,540	8,356	7,962	47,422	32,561	13,725
1945	20,247	8,457	8,245	48,992	32,802	14,330

* Including Walvis Bay.

† Partial Registration.

Religions.—Europeans only (1946 census).

Dutch Churches	499,146	Roman Catholics	40,691
Anglican.....	144,413	Baptists.....	11,910
Presbyterian....	28,102	Other Christian.	35,534
Congregational.	5,793	Jews.....	29,889
Methodists.....	58,707	Other and Un-	
Lutherans.....	9,102	specified.....	7,508

Education.—The province is divided into 114 school districts, each under the control of a School Board and a Board of management. A portion of the members of the School Boards is elected by the ratepayers and a portion partly nominated by the Provincial Administration and partly by the Local Authorities. Aided Schools, which are mostly Non-European church schools, are controlled by local committees or by managers appointed by the churches concerned. Education is compulsory for children of European parentage and, provided certain conditions are fulfilled, also for coloured children. The necessary grants are provided from Provincial Council revenues, education up to the age of 19 being free.

State and Aided Schools, December, 1952, 1,196 European and 3,621 non-European. There were 175,266 European pupils and 484,964 non-European. Total number of teachers, 7,562 in European schools and 13,388 in non-European schools. Higher education is under the control of the Union Government.

Finance.—Revenue 1951-52 (including Union subsidy), £24,442,414; total expenditure, £24,501,347.

Administration.—The Province is administered by an Administrator, appointed for five years by the Governor-General, aided by a Provincial Council of 57 members (elected for five years). There is an Executive Committee of four members in addition to the Administrator, who is Chairman of the Committee.

Administrator, Hon. P. J. Olivier £3,250
Executive Committee, B. Muller; A. Sinton; J. Terblanche; G. S. Eden.
Provincial Sec., W. J. B. Slater.
Superintendent-General of Education, W. de V. Malan, Ph.D.

ψ CAPE TOWN. Total population (1946), including suburbs, 470,921; European, 220,398, and Non-European, 250,523.

Cape Town, a seaport, the legislative capital of the Union of South Africa, seat of the Cape Provincial Council, and the Mother City of South Africa, consists of a central portion and a chain of suburbs on either hand. The central portion lies in an amphitheatre, which extends down to Table Bay towards the north-east and is backed on the other sides by the precipitous face of Table Mountain, which rises to a height of almost 3,582 feet, and its outlying masses, Devil's Peak on the east, and Lion's Head and Signal Hill on the west. This part of the town is built on the slopes at the foot of these mountains and extending down to the shores of Table Bay.

The City has two cathedrals (C. of E. and R.C.) and a university, which is situated on a magnificent site on the Groote Schuur estate, Rondebosch. Its educational institutions and places of interest include the South African Museum, an art gallery, a notable library containing rare MSS, first editions, &c., and the municipal botanical gardens. Several fine old buildings of the Dutch period still remain, most important being the Castle, begun in 1666, and to-day the oldest building existing in South Africa; the Koopmans de Wet Museum, an old Dutch house, dating from early in the 18th century, contains fine specimens of old Dutch furniture and antiques, whilst, in the Old Town House, there is on exhibition a representative collection of valuable old Dutch and Flemish paintings.

Cape Town is 5,979 miles from Southampton; transit by mail steamship 14 days, and by air mail seven days. There is a modern and well-equipped aerodrome, Wingfield Airport, six miles from the centre of the city. Cape Town's harbour and docking facilities, existing and projected, are in keeping with its status as a world port of commercial and strategic importance.

OTHER TOWNS WITH POPULATION, 1946.

ψ Port Elizabeth, 147,907; ψ East London, 79,205; Kimberley, 55,909; Uitenhage, 26,520; Paarl, 27,286; Grahamstown, 22,993; Queenstown, 23,600.

NATAL

The Province of Natal comprises an area of 35,284 square miles (including Zululand, 10,427 square miles), with a seaboard of 360 miles. In 1946 the population was 2,202,392 (males 1,073,510, females, 1,128,882).

	<i>Europeans.</i>		<i>Non-Europeans.</i>	
	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
		<i>ages.</i>		<i>ages.</i>
1939	4,056	1,969	2,108	11,633
1944	5,057	2,285	2,066	17,818
1945	4,856	2,311	2,316	17,764
				11,459
				6,258

§ Partial registration.

The race question in Natal is complicated by the presence of large numbers of Indian subjects of the Crown, brought over during the latter half of the nineteenth century to supply the deficiency of local labour.

Education.—Higher education is under the control of the Union Government. Under Provincial control in 1949 there were 268 primary and 43 secondary schools for Europeans, 1,105 native schools, 162 Indian schools, and 35 schools for Coloureds.

The expenditure for 1949 was £1,680,943 for European and £1,979,464 for Native, Indian and Coloured education.

Finance.—Revenue 1949-50 (including Union Government subsidy), £8,558,553; expenditure £7,670, 902.

Administration.—The Provincial Government is administered by a Provincial Council of 25 members (elected for 5 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

Administrator, Hon. Dennis Gem Shepstone. £2,250.
Executive Committee, E. C. Wilks; E. J. V. Grantham; J. L. Smith; P. W. J. Groenewald.

Provincial Secretary, J. A. Gooding.

Director of Education, C. M. Booysen.

Sec., Education Department, Dr. W. G. McConkey.

Provincial Roads Engineer, J. McLennan.

Director of Provincial Medical and Health Services, Dr. R. E. Stevenson.

PIETERMARITZBURG, the capital and seat of the Provincial Government, is situated about 54 miles inland from Durban. Total population, 60,112 in 1950 (Europeans 27,930; Coloureds, 3,084; Asiatics, 11,438; Natives, 17,660).

ψ Durban (pop., 1951, 404,497; Europeans, 133,225) possesses the principal harbour on the south-east coast.

Durban is 6,835 miles by sea from Southampton, transit by sea to Capetown thence by rail, 16 days; by air, 5 days.

ZULULAND.

Zululand, annexed in 1897, comprises about two-thirds of the country formerly under Zulu kings, and is bounded on the south and south-west by the Tugela River; on the south-east by the Indian Ocean; on the north by the Portuguese possessions; and on the west by the new territory (formerly Utrecht and Vrijheid districts of the Transvaal) and Swaziland. In 1939, Chief Mshiyeni Zulu (son of Dinizulu and grandson of Cetewayo), Regent of the Usutu tribe, was proclaimed Paramount Chief of all the Zulu peoples. The *Amaputaland Protectorate*, created by proclamation of Nov. 22, 1897, was annexed to Zululand on Dec. 27, 1897, and now forms part of the Province. The *Northern Districts* territory (consisting of the Magisterial Divisions of Vrijheid, Utrecht, Paulpietersburg, and Babanango) was annexed to Natal on January 27, 1903.

THE TRANSVAAL

The Province of the Transvaal has a total area of 110,450 square miles, about 20,000 square miles lying within the tropics. The Census of 1921 showed a population of 2,087,636, of whom 1,159,430 were males and 928,206 females, and the census of 1936, a total of 3,341,470 (males 1,846,576, females 1,494,894).

In 1946 the population numbered 4,283,038 (males 2,374,323, females 1,908,715).

	Europeans.			Non-Europeans. \$		
	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
			ages.			ages.
1939	25,795	8,321	11,230	9,306	14,970	5,348
1944	30,682	8,960	11,308	15,181	20,068	6,548
1945	29,401	9,169	11,772	15,282	20,993	7,043

\$ Partial registration.

Religion.—The religious statistics are:—

	1946 (Preliminary)
Churches.	
Dutch Churches	562,925
Anglican	139,375
Presbyterian	45,078
Methodists	86,044
Roman Catholics	53,210
Lutherans	7,211
Other Christian	88,748
Jews	65,678
Other and Unspecified	14,852

Education.—Higher education is under the control of the Union Government. On June 5, 1951 there were 637 primary and 133 secondary schools for Europeans with 233,598 pupils and 8,257 teachers; and 1,477 schools for natives, Indians and Coloureds with 276,966 pupils. The expenditure on education in 1951 was £11,799,849.

Finance.—Revenue 1950–51 (including Union Government subsidy), £24,569,000; expenditure £24,923,000. The Transvaal is the principal gold producing Province of the Union, the output (1944) being 12,277,230 oz., valued at £103,128,720.

Administration.—The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 66 members (elected for 5 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

Administrator, The Rev. Dr. William Nicol. £2,750.
Executive Committee, F. H. Odendaal; Dr. T. Wassenaar; Dr. E. B. Woolf; J. de Klerk.

Provincial Secretary, S. A. Lombard.

Asst. do., J. H. O. van Graan; H. F. Cleaver.

Director of Education, Dr. A. H. du P. van Wyk.

PRETORIA (including suburbs), pop. 1951 (preliminary figures), 280,773 (Europeans 149,614; non-Europeans 131,159). This city, the Administrative Capital of the Union, is set amidst beautiful surroundings and wide, shady streets, charming residences and magnificent commercial and Government buildings, including the renowned Union Buildings in their impressive setting on Meintjes Kop.

Pretoria is situated 35 miles to the north of Johannesburg, the centre of the Witwatersrand Goldfields. Johannesburg (including suburbs), pop. 1951 (preliminary figures), 782,832 (Europeans 326,150; non-Europeans 456,682). Other centres are Germiston (150,535), Benoni (93,438), Springs (125,880), Krugersdorp (71,885), Brakpan (84,282), Boksburg (63,146), Potchefstroom (31,874), Roodepoort-Maraiburg (77,976), Vereeniging (59,669) and Van der Byl Park (22,839).

Distance from Southampton, 6,996 miles; transit by sea and rail via Cape Town, 15 days; by air to Durban, 5 days; thence by rail, 1½ hours.

ORANGE FREE STATE

The Province of the Orange Free State has a total area of 49,647 square miles, and is divided into 33 districts. The population at the 1936 and 1946 censuses was:—

Year.	White.	Others.	Total.
1936	200,978	571,082	772,060
1946	202,077	676,994	879,071

	Europeans.			Non-Europeans. \$		
	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
			ages.			ages.
1939	4,644	1,769	1,836	2,574	2,659	2,660
1947	5,201	1,709	1,918	3,283	3,276	3,667
1948	5,555	1,988	2,027	3,890	4,502	4,169

\$ Partial Registration.

Religion.—Europeans only (1936):—

Dutch Churches	164,126	Roman Catholics	2,374
Anglican	10,624	Other Christian	7,008
Presbyterian	2,802	Jews	4,811
Methodists	7,692	Other and	
Lutheran	726	Unspecified	815

Education.—Higher education is under the control of the Union Government. On June 5, 1949, there were 392 schools for Europeans with 43,850 pupils and 1,941 teachers; and 568 schools for non-Europeans with 72,000 pupils and 1,725 teachers. The expenditure in 1949–50 was £1,935,461 for European and £444,806 for non-European education.

Finance.—Revenue 1949–50 (including Union Government subsidy), £5,110,348; expenditure, £5,225,349.

Administration.—The government is administered by an Administrator aided by a Provincial Council of 25 members (elected for 5 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 elected members and the Administrator who is Chairman of the Committee.

Administrator, Hon. J. J. Fouché. £2,250.
Executive Committee, W. J. Pretorius; S. I. Senekal; Z. A. Thuynsma; J. F. du Plessis.

Provincial Secretary, J. A. Viljoen.

Director of Education, A. J. Jacobs.

Secretary, Education Department, P. J. Jooste.

BLOEMFONTEIN, the Capital and seat of the Provincial Government, had a population of 89,200 persons, 40,800 Europeans and 48,400 non-Europeans, in 1949. The city is an important railway centre, is developing rapidly, and continues to hold its place as one of the foremost cities in the Union. Many fine buildings have been erected, and a new Town Hall (costing £270,000) was completed in 1937.

Bloemfontein is distant from Southampton, 6,729 miles; transit by sea and rail via Cape Town, 15 days.

URANIUM PLANTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

During the year 1952–53 the first three uranium plants in South Africa were opened, at Krugersdorp (Oct. 8, 1952), Daggafontein (May 22, 1953) and Blyvooruitzicht (June 30, 1953). The British Minister of Supply (Mr. Duncan Sandys) made a broadcast before the official opening of the Daggafontein plant, in which he said that South African mining experts, with the help of British and American technicians, had evolved an efficient process for extracting uranium from gold ore, that Britain and the U.S.A. had advanced the capital to provide several mines with the special plant required and had agreed to buy the whole of the South African uranium output for a period of years and that the capital provided or earmarked by that date was £40,000,000. The plant was started by the pressing of a button in Daggafontein which started up an atomic reactor at the British Atomic Station at Harwell. This in turn generated the impulse to set in motion the South African plant.

India and Pakistan*

THE Indian Independence Act, 1947, which received the Royal Assent on July 18, 1947, brought to an end the whole structure of British Government in India and the handing over of power was completed by August 15, 1947. The Indian Empire, which extended over a territory larger than the Continent of Europe without Russia, is represented from that date by the *Republic of India*, the *Dominion of Pakistan*, and Territories of Indian Rulers formerly under the suzerainty of the King-Emperor. Certain tracts of Tribal Territory on the North West and North East Frontiers are under the political influence, though not under the administrative rule, of the Government of Pakistan.

Except where otherwise stated herein "India" includes the Republic of India, the Dominion of Pakistan, the States of India and Tribal Areas.

THE INDIAN INDEPENDENCE ACT, 1947

A Cabinet statement on Indian policy (Cmd. 7136) issued on June 3, 1947, explained that, no agreement other than by partition having proved acceptable, the plan evolved by Viscount Mountbatten of Burma and agreed to by Indian political leaders would be proceeded with. This involved a decision of the two Indian parties as to whether there should be a partition of India and if partition was decided then two Constitutional Assemblies would determine the future constitution of each of these divisions. The Constituent Assembly for India held its first meeting on December 9, 1946, and that for Pakistan on August 10, 1947.

The United Kingdom Cabinet statement anticipated the date of June, 1948, for the handing over of power and His Majesty's Government proposed to introduce legislation for the transfer of power in 1947 on a Dominion Status basis to one or two authorities, according to the decisions taken as a result of the announcement. This did not prejudice the right of the Constituent Assemblies to decide in due course whether or not the part of India in respect of which they had authority would remain within the British Commonwealth.

The Indian Independence Act, which became law on July 18, 1947, made provision for the setting up of a Dominion of India and a Dominion of Pakistan. It defined the territories of each, abolished the existing Provinces of Bengal and Punjab, and, subject to the decisions of a boundary commission, allotted to each new Provinces of East and West Bengal and East and West Punjab. As the result of a referendum the district of Sylhet in Assam (less four thanas) was included in Pakistan.

The Act eliminated the words *Indie Imperator* and "Emperor of India" from the Royal Styles and Titles and provided for the appointment by the King of a Governor-General to each of the new Dominions. Paramountcy over the Indian States was allowed to lapse and the functions of the India Office were transferred to the Commonwealth Relations Department.

By the adaptation of the Government of India Act, 1935, and by Orders temporarily passed and valid until March 31, 1948, powers were vested in the Governor-General mainly for the purpose of the transfer of powers, rights, property, duties and liabilities of the existing Central Government.

The existing rights of members of the former Secretary of State's Services and of judges who elected to serve in either India or Pakistan were guaranteed. The authority of His Majesty's Government in relation to British forces who might remain in India or Pakistan was unaffected by the Act.

The Central Government and Legislatures came to an end on August 15, 1947, and the responsibility of the British Government for the government of former British India ceased.

GEOGRAPHICAL INDIA AND PRE-PARTITION STATISTICS, ETC.

Boundaries.—The political boundary of India marches with Persia and Atghanaistan from the Gulf of Oman to Povalo Schweikovski on the Taghdumbash Pamir. From this point the frontier—in many parts not yet clearly defined—touches the Chinese Empire and Nepal, till the limits of Burma are reached. Continental India, including Baluchistan, reaches from 8° to 37° N. latitude, and from 61° to 97° E. longitude. Delhi, the capital of the Republic of India, lies in 77° E. long. Karachi (Sind), the capital of the Dominion of Pakistan, lies in 66° E. long.

Area and Population.—The total area of India proper in 1941 was 1,581,410 square miles, with a population of nearly 389 millions (about three-fourths of the population of the British Empire). The British provinces, as distinguished from the Indian States, comprised 55 per cent. of the area and about 76 per cent. of the population. The details of the census were given on pages 706-7 of the 1947 "Whitaker."

Physical Features.—The country may be broadly divided into three sections, viz. the Himalayan region, the northern river-plains, and the southern tableland.

The Himalayas.—The Himalayas (which lie partly beyond the frontier), with their southern offshoots, form the natural northern boundary of India. The Himalayan range runs for 1,500 miles from N.W. to S.E., with a varying breadth of 150 to 200 miles, and attains a general height of 20,000 feet above the plain, culminating in the loftiest peaks yet measured on the globe—Mount Everest, 29,141 feet, Kunchinjunga, 28,146 feet, and Dhaulagiri, 26,826 feet, near the centre of the range; and Mount Godwin Austen, 28,250 feet, near its junction with the Hindu Kush. The line of perpetual snow is at about 16,000 feet. The Himalayas collect and store up water for the plains below. The slopes give a representation of the tropical zone (especially on the southern slopes to the E.), the temperate zone (particularly to the S.W. of the range), and the arctic zone as the upward journey is taken from the plains. In the Himalayas are several sanatoria, including Murree, Simla, Mussoorie, Naini Tal, and Darjiling. Himalayan vegetation includes such varied species as the tree-fern, ilex, pine, oak, fir, deodar (cedar), rhododendron, barley, oats, millet, and many domestic vegetables. The fauna are as varied as the flora, and include the bison, musk-deer, yak, wild sheep and goat, bear, elephant, monkey, and tiger, with eagles, partridges, and pheasants. Between the Himalayas and the plains to the S.E. is the great fever-haunted Tarai or Duar jungle, densely forest-covered and full of big game.

The Great Plain.—The northern river-plains, lying at the foot of the Himalayas, comprise the rich alluvial plains watered by the Indus, the Ganges, the Lower Brahmaputra, and their tributaries. At no great

* A Brief Sketch of Indian History, from Alexander's Invasion of India (320 B.C.) to the formation of an interim Government (October 26, 1946), appeared on pages 709-718 of the 1947 Edition of WHITAKER'S ALMANAC.

distance from one another, four rivers take their rise in the Himalayas. The sources of two are on the north side—the Indus, which flows westward for 1,800 miles, and the Tsan-po or Brahmaputra, which flows eastward for nearly 1,500 miles. The other two, on the southern slope, are the Sutlej, which, after flowing W. and S.W. for 900 miles and collecting various other streams, joins the Indus; and the Ganges, which, during a journey S.E. and E. of about 1,550 miles, drains almost all the Bengal plain. The Brahmaputra, after flowing along the northern side as far as the eastern extremity of the Himalayas, turns sharply to the S., then to the W., and finally joins the Ganges, 75 miles from where their combined streams enter the Bay of Bengal. Thus the Himalayas supply India with the water gathered on both slopes. The Indus and Ganges, with their tributaries, are the source of an extensive system of irrigation by canals. The richest, most populous, and most historically famous part of India lies in the basins of these great rivers. Formerly the Ganges was the only great highway of Bengal; it is still the fertiliser and the water-carrier. But a close network of railways is increasingly used for transport. In Northern India there are two harvests, *rabi* (spring) crops being reaped in March and April, *kharif* (autumn) crops in October to December. In the north we find wheat, pulse, maize, millet, barley, and tea; while in the south, indigo, cotton, sugar-cane, jute, oilseeds, tobacco, opium, and spices are produced. Among the fauna are monkeys, panthers, tigers, leopards, hyenas, jackals, squirrels, elephants, deer, crocodiles, and snakes. Salt, mica, and coal are the chief minerals. The Ganges delta yields rice, bamboos, and a large variety of palms. The Aravalli range, the primeval chain of India, divides Rajputana from the Central India States. To the N.W. of the peninsula lies the mountainous, barren, and thinly populated region of Baluchistan.

The Deccan.—Just as the Himalayas on the N. and the Hindu Kush and Suleiman Mountains on the N.W. form natural barriers of defence for Hindustan, so do the Vindhya Mountains, running almost due E. from the head of the Gulf of Cambay, north of the Nerbudda River, form a firm southern boundary to the river-plains of Northern India. Southern India, or the Deccan, is a plateau of triangular shape and very old geological formation, bounded on two sides by the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, which converge at Cape Comorin, and on the third by the Vindhyas. The Eastern and Western Ghats all but complete this environing triangle of mountain ranges. In the extreme N.W., south of the Vindhyas, and parallel to them, but north of the Western Ghats, we find the Nerbudda and the Tapi flowing westwards, their basins being sharply defined by the Satpura Mountains, which lie midway between them. As the Western Ghats lie close to the coast, and afford no exit for rivers, there are no streams on the Malabar coast south of the Tapi; all the rivers flow eastwards, through defiles in the Eastern Ghats, into the Bay of Bengal. The four chief rivers are the Mahanuddy, in the extreme N.E. (520 m.), the Godavary (900 m.), the Kistna (800 m.), and the Cauvery (472 m.), at intervals further to the south. The physical geography of Southern India has shaped its history: the S.W. coast, shut in by mountains, is very primitive and moves slowly; the S.E., open and easy of access by sea and towards the interior, has made great progress. The mountain slopes of this region, especially those of the Western Ghats, which rise to 8,000 feet in the Nilgiris, are still covered with the splendid vegetation of primeval forests. Teak, ebony, satinwood, sandalwood, palm, and bamboo abound. The jungles in the E. are very deadly. The tiger, the lion, leopard, deer, and various small game afford sport. Snakes are found everywhere. In the valleys and on the higher plains many valuable crops are raised, chiefly rice, millet, cotton, oilseeds, coffee, tea, indigo, tobacco, and chinchona. The black cotton soil is very fertile. There is irrigation by dams, wells, tanks, and canals. The southern tableland has furnished considerable supplies of minerals. At present the minerals principally worked are coal, manganese ore, mica, monazite, and gold.

Climate.—About half of India is within the tropics, but the greatest extremes of heat and cold are in the N.W. In the Himalayas the climate is moist and cold. In Northern India it is dry, and the winters are rather cold. In tropical Southern India the climate is more equable. Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras all have an equable climate, owing to proximity to the sea. India depends for its fertility upon the monsoon rains. The S.W. monsoon brings moisture from the ocean south of the Equator, and reaches the west coast early in June and the northern provinces late in June. The mountains arrest these currents and precipitate rainfall, which averages 60 inches in the sub-Himalayan region, 39 inches in the Indo-Gangetic plain, and 30 inches in the Deccan, but is small in Sind and Rajputana. Madras benefits by the N.E. monsoon in the autumn. In 1950, owing to the vagaries of the monsoon, heavy losses of life and property were caused by floods in Northern India, while in the Deccan there was widespread drought, and consequent grave shortages of food.

Population.—The seventh general census of India was taken on 1st March, 1941. The returns gave a population of 388,997,955 (excluding Burma and Aden which ceased to be parts of the Indian Empire in 1937) as compared with 338,119,154 in 1931, an increase in the ten years of 15 per cent. The increase between 1921 and 1931 was 10.6 per cent. The increase (1931–1941) in the British Provinces was slightly larger (by nearly 1 per cent.) than in the States and Agencies. Baluchistan was the only census area to show a decrease in population. The largest percentage increases in the Provinces were—Delhi (44.3), North-West Frontier Prov. (25.3), Punjab (20.5), Bengal (20.3). The census total of 1941 is divisible into 295,808,722 (or about 76 per cent.) for British India, and 93,189,233 (or about 24 per cent.) for Indian States. India is not overpopulated, for two-thirds of the people live on one-quarter of the area. In Assam and elsewhere a much larger population might subsist. The richness of the Indo-Gangetic plain, with its ample rainfall, enables it to support a dense population, almost wholly agricultural. The density of the population rises in some districts to 900 per square mile. On the other hand, in Baluchistan there are only six persons to the square mile. The population has increased most in the densest areas and pressure on the soil is severe in parts of Bihar and the United Provinces.

Vital Statistics.—The recorded death rate for British India in the decennium ended 1913 ranged between 38.21 per 1,000 in 1908 and 28.72 in 1913; it was 35.9 per 1,000 in 1919 and 22.2 in 1939. There were over 12 million deaths from influenza during 1918–19. Fevers of various kinds are by far the commonest cause of death, cholera, dysentery and diarrhoea, smallpox, and (since 1896) plague being other chief causes. The reported deaths from plague up to the end of 1933 were about 12,470,000 in India as a whole. The ratio of births per 1,000 of the population was 32.6 in 1920. In 5,650 hospitals and dispensaries, maintained mostly from public funds, 79,057,465 patients were treated in 1939.

Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality.—Owing to the operation of the caste system India is broken up into a large number of mutually exclusive aggregates, the members of which are forbidden by an inexorable social

law to marry outside the group to which they themselves belong. A caste may be defined as a collection of families, or groups of families, bearing a common name, which usually denotes or is associated with a specific occupation. The boundary of a caste may be said to be fixed by the rule restricting intermarriage, but its social status depends on the occupation of its members and their habits in respect of diet. The chief castes and races are (Census 1931)—Brahman (15,207,277), Chamar (12,195,156), Ahar, etc (14,179,032), Rajput (10,743,091), Jat (8,377,819), Maratha (6,113,061). According to the Census Returns of 1931 the population included 306,529 persons of European and allied races (including Americans, viz. 155,555 British subjects, 12,579 persons of other European races, and 138,395 Anglo-Indians). The description of an Anglo-Indian for Census purposes was a person whose father, grandfather or other progenitor in the male line was European.

Religions.—Classification of the results of the 1941 census was confined to distribution by communities. All previous tables were based on the returns to the question "religion," but the results were interpreted as if the question had been community. The population by communities in 1941 includes 254,930,506 Hindus (65 per cent. of the total), 92,058,096 Moslems (24 per cent.), leaving about 11 per cent. for all other religions, including 6,316,549 Christians (about half of whom are in Madras, Travancore and Cochin), 5,691,447 Sikhs, 1,449,286 Jains, 114,890 Parsees, 22,480 Jews, and 25,441,489 described as "Tribes." Of the "Tribes" 7,630,000 may be described as "Tribal," who believe in magic and strive to propitiate impersonal forces. Unspecified communities 409,877. The Moslems, who are increasing faster than the Hindus, are influenced by the caste system and other Hindu characteristics.

Education.—Elementary education in British India was based, so far as possible, on an adaptation of indigenous institutions and traditions. Higher education was an imported product. It was popular, and undoubtedly attended with beneficial results. As is natural with an imported product, its development was marked by some crudities, and its influence was to some extent unsettling. In 1945-46 there were 16 Universities in British India and 3 in Indian States, viz., Agra, Andhra, Annamalia, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Benares, Utkal, Patna, Dacca, Aligarh, Travancore, Lahore, Hyderabad (Osmania), Mysore, Lucknow, Nagpur and Delhi. In State institutions education is secular. The recognised institutions numbered 196,000, and the scholars 16,352,698, including about 3,600,000 females. There were 13,564 unrecognised institutions with 467,253 scholars. Of the institutions, about 86 per cent. were maintained by the State or aided by grants, the rest being private and unaided. The census of 1931 showed that only 156 males and 29 females per thousand were literate, in the sense of being able to read and write any language. The census of 1941 showed a striking increase of literates during the decade 1931-41. Preliminary tabulations gave the percentage of literates as 12.2, compared with under 7 per cent. in 1931.

British Influence on Indian Education.—The British connection with India was marked by progressive efforts to learn and apply an educational policy. Notwithstanding the traditions and achievements of ancient learning, education in India at the beginning of the nineteenth century was at a very low ebb. The influence of men like Wilberforce induced Parliament in 1813 to direct the Governor-General to set apart a sum not less than 1 lakh of rupees per year "for the encouragement of education in British India." The amount was little enough, but at that date no Government had as yet undertaken the promotion of education in England itself by grants from public funds. It is commonly (but erroneously) supposed that Macaulay's Minute of 1835 was the sole cause to take the decision that Western culture was to be made available through the teaching of English. Other forces were already at work, represented by the Indian reformer Ram Mohan Roy, David Hare and missionaries such as Alexander Duff. Higher education was definitely linked with the English language, and it is said that the main contribution of Britain to Indian education was the high school in which English was taught. Sir Charles Wood's Education Despatch of 1854 determined the whole subsequent course of Indian educational development by imposing on the Government of India the duty of creating a properly articulated system of education from the primary school to the University. It is not in higher but in primary education that India is backward. The problem of mass education in the continent of India is a rural one. Only 12.9 per cent. of the population live in towns as compared with 79 per cent. in England and Wales and 51 per cent. in the U.S.A. Some 179 million people live in villages with fewer than 2,000 inhabitants. Over 360,000 villages have a population of under 500. Many provinces have a population density of less than 150 persons to the square mile. In such areas, school units are usually small, adequate staffing is expensive and conditions of life not attractive to teachers. Women teachers cannot as a rule live in villages unless circumstances are exceptionally favourable. Wastage among pupils is enormous. The latest available Quinquennial Report of the Education Commissioner of India covering the years 1932-37 pointed out that in the whole of British India 72 per cent. of those who entered primary schools failed to reach Class IV, the earliest stage at which they might be assumed to attain literacy. Among the causes of wastage are premature withdrawal from schools of children, especially from the labouring and agricultural elements, inadequate supply of teachers, ineffective teaching and supervision, irregular attendance and faulty administration by local bodies. In Bombay only 36 per cent. of the 1,100,000 children in primary schools progress further than the infants' class. Primary education is controlled by local authorities.

Languages.—India has 225 languages, exclusive of dialects. The languages spoken by 349,883,022 persons in 1931 (excluding 2,308,221 persons for whom details by language were not available) were grouped in eight families. The principal languages were Western Hindi (spoken by 71,547,000 persons), Bengali (53,469,000), Bihari (27,927,000), Telugu (26,374,000), Marathi (20,890,000), Tamil (20,412,000), Punjabi (15,839,000), Rajasthani (13,898,000), after which came Kanarese, Oriya, Gujarati, and Malayalam. Hindustani, a dialect of Hindi, containing a large number of Persian and Arabic words, is the *lingua franca* of India. Hindustani and Hindi have become the chief literary languages of Hindustan. English is understood by many.

Indian System of Notation.—The Indian numerical notation system differs from the European. Large numbers are punctuated as crores and lakhs and not in hundreds, thousands and millions. A *lakh* is one hundred thousand (written Rs.1,00,000), and a *crore* is one hundred lakhs or ten millions (1,00,00,000). Thus, 1,68,00,000 is read as 1 crore 68 lakhs. A lakh of rupees (Rs.1,00,000) may be read as equal to £7,500 at 13½ rupees—the statutory rate adopted for conversion in this article. The rupee is divided into 16 annas and, at 13½ rupees to £1, the anna is equivalent to 1½d. The anna is subdivided into 12 pies (1½d. approximate value).

Currency.—The principal coin in use is the silver rupee, pre-war content 165 grains of fine silver and 15 grains of alloy, weight in all 180 grains troy or 1 tola.

The Republic of India

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA AND POPULATION				
State	Land Area (in sq. miles)	Population		
		Census, 1951	Per sq. mile	
PART A STATES				
1. Assam.....	54,084	9,129,442	169	
2. Bihar.....	70,368	40,218,916	572	
3. Bombay.....	115,570	35,943,559	311	
4. Madhya Pradesh.....	130,323	21,327,898	164	
5. Madras.....	127,768	56,952,332	446	
6. Orissa.....	59,869	14,644,293	245	
7. Punjab.....	37,428	12,638,611	338	
8. Uttar Pradesh.....	112,523	63,254,118	562	
9. West Bengal.....	29,476	24,786,683	841	
PART B STATES				
1. Hyderabad.....	82,313	18,652,964	227	
2. Jammu and Kashmir*	...	...	...
3. Madhya Bharat.....	46,710	7,941,642	170	
4. Mysore.....	29,458	9,071,678	308	
5. P.E.P.S.U.†.....	10,099	3,468,631	343	
6. Rajasthan.....	128,424	15,297,979	119	
7. Saurashtra.....	21,062	4,136,005	196	
8. Travancore Cochin.....	9,155	9,265,157	1,012	
PART C STATES				
1. Ajmer.....	2,425	692,506	286	
2. Bhopal.....	6,921	838,107	121	
3. Bilaspur.....	453	127,566	282	
4. Coorg.....	1,593	229,255	144	
5. Delhi.....	574	1,743,992	3,038	
6. Himachal Pradesh.....	10,600	989,437	93	
7. Kutch.....	8,461	567,825	67	
8. Manipur.....	8,620	579,058	67	
9. Tripura.....	4,049	649,930	161	
10. Vindhya Pradesh.....	24,600	3,577,431	145	
PART D TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS				
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands.....	3,143	30,963	10	
2. Sikkim.....	2,745	135,646	49	
TOTAL INDIAN UNION.....		1,138,814	356,891,624	313

* No Census in 1951.

† Patiala and E. Punjab States Union.

§ For Andhra State, see p. 760.

FLAG.—The National Flag is a horizontal tricolour with bands of deep saffron, white and dark green in equal proportions. On the centre of the white band appears an Asoka wheel in navy blue.

VITAL STATISTICS.—The birth rate in 1948 was 25.4 per 1,000, the death rate 17.2 per 1,000. Infant mortality was 131 per 1,000 live births. In 1949 the birth rate was 26.8 per 1,000, death rate 16.0 per 1,000, and infant mortality 122 per 1,000 live births.

GOVERNMENT

The Dominion of India was constituted under the Indian Independence Act, 1947, which received the Royal Assent on July 18, 1947. In terms of that Act it consisted of certain former territories of British India. The boundaries of the Provinces of West Bengal and East Punjab were defined by a Boundary Commission, presided over by Sir Cyril Radcliffe, K.B.E., Q.C. (now Lord Radcliffe).

An Act passed in January, 1949, by the Constituent Assembly gave certain extended interim powers to the Central Government. The Conference of Prime Ministers came to a unanimous agreement on April 27, 1949, about India's relations to the Commonwealth. According to this agreement India will remain a full member of the Commonwealth. She has accepted the Sovereign as "the symbol of the free association of its independent member nations and, as such, the head of the Commonwealth." The Constitution of the Republic of India was finally adopted on Nov. 26, 1949, by the Constituent Assembly, which thus completed its work. The Republic was formally proclaimed in the Durbar Hall, New Delhi, on Jan. 26, 1950.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, Delhi.

PRESIDENT

President of the Republic of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, elected First President, Jan. 24, 1950.
re-elected, May 6, 1952.

Vice-President, Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan.

MINISTERS

* (As at Aug. 2, 1953.)

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs
and of Defence, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.

Minister for Home Affairs and States, Dr. Kailash Nath Katju.

Minister of Food and Agriculture, Rafi Ahmad Kidwai.

Minister of Finance, Shri Chintaman Deshmukh.

Minister of Law and Minority Affairs, C. C. Biswas.
Minister of Railways and Transport, Lal Bahadur Sastri.

Minister of Commerce and Industry, T. T. Krishnamachari.

Minister of Works, Housing and Supply, Sardar Swaran Singh.

Minister of Communications, Jaghwan Ram.

Minister of Health, Raj Kumari Amrat Kaur.

Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

Minister of Labour, V. V. Giri.

Minister of Planning, Irrigation and Power, Gulzarilal Nanda.

Minister of Production, K. C. Reddy.

Minister of Rehabilitation, Ajit Prasad Jain.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Dr. B. V. Keskar.

Minister of Revenue and Expenditure, Maharir Tyagi.

Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, Sabya Narain Sinha.

Rs. per mensem, each, Rs. 1,000.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM IN INDIA

6 Albuquerque Road, New Delhi.

High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir Alexander Clutterbuck, G.C.M.G., M.C.

Deputy High Commissioner, G. H. Middleton, C.M.G.

Economic Adviser and Senior U.K. Trade Commissioner in India, G. J. MacMahon; Public Relations

Adviser and Director, British Information Services, J. T. Hughes; Financial Adviser and U.K. Treasury

Representative, H. G. Curran, C.M.G.; Military Adviser, Brig. Sir Andrew Horsburgh-Porter,

Br., D.S.O.; Counsellors, W. H. Young; E. L. Sykes; Air Adviser, Wing-Cdr. P. J. S. Finlayson,

A.F.C.; Civil Air Adviser, G. S. Hill; Labour Adviser, J. J. Keane; Adviser on Works and

Services, A. Tough.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative in India, Dr. L. R. Phillips, New Delhi.

THE LEGISLATURE

The Constitution of India came into force on January 26, 1950. The President of the Union "Rashtrapati" is elected for 5 years by an electoral college consisting of all elected members of Parliament and of the various state legislative assemblies. The bicameral union of the legislature is on the British model with two houses, called "Lok Sabha" or the House of the People, and "Raj Sabha" or the House of States, which have 500 and 250 members respectively. Separate electorates for communities and untouchability have been abolished. The age limit for adult suffrage for both sexes is 21. The legislative Assemblies in the Provinces (States) have more than 3,800 members, elected in almost as many constituencies.

Governors of Provinces, States and Unions are appointed by the President and hold office for 5 years.

General elections were held in January, 1952. For the House of People 105,900,000 valid votes were polled. Of a total of 499 seats, 362 are held by the Congress Party and 12 by Socialists. For the States Assemblies, of 103,800,000 valid votes cast, Congress Party obtained 43,950,265, Socialists 10,072,316, Independents 21,974,210. Of a total of 3,369 seats in the States Assemblies, 2,295 are held by the Congress Party and 125 by Socialists. The new Parliament held its first session in New Delhi on May 13, 1952. In undivided India there were 35 million voters out of a total population of 390 millions; the new constitution admits 170 million voters (about one in two of the population).

Municipalities at the end of 1948 numbered 360, with a population of 16,250,000. The total number of municipal bodies was 7,085, of whom 6,932 were non-official. Municipal bodies impose taxes, enact bye-laws and spend with the sanction of the Provincial Government.

THE JUDICATURE

The Federal Court of India, consisting of a Chief Justice, seven associate justices and an advocate-general, is the highest supreme court in respect of constitutional matters. There are provincial high courts in Madras, Bombay, West Bengal, U.P., Bihar, East Punjab, and Central Provinces.

Chief Justice, Hon. Mandakulathar Patanjali Sestri (acting).....Rs. per mensem 7,000

Judges, Hon. Justices Saiyid Fazl Ali; Mahar Chand Mahajan; Bijan Kumar Mukherjee; Sudhi Ranjan Das.....Rs. 5,500

N. Chandrasekhara Aiyer; Vivian Bose.....Rs. 4,000

REPUBLIC OF INDIA

REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

High Commissioners

Australia, Gen. K. M. Cariappa.

Canada, R. R. Saksena.

Ceylon, C. C. Desai.

Pakistan, Dr. M. S. Mehta.

South Africa (vacant).

United Kingdom, B. G. Kher.

Ambassadors

AFGHANISTAN—(vacant).

ARGENTINA—Nawab Ali Yarar Jung Bahadur.

BELGIUM—P. A. Menon.

BRAZIL—H. H. Raja Joginder Sen Bahadur Mandi.

BURMA—K. H. Chettur.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA—N. Raghavan.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA—(vacant).

EGYPT—Bhagwat Sardar K. M. Panikkar.

FRANCE—Wing-Comdr. H. S. Malik.

INDONESIA—Bhagwat Dayal.

IRAN—Dr. Tarachand.

ITALY—B. R. Sen.

NEPAL—B. K. Ghokale.

NETHERLANDS—B. N. Chakravarty.

THAILAND—M. K. Kirpalani.

TURKEY—C. S. Jha.

U.S.A.—G. L. Mehta.

U.S.S.R.—K. P. S. Menon.

WESTERN GERMANY—S. Dutt.

LANGUAGE

In Sept. 1949 the Constituent Assembly decided that the official language should be Hindi, written in the Devanagari script, and that the international form of the Indian numerals should be used officially. For 15 years, however, English should continue to be used for all official purposes. In East Punjab the official language is to be Punjabi in the Gurmukhi script. The following 14 languages are recognized: Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu.

DEFENCE

The supreme command of the armed forces is vested in the President. Administrative and operational control resides in the Army, Navy and Air Headquarters under the supervision of the Ministry of Defence.

Recruitment is open to all, irrespective of class or creed and depends on competitive merit. The Army has 3 Commands, Southern, Eastern and Western, with headquarters at Poona, Ranchi and Delhi respectively. A Territorial Army was inaugurated in Oct. 1949. It is intended to take over A.A. and coastal defence, and to act as a second line of defence. A National Cadet Corps, with senior, junior, and girl's divisions, has also been raised.

The *Indian Navy* (Royal Indian Navy till 1950) traces its history from the formation in 1612 of the Hon. East India Company's Marine. It consists of the cruiser *Delhi* (ex *Achilles*), 6 destroyers including 3 of the *Hunt* Class, 5 frigates, 6 minesweepers and some auxiliary vessels. There are training establishments at Cochin, Vishakhapatnam, Jamnagar and Lonavla (Bombay State). The Navy's air station is at Cochin.

The *Indian Air Force* (Royal Indian Air Force from 1945 to 1950) dates from 1933, when the first flight of the Indian Air Force was formed at Karachi. India received 7 fighter and 1 transport squadrons on the division of the force. The first Indian designed and constructed aircraft trainer was introduced in 1953.

EDUCATION

Education is to undergo tremendous expansion in accordance with a plan for post-war development prepared in 1944 by the Central Advisory Board of Education, but in 1950 this plan was still only on paper. It is estimated that the plan will take 40 years to complete and its aim is to modernize all branches of education. At present, 82 per cent. of the population are illiterate, and 60 per cent. of children from 6-11 do not attend school. In March, 1951, there were 210,000 primary schools and 21,000 secondary schools. The budget estimates for 1953-54 provide for an expenditure of about Rs. 775 million.

An All India Council for technical education has surveyed the needs of the country as a whole and the Central Government, in co-operation with the Provincial Governments, has sent abroad some 1,400 scholars for higher technical training and research. Reorganization of 54 existing technical institutions and the establishment of 160 others are contemplated in the provincial 5-year plans. Special provision is being made for the training of high-grade engineers and technologists (designers, planners, research workers and production experts), and the Government proposes to establish central higher technological institutes, at or near Calcutta and Bombay, each with facilities for about 2,000 undergraduates and 1,000 post-graduates. Detailed statistics are not yet available.

There are thirty Universities in India, including those at Calcutta (founded in 1857), Madras (1857), Bombay (1857), Patna (1917), Lucknow (1921), Delhi (1922), Nagpur (1923), Andhra (1926), Agra (1927), Utkal (1943), Annamalai (1929) and Allahabad, in addition to the Hindu University at Banaras founded in 1916 and the Moslem University at Aligarh (1920). Thomson College at Roorkee was raised to the status of an Engineering University in 1948.

The States of Mysore, Hyderabad and Travancore have each a University, Mysore having been founded in 1916, Osmania University (Hyderabad) in 1918 and Travancore in 1937.

REVENUES OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

	LAKHS OF RUPEES			
	Accounts 1951-52	Budget Estimate 1952-53	Revised Estimate 1952-53	Budget Estimate 1953-54
Principal Heads:				
Customs.....	2,31.68	1,65.00	1,77.00	1,70.00
Union Excise.....	85.78	86.00	80.00	94.00
Corporation Tax.....	41.40	30.53	39.83	36.62
Income Tax.....	93.33	73.63	73.35	68.08
Opium.....	2.68	2.20	1.95	2.00
Other Heads.....	10.24	3.11	3.01	3.33
Total Principal Heads	4,65.14	3,60.47	3,75.14	3,74.03
Railways (Net).....	6.93	7.65	7.67	7.64
Irrigation (Net).....	1	—	—	—
Posts, Telegraphs.....	3.43	1.16	1.40	2.30
Debt Services.....	1.77	2.33	2.49	3.04
Civil Administration.....	12.61	8.89	11.74	11.17
Currency and Mint.....	11.30	10.39	10.76	15.69
Civil Works.....	1.73	1.50	1.46	1.52
Miscellaneous.....	6.82	3.22	7.46	5.35
Extraordinary Items.....	5.58	9.33	46	18.46
Total Revenue	5,15.36	4,04.98	4,18.63	4,39.26
Equals (at Rs. 13½ to £1) (000 omitted)	£386,520	£303,735	£313,972	£329,445

EXPENDITURE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Direct Demands.....	16.23	15.76	31.05	32.49
Irrigation.....	17	17	16	18
Debt Services.....	38.99	36.16	35.02	37.17
Civil Administration.....	53.66	55.98	56.22	71.27
Currency and Mint.....	2.50	3.19	3.04	2.57
Civil Works.....	11.36	14.95	14.81	15.05
Miscellaneous.....	65.13	40.92	53.10	29.36
Defence Services (Net).....	1,70.95	1,97.94	1,92.72	1,99.83
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Union and State Governments.....	17.30	20.28	23.04	26.36
Extraordinary Items.....	10.91	15.85	13.21	24.18
Total Expenditure	3,87.27	4,01.25	4,22.43	4,38.81
Equals (at Rs. 13½ to £1) (000 omitted)	£290,452	£308,437	£316,822	£329,107
Surplus or Deficit	+ £90,068	+ £4,702	- £2,850	+ £338

FINANCE

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.—The total liabilities of the undivided Indian Government on Aug. 15th, 1947, were Rs.32,000 mill. (£2,400 mill.) and assets Rs.28,000 mill. (£2,100 mill.).

The cost of purchase of annuities for financing payment of sterling pensions and acquisition of defence installations and stores left after the passing of the Independence Act amounted to Rs.284 crores (£213 m.).

The Exchange Rate (Free Market) in London on Sept. 4, 1953, was 1s. 5d. and fifteen-sixteenths of 1d. to 1s. 6d. and one-sixteenth of 1d. to the rupee. Following devaluation, the Government announced on Sept. 18, 1949, that the Indian rupee had been devalued in line with sterling from 1 rupee=30.2 U.S. cents to 21 U.S. cents. The sterling rate remained unchanged at 1 rupee=1s. 6d. Pakistan decided not to devalue the Pakistan rupee in relation to the dollar and new exchange rates were fixed; 9.265 Pakistan rupees=£1 sterling. 700 Pakistan rupees=144 Indian rupees. See also p. 83.

COMMUNICATIONS

Civil Aviation

India occupies an important place in civil aviation among the nations of the world. All air lines were nationalized in 1953 and operate over 28,500 miles of scheduled services within and outside India. In 1952, 434,282 passengers, 36,250 tons of freight, 2,098 tons of newspapers and 3,750 tons of mails were carried on scheduled services, and 88,498 passengers and 55,982 tons of freight on non-scheduled services. At the end of 1952, 77 aerodromes were maintained by the Civil Aviation Department of the Government.

Railways

On August 15th, 1947, 40,588 miles of railway were split in two portions, 6,958 miles of line in Sind, N.W.F. Prov., West Punjab and East Bengal went to Pakistan and the rest comprising 33,630 route miles to India. On April 1, 1950, some 6,495 miles of former States Railways were absorbed. There will be 6 zones of Indian Railways (Northern, Western, Central, Southern, Eastern and North-Eastern), absorbing 19 independent railway units.

In 1951-52, passengers "originating" were 1,232,073,000, mileage 39,551,000,000, goods, traffic freight ton miles 29,018,000,000.

Gross Traffic Receipts (1951-52) Rs. 2,908 million. Working expenses, Rs. 2,240 million. Net railway revenues, Rs. 617 million. Net surplus, Rs. 283 million.

Roads

India has about 115,500 miles of all-weather highways, excluding urban roads. Roads (other than urban roads) are divided into four main administrative classes, namely, National Highways, State Highways, District Roads and Village Roads. The National Highways connect capitals of States, major ports and foreign highways, and constitute the main arteries of communication in the country; they also include roads of strategic importance. The State Highways are the main trunk roads of the States, while the District Roads connect areas of production and markets with distribution centres. They also form the main link between headquarters of neighbouring districts. The Village Roads meet the requirements of rural communities.

India's roads system is at present insufficient for her needs, the all-weather roads being only 9.5 miles per hundred square miles of the area of the country. Development of road communication is, therefore, one of the major items of India's Five-Year Plan.

There are at present 307,517 motor vehicles in India, comprising 147,952 cars, 45,640 passenger vehicles, 83,194 goods vehicles, 27,065 motor cycles and 3,966 miscellaneous vehicles.

Shipping

The total Indian owned registered tonnage of merchant ships of over 150 gross tons is a little over 450,000. The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. and India Steamship Co., both members of the India-U.K.-Continent Conference and the former also of the India-North America Conference, are important companies. The Government-sponsored Eastern Shipping Corporation, founded in 1950, is operating in the India-Malaya and Australia trades. The shipbuilding yard at Vishakapatnam is now able to build ships of all types.

Ports

India has a coastline of approximately 3,200 miles, and a land frontier of approx. 2,000 miles.

The chief seaports are Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Cochin and Vishakapatnam. There are over 150 minor ports with varying capacity. A new major port is to be constructed at Kandla (Kutch).

Postal

There are 42,084 post offices, 8,240 telegraph offices, 4,217 telephone exchanges and 184,020 telephones (March 1952). Trunk calls averaged 740,000 a month in 1951-52.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

The number of newspapers and periodicals published on Jan. 1, 1952 were—English 1,066, Hindi 1,389, Gujarati 280, Urdu 733, Bengali 609, Tamil 436, Oriya 68, Sindhi 40, Malayalam 159, Assamese 15, Kannada 140, Punjabi (Gurmukhi) 101, Marathi 299, Telugu 314, bi-lingual or multi-lingual 620 and other languages 46.

PRODUCTION

About 249,000,000 inhabitants of India are dependent on agricultural pursuits. Most of the agricultural holdings are less than 5 acres. Food crops occupy four-fifths of the cultivated land. There are about 150,000,000 cattle, or about a quarter of the world's cattle population. The average yield of wheat per acre is at present 600 lb.

Estimated Agricultural Yields, 1951-52

Crop	Area (acres) (000's omitted)	Yield (tons) (000's omitted)
Rice	73,595	20,767
Sesamum	5,731	441
Groundnuts	11,755	3,037†
Cotton	16,213	3,134*
Bajra	21,856	2,153
Jowar	38,129	5,509
Tobacco	764	225

* Bales.

† Nuts in shell.

In 1951-2, 425,538,172 lb. of tea, valued at over £70,000,000, were exported from India of which 287,824,000 lb. were exported to the U.K.

The production of wool for 1949 was estimated at 54,533,589 lb.

Industrial

The output of coal in 1952 was 36,228,000 tons. In 1952 there were 341,738 people employed in the industry. Nine-tenths of the coal mined comes from West Bengal and Orissa. Production of steel was 1,101,000 tons in 1952 as against 1,074,000 in 1951, cement 3,537,000 tons, paper 137,820 tons, cloth 4,598,638,000 yards as compared

with 4,076,186,000 yards in 1951 and yarn 1,449,111,000 pounds as compared with 1,303,861,000 pounds in 1949. In 1952 1,814,000 tons of pig iron and 3,666 tons of aluminium were produced. The yield of gold was 252,900 ozs. Monazite and tungsten ore have taken an important place in the list of minerals produced in India. In 1952 mica production totalled 306,976 cwts.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

Import duties (revenue and protective) amounted to Rs.1,410 mill. (£105,750,000) as against Rs.1,070 mill. (£80,250,000) in 1950-51. Export duties were Rs.896 mill. (£6,720,000) as against £3,487,500 in the previous year. Refunds and "drawbacks" amounted to Rs.48 mill. (£3,600,000) as against Rs. 31 mill. (£2,325,000) in 1950-51.

Tobacco.—Total Central Excise duties during 1951-52 amounted to Rs.347.9 mill. (£26,092,500) as compared with Rs.294.6 mill. (£22,095,000) in 1950-51.

BANKS AND BANKING

The number of offices of scheduled banks was 2,647 and non-scheduled banks 1,504 at the end of 1951. For all places served by banks the average ratio of banks to population was one banking office to every 10,137 people. For the Indian Union as a whole the average ratio was one banking office to

71,500 people. Advances by banks totalled Rs.5,500 mill. Deposits with co-operative banks were Rs.1,000 mill. and advances Rs.730 mill. Non-scheduled banks, deposits Rs.690 mill., advances Rs.460 mill.

STATE INSURANCE SCHEME

A State Insurance Scheme was introduced in Delhi and Kanpur with effect from February 24, 1952, and in Punjab with effect from May 17, 1953. Nearly 150,000 workers in Delhi and Kanpur and 30,000 in seven industrial centres in Punjab will receive benefits under the scheme. It is hoped to cover all industrial centres in the country by 1954. Sickness, dependants, disablement and maternity benefits and free medical care are provided under the scheme, which extends to all factories other than seasonal factories employing 20 or more persons and using power in their manufacturing process and covers employees getting a remuneration in the aggregate not exceeding Rs.400 a month. There is provision for extension of the scheme to other types of establishments.

TRIBAL WELFARE IN INDIA

The tribal population numbers some 28 millions of whom there are 700,000 in Hyderabad. In 1951-52 Rs.20 mill. (£1½ mill.) for the promotion of their welfare was granted by subsidies to States.

TRADE

TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE

	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53
	£	£	£
Imports.....	468,031,000	707,466,000	493,586,000
Exports.....	447,592,000	546,704,000	427,412,000
Re-exports.....	20,877,000	10,322,000	4,306,000
TOTAL.....	£936,500,000	£1,264,492,000	£925,304,000
	+£438,000	-£150,440,000	-£61,868,000

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, April, 1952-March, 1953

Country	Imports from	Exports to
Europe (incl. United Kingdom).....	£169,222,000	£137,420,000
America, North and South.....	161,512,000	114,354,000
Middle East and Africa.....	69,697,000	53,035,000
South East Asia.....	35,824,000	53,743,000
China and Japan.....	21,638,000	23,607,000
Oceania.....	10,385,000	15,680,000
Pakistan.....	164,129,000	23,335,000

Commonwealth Countries, 1951-52	£274,256,000	£202,672,000
1952-53	205,455,000	209,557,000
United Kingdom, 1951-52	118,627,000	140,899,000
1952-53	103,959,000	91,347,000

SHIPPING

The following table shows the net register tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared from Indian ports, April, 1949-March, 1952.

	Entered Tons	Cleared Tons
1949-50.....	8,714,206	6,966,080
1950-51.....	8,656,480	7,733,067
1951-52.....	9,505,360	7,599,107

BALANCE OF TRADE

Trade with	1950-51	1951-52
Pakistan.....	+£6,697,000	+£6,352,000
All other countries	+£6,420,000	-£131,845,000

IMPORTS FROM ALL COUNTRIES

	1952-53
Grain, Pulses and Flour.....	£114,862,000
Raw Cotton and Waste.....	57,516,000
Machinery.....	65,919,000
Raw Jute.....	12,363,000
Oils.....	61,350,000
Metals.....	32,340,000
Chemicals.....	9,512,000
Vehicles.....	21,140,000
Cutlery and Hardware.....	10,697,000
Dyes and Colours.....	78,169,000
Art. Silk Yarn.....	5,889,000

EXPORTS TO ALL COUNTRIES

	1952-53
Jute, Yarn and Manufactured.....	£97,172,000
Tea.....	60,713,000
Cotton, Yarns and Manufactured.....	52,566,000
Spices.....	15,716,000
Leather.....	15,435,000
Oils.....	20,827,000
Tobacco.....	11,385,000
Raw Cotton and Waste.....	21,710,000
Fruit and Vegetables.....	13,102,000
Gums and Lac.....	6,196,000
Manganese Ore.....	15,581,000

TABLE OF THE FORMER PRINCIPAL STATES SHOWING AREA, POPULATION, PREVAILING RELIGION, REVENUE, AND POLITICAL INTEGRATION

State	Province or Union, etc.	Area sq. miles (1941)	Population (1941)	Prevailing Religion	Average Annual Revenue ₹
Ajaigarh.....	Vindhya Pradesh	788	96,596	Hindus	35,000
Alirajpur.....	Madhya Bharat (Malwa U.)	849	112,754	Animists	46,000
Alwar.....	Rajasthan	3,158	823,055	Hindus	284,300
Bahawalpur.....	Pakistan	17,494	1,341,209	Moslems	909,700
Banswara.....	Rajasthan	1,606	258,760	Animists	52,000
Baoni.....	Vindhya Pradesh	122	25,256	Moslems	9,000
Baroda.....	Bombay	8,176	2,855,010	Hindus	1,798,000
Barwani.....	Madhya Bharat (Malwa U.)	1,180	176,666	Hindus	79,000
Benares.....	Uttar Pradesh	866	451,428	Hindus	149,000
Bharatpur.....	Rajasthan	1,978	575,625	Hindus	237,000
Bhavnager.....	Saurashtra	2,961	618,429	Hindus and Moslems	359,000
Bhopal.....	Centrally administered	6,921	785,322	Hindus	600,000
Bijawar.....	Vindhya Pradesh	980	120,990	Hindus	27,000
Bikaner.....	Rajasthan	23,181	1,292,938	Hindus	954,300
Bilaspur, Kahlur...	Centrally administered	453	110,336	Hindus	23,000
Bundi.....	Rajasthan	2,205	249,374	Hindus	270,000
Cambay.....	Bombay	392	96,592	Hindus	65,000
Chamba.....	Himachal Pradesh	3,127	168,908	Hindus	63,000
Charkhari.....	Vindhya Pradesh	785	123,594	Hindus	50,000
Chhatrapur.....	Vindhya Pradesh	1,170	184,720	Hindus	42,000
Chitral.....	N.W. Frontier States	4,000	80,000	Moslems	..
Cochin.....	United with Travancore	1,493	1,422,875	Hindus and Christians	1,452,300
Cooch Behar.....	West Bengal	1,321	640,842	Hindus and Moslems	227,000
Cutch.....	Centrally administered	6,461	500,800	Hindus	213,000
Datia.....	Vindhya Pradesh	846	174,072	Hindus	102,000
Dewas, Senior... }	Madhya Bharat (Malwa U.)	866	89,352	Hindus	48,000
Dewas, Junior... }			83,669	Hindus	71,000
Dhar.....		1,798	253,210	Hindus	131,000
Dholpur.....	Rajasthan	1,173	286,901	Hindus	116,000
Dhrangadhra.....	Saurashtra	1,167	94,417	Hindus	138,000
Dungarpur.....	Rajasthan	1,460	274,282	Hindus	52,000
Faridkot.....	Patiala and E. Punjab	637	199,283	Sikhs and Hindus	128,000
Garhwal, see Tehri.					
Gondal.....	Saurashtra	1,024	244,514	Hindus and Moslems	375,000
Gwalior.....	Madhya Bharat (Malwa U.)	26,367	4,006,159	Hindus	1,964,000
Hyderabad.....	Individual Representation	82,313	16,338,534	Hindus and Moslems	6,856,000
Idar.....	Bombay	1,668	307,798	Hindus	157,000
Indore.....	Madhya Bharat (Malwa U.)	9,934	1,513,966	Hindus	913,000
Jaipur.....	Rajasthan	15,010	3,040,876	Hindus	1,085,000
Jaisalmer.....	do.	15,980	93,246	Hindus	28,000
Jammu and Kashmir	See p. 760	82,258	4,021,616	Moslems	1,919,000
Janjira.....	Bombay	326	103,557	Moslems	62,000
Jaora.....	Madhya Bharat (Malwa U.)	601	116,953	Hindus	112,000
Jhabua.....		1,265	178,327	Animists	33,000
Jhalawar.....	Rajasthan	824	122,200	Moslems	59,000
Jind.....	Patiala and E. Punjab	1,299	361,862	Hindus and Sikhs	195,000
Jodhpur, Marwar...	Greater Rajasthan	36,120	2,555,904	Hindus	1,243,000
Junagadh.....	Saurashtra	3,337	670,719	Hindus and Moslems	576,300
Kahlur, see Bilaspur.					
Kalat.....	Baluchistan (Pakistan)	53,995	253,305	Moslems	114,000
Kapurthala.....	Patiala and E. Punjab	645	378,380	Moslems and Hindus	255,000
Karauli.....	Rajasthan	1,227	152,413	Hindus	53,000
Khairpur.....	Pakistan	6,050	305,787	Moslems	185,000
Kishengarh.....	Rajasthan	837	104,127	Hindus	56,000
Kolhapur.....	Bombay	3,219	1,092,046	Hindus	377,000

State	Province or Union, etc.	Area sq. miles (1941)	Population (1941)	Prevailing Religion	Average Annual Revenue
Kotah.....	Rajasthan	5,714	777,398	Hindus	£
Maler Kotla.....	Patiala and E. Punjab	165	88,109	Hindus and Moslems	371,000 65,000 65,000
Mandi.....	Himachal Pradesh	1,139	232,593	Hindus	89,000
Manipur.....	Centrally administered	8,620	512,069	Hindus	72,000
Marwar, <i>see</i> Jodhpur					
Mewar, <i>see</i> Udaipur					
Morvi.....	Saurashtra	822	141,761	Hindus	439,000
Mysore.....	Individual Representation	29,458	7,329,140	Hindus	2,921,000
Nabha.....	Patiala and E. Punjab	947	340,044	Hindus and Sikhs	212,000
Nahan, <i>see</i> Sirmur..					
Narsinghar.....	Madhya Bharat (Malwa U.)	731	125,178	Hindus	71,000
Nawanagar.....	Saurashtra	3,791	504,006	Hindus and Moslems	728,600
Orchha.....	Vindhya Pradesh	1,999	363,405	Hindus	79,000
Palanpur.....	Bombay	1,794	315,855	Moslems and Hindus	187,000
Panna.....	Vindhya Pradesh	2,580	231,170	Hindus	82,000
Partabgarh.....	Rajasthan	873	91,967	Hindus	44,000
Patiala.....	Patiala and E. Punjab	5,942	1,936,259	Hindus and Sikhs	1,064,700
Porbandar.....	Saurashtra	642	146,648	Hindus	187,000
Pudukottai.....	Madras	1,185	438,348	Hindus	146,300
Radhanpur.....	Bombay	1,150	67,691	Hindus	58,000
Rajgarh.....	Madhya Bharat (Malwa U.)	926	148,609	Hindus	75,000
Rajpipla.....	Bombay	1,515	249,032	Hindus	186,000
Rampur.....	Uttar Pradesh	894	477,042	Hindus and Moslems	388,900
Ratlam.....	Madhya Bharat (Malwa U.)	687	126,117	Hindus	75,000
Rewa.....	Vindhya Pradesh	12,830	1,820,445	Hindus	358,800
Sailana.....	Madhya Bharat (Malwa U.)	300	40,228	Hindus	27,000
Samthar.....	Vindhya Pradesh	189	38,279	Hindus	10,000
Sikkim.....	Centrally administered	2,745	121,520	Buddhists and Hindus	38,000
Sirmur, Nahan.....	Himachal Pradesh	1,091	156,026	Hindus	45,000
Sirohi.....	Bombay	1,988	233,879	Hindus	75,000
Sitamau.....	Madhya Bharat (Malwa U.)	191	33,461	Hindus	20,000
Suket.....	Himachal Pradesh	392	71,092	Hindus	17,000
Tehri-Garhwal.....	Uttar Pradesh	4,516	397,369	Hindus	139,000
Tonk.....	Rajasthan	2,543	353,689	Hindus	169,000
Travancore.....	Individual Representation	7,662	6,070,013	Hindus and Christians	2,017,000
Tripura.....	Centrally administered	4,049	513,010	Hindus	212,000
Udaipur, Mewar...	Rajasthan	1,045	118,331	Hindus	377,000
Wankaner.....	Saurashtra	417	54,965	Hindus and Moslems	55,000

Absorbing the Union of Rajasthan and the Union of Matsya, Rajasthan (Capital Jaipur) has an area of 128,000 sq. miles, pop. 13½ million, and a total revenue of about Rs. 110 million (£8½ m.). It is one of the biggest political and administrative units in India and includes the leading states of Jaipur, Bikaner, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur. The *Raj Pramukh* (President) is the Maharajah of Jaipur, *Up-Raj Pramukh* (Vice-President), the Maharajah of Kotah. There are 24 administrative units, with a District Officer at the head of each.

The United State of Madhya Bharat (Malwa Union) is one of the largest States created as a result of the new policy. The Ruler of Gwalior will be *Raj Pramukh* for life and the Ruler of Indore will be Senior *Up-Raj Pramukh* for life. The Rulers of Dhar and Khilchipur have been elected Junior *Up-Raj Pramukhs* for five years. The winter capital is Gwalior and the summer

capital Indore. The covenant has some special provisions, e.g. certain large tracts inhabited by the backward Bhils are administered by the President in consultation with the Government of India.

The Patiala and East Punjab States Union, inaugurated in July, 1948, comprises Sikh States. The Maharajah of Patiala is *Raj Pramukh* and the Maharajah of Kapurthala *Up-Raj Pramukh*, both for life. There is provision in the Covenant for execution by the *Raj Pramukh* of an instrument of accession on behalf of the Union giving power to the Central Legislature to make laws on certain matters.

The United States of Travancore and Cochin, area 9,000 sq. miles, pop. 8 million, were inaugurated on July 1, 1949. Annual revenue Rs. 130 million (£9½ m.).

HYDERABAD STATE

Hyderabad, area 82,698 sq. miles, population (Census of 1941), 16,338,534 (excluding Berar), of whom approximately 14 millions are Hindus, forms a polygonal tract occupying almost the centre of the Deccan plateau. The country is an extensive plateau with an average elevation of about 1,250 feet above sea level.

The ruling dynasty is of Turkoman origin and is descended from Asaf Jah who became Viceroy of the Deccan in 1712, and independent of the Mogul Emperor. The State is rich in minerals, there is a coal mine at Singareni and gold mines at Lingsugur.

The number of public educational institutions in

1946-7 was 7,023 with 538,539 pupils. There are 6 arts colleges. The Osmania University in which teaching is in Urdu was founded in 1918. The total expenditure on public instruction amounted to Rs. 281.83 lakhs.

The financial year 1953-54 anticipates a revenue deficit of Rs. 3.2 million.

Jurisdiction over Secunderabad was handed over to the Nizam's Government on December 1, 1945.

Capital, Hyderabad, population 739,159.

Ruler, General H.E.H. Sir Mir Osman Ali Khan, G.C.S.I., G.B.E. Born 1886, succeeded 1911.

Chief Minister, B. Ramakrishna Rao.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

The Kashmir territory, area 82,258 sq. miles, population 4,021,616 (census 1941), of whom some 880,000 are non-Moslems, may be divided physically into two areas, the north-eastern and south-western areas. The dividing line is formed by the great Himalayan chain which runs from the northern boundary of the Chamba State to where Nanga Parbat towers 26,600 feet above the Indus. The smaller, more populous south-western area may be divided geographically into three sections; the region of the outer hills, the middle mountains and the Kashmir Valley. The north-eastern section is comprised between the great central chain on the south and the Karakoram range and its continuation on the north. The chief characteristic of this region is the great altitude of the rivers and plains. The Indus near the Kashmir-Tibet boundary runs at a height of 13,800 feet above sea level.

A 65-mile metalled road, opened in July 1948, gives for the first time direct communication between the Indian Republic and Jammu. Running from Pathankote to Jammu the road is straight for 36 miles and then becomes winding, passing through beautiful mountain slopes and ravines. The new Ravi bridge is 2800 feet long.

Kashmir, previously subject to a series of Buddhist and Hindu dynasties, became part of the Mogul Empire in A.D. 1586, but was afterwards subjugated both by the Afghans and the Sikhs. At the time of the First Sikh War the district was ruled by Gulab Singh, a Sikh officer who ruled as a feudatory of the Maharajah of the Punjab. After the victory of the British Forces in 1846, the possession of Kashmir was confirmed to Gulab Singh by treaty. The State is celebrated for its woollen and silk hand-made products.

After the passing of the Indian Independence Act, an interim Government was formed and Sheikh Abdullah, leader of the Nationalist Conference, was installed as Premier. The Maharajah's decision to accede to the Republic of India was provisionally accepted and the Government of India stated it was their intention to arrange a plebiscite to decide the issue when peace was restored. In December, 1947, the Government of India, alleging armed intervention in the State by the neighbouring Dominion of Pakistan, referred the dispute to the Security Council of the United Nations. The Security Council set up a Kashmir Commission, and at a joint meeting at Karachi on July 26, 1949, between the Truce Sub-Committee of the Commission and Indian and Pakistani representatives, a cease-fire line was agreed. The demarcation of this line was completed by the U.N. Commission on Nov. 3. The Indian Government had, however, in the meanwhile rejected the Commission's suggestion for the appointment of an arbitrator whose decisions should be binding on both sides. In March, 1950, the Security Council appointed Sir Owen Dixon as Mediator, and in April dissolved the Commission. On August 22 Sir Owen stated that he had come to the conclusion that there was no immediate prospect of India and Pakistan composing any of their differences over Kashmir, and there was no purpose in his remaining longer. In November, 1952, the State became a Republic, an elected head of the State (Karun Singh) being substituted for the Maharajah. Capital, Srinagar (pop. 207,787).

The Budget for 1951-52 showed a deficit of Rs. 711,000 (£533,250). Revenue estimates for 1952-53 are Rs. 46,608 million (£3,495,600). Expenditure, Rs. 47,314 million (£3,548,550).

ANDHRA

A new State of Andhra was inaugurated on October 1, 1953, consisting mainly of the undisputed Telugu speaking areas of the present Madras State. The present city of Madras does not form part of the new State. The town of Waltair-Visakhapatnam is under consideration as the new capital. Broadly the new State consists of all that territory of the Province of Madras slightly to the north of the city of Madras running west to Mysore. Certain boundaries are not yet defined.

Andhra will have an area of 67,284 square miles with a population of 20,000,000. The approximate

revenue is estimated to be Rs. 177 million lakhs (£13,275,000) expenditure Rs. 227.3 million lakhs (£17,048,000).

Fed by the rivers Godavari, Krishna and Pennar, Andhra has a rich canal system running into 1,255 miles. There are 13,184 miles of trunk roads and 1,647 miles of railways. Acres under cultivation 15,462,712, forests 7,237,774. Raw materials include antimony, asbestos, barytes, copper, graphite, gypsum, lead and silver.

The Legislature will consist of one chamber, i.e. the Legislative Assembly.

States and Administrations of the Republic of India

MADRAS

Madras (area, 127,790 sq. miles; est. pop (1951) 57,016,002) was not only the oldest, but the most important of the three original Presidencies before Clive's conquest of Bengal, though it was small in extent until the annexation of the Carnatic in 1801. The state has no good natural harbour, but an artificial harbour has been constructed at Madras at great expense. The state is not naturally fertile, though irrigation systems in the river deltas have enormously increased the produce of the soil, and have yielded a large profit to the State. Rice, millet, and other food-grains, oilseeds, cotton, indigo, spices, tobacco, tea, etc., are cultivated. Manganese ore is mined and exported. Madras is served by the Southern Railway, and to a small extent by the Eastern Railway. About 88 per cent. of the people are Hindus. There are 2,276,000 native Christians, mainly Roman Catholics. Many natives of the Presidency emigrate to Burma and Ceylon, some only temporarily. The languages principally spoken are Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada. Madurai (361,781) and Trichinopoly (218,921), famous for their Hindu temples, are the chief cities after the capital. The States of Banganapalle and Pudukottai merged with the State of Madras in 1948 and the State of Sandur did so on April 1, 1949.

CHIEF CITY, Ψ Madras. Population, 1,416,056. Governor, H.E. Shri Sri Prakasa (March 1952).

CABINET.

C. Rajagopalachari (Chief Minister); A. B. Shetty; C. Subramanian; K. Venkataswami Naidu; N. Ranga Reddi; Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao; V. C. Palaniswami Gounder; Dr. U. Krishna Rao; Dr. R. Nagan Gowda; N. Sankara Reddi; M. A. Manickavelu Naicker; K. P. Kuttikrishna Nair; S. R. Sethupathi; S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao; D. Sanjeevayya.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Chairman, Dr. Hon. P. V. Cherian.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, Hon. J. Sivashanmugam Pillai.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Hon. P. V. Rajamannar.

Rs. per mensem 5,000

Judges, Hons. P. Satyanarayana Rao; P. Govinda Menon; K. Subba Rao; P. Rajagopalan; Ch. Raghava Rao; E. E. Mack; N. Somasundaram; A. S. P. Ayyar; P. V. Balakrishna Ayyar; P. Chandra Reddi; W. S. Krishnaswami Naidu; Janab Basheer Ahmed Sayeed, Rs. 4,000; P. N. Ramaswami; T. L. Venkatrama Ayyar; K. Ramaswami Gounder.Rs. 3,500

The Laccadive Islands, 14 islands (10 inhabited), distant 125 miles from the Malabar Coast of Madras in the Arabian Sea, are included in the State of Madras. Population (1951), 13,992.

BOMBAY

The Island of Bombay was part of the dowry of the Infanta of Portugal (1662), and was made over by Charles II. to the East India Company in 1668. The greater part of the present territory was obtained by annexations from the Mahrattas and by the lapse of the Satara State. The State of

Bombay stretches along the Arabian Sea coast of India from Rajasthan in the north to the States of Madras and Mysore in the south, and in the east it is bounded by the States of Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad and Madras. The state contains 111,434 square miles, with an estimated population (1951) of 35,956,150. About 88 per cent. of the people of the State are Hindus, and 8 per cent. Muslims. The Parsis (97,573), who are very prominent in trade, are mainly found in Bombay. Marathi, Gujarati and Kannada are the principal languages. 61.5 per cent. of the population are dependent on agriculture; cotton is largely produced for export and for manufacture in the constantly extending cotton-mills of Bombay and Ahmedabad. The chief railway systems are the Western Railway running from Bombay to the north, the Central Railway to the north-east and south-east and the Southern Railway running from Poona to the south. Ahmedabad (788,333), Poona (480,982), Sholapur (266,050), Surat (223,182), Baroda (211,407), Kolhapur (136,835) and Hubli (129,609) are the most important cities.

CHIEF CITY, Ψ Bombay. Population, 2,839,270. A "Greater Bombay" plan was promulgated in April, 1950, whereby the City boundaries have been extended from 25 sq. miles to 91 sq. miles, by the incorporation of a number of suburbs and villages, raising the population of the City by about 510,000. Governor, Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai (May 30, 1952).

Rs. per mensem 5,500

CABINET.

Morarji R. Desai (Chief Minister); B. S. Hiray; D. N. Desai; M. P. Patil; G. D. Tapase; Dr. J. N. Mehta; M. M. Naik-Nimbalkar; Shantilal H. Shah; Y. B. Chavan.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Chairman, R. S. Hukkerikar.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, D. K. Kunte.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, M. C. Chagla.Rs. 4,000
Judges, N. H. C. Coyajee; G. S. Rajadhyaksha; R. S. Baydekar; P. B. Gajendragadkar; Y. V. Dixit; S. R. Tendolkar; J. C. Shah; H. K. Chaimani; D. V. Vyasa; S. T. Desai.Rs. 3,500

WEST BENGAL

West Bengal has an area of 30,775 sq. miles and a population (1951 Census) of 24,810,308. The old Bengal Presidency included practically all Northern and Central India, but subsequently Bengal Province consisted of part of Bengal proper with Bihar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur. In 1905 the Province was divided but in 1911 it was reunited. This Province of Bengal ceased to exist in 1947 when it was again divided, West Bengal forming part of India and East Bengal part of the Dominion of Pakistan. The state of Cooch Behar was merged with West Bengal on Jan. 1, 1950.

The chief products are rice, oilseeds, sugar cane, sugar, tobacco, jute, silk, tea and coal. West Bengal is now served by two State Railways, the Eastern Railway and North Eastern Railway. The Eastern Railway is the great artery of the Ganges Valley.

Howrah (pop. 1,611,373), the great jute manufacturing centre, adjoins Calcutta.

CHIEF CITY Ψ Calcutta. Population (including suburbs and Howrah) 4,578,071.

Governor, Dr. H. C. Mookerjee (Oct. 1951).

CABINET

Dr. B. C. Roy (*Chief Minister*); Kalipada Mukherjee; Jadbendra Nath Panja; H. C. Naskar; Shyama Prasad Barman; Dr. R. Ahmed; A. K. Mukherjee; K. N. Das Gupta; Radhagovinda Roy; S. R. Ray; P. C. Sen; Panallal Bose; S. K. Basu; I. D. Jalan.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature is bicameral, consisting of a Legislative Assembly of 238 elected members from 187 constituencies, and a members from the Anglo-Indian community nominated by the Governor, and a Legislative Council of 52 members, including 9 nominated by the Governor.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, P. B. Chakrabarti

Rs. per mensem 4,000

Judges, G. N. Das; R. P. Mookerjee; K. C. Chunder; K. C. Das Gupta; S. R. Das Gupta; P. B. Mukharji; S. C. Lahiri; A. K. Sarkar; J. P. Mitter; B. K. Guha; H. K. Bose; R. S. Bachwat; D. N. Sinha; P. N. Mookerjee; S. N. G. Roy; S. K. Sen; R. P. Mukherjee; Debabrata Mookerjee; G. K. Mitter.

each Rs. 3,500

UTTAR PRADESH

Uttar Pradesh, called the United Provinces until 1949 (formerly the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh) (area, 123,409 sq. miles; est. pop. (1951) 63,215,742), forms the upper part of the great Ganga plain to the W. of Bengal, lying between the Himalayas and the hilly border of the central plateau. Under the new Constitution of India, the Province has now become a State in which the former three princely States, Rampur (pop. 543,324), Tehri-Garhwal (pop. 412,047) and Benares (pop. 451,428) have been merged and certain areas of the Vindhya Pradesh and Rajasthan States have also been absorbed. Agriculture employs 76 per cent. of the population, the chief products being wheat, rice, barley, pulse, tobacco, millet, cotton, sugar, and oilseeds. About 85 per cent. of the population are Hindus and 14.3 per cent. Muslims. Western Hindi is the chief language. The province is served by the Northern Railway and the North-Eastern Railway. Among the important cities may be named the ancient city of Agra (375,665), containing the Taj Mahal and other great works of architecture, the sacred Hindu city of Banaras (355,777), the great manufacturing centre, Kanpur (Cawnpore) (705,383), Lucknow (496,861), Bareilly (208,083), and Allahabad (332,295).

Governor, Sri Kanialal Maneklal Munshi (June, 1952).....Rs. per mensem, 5,500

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Pandit G. B. Pant; H. M. Ibrahim; Dr. Sampurnanand; C. B. Gupta; Hukum Singh; Girdhari Lal; Charan Singh; S. A. Zaheer; Hargovind Singh; M. I. Gautam; K. Tripathi; V. N. Sharma.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Chairman, Sri Chandra Bhal

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, Sri Atmaram Govind Kher.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Sri Bidhu Bhushan Majik.

Rs. per mensem 5,000

Judges, O. H. Mootham; M. H. Kidwai; V.

Bhargava; B. M. Lal; Ragubhar Dayal; Harish Chandra; P. N. Sapru; M. C. Desai; C. B. Agarwal; R. N. Gurtu; Nasirullah Beg; Basudra Mukerji; M. L. Chaturvedi; H. S. Chaturvedi; Atmar Charan; Randhir Singh; H. N. P. Asthana.

PUNJAB (INDIA)

The Punjab (India), the eastern part of the old Punjab Province, has an area of 37,378 sq. miles and an estimated population (1951) of 12,641,205. Before partition the Punjab had an area of 99,089 sq. miles. It occupied the north-west angle of the great northern plain of India, deriving its name from the Five Rivers (Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej) which descend from the Himalayas, traverse the plain, and unite in the Indus. It is mainly an agricultural area, and owing to the scanty rainfall depends largely for its harvests on irrigation canals, which will, on the completion of the Bhakra-Nangal project, be greatly extended. Punjab (India) was separated from the former Punjab Province under the terms of the Indian Independence Act, 1947, and forms part of the Republic of India. The Punjab State has two houses of legislature, the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council. Hindi and Punjabi are the principal languages.

The chief crops are wheat, millet, barley, oilseeds, sugar and cotton.

Amritsar is the sacred city of the Sikhs and is the site of the Golden Temple. A new capital is being constructed at Chandigarh.

CHIEF CITY, Simla.

Governor, Shri Chandreshvar Prasad Narain Singh (March 11, 1953).....Rs. 66,000

CABINET.

Shri Bhim Sen Sachar (*Chief Minister*); Sardar Partap Singh Kairon; Chaudhri Lehri Singh; Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa; Sardar Ujjal Singh; Pandit Shri Ram Sharma; Shri Jagat Narain; Chaudhri Sundar Singh.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, PUNJAB AND DELHI.

Chief Justice, Hon. A. N. Bhandari.

Judges, Hons. G. D. Khosla; D. Falshaw; J. L. Kapur; Harnam Singh; R. C. Soni; S. S. Dulat.

BIHAR

This state has an area of 69,978 sq. miles and an estimated population (1950) of 40,219,000. It comprises Bihar and Chota-Nagpur. Bihar is liable to extreme temperatures. The population is exceedingly dense, being 521 to the square mile in 1941. Chota-Nagpur is ill-watered and liable to drought. The highlands of Chota-Nagpur are thinly peopled and contain a large aboriginal population. The Patna High Court came into existence on March 1, 1916. Rice, wheat, oilseeds, sugar and tobacco are cultivated, 82 per cent. of the people are Hindus. There is a variety of languages, that spoken by the majority of the population being Bihari. The railway systems are the East Indian, Oudh and Tirhut, and Assam Railways. The States of Seraikella and Kharswan were merged with the Province in 1948.

CHIEF CITY, Patna. Population, 282,057.

Governor, H. E. Ramgan Ramchandra Diwarkar (May, 1952).

Rs. per mensem 5,500

CABINET.

Shri Krishna Sinha (*Chief Minister*); A. N. Sinha; B. N. Varma; R. C. Singh; K. B. Sahay; D. N. Sinha; M. P. Sinha; S. P. Mandal; D. S. Singh; M. Shafi; S. M. Ozair Munem; B. Paswan; H. Moshra.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Chairman, Hon. Shyama Prasad Sinha.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, Vindeshwari Prasad Verma.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Hon. Lakshmi Kaut Jha.

Rs. per mensem 5,000

Judges, Hons. J. G. Shearer, C.I.E.; D. E. Reuben; S. J. Imam; S. K. Das; V. Ramaswami; J. K. Narayan; B. P. Jamar; S. Prasad; B. N. Rai; C. P. Sinha; K. Ahmad.....Rs. 3,500

MADHYA PRADESH

Madhya Pradesh, formerly the Central Provinces and Berar, has a total area of 130,272 sq. miles with an estimated population (1951) of 21,247,533 (area, Central Provinces alone, 112,666 sq. miles, pop. 17,463,229). The Central Provinces were formed in 1861 out of territory taken from the North-West Provinces and Madras, but originally belonging to the Maharratta Kingdom of Nagpur. A small part of the Province was transferred to the new Province of Orissa on April 1, 1936. The country, hilly and forest-clad, contains a large population of aboriginal tribes. The people are mostly Hindus, and they speak mainly Western Hindi and Marathi. The province, which is served by the Indian Midland, Great Indian Peninsula, and the Bengal-Nagpur Railways, possesses coal and manganese ore, and produces rice, wheat, millet, pulse, oilseeds and cotton. There are cotton mills at Nagpur.

Since October 1, 1902, BERAR has been amalgamated with the Central Provinces. Berar (area, 17,806 sq. miles; pop. 3,784,304), which lies to the north of Hyderabad, was placed in British hands by the Nizam in 1853, in payment of arrears, and its revenues were charged with the future cost of the Hyderabad Contingent (which was in 1903 incorporated in the Indian Army). In 1902 Berar was leased in perpetuity to the Government of India on payment of £167,000 a year to the Nizam. Berar is purely agricultural. It is very fertile, and yields cotton, millet, oilseeds, &c. The chief language is Marathi, and most of the people are Hindus.

25 States merged with the Central Provinces and Berar in 1948.

CHIEF CITY, Nagpur. Population, 449,099.

Governor, Dr. Bhograju Pattabhi Sitaramayya.

Rs. per mensem 5,500

CABINET.

Pandit Rayishanker Shukla (*Chief Minister*); D. K. Mehta; R. K. Patil; P. K. Deshmukh; B. N. Biyani; B. Mandloi; S. Tiwari; M. S. Kannamwar; Raja Nareschandra Singh; D. Gupta.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, Hon. Shri Kunjilal Dube.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Hon. Shri B. P. Sinha.....Rs. 4,000
Judges, Hons. M. Hidayatullah; C. R. Hemeon; K. T. Mangalmurti; K. Rao; J. R. Mudholkar; V. R. Sen; P. P. Deo; B. K. Choudhary; G. P. Bhut.....Rs. 3,500

ASSAM

Assam, which has an area of 49,473 sq. miles; pop. 9,043,707 (1951 census) (after the exclusion of Sylhet), was constituted a separate administration in 1874 out of certain Bengal districts, most of which had been ceded by Burma in 1825. It was combined in 1905 with part of Bengal to form a new province, Eastern Bengal and Assam, but again became a separate administration in 1912. By the terms of the Indian Independence Act, 1947, the district of Sylhet was detached from Assam and amalgamated with East Bengal (Pakistan). The voting in favour was 239,619 and 124,041 against. A range of mountains divides Assam into the Surma and Brahmaputra valleys, of which the chief towns are Sylhet and Gauhati respectively. The people are mainly Hindus, Moslems and Tribals, and the chief languages are Bengali and Assamese. The Assam-Bengal railway serves the province. Tea and rice are the principal products, Assam contains nearly 900,000 immigrants from other parts of India, chiefly coolies for tea-gardens, and over 274,000 displaced persons, mostly from East Bengal.

CHIEF CITY, Shillong.

Governor, H.E. Jairamdas Daulatram (May, 1950).

Rs. per mensem 5,500

CABINET.

O. K. Das; B. Medhi; A. M. Mazumdar; B. Mookerjee; Rev. J. J. M. Nichols-Roy; R. N. Das; M. Bora; S. Sarma; M. M. Chaudhury; R. Brahma.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, Kuladhar Chaliha.

HIGH COURT.

Judges, T. V. Thadani; H. R. Dika; R. Labhaya.
Advocate General, S. M. Lahiri.

ORISSA

Area, 59,869 sq. miles; est. pop. (1950) 14,410,000, constituted a Governor's Province on April 1, 1936, comprises the Orissa Division, transferred from the Province of Bihar and Orissa, areas transferred from the Presidency of Madras (the Ganjam Agency Tracts, certain areas in the Non-Agency portion of the Ganjam district, a part of the Parlakimedi estate, and certain areas in the Vizagapatam district), and certain areas transferred from the Central Provinces (the Kharlar Zamindari and the Padampur Tract in the Bilaspur district). 24 States were merged with the Province in 1948 and 1949, and became part of Orissa on August 1, 1949. Practically the whole of the population is Hindu. It is an agricultural Province with few towns. The construction of a dam across the Mahanadi river at Hirakud is projected and will produce 350,000 tons of food crops annually. The Oriyas, the inhabitants of Orissa, trace their traditions far back to the Mahabharat (about 1,000 B.C.). The great Hindu temple of Juggernaut is at Puri (pop. 41,055). A new capital is planned at Bhubaneswar.

CHIEF CITY, Cuttack. Population, 74,291.

Governor, H. E. Saiyid Fazl Ali (May, 1952).

Rs. per mensem 5,500

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

Nabakrishna Choudhury (*Premier*); N. Kanungo; L. R. Misra; S. Tripathi; R. Bose; L. R. S. Bariha; P. Pradhan.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, Sri Lalmohan Patnaik.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Inaugurated July 26, 1948.

Chief Justice, Sri Birakishore Ray.*Puisne Judges*, B. J. Das; L. Panigrahi; R. L. Narasimhan, J.C.S.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Orissa formerly had a Joint Public Service Commission with Bihar. On April 1, 1949, a separate Public Service Commission for Orissa was established, with a Chairman and two members.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

The State of Himachal Pradesh, formed in April, 1948 (area 20,451 sq. miles, population, 1951 Census, 989,437), consists of 21 former Punjab Hill States and their 9 tributaries. The transfer of these territories to the Republic has consolidated into a sizeable administrative unit a large number of small states inherently incapable of surviving as separate "viable" units. The State is divided into four administrative districts, Mahasu, Sirmur, Mandi and Chamba. The State Assembly has 36 elected members. Capital, Simla.

Lieut.-Governor, Maj.-Gen. M. S. Himatsinhi.*Ministers*, Dr. Y. S. Parmar (*Chief Minister*);

Pandit Padam Dev; Shri Gauri Prasad.

AJMER

The State of Ajmer (area 2,400 sq. miles; pop. est. (1951) 692,506) lies within Rajasthan. The Chief Commissioner is the chief executive authority. There is a separate Judicial Commissioner, whose Court is the highest Court of the State. 78 per cent. of the people are Hindus. Rajasthani and Hindi are the chief languages.

CHIEF CITY, Ajmer. Population, 196,355.*Chief Commissioner*.—A. D. Pandit.

COORG

This State came under British control in 1834, and in 1881 the resident in Mysore became Chief Commissioner of Coorg until July 1, 1940, when a separate Chief Commissioner was appointed. Coorg has a Legislative Assembly of 24 members and a Ministry consisting of two Ministers. The area of the State is 1,593 sq. miles, with a population (1951) of 229,255. Kannada (with Kodagu dialect in some parts) is the chief language. Paddy and coffee are the principal crops.

CHIEF CITY, Mercara. Population, 10,116.*Chief Commissioner*.—Lt.-Col. D. S. Bedi.*Ministers*, C. M. Poonacha; K. M. Mallappa.

DELHI

This State (area 574 sq. miles; est. pop. (1951) 1,743,992) was constituted on October 1, 1912, out of the Punjab division of Delhi, in pursuance of the policy announced at the Delhi Durbar in December, 1911, to move the capital of India and its seat of Government from Calcutta to Delhi. On April 1, 1955, certain other territory, previously included in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, was added to the State.

CHIEF CITY, Delhi. Population, 914,790.*Chief Commissioner*.—Shankar Prasad.*Ministers*, Braham Perkash (*Chief Minister*); Sushila Nayar.

ANDAMANS AND NICOBARS

The Andamans and Nicobars (area 3,143 sq. miles; pop. in 1951, excluding Aborigines, 30,963) form a chain of islands in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal. Five large islands closely grouped together form the *Great Andamans*, and to the south is the island of *Little Andaman*. Port Blair,

in South Andaman, was used as an Indian penal settlement from 1858 to 1942. The group, densely wooded, contains many valuable trees, both hardwood and softwood. Coconut, coffee and rubber are other sources of income.

The islands possess a number of harbours and safe anchorages, notably Port Blair, Elphinstone, Mayabandar and Port Cornwallis.

The Andaman Islands are administered by the President acting through a Chief Commissioner and an Advisory Council of 5 Members.

The *Nicobar Islands*, almost due south of the Andamans, were first occupied by the British in 1869. They comprise 19 islands, 7 uninhabited (area 635 sq. miles). The principal product is coconuts.

CHIEF CITY, Port Blair. Population, 17,671.*Chief Commissioner*.—A. K. Ghosh.

UNIONS

Six Unions (Saurashtra, Vindhya Pradesh, Greater Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Patiala and E. Punjab and Travancore-Cochin) have been formed as a result of mergers of States. In Dec. 1949, it was announced that from Jan. 1, 1950, Vindhya Pradesh would be taken over by the Central Government, and administered centrally with a Chief Commissioner in the Province. For details of area and population of Unions, see p. 758-9.

SIKKIM

It was announced in Delhi on June 7, 1949, that the administration of the State of Sikkim had been taken over temporarily by the Government of India's political officer at the request of the Maharaja of Sikkim. A threat to law and order within the State had been caused by a disagreement between the Maharaja and the Congress Party.

FRENCH POSSESSIONS IN INDIA

The French possessions in India comprised five settlements—Pondicherry on the Coromandel Coast, about 100 miles south of Madras, which is the chief settlement and capital of French India, Chandernagore on the Hooghly (West Bengal); and Karikal, Yanam and Mahé (Madras). Besides these there were *loges* of small plots of land—sites of old French factories—scattered over the provinces of Madras, Bombay and Orissa, which were ceded to India by France in October, 1947, as a friendly gesture of welcome to India's achievement of freedom. These combined territories total 203 square miles, with a population of over 323,000. The National Assembly of France decided in June, 1948, to leave to the populations of French India establishments the right to pronounce their future status. In June, 1949, Chandernagore elected to join the Indian Republic and effect was finally given to this decision on June 9, 1952. Proposals by the French settlements in India were accepted in October, 1949, by the French India Municipal Congress meeting at Pondicherry.

PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS IN INDIA

Portuguese Possessions in India cover about 1,500 sq. miles and consist of the colony of Goa with the islands of Anjediva, Sao Jorge and Morcegos on the Arabian (Malabar) sea coast; *Daman* (Damao), with the territories of Dedra and Nagar-avelly on the Gujerat coast at the entrance to the Gulf of Cambay, together with the tiny island of *Diu* with coastal tracts of Gogola and Simbor. The total area of these territories is 1,540 sq. miles, with a population in 1940 of 624,177. Integration with India is under negotiation.

THE FORMER PRINCELY STATES OF INDIA

The Indian States, which numbered about 570, occupied in area approximately two-fifths of the entire Indian peninsula and contained over one-fifth of the whole population of the country. They displayed a very wide diversity in size, population and resources. They were not British territory and the suzerainty of King George VI lapsed at the passing of the Indian Independence Act, 1947. Their inhabitants were not British subjects. The States were governed by hereditary Rulers and had no relations with foreign powers. A common characteristic of all Indian States, important or insignificant, was that in their territory British Indian law did not run. For them the Indian Legislature or the Provincial Legislature could not legislate; and over them the High Courts or Chief Courts of the Provinces had no jurisdiction.

The former Indian States had a combined area of 715,964 square miles, and a population of 93,189,233. They maintained in the aggregate a considerable body of troops of inferior military organization in addition to their Indian State forces. Many treaties provided that States should furnish troops on the requisition of the Supreme Government, and troops of Indian States served in almost every Indian campaign of the 19th century. Lord Curzon inaugurated an Imperial Cadet Corps of Indian princes and nobles. The States varied greatly in size and importance. Hyderabad is nearly as large as Great Britain, and the Nizam enjoys a very large revenue. On the other hand, in Kathiawar and elsewhere, where family custom led to minute sub-division, there were many chiefs of single villages. In these petty estates the nominal chief may have had some very limited magisterial powers. The rulers of Indian States have not necessarily any religious or tribal connexion with the majority of their subjects. Thus the Nizam of Hyderabad is a Moslem, but most of his people are Hindus. The majority represent the scattered military chiefships which sprang from the ruins of the Mogul Empire in the 18th century. The rulers of the former Indian States of Gwalior, Indore, and the State of Baroda are all descendants of successful generals who then rose to power. Most of these States were of more recent origin than the British power in India. A unique step was taken in 1910, when a new Indian State was created out of the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.

Some well-known Indians of title, such as H.H. the Aga Khan, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., are non-ruling chiefs.

The *Chamber of Princes*, inaugurated in February, 1921, as a permanent consultative body, met periodically for the discussion of matters affecting the Indian States generally or of common concern to the States and to British India or the Empire at large. It consisted of 109 Rulers of States who were members in their own right, together with 12 Rulers elected as representatives by 127 other States. The Chancellor, Pro-Chancellor and Standing Committee were elected annually by the Chamber from among its members. Owing to differences the Chamber ceased to exist in 1947.

In recent years the policy of promoting co-operation in matters such as justice, police, public

health, etc., among the smaller States made progress, and in April, 1943, announcement was made of an extensive scheme for improving the administration of some hundreds of petty States in Western India by attaching them to large neighbouring States such as Baroda and Nawanagar.

As a result of the passing of the Indian Independence Act and the consequent lapse of paramountcy the 570 States became separate entities. The large majority of States acceded to the Republic of India in respect of the three subjects, Defence, External Affairs and Communications. Thirteen States acceded to the Dominion of Pakistan, while in Kashmir the position is still undecided.

According to a statement of the Government of India three different processes were promoted and recognized in relation to the integration of the States, each applied according to the size, geography and other factors relating to each State or group of States. The first was a merger of States in adjacent provinces. By 1950 under this process 216 States with a total area of 108,739 square miles and a population of 19,158,000 have been merged in Provinces distributed as follows: Orissa 23; Central Provinces and Berar 15; Bihar 2; Madras 2; East Punjab 3; and Bombay 174. The second process was consolidation of the States into centrally administered areas. This process has so far affected 61 States consolidated into units covering a total area of about 63,704 square miles, with a population of 6,925,000, which were taken over by centrally administered areas. The third process—integration of the territories in unions of 275 States—has so far covered a total area of 387,893 square miles, with a population of 34,700,000.

In 1950 there were 8 States recognized as *viable units* (i.e. States with a population of about 1,000,000 persons entitled to return their own representatives to the Constituent Assembly), under constitutional Princely Rulers, viz., Hyderabad, Mysore, Jammu and Kashmir, Travancore-Cochin, Saurashtra, Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan and Patiala and East Punjab States Union.

The finances of the States were integrated with those of other units and a complete structure of federal finance set up with effect from April 1, 1950. An increase in revenue of Rs.200 million (£15,000,000) is expected to accrue to the Central Government within five or six years when all the States would pay full rates of income tax, and the 7,000 miles of railways were absorbed by the Central Government.

The United State of Kathiawar (Saurashtra) is governed by a Presidium of Rulers consisting of five members, each a Ruler of a covenanted State. Nawanagar and Bhavnagar are members in their own right, and Dhranganadra, Palitana and Kotda-Sangani are elected members. The Jam Sahib of Nawanagar is *Raj Pramukh* (President), and the Maharaja of Bhavnagar is *Up-Raj Pramukh* (Vice-President), each for five years. There is a Council of Ministers to aid and advise the *Raj Pramukh*. A Constituent Assembly of 45 members was set up in January, 1949.

The President of the Union of Vindhya Pradesh is the Ruler of Rewa; Vice-President, the Ruler of Panna. The Union is administered as a Chief Commissioner's Province.

The Dominion of Pakistan

AREA AND POPULATION

Provinces and States	Area (English sq. miles)	Population (1,000's)	
		Total	Per sq. mile
Baluchistan and States Union.....	134,002	2,174	8.8
East Bengal.....	54,501	42,063	777.0*
Federal Capital Area (Karachi).....	812	1,126	1,387.0
N.-W. F.P. and Frontier Regions.....	39,259	5,900	150.0
Punjab (West Punjab) and Bahawalpur State....	79,716	20,651	259.0
Sind and Khairpur State.....	56,447	4,928	87.0
Total †.....	364,737	75,842	208.0

* The density of East Bengal has been calculated excluding the larger river areas amounting to 360 sq. miles.

† Excluding Jammu and Kashmir, Gilgit and Baltistan, Junagadh and Manavadar.

AREA AND POPULATION.—The total population of the Dominion of Pakistan (1951 Census) is 75,842,000, of which 85.9 per cent. are Muslims. Its area is approximately 364,737 square miles.

DOMINION FLAG.—The National Flag of Pakistan is dark green, with white vertical part at the mast, the green portion bearing a white crescent in the centre and a five-pointed heraldic star.

GOVERNMENT

The Dominion of Pakistan was constituted under the Indian Independence Act, 1947, which received the Royal Assent on July 18, 1947.

In terms of the Act the Dominion of Pakistan consists of former territories of British India, as shown in the above table. The Punjab States of Bahawalpur and Khairpur, with a Muslim population of almost 80 per cent. and with Muslim rulers, acceded to Pakistan in October, 1947. Boundaries of the Provinces of East Bengal and of Punjab (West Punjab) have been defined by a Boundary Commission presided over by Sir Cyril Radcliffe, K.B.E., Q.C. (now Lord Radcliffe). The following States have also acceded to Pakistan: the Baluchistan States of Kalat, Mekran, Las Bela and Kharan, and the North-West Frontier States of Amb, Chitral, Dir and Swat. The States of Junagadh and Manavadar which had acceded to Pakistan, were occupied by India on November 8, 1947.

Until the decisions of the Constituent Assembly, set up in Aug., 1947, are promulgated, the affairs of the Dominion are in the hands of the Governor-General assisted by a Cabinet acting as a successor government for the purpose of receiving power. The Constituent Assembly is the constitution-making body, but the Assembly also exercises legislative powers. The new Constitution is still in the making.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, Karachi.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Governor-General of the Dominion of Pakistan, HIS EXCELLENCY GHULAM MUHAMMAD, assumed office October 19, 1951.

THE CABINET

(April 18, 1953)

Prime Minister and Minister for Defence and Commerce, Mohammed Ali.

Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, Chaudhry Muhammad Zafrulla Khan.

Finance and Economic Affairs, Mohammad Ali.

Communications, Sardar Bahadur Khan.

Education, Dr. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi.

Industries, Food and Agriculture, Khan Abdul Qayam Khan.

Interior, States and Frontier Regions, Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani.

Refugees and Rehabilitation and Information and Broadcasting and Kashmir Affairs, Shuaib Qureshi.

Health, Works and Labour, Dr. A. M. Malik.

Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Ministries Affairs, A. K. Brohi.

U.K. HIGH COMMISSIONER

Al-Markaz, Bunder Road, Karachi.

High Commissioner, H. E. Sir Gilbert Laithwaite, G.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

Deputy High Commissioner, J. D. Murray.

Deputy High Commissioner (Lahore), J. M. C. James, M.B.E.

Deputy High Commissioner (Dacca), G. P. Hampshire.

Deputy High Commissioner (Peshawar), G. W. Tory.

British Council Representative, W. R. Owain-Jones.

PAKISTAN HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON

35 Lowndes Square, S.W.1.

High Commissioner, Mirza Abol Hasan Isphahani.

PAKISTAN HIGH COMMISSIONERS, AMBASSADORS AND MINISTERS ABROAD

AFGHANISTAN—Lt.-Col. A. S. B. Shah.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND (High Commissioner)—(vacant).

BELGIUM—(vacant).

BRAZIL—(vacant).

BRITISH EAST AFRICA (High Commissioner)—Siddiq Ali Khan.

BURMA—Sultanuddin Ahmad.

CANADA (High Commissioner)—M. Ikramullah.

CEYLON (High Commissioner)—Haji Abdus Sattar Saith.

CHINA—Maj.-Gen. Nawabzada Agha Mohammad Raza.

EGYPT—(vacant).

FRANCE—Habib I. Rahimtoola.

GERMANY—Dr. O. H. Malik.

INDIA (High Commissioner)—(vacant).

INDONESIA—Mudabbir Husain Choudhry.

IRAN—(vacant).

IRAQ—(vacant).

ITALY (Minister)—Akhtar Husain.

JAPAN—Mian Ziauddin.

NETHERLANDS—S. L. S. Bokhari.

SPAIN—(vacant).

SWEDEN, NORWAY, DENMARK AND FINLAND (Minister)—S. M. Burke.

SYRIA, LEBANON AND JORDAN (Minister)—Dr. Mahmood Hasan.

TURKEY—Ghazanfar Ali Khan.

U.S.A.—(vacant).

U.S.S.R.—(vacant).

UNITED NATIONS (Permanent Representative with rank of Ambassador)—Ahmed S. Bokhari.

THE LEGISLATURE

The Constituent Assembly of Pakistan consists of 44 members from Eastern Bengal, 22 from Punjab, 5 from Sind, 3 from North-West Frontier Province, 1 from Baluchistan, 1 from Khairpur, 1 from Bahawalpur, 1 from Baluchistan States and 1 from North-West Frontier Province State.

THE JUDICATURE

There is a Federal Court of Pakistan. In addition to the Provincial Courts there is a Chief Court for Sind, which also functions for the Capital of the Federation. There are High Courts at Lahore and Dacca (East Bengal), and a judicial Commissioners' Court at Peshawar.

DEFENCE

Army—8 Infantry Regiments, 6 Armoured Corps units, 8½ Artillery Regiments and 34 Engineer units. Most infantry regiments of the Indian Army with a Moslem majority were allotted to Pakistan. In March, 1950, it was announced that the Government had decided to introduce legislation to establish a Territorial Army.

Navy—The Navy consists of 2 sloops, 2 frigates, 4 minesweepers, 2 trawlers, 2 motor minesweepers and 4 harbour defence launches. A modern British destroyer, the *Onslow*, was transferred to the Royal Pakistan Navy in 1949, and it was announced that her sister ship, the *Offa*, would be transferred later.

Air Force—The Royal Indian Air Force comprised 9 Fighter Squadrons in 1947, two of which were assigned to Pakistan.

EDUCATION

The latest census (1951) shows that 13.8 per cent. of the total population of Pakistan (i.e. 10,347,000 persons) is literate. Both the Central and Provincial Governments have embarked on ambitious programmes to remove illiteracy. A six-year (1951-57) national plan of educational development has been drawn up to achieve an integrated and balanced development of education at all stages. The estimated cost of the plan, which is divided into two phases (1951-53 and 1953-57), is about Rs.1,150,000,000.

Apart from the three Universities of Dacca, Punjab and Sind, which were inherited at the time of partition, two more—one at Peshawar and the other at Karachi—have been established. A third University is now being established at Rajshahi in East Pakistan.

The Punjab University, founded in 1882, is mainly an affiliating University, but also provides for post-graduate teaching and research in a few subjects.

The University of Dacca, East Bengal, was established in 1922 as an unitary residential university, but had to assume, on partition, the additional functions of an affiliating University for colleges in East Bengal.

The University of Sind, created in 1947 and removed from Karachi to Hyderabad, in May 1952, is an affiliating and examining University. Peshawar University was founded in 1950. It is a teaching, residential and affiliating University. The Federal University of Karachi was established

in June, 1952. It is intended to develop it into an unitary residential university with all the colleges in Karachi as its constituent members and a number of halls of residence under its control and supervision.

The total number of educational institutions in Pakistan in 1953 was: Primary Schools, 40,295; Secondary Schools, 6,486; Colleges, 127 (36 intermediate, 82 degree and 9 post-graduate); Universities, 5; Training Institutes, 136; Technical and Industrial Institutes, 120; Commercial Institutes, 11; and Institutions for the Handicapped, 6.

LANGUAGE

The national language is Urdu. See also Notes on page 752.

IRRIGATION

Pakistan has one of the longest irrigation systems in the world. The total area irrigated is 21,622,000 acres.

PRODUCTION

The estimated acreage (000's omitted) of principal crops in 1952-53 was: rice 22,197, wheat 9,536, bajra 2,205, jowar 1,203, sugar cane 867, rape and mustard 1,671, cotton 3,320, jute 1,907, maize 970, gram 2,248, barley 478 and sesamum 203 acres. Jute production was 6,800,000 bales.

COMMERCE

The chief exports of the country are raw jute, cotton, tea, raw wool, raw hides and skins, and cotton seeds. Cotton piece-goods, twist and yarn, mineral oils, machinery and mill work, metals and ores, chemicals and drugs, hardware, instruments and vehicles are the principal imports. Among exports the value of raw jute from July 1952 to March 1953 amounted to Rs.463,900,000, and that of cotton to Rs.536,400,000. Total exports for the same period amounted to Rs.1,156,500,000 and imports to Rs.855,100,000.

FINANCE

The State Bank, established July 1, 1948, has a capital of Rs.30,000,000, 51 per cent. of which is held by the State. There are 34 commercial banks including the State Bank and the National Bank with deposits of Rs.1,462,000,000 (April, 1953). There are 91 insurance companies operating in the country, of which 13 are Pakistani businesses.

The Budget figures for Pakistan for 1953-54 are as follows:—

ESTIMATED REVENUE, CENTRAL BUDGET	
Principal Heads:	Rs. (000 omitted)
Customs.....	317,500
Central Excise.....	71,100
Income and Corporation Tax.....	156,200
Sales Tax.....	61,500
Salt.....	24,000
Under Finance Act, 1950.....	16,100
Other Heads.....	26,842
Total Principal Heads.....	673,242
Railways (net) including interest charges	53,152
Posts and Telegraphs (net) including interest charges.....	16,002
Debt Services.....	76,527
Civil Administration.....	15,798
Currency and Mint.....	29,297
Miscellaneous.....	21,776
Defence Services.....	35,000
Extraordinary Items.....	3,390
Other Heads.....	3,044
Effect of New Taxation Proposals.....	58,800
Total Revenue.....	986,028
Surplus.....	1,410

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE Rs. (ooo omitted)

Direct Demands on Revenue.....	23,591
Debt Services.....	76,794
Civil Administration.....	215,134
Currency and Mint.....	4,000
Civil Works.....	13,500
Miscellaneous.....	35,086
Defence Services.....	601,000
Contribution and Miscellaneous Adjustments with Provincial Govts.....	12,516
Other Heads.....	2,997

Total Expenditure..... 984,618

Provincial Estimates, 1953-54

	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus+
	Rs.	Rs.	Deficit—
	million	million	million
East Bengal.....	274.2	303.2	-29.0
Punjab.....	227.6	227.0	+0.6
Sind.....	99.4	99.3	+0.1
N.W.F. Prov.....	57.7	62.2	-4.5
Bahawalpur State	48.6	53.4	-4.8
Khairpur State..	10.6	10.5	+0.1

Provinces of the Dominion of Pakistan

PUNJAB (PAKISTAN)

The Punjab, which derives its name from the Five Rivers (Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej), was annexed by the East India Company in 1849. The total area in 1941 was 99,089 square miles with a population of 28,418,829, being 286.8 per sq. mile. West Punjab was separated from the former Punjab Province of India under the India Independence Act of 1947. The partition scheme allotted about 62,012 sq. miles with 19,000,000 population (estimated) to West Punjab and 35,314 sq. miles with 11,547,919 (estimated population) to East Punjab, now a Province of the Republic of India. In 1950 the Pakistan Government passed legislation to rename the West Punjab the Punjab. The Indian Government took a similar step with the East Punjab (see p. 762).

Punjab (Pakistan) is mainly an agricultural province, the total area under cultivation being about 20,000,000 acres, but owing to scanty rainfall it depends largely for its harvests on irrigation canals. Of the crops grown, wheat, rice, cotton, and gram are the most important, and cover about 60 per cent. of the total area sown. There are large deposits of rock salt, which with wheat and other food, grains and cotton form the principal exports. The Province is served by the North-Western Railway.

The Lahore Division of Punjab (Pakistan) includes the districts of Lahore, Gujranwala, Sheikhupura and Sialkot. The Rawalpindi Division includes the districts of Attock, Gujrat, Jhelum, Mianwali, Rawalpindi and Shahpur. The Multan Division includes the districts of Dera Ghazi Khan, Jhang, Lyallpur, Montgomery, Multan and Muzaffargarh.

CHIEF CITY, Lahore. Estimated population, 1,500,000.

Governor, H.E. Mian Amin-ud-Din (May 2, 1953).

Rs. per mensem 6,000

GOVERNMENT.

Elections to the Provincial Assembly were held in March 1951, on the basis of adult franchise. The Muslim League Party is the largest single

COMMUNICATIONS

There are 7,044 miles of railway line in the country. Of this total mileage, West Pakistan has 5,362 miles of railway line and East Pakistan has 1,682 miles. The Pakistan railways comprise two independent railway systems—the North Western Railways in West Pakistan and the Eastern Bengal Railways in East Pakistan—managed and owned by the State.

The total road mileage is 58,009, of which 32,114 miles is in West Pakistan and 25,895 miles in East Pakistan.

ψThe principal sea ports are Karachi and Chittagong in West and East Pakistan respectively. These two ports handled in 1952-53 about 3,995,000 tons and 1,705,000 tons of traffic respectively. The anchorage of Chalna, established in Dec. 1950, on the river Pussur in East Bengal to relieve congestion of traffic at Chittagong, handled 449,156 tons during its second year of operation.

Karachi is the main air port, and being situated on the trunk air routes of the world, holds an important position. Orient Airways is the chief air transport company in Pakistan.

Post and telegraph facilities are available to every country in the world.

group in the Assembly, with 169 members out of 197.

Chief Minister, Malik Firoz Khan Noon.

Ministers, Sirdar Abdul Hameed Dasti (Agriculture); Sirdar Muhammad Khan Leghari (Public Works); Nawab Muzaffar Ali Qizilbash (Revenue and Resettlement); Chaudhry Ali Akbar (Education); Alamdar Hussain Gilani (Health); Sheikh Masood Sadiq (Industries).

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Hon. Mohammad Munir.

Judges, Hons. A. R. Cornelius; A. M. Jan; Muhammad Khurshid Zaman; S. A. Rehman; Shabbir Ahmad; M. R. Kyani; M. R. Soofi; Badi-Uz-Zaman Kaikus.

SIND

Sind (area 47,569 sq. miles; pop. 4,619,706, excluding Khairpur State, 320,412) was constituted a Governor's Province on April 1, 1936, by the transfer of the Sind Division from the Presidency of Bombay. From earliest days Sind has been a Moslem territory; 96 per cent. of the people are Moslems. The chief language is Sindhi. About 59 per cent. of the population are engaged in agriculture and husbandry. The Lloyd Barrage and Canals project secures perennial irrigation to areas which hitherto have received indifferent supply from inundation canals. Work on the new Kotri barrage is estimated to cost £15 million. Karachi, the capital of Pakistan, is the port for the extensive North-Western Railway system.

CHIEF CITY, ψHyderabad. Population (1951), 229,211, of whom 148,647 are refugees from India, now permanently settled.

Governor, H.E. Din Mohammad (Oct. 1948)

Rs. per mensem 5,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Hon. G. B. Constantine.

Rs. per mensem 4,000

Judges, Hons. H. G. Agha; W. B. L. Velani; Mahomed Bachal Memon; Mahomed Baksh Memon.....Rs.3,500

N.W. FRONTIER PROVINCE

The North-West Frontier Province was constituted in 1901 by the transfer from the Punjab of portions of the districts of Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. A part of Peshawar district was separated in 1937 to form another district called Mardan. The Province has an area of 39,270 sq. miles, of which 14,263 sq. miles represent the settled districts (pop. 1951 Census, 3,239,000, pop. of tribal area 2,460,000). Attached to the Province are the six trans-border political agencies, of Malakand, Mohmand, Khyber, Kurram, North Waziristan and South Waziristan, together with tribal areas under the control of the Deputy Commissioners, who also administer the six settled districts. The people are Muslims, and the chief languages are Pashto, Urdu and Western Punjabi. The province produces wheat, maize and other grains, sugar cane, Virginia tobacco, oilseeds, cotton, etc.

CHIEF CITY, Peshawar. Population, 153,024.

Governor, H.E. Khwaja Shahabuddin (Nov. 26, 1951).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

Hons. Sordar Abdur Rashid (Chief Minister); Mian Jaffar Shah (Education); M. R. Kayani (Health); Mohammad Jalaluddin Khan (Local Self Government); Mohammad Ayub Khan (Revenue).

CHIEF COURT.

Judges, Hons. Mohammed Ibrahim Khan (Chief Judge); Sheikh Mohammed Shafi.

EAST BENGAL

The Province of East Bengal, area 54,141 sq. miles, estimated pop. 42,062,610 (of whom 3,226,639 are Moslems, 9,239,603 Hindus and 206,507 Christians), constituted under the Indian Independence Act, 1947, comprises the Eastern territories of the partitioned province of Bengal and Sylhet, formerly a district of Assam, excluding certain thanas in the Karimganj sub-division.

The chief crops of East Bengal are rice, jute, skins and hides, tea and tobacco. The Province is rich in raw materials, but industries are not developed. The important railway is the Eastern Bengal Railway. The seaport is Ψ Chittagong.

CHIEF CITY (and temporary Headquarters of East Pakistan), Dacca. Population, 411,279.

BAHAWALPUR

This State is situated on the edge of the great Indian Desert midway between the Provinces of the Punjab and Sind. It is about 320 miles in length from north-east to south-west with an average breadth of 50 miles. Bahawalpur has an area of 20,000 sq. miles, and a population of approximately 1,820,000 (1951 Census). The Sutlej Valley canals irrigate nearly 3,000,000 acres. Wheat and cotton are the principal crops. Industrial and agricultural development is proceeding satisfactorily. The chief factories produce textiles, vegetable oil and soap. The installation of sugar and cigarette factories and a tannery is also under consideration. The North Western Railway serves the State.

CHIEF TOWN.—Bahawalpur. Pop. approx. 60,000.

Ruler, His Highness Lieut.-Gen. Al-Haj Sir Sadiq Mohammad Khan Abbasi V, G.C.S.I., G.C.L.E., K.C.V.C.

Chief Minister, Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmud.

Governor, H.E. Chowdhury Khaliqzaman (April, 1953). Rs. per mensem 6,000.

MINISTERS.

Nurul Amin (Premier); Muhammad Habibullah Choudhury; Abdul Hamid; Hassan Ali; Syed Muhammad Afzal; Mafizuddin Ahmed; Tafazzal Ali; Syed Abdus Salim; Dwarknath Barori.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Hon. M. Shahabuddin.

Rs. per mensem 5,000

Judges, Hons. Sir Thomas Ellis; Amiruddin Ahmad; Amin Ahmad; M. Shahabuddin; M. A. Ispahani; Muhammad Ibratun; Fazle Akbar; R. R. Guha; I. H. Chowdhury

Rs. per mensem 4,000

BALUCHISTAN

Baluchistan (area 134,002 sq. miles; pop. (excluding states), 622,457). The districts comprised are Sibi, Quetta-Pishin, Loralai, Zhob and Chagai. Baluchistan consists largely of mountains and sandy deserts, and is sparsely populated. A large part of the people lead a pastoral, nomad life. In religion they are Sunni Moslems. Baluchi (a branch of the Indo-Aryan language) is the chief language. To Chaman, on the Baluch-Afghan frontier, a railway runs *via* Quetta which is continued to Zahedan in Iran. The States of Kalat, Las Bela, Kharan and Mekran have a total area of about 79,546 sq. miles; pop. 551,579. Kalat stretches west to Iran, the Khan being head of a loose confederacy, with a subsidy of about £20,000 per annum. Las Bela occupies the alluvial valley between the Pab and the Hala. Kharan occupies the part of the hilly tract to the S.E. of the Chaghi district and touches the borders of Iran and Mekran.

ADMINISTRATIVE CENTRE, Quetta.

The Baluchistan Council consists of 20 members and acts under the presidency of the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

Chief Commissioner, Amin-ud-Din.

CAPITAL OF PAKISTAN

The Capital and Seat of Government of Pakistan is Ψ Karachi. Karachi is situated at the extreme western end of the delta of the Indus, 754 miles by rail from Lahore. It is the maritime terminus of the North Western Railway, the main gateway for the trade of West Pakistan. The population of Karachi at the Census of 1951 was 1,126,417.

PAKISTAN STATES

KHAIRPUR

A great alluvial plain, the State has an area of 6,060 sq. miles and a population of 325,000. Its length from east to west is 120 miles and breadth from north to south about 70 miles. The part bordering on the Indus is very fertile. About three-quarters of the country is a continuous series of sandhill ridges covered with a stunted brushwood where cultivation is impossible. The climate is fiercely hot during eight months of the year when the maximum temperature rises to 118°. Sindhi, Urdu and Baluchi are spoken. Cotton fabrics are produced. Cultivation is dependent on irrigation canals, taking off from the Indus river at the Lloyd Barrage. The principal crops are wheat, rice, grain, jowar, cotton and oil seeds. The State is served by the North Western Railway. The State has been greatly industrialised during the last few years. It has a Legislative Assembly elected by adult franchise.

CHIEF TOWN.—Khairpur Mir's. Pop. 20,000.

Ruler, H.H. Mir Ali Mardan Khan Talpur.

Chief Minister, Mirza Mumtaz Hasan Kizilbash.

Ceylon

AREA AND POPULATION

Ceylon is an island in the Indian Ocean, off the southern tip of the peninsula of India and separated from it by a narrow strip of shallow water, the Palk Strait. Situated between 5° 55'–9° 50' N. latitude and 79° 42'–81° 52' E. longitude, it has an area of 25,332 square miles, including 296 square miles of inland water. Its greatest length is from north to south, 270 miles; and its greatest width 140 miles, no point in Ceylon being more than 80 miles from the sea.

At the Census of 1953, the population was 8,103,648, an increase of 21.7 per cent over the last Census in 1946. The following table shows a striking increase in the population of Ceylon since the first Census was taken in 1871.

Increase of the People

Census Year	Population	Natural Increase	Immigration Increase	Total Intercensal Increase
1871.....	2,400,380	—	—	—
1881.....	2,759,738	119,792	239,566	359,358
1891.....	3,007,789	144,260	103,791	248,051
1901.....	3,565,954	225,406	225,759	558,165
1911.....	4,106,350	355,147	184,249	540,396
1921.....	4,498,605	319,410	72,845	392,255
1931.....	5,306,871	656,990	151,275	808,266
1946.....	6,657,339	1,280,916	69,552	1,350,468
1953.....	8,103,648	..	..	1,446,309

Races and Religions

The races of Ceylon are Low-country Sinhalese, Kandyan Sinhalese, Ceylon Tamils, Indian Tamils, Ceylon Moors, Indian Moors, Burghers and Eurasians, Malays and Veddahs. Generally Sinhalese who trace their descent to a low-country district are classified as Low-country Sinhalese, others as Kandyan Sinhalese. The Western and Southern Provinces, the Chilaw District and the Western part of Puttalam District are low-country areas; the Central and North Central Provinces, Uva, Sabaragamuwa, Kurunegala, the Sinhalese divisions of the districts of Batticaloa, Trincomalee and Vavuniya are regarded as Kandyan districts. At the 1946 Census 43.6 per cent. of the population were low-country Sinhalese, 25.8 per cent. Kandyan Sinhalese. The religion of the great majority of Ceylonese is Buddhism, introduced from India, according to ancient Sinhalese chronicles, in 300 B.C. Next to Buddhism, Hinduism has a large following.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Ceylon is a compact area, except for the Island of Mannar and an almost detached portion in the north, the Jaffna Peninsula and its satellite islands of Delft, Kayts, etc. The relief of the island includes a mountainous area in the south-central region of 3,000 to 7,000 feet above sea level, surrounded by an upland belt of about 1,000 to 3,000 feet and a narrow coastal plain broadening out to a vast tract in the north. The coastal plain continues for a distance out to sea as a continental shelf and a coral reef, for the most part submerged, lies close to the coast. On the Central Ridge of the hill country are some of the highest peaks in Ceylon, Pidurutalagala (8,291 ft.), Kirigalpotta (7,856 ft.) and Totapola (7,741 ft.) and the high plains Nuwara Eliya (over 6,000 ft.), Elk Plains (7,000 ft.) and Horton Plains (over 7,000 ft.). The other principal peaks are Adam's Peak (7,360 ft.), Namunukula (6,679 ft.), Knuckles (6,112 ft.) and Haycock (2,167 ft.). The Peninsula of Jaffna and the Island of Mannar are featureless level stretches.

The Mahaveli-ganga, 206 miles long, is the largest river of Ceylon. Rising on the western side of the central hilly ridge, it flows north and east to empty into the Koddiiyar Bay on the east coast. Other rivers are the Kelaniganga (90 miles), Aruvi-arū (104), Kala-oya (97), Yam-oya (94) and Deduru-oya (87). Waterfalls girdle the central mountainous massif and offer some of the best scenic features in the island; Dunhinda (Badulla), Diyāluma (Koslanda), Elgin (Haton Plateau) and Perawela are among the outstanding falls. Forests, jungle and scrub cover the greater part of the island, often being intermingled. The forests, of varying species, extend from fairly near the coast right into the hill country. In areas over 2,000 feet above sea level grasslands (*patanas* or *talawas*) are found. Their total area is some 250 square miles, principally in the Province of Uva.

Climate.—The climate of Ceylon is warm throughout the year, with a high relative humidity. Temperatures average 80° F. during the year and few areas record less than 60° F. Humidity is over 75 per cent. Temperature ranges vary little between wet and dry seasons. In hilly areas, frost, mist and hail occur occasionally, but snow is completely absent. Rainfall is generally heavy, with marked regional variations; fall on the south-west slopes of the hill country (20–25 inches) being heaviest. Some cyclonic activity of the tropical variety experienced in the Bay of Bengal occurs, generally during the north-east monsoon period.

GOVERNMENT

Early in the sixteenth century the Portuguese landed in Ceylon and founded settlements, eventually conquering much of the country. Portuguese rule in Ceylon lasted 150 years during which the Roman Catholic religion was established among the Sinhalese inhabitants and to some extent Portuguese modes of living adopted. In 1658, following a twenty-year period of decline, Portuguese rule gave place to that of the Dutch East India Company which was to exploit Ceylon with varying fortunes until 1766.

The Maritime Provinces of Ceylon were ceded by the Dutch to the British on February 16, 1798, becoming a British Crown Colony in 1802 under the terms of the Treaty of Amiens. With the annexation of the Kingdom of Kandy in 1815 all Ceylon came under British rule.

In 1829, a Commission under William Colebrook conducted an investigation into the constitutional and administrative system of Ceylon. It recommended *inter alia* the unification of the Maritime and Kandyan Provinces and the establishment of nominated Executive and Legislative Councils. These reforms established the early form of representative government which lasted without substantial alteration until 1930. Further changes were effected in 1920 and 1924; introducing the election of members to the Legislative Council and a majority of unofficial members. A commission headed by Lord Soulbury visited the island and in October, 1945, recommended a series of changes which gave Ceylon a large measure of control over her internal affairs. The Soulbury Constitution was, however, short-lived and on February 4, 1948, Ceylon became a self-governing Dominion of the British Commonwealth of Nations under the *Ceylon Independence Act, 1947*. On February 10, 1948, H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester opened the new Parliament.

Governor-General and Staff

Governor-General, His Excellency the Lord SOULBURY, G.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C. (1949)	£8,000
Secretary to the Governor-General, A. C. M. Hingley	£1,700
Private Secretary, Colonel A. J. D. Rose, O.B.E.	£600
Aide-de-Camp, Major R. M. G. Mytton	

THE CABINET

(March 26, 1952)

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and External Affairs, Hon. Dudley Senanayake	Rs. 18,000
Health, Hon. E. A. Nugawela	18,000
Justice, Hon. Sir Lalita Rajapakse, Q.C.	18,000
Transport and Works and Leader of the House, Hon. Sir John Kotalawala, K.B.E.	18,000
Finance, Hon. J. R. Jayawardene	18,000
Agriculture and Food, Hon. Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.	18,000
Labour, Dr. Hon. M. C. M. Kalcel	18,000
Education, Hon. M. D. Banda	18,000
Posts and Information, Hon. S. Natesan	18,000
Home Affairs and Leader of the Senate, Hon. A. Ratnayake	18,000
Industries and Fisheries, Hon. G. G. Ponnambalam, Q.C.	18,000
Commerce and Trade, Hon. R. G. Senanayake	18,000
Lands and Land Development, Hon. P. B. Bulankulame Dissawe, O.B.E.	18,000
Local Government, Hon. C. W. W. Kannangara	18,000

CEYLON REPRESENTATIVES OVERSEAS

AUSTRALIA

High Commissioner, J. A. Mantensz, C.B.E.

BURMA

Minister, D. S. de Fonseka.

INDIA

High Commissioner, C. Coomaraswamy, C.B.E.

INDONESIA

Minister, A. E. Goonesinha.

ITALY

Minister, R. S. S. Gunewardene.

PAKISTAN

High Commissioner, T. B. Jayah.

SINGAPORE AND THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA

Commissioner, M. Saravanamuttu.

U.K.

13 Hyde Park Gardens, W.2

High Commissioner, Sir Edwin A. P. Wijeyeratne, K.B.E.

Trade Representative, C. E. P. Jayasuriya.

U.S.A.

Ambassador, Sir George Corea, K.B.E.

OVERSEAS REPRESENTATIVES IN CEYLON

AUSTRALIA

High Commissioner, C. R. Cutler, V.C.

CANADA

Trade Commissioner, Paul Sykes.

INDIA

High Commissioner, Shri C. C. Desai.

PAKISTAN

High Commissioner, Haji Abdus Sattar Saith.

U.K.

High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir Cecil Syers, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (1951).

Deputy High Commissioner, N. E. Costar, C.M.G.

First Secretary, A. R. Adair, M.B.E.

Colombo Plan Officer, R. G. Tracy, M.B.E.

Information Officer, D. D. Condon.

Economic Adviser, C. E. Thorogood.

THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of the House of Representatives and the Senate. The House of Representatives is composed of 101 members, of which 95 are elected by universal suffrage and 6 nominated. A general election in May, 1952, returned 54 United National Party, 11 Unattached Independents, 3 Communists, 4 Tamil Congress, 2 Federalists, 1 Republican, 1 Labour and 19 of other parties. The Senate consists of 30 members, 15 of whom are elected by the House of Representatives and 15 by the Governor-General. One-third of the Senators retire every second year.

President of the Senate, Hon. Sir Nicholas Attygalle.

Clerk to the Senate, E. V. R. Samarawickram.

Speaker of the House of Representatives,

Hon. Albert F. Peries

Deputy Speaker, H. S. Ismail, M.B.E.

Clerk of the House of Representatives,

R. St. L. P. Deraniyagala, M.B.E.

THE JUDICATURE

The Judicial System includes a Supreme Court composed of a Chief Justice and eight Puisne Judges, Court of Criminal Appeal, District Courts, Magistrates' Courts, Courts of Requests, Municipal Courts, Rural Courts. Trial by jury obtains in the Supreme Court.

Chief Justice of Ceylon, Hon. Sir Alan Rose, Q.C.

Puisne Judges, C. Nagalingam, Q.C.;

E. F. N. Gratiaen, C.M.G., Q.C.;

H. A. de Silva; V. L. St. C. Swan,

Rs. 27,000; E. H. T. Gunasekara,

£2,000; M. F. S. Pulle, Q.C.; Rt. Hon.

L. M. D. de Silva, Q.C.

Attorney-General, H. H. Basnayake, Q.C.

DEFENCE

Army.—The Ceylon Army Act which came into force on October 10, 1949, provides for a Regular Force, a Regular Reserve, a Volunteer Force and a Volunteer Reserve. Steady progress has been made in the formation of the Regular Force, the strength of which, on May 15, 1952, was 108 officers and 1,547 men.

Navy.—On December 9, 1950, the Navy Act, 1950, came into force and the Royal Ceylon Navy was constituted. One minesweeper is at present in

commission, and there are two shore establishments. The Royal Ceylon Navy is also responsible for the boom defences of Colombo Harbour.

Air Force.—The Ceylon Air Force Act came into force on October 10, 1950, and the Ceylon Air Force was established on that date. On March 2, 1951, the Air Force adviser to the Ceylon Government was appointed Commander of the Air Force.

PRODUCTION

Agriculture.—The staple products of the island are agricultural. The most important for home consumption is rice in its two forms of paddy and husked grain. The areas under cultivation in 1952 in acres, were:—Paddy, 913,239; tea, 533,646; coconuts, 920,940; rubber, 574,522; areca nuts, 71,000; cinnamon, 30,000; citronella, 34,000; tobacco, 10,500; cacao, 19,700; other highland crops (including chena cultivation), 186,000. The livestock in 1952 included 1,112,360 cattle, 567,672 buffaloes, 72,000 sheep, 411,320 goats, 74,638 pigs, and 1,558,350 poultry.

Industry.—Plywood and leather factories have been reorganized for increased production with improved techniques. A cement factory has been established, and factories for paper, vegetable oils and caustic soda are expected to come into production shortly.

FINANCE

	1951-52
Estimated revenue.....	Rs.849,037,956
Estimated expenditure.....	982,839,906
Gross public debt:	
(Sept. 30, 1951) £9,408,775 and Rs.581,956,100.	
Net Public Debt, Rs.544,948,180.	
R.I = 15.6d.	

BANKING

There are 12 banks doing business in the island. The Ceylon Savings Bank had (Dec. 31, 1952) 126,205 depositors with deposits Rs.61,234,212. Depositors in the Post Office Savings Banks had Rs.763,724,826 to their credit at Dec. 31, 1950. The number of depositors' accounts was approximately 1,556,850.

TRADE

	1951	1952
Total imports. Rs.1,558,669,744	Rs.1,702,441,473	
Total exports... 1,904,388,958	1,502,267,794	

The principal exports in 1952 were food and drink (mainly tea and desiccated coconut) and tobacco (Rs.825,811,717) and raw materials (mainly rubber, coconut oil and copra) (Rs.577,290,949). The principal imports were grain and flour (Rs.486,026,538), other food and drink (Rs.273,511,434) and cotton yarns and manufactures (Rs.124,864,259).

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, 1952

(Total Imports from and Domestic Exports to)		
Country	From	To
U.K.....	Rs.381,755,000	Rs.413,515,000
Burma.....	184,278,000	—
Australia.....	123,949,000	90,882,000
Canada.....	38,517,000	70,763,000
India.....	211,848,000	35,905,000
Pakistan.....	12,286,000	40,038,000
New Zealand.....	—	19,910,000
South Africa.....	3,797,000	58,379,000
Belgium.....	19,756,000	9,658,000
Egypt.....	—	63,504,000
U.S.A.....	149,680,000	156,207,000
Japan.....	103,759,000	10,383,000
Netherlands.....	26,744,000	49,127,000
Italy.....	18,645,000	61,123,000
Germany.....	19,274,000	32,330,000
France.....	21,577,000	15,546,000
Thailand.....	19,886,000	—

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The local government of Ceylon, under the general supervision of the Ministry of Local Government, is in the hands of 7 Municipal Councils (Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Jaffna, Kurunegala, Nuwara Eliya and Negombo), 36 Urban Councils, 36 Town Councils and 400 Village Committees, all members of which are elected. For local government purposes the island is divided into 12 administrative regions, each of which has an Assistant Commissioner of Local Government. Apart from a general duty to promote the welfare of the local inhabitants and develop amenities, local authorities have powers mainly with regard to public health and sanitation, public thoroughfares and public utility services.

EDUCATION

Education in the island underwent a far-reaching change with the introduction on October 1, 1954, of a Scheme of Free Education from the Kindergarten to the University. In 1952 there were 6,636 Government and Assisted schools. The total cost of education was Rs.137,784,000 for 1951-52. The University of Ceylon was established on July 1, 1942, by the incorporation of the Ceylon Medical College (founded 1870) and the Ceylon University College (founded 1921) into the University. The Ceylon Technical College provides a series of full-time and part-time courses in science, engineering, commerce, arts, etc.

COMMUNICATIONS

There are about 14,000 miles of motorable road in Ceylon, of which 5,873 miles are bitumen surfaced and open to lorry traffic. On June 30, 1952, there were 69,760 motor vehicles on the register (43,249 private cars and cabs, 3,676 omnibuses, 13,054 lorries, vans, etc., 981 tractors and trailers and 8,800 motor cycles).

In 1952, 4,424 ocean-going merchant vessels of a total net register tonnage of 12,863,773 entered, and 4,396 of a total net register tonnage of 12,859,103 cleared, the port of Colombo.

There are 594 post offices, 1,118 sub-post offices and 235 receiving post offices, with 15,193 miles of telegraph wire and 93,882 miles of telephone wire. A commercial wireless telegraph station has a range of 500 miles by day and about 1,000 to 1,500 miles by night and handles ship-to-shore traffic. A beam wireless station provides wireless telephone links to the United Kingdom and Australia. Programmes are broadcast in the English, Sinhalese and Tamil languages on six wavelengths.

Air Ceylon operates air-line services from Colombo to Jaffna, Madras and Tiruchirappalli. Other services are *Air India* (Colombo-Karachi); *B.O.A.C.* and *Quantas* (U.K.—Colombo and Singapore—Colombo).

CAPITAL OF CEYLON

CAPITAL.— Ψ Colombo (population 424,816). Other centres are Ψ Jaffna (76,664), Ψ Galle (55,825) and Kandy (57,013).

Colombo is distant from London 5,700 miles, transit 17 days; by air 3 days (18 hours by "Comet" jet plane).

Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates

NOTE.—The Dominion of Canada, The Commonwealth of Australia, The Dominion of New Zealand, The Union of South Africa, and the Dominion of Pakistan, the Republic of India and the Dominion of Ceylon are shown separately in the preceding pages.

ADEN

(Aden Colony and Protectorate)

The area of Aden Colony is 75 sq. miles and of the Protectorate about 112,000 sq. miles. The population of the Colony (according to the census of 1946) is 80,516 (males 50,589, females 29,927); Arabs 58,455, Jews 7,273, Indians 9,456, Somalis 4,322, Europeans 365, others 645. The estimated population of the Protectorate is about 650,000.

The peninsula of Aden, situated on the southern coast of Arabia and lying on the Red Sea trade-route between Europe and the East, was first occupied by the British in 1839. Aden was always an important centre. Its trade decayed after the Portuguese discovery of the Cape route, but with the opening of the Suez Canal it regained more than its old importance and is now a great oil bunkering and coaling station and port of call, and an emporium for the trade of the adjacent African and Arabian coasts. Aden is a free port. The chief industries are fishing, salt, soap and cigarette manufacture, aluminium pressing of domestic utensils and dyeing and printing of cloth. The traffic in arms and ammunition is subject to special regulations. The British Government has treaty engagements with, and subsidies, the neighbouring Arab tribes, both inland and along the coast, from the Straits of Bab-al-Mandeb to Muscat territory at Ras Darbhat 'Ali.

Perim.—A small unfortified island with an area of 5 square miles was occupied in 1857 and is administratively attached to Aden. The port has been closed since November, 1936, on the withdrawal of the Perim Coal Company from the island. Population, 360.

The *Kuria Muria Islands*, to the east of the Aden Protectorate, have been a British possession since 1854, when they were ceded to the Crown by the Imam of Muscat.

Kamaran.—The island of Kamaran in the Red Sea about 200 miles north of Perim was taken by the British from the Turks in 1915, and is administered under the control of the Governor of Aden. It has an area of 22 square miles and a population of about 2,200. A quarantine station for pilgrims travelling to Mecca from the East is maintained on the island. *Commissioner, Kamaran*, Col. R. G. W. E. Alban, O.B.E.

The *Aden Protectorate* to the West of approximate longitude 46° is bounded on the East by the Qara country, which is part of the dominions of the Sultan of Muscat and Oman, and on the North and West by the Great Desert and the Kingdom of Yemen, whose Southern boundary was temporarily fixed by Article III of the Treaty of San'a (February, 1934) by which His Majesty's Government and the Yemen Government agreed to maintain the *status quo* frontier as it was on the date of the signing of the treaty. The coastline of the Aden Protectorate, which is about 750 miles long, starts in the West from Husn Murad, opposite the Island of Perim, and it runs eastward to Ras Dharbat 'Ali, where it meets the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman.

The Aden Protectorate is divided into two parts, the Western Aden Protectorate and the Eastern Aden Protectorate. The former consists of 19 Sultanates, the chiefs of which are all in protective treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government.

The Eastern Aden Protectorate comprises the Hadhramaut (consisting of the Qualti State of

Shihr and Mukalla and the Kathiri State of Seyun), the Mahri Sultanate of Qishn and Soqatra, the Wahidi Sultanates of Bir Ali and Balihaf, and the Sheikdoms of Irqa and Haura, all of which are in protective treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government. His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Qu'aiti, K.C.M.G., Sultan of Shihr and Mukalla, is the premier chief of the Eastern Aden Protectorate, and the Hadhramaut is the most important and best organised of these areas. It is bounded on the West by the Wahidi Sultanates and on the East by the Mahri Sultanate.

The Mahri Sultanate of Qishn and Soqatra is the most easterly area in the Aden Protectorate, for it is bounded on the East by the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman. The Sultan of Qishn and Soqatra resides on the island of Soqatra (area 1,400 square miles) which lies 150 miles from Cape Guardafui. The island was occupied by the East India Company in 1834 and it came under British protection in 1886 when the treaty with the Mahri Sultan was concluded. It contains about 12,000 inhabitants principally engaged in livestock husbandry.

FINANCE Colony and Protectorate

	1951-52	1952-53
Revenue.....	£1,777,354	£2,403,042*
Expenditure.....	£1,513,389	1,476,962

*Includes transfer of £1,000,000 from surplus balances to a Development Fund.

	TRADE	1951
Total imports.....		£56,474,508
Total exports.....		21,568,426
		1952
Imports from U.K.....		£10,306,628
Exports to U.K.....		870,277

GOVERNMENT

Aden was for many years administered by the Government of India, and in 1932 it was separated from the Bombay Presidency and formed into a Province under a Chief Commissioner under the direct control of the Government of India. It ceased to be a part of British India on April 1, 1937, and is now a Crown Colony. The Governor has an Executive Council and a Legislative Council was established in 1947. There is a Court of unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction called the Supreme Court from which appeals lie to the East African Court of Appeal.

Governor and Commander in Chief of the Colony and Protectorate of Aden, His Excellency Tom Hickinbotham, C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E. (1951)

(+ duty allee. £1,150) £2,500

<i>Air Officer Commanding British Forces</i> , Air Vice-Marshal D. Macfadyen, C.B., C.B.E.	
<i>Chief Sec. to Govt.</i> , E. D. Hone, C.M.G., O.B.E.	1,950
<i>Financial Sec.</i> , P. A. P. Robertson.....	1,650
<i>Deputy Financial Sec.</i> , R. Tatton Brown, O.B.E.	1,600
<i>Asst. Chief Secs.</i> , A. H. Dutton; P. D. Fletcher; K. G. S. Smith.....	1,550
<i>Chairman of the Port Trust</i> , R. P. Errington	1,000
<i>Judge, Supreme Court</i> , R. A. Campbell.....	1,750
<i>Attorney-General</i> , J. V. M. Shields, O.B.E.	1,650
<i>Director of Medical Services</i> , G. A. Macgregor	1,750
<i>Commissioner of Police</i> , S. L. Vincent.....	1,550

Director of Education, H. F. Kynaston-Snell, M.B.E.	£1,600
British Agent, Western Aden Protectorate, Major B. W. Seager, C.M.G., O.B.E.	
(+ £100 allee.)	1,750
British Agent, Eastern Aden Protectorate, and Resident Adviser to Hadhramaut States, Col. J. E. H. Boustead, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.	
(+ £200 allee.)	1,750
Director of Agriculture, Major J. L. Congdon	
T.D.	1,600
Director of Public Works (vacant)	1,600
Postmaster-General, F. Wood	1,500
Aden is distant from London 4,654 miles; transit by sea 13 days, and by air 4 days.	

ASCENSION

(See ST. HELENA)

BAHAMAS AND BARBADOS

(See BRITISH WEST INDIES)

BASUTOLAND, BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE AND SWAZILAND

H.M.'s High Commissioner for Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, Sir John Helier Le Rougetel, K.C.M.G., M.C. (1951)	£6,000
Private Sec., W. M. Storrs	
Chief Secretary (vacant)	2,100
Deputy Chief Secretary, M. O. Wray	1,500
Asst. Chief Secretary (Financial), A. W. Walters, O.B.E.	1,500
Asst. Secretaries, J. A. Steward, M.B.E., £1,185; J. C. Martin	1,145
Auditor, J. H. Belderson, O.B.E.	1,550
Chief Justice, Sir Harold Willan, C.M.G., M.C.	1,800
Legal Adviser to the High Commissioner, A. C. Thompson, M.C., Q.C.	1,800

The High Commissioner in the Union of South Africa for Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom holds office concurrently as Her Majesty's High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland.

BASUTOLAND

(The Territory of Basutoland)

Basutoland, an enclave within the Union of South Africa, is bounded north and west by the Orange Free State, east by Natal, and south by the Cape Province, with an area of 11,716 square miles. The Census figures (1946) showed 561,289 natives, 1,689 whites, 876 coloured Asiatics.

The territory is well watered, and enjoys a good climate. First quality grain can be grown, and cattle, horses, sheep and goats thrive where the pasture is still unspoilt by overgrazing. The Basuto pony is well known for his hardy qualities; from the goats and sheep the mohair and wool are of the finest quality. The Maluti Mountains, forming a part of the great Drakensberg chain, occupy most of the country, which is elevated, broken, and rugged. Basutoland has been called "The Switzerland of South Africa" and contains among its natural wonders the Maletswanyane Falls (632 feet).

Education.—In 1952 there were 921 schools in the Territory of which 9 were Government controlled and the remainder mission controlled: of the mission schools 709 were fully and 96 partially aided. Out of a total enrolment of 94,685 in the Territory, 88,905 were in maintained or aided schools.

Communications.—The mileage of gravelled roads is 492 and of earth roads 290. From the

ends of these feeder roads 1,600 miles of Government-constructed and maintained bridle-paths traverse the mountain area.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There are 9 post offices and 58 agencies and 247 miles of telegraph and 309 miles of telephone lines, with a wireless link between Maseru, Mokhotlong, Qacha's Nek and Mashai.

FINANCE

	1950-51	1951-52
Revenue	£1,078,466	£1,426,711
Expenditure	1,208,623	1,296,579
Public Debt	nil	nil

The revenue is mainly derived from customs, native tax, income tax on non-natives, post office licences and wool and mohair export duty.

TRADE

	1951	1952
Total imports	£2,836,059	£2,584,373
Total exports	2,800,573	2,155,974

The chief articles of export are wool, mohair, wheat, cattle and hides, the imports being chiefly blankets, ploughs, clothing, groceries, hard-ware and maize.

GOVERNMENT

The Territory is governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner. The native courts adjudicate on cases affecting Natives, with a right of appeal to the court of the Judicial Commissioner. The District Commissioners adjudicate on the more important cases affecting Natives and cases between Europeans and Natives. The final court of appeal in the Territory is the High Court, appeal from which lies direct to the Privy Council. Seiso Griffiths, great-great-grandson of Mosheho, was installed as Paramount Chief in 1940; he died (Dec. 26, 1940), and will be succeeded by his son Bereng (born 1937) for whom 'Mantsebo, widow of Seiso Griffiths, was appointed Regent in Jan. 1941.

Resident Commissioner, E. P. Arrowsmith, C.M.G. (1952)	£2,100
Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary, B. A. Marwick, O.B.E.	1,650
1st Assistant Sec. (vacant)	1,435
Financial Secretary, E. C. Allen, O.B.E.	1,500
District Commissioners:—	

Leribe, E. C. Butler, I.S.O.	1,435
Teyateyaneng, E. Waddington	1,050
Maseru, D. M. Wilson	1,320
Mafeteng, H. J. D. Elliot, O.B.E.	1,435
Mohale's Hoek, R. E. K. Murray	1,320
Quthing, R. P. Fawcus	1,140
Qacha's Nek, T. W. Fraser, M.B.E.	1,320
Buthe Buthe, F. G. Muirhead	1,320
Mokhotlong, D. Inglis	1,140
Magistrates and Judicial Commissioners,	
W. G. S. Driver, £1,320; (one vacancy)	
Director of Medical Services, R. Jacobson	1,500
Director of Livestock and Agricultural Services, J. G. M. King, M.B.E.	1,500
Director of Education, D. H. Creed Newton, M.B.E.	1,500
Government Engineer, W. J. Deal	1,320
Commissioner of Police, Lt.-Col. D. R. Owen	1,320
Principal Veterinary Officer, P. H. Brown	1,320
Supt., Leper Settlement, Dr. A. C. Jacques	1,095
Controller of Stores, P. E. Going	900
Principal Agricultural Officer, P. A. Bowmaker	1,350
Senior Education Officer, E. T. Grievson	1,140
Controller of Posts and Telegraphs, C. H. Williams, M.B.E.	1,150
Superintendent of Prisons, A. Penter	960

Agent for the High Commission Territories,

G. E. Pott..... £1,320

CAPITAL, Maseru, Pop., 3,383 (700 whites).

Maseru is distant from London 7,668 miles; transit, through the Cape, about 20 days and by air 3 days.

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE

The Bechuanaland Protectorate is bounded on the south and east by the Cape and Transvaal Provinces of the Union, on the north and north-east by Southern Rhodesia, the Zambesi and Chobe (Linyanti) Rivers, and on the west by South-West Africa. It is about 500 miles long and 550 miles broad, with a total area of about 275,000 square miles; the *Caprivi Zipfel* was attached to the Protectorate for administrative purposes by Proclamation (1922), but was re-transferred to S.-W. Africa, Sept. 1, 1929, and is now administered by the Union government. The population at the census of May, 1946, was 293,964, of whom 2,325 were whites and the remainder natives with a few Indians and coloured.

The climate is healthy during part of the year. Malarial fever is prevalent in some districts during February, March, and April, but with ordinary precautions is not seriously detrimental to health. The country is essentially pastoral, although sorghum, maize, beans, pumpkins and melons are sown. Cattle thrive, and numbered 1,054,296 on Dec. 31, 1952. The population is almost entirely a native one, the principal tribes being those of Molefi (Bakgata), of Kgari Sechele (Bakwena), of Bathoen (Bangwaketse), of Mokgosi (Bamaletse), of Elizabeth Pulane Moremi, Regent during the minority of Letsholathepe Moremi (Batawana), of Kgosi Matlala (Batlokwa) and of Lotlamoeng Montsioa (Barolong). The chieftainship of the largest tribe, the Bamangwato, is at present in abeyance.

Schemes for improvements in agriculture, medical services, education and communications, and schemes for combating soil erosion, investigating mineral resources, improving water supplies, irrigation dams, tribal granaries, roads and for improving living conditions are being carried out.

On Dec. 31, 1952, there were 10 European and 144 African schools with enrolments of 261 and 17,489. Provision for education in 1952-53 amounted to £68,500, including capital expenditure of £22,500.

The railway from Kimberley to Vryburg and Mafeking traverses the Protectorate on its way to Rhodesia. There is a telegraph line from Cape Province through from Mafeking, *via* Gaborones and Francistown to Bulawayo and Salisbury. The chief European centres are Lobatsi, Gaborones, Francistown, and Serowe, whither the late Chief Khama and all his people moved in 1901 from Palapye.

FINANCE

	1951-52	1952-53 (est.)
Revenue.....	£920,748	£699,352
Total expenditure....	757,152	768,889
Public debt.....	22,016	20,114

Exports during 1952 totalled £2,058,702, of which animals and animal products accounted for £1,875,294. Imports were valued at £2,023,913.

GOVERNMENT

The High Commissioner has the power of making laws by proclamation for the Protectorate, where he is represented by a Resident Commissioner.

Resident Commissioner, W. F. Mackenzie,

C.B.E..... £1,900

Deputy Resident Commissioner and Govern-

ment Secretary (vacant)..... 1,650

First Assistant Secretary, C. R. Latimer,

O.B.E..... 1,435

Director of Medical Services, Dr. M. L.

Freedman, O.B.E..... 1,500

Director of Education, J. Gardiner.....

1,400

Director of Public Works, H. V. Davies.....

1,450

Director of Veterinary Services, J. E. R. Roe,

1,100

Director of Agriculture, F. H. Bosman, O.B.E.

1,400

Director of Geological Survey (vacant).....

1,400

Commissioner of Police, Lt.-Col. M. R. D.

Langley, O.B.E., M.V.O..... 1,320

The headquarters of the Protectorate Admini-

stration are at MAFEKING, Cape Province, Union of

South Africa.

SWAZILAND

(The Swaziland Protectorate)

Swaziland (called by the natives *Ka Ngwane*) lies between the Drakensberg and Lubombo Mountains in South Africa. The Transvaal Province forms a boundary on the south, west and north, the eastern boundary being Tongaland (Province of Natal) and Portuguese East Africa. The total area is 6,705 square miles, and the population (census figures, 1946) 185,215, of whom 181,269 are Bantu, 3,204 Europeans, and 745 Eurafians. Swaziland is divisible into three longitudinal regions: the mountainous regions of the west, with an approximate altitude exceeding 4,000 feet; the Middle Veld, about 2,000 feet lower; and the Low Veld, bounded on the east by the Lubombo Mountains, with an average altitude not exceeding 1,000 feet. The country is well watered and healthy, the annual rainfall averaging 45 inches, the mean temperature being 64° Fahr. (50°-78°). The soil is generally fertile, particularly so in the Low and Middle Veld. The whole of the Territory forms excellent grazing for cattle, and cattle-ranching is carried on by several companies. There were about 424,179 head of cattle and about 172,000 sheep and goats (not including 124,000 Trek sheep which are brought in the winter season for grazing from Eastern Transvaal) in the Territory at the end of 1952.

The agricultural products are maize (the staple product), cotton, tobacco, millet, ground-nuts, tung-nuts, avocado pears, beans, pumpkins, bananas, rice and sweet potatoes. Citrus fruits do well, but owing to lack of transport facilities are not extensively grown. The country possesses considerable mineral wealth, including gold, tin, coal, copper and asbestos; asbestos is being produced at the Havelock mine in large quantities and the tin production of the Territory is also of considerable importance. The chief exports in 1952 in order of value were asbestos, cattle, cotton, hides and skins, butter, rice, tin and wattle bark.

In 1952 there were 8 European schools (5 maintained by the Government) with 761 pupils. Native education is still largely in the hands of various church missions, many of which receive support from the Government. Apart from 195 schools falling under the direct superintendence of the Missions, there are 3 National schools financed by the Swazi National Fund, 9 Government-controlled central schools and a number of small tribal schools, the total enrolment during 1952 being 15,819. Eurafian children have 4 Mission schools (350 pupils).

There is a daily South African Railway motor omnibus service between Breyten and Mbabane (89 miles); Mbabane and Bremersdorp (27 miles);

Bremersdorp and Stegi (43 miles); Bremersdorp and Balegane (42 miles); Bremersdorp and Piet Retief (72 miles); Piet Retief and Hlatikulu (57 miles); Goedgegun and Hluti (33 miles) and Hluti and Gollel (26 miles). There are post offices and telegraph and telephone offices at all the chief centres.

FINANCE

	*1952-53	*1953-54
Revenue.....	£620,100	£788,520
Expenditure.....	616,060	740,702
Public debt.....	nil	nil

*Estimates

GOVERNMENT

The High Commissioner has the power of making laws by proclamation for the Protectorate, where he is represented by a Resident Commissioner.

<i>Resident Commissioner, D. L. Morgan, C.M.G., M.B.E.</i>	£1,900
<i>Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary, J. R. Stebbing, O.B.E.</i>	1,650
<i>Treasurer, J. T. D. Quigley</i>	1,320
<i>First Assistant Secretary, R. Armstrong, O.B.E.</i>	1,435
<i>District Officers, H. D. G. Fitzpatrick, M.B.E.; D. G. F. Silburn; H. J. Steward; J. F. B. Purcell, M.B.E.; F. Fleck; J. C. Martin</i>	1,095 to 1,320
<i>Director of Medical Services, J. C. J. Callanan, O.B.E., M.D.</i>	1,500
<i>Principal Agricultural Officer, H. Hutchinson</i>	1,400
<i>Principal Veterinary Officer, W. G. Barnard, O.B.E.</i>	1,400
<i>Government Engineer, R. W. Wood</i>	1,185
<i>Principal Education Officer, W. E. C. Pitcher</i>	1,230
<i>Commissioner of Police, Lieut.-Col. L. W. Clarke</i>	1,320
<i>Director of Geological Survey, H. J. R. Way, D.Sc.</i>	1,400
<i>Chief Native Land Settlement Officer, C. L. F. Peachey</i>	1,350

Mbabane (European population, 501), the headquarters of the Administration, is situated on the hills at an altitude of 4,000 feet. There are townships in the districts at Bremersdorp (European population, 500), Hlatikulu, Stegi, Goedgegun, Emlembe and Pigg's Peak.

BERMUDA

The Bermudas, or Somers Islands, are a cluster of about 100 small islands (15 or 16 only of which are inhabited) situated in the west of the Atlantic Ocean, in 32° 15' N. lat. and 64° 51' W. long., the nearest point of the mainland being Cape Hatteras in North Carolina, 580 miles distant. The total area is now approximately 21 sq. miles which includes the two sq. miles of land, previously water, which was filled in by the U.S. authorities between 1941 and 1943 under the terms of the 99 year lease. The estimated civil population (1952) was 38,954 (15,093 white and 23,861 coloured). The colony derives its name from Juan de Bermudez, a Spaniard, who sighted it in 1515, but no settlement was made until 1609 when Sir George Somers, who was shipwrecked here on his way to Virginia, colonized the islands.

Vegetation is prolific, the principal trees being the Bermuda cedar (juniper), formerly of great importance for shipbuilding, but since 1943 almost entirely destroyed by blight. At one time the islands enjoyed a flourishing export in onions, potatoes, and green vegetables, but the imposition

of tariffs in U.S.A. made further growing for export unprofitable. The lily bud and bulb-trade with Canada and U.S.A. remains the Colony's leading export. Little food is produced except vegetables and fish, other foodstuffs being imported.

The Colony's economic structure is based on its importance as a tourist resort, and from this source most of its revenue is derived. It is now within three hours' air travel from New York, and in 1952 2,154 planes landed a total of 82,891 passengers. The island landing grounds are used by B.O.A.C., Pan American Airways, Trans-Canada Air Lines and Colonial Air Lines.

Education cost £348,058 in 1952. Free elementary education was introduced in May, 1949. In secondary schools, fees may reach £34 per annum.

There is a broadcasting service, and overseas telephone and telegraph services are maintained. The use of motor cars was banned in the island from 1908 until 1946.

CAPITAL, Ψ Hamilton. Population (1950) 2,865.

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1951	1952
Public revenue.....	£2,368,262	£2,583,674
Public expenditure....	2,076,797	2,648,692
Public debt, Dec. 31..	225,000	225,000
Total imports.....	10,628,279	11,379,553
Total exports.....	1,362,106	1,485,505
Imports from U.K.....	3,324,596	3,245,863
Exports to U.K.....	102,663	75,208

GOVERNMENT

The Government is administered by a Governor, who is advised by an Executive Council of 7 members, appointed by the Crown. There is also a Legislative Council, composed of 9 members appointed by the Crown; and a representative House of Assembly consisting of 36 members who are elected every five years. The franchise was extended to women in 1944, but is restricted in all cases to owners of freehold property not less than £60 in value.

<i>Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Alexander Hood, G.B.E., K.C.B., apptd. 1949, term extended for 2 years, Oct. 1952 (including allowances)</i>	£11,500
<i>Chief Justice, J. T. Gilbert, C.B.E., Q.C. (including rent allowance)</i>	3,200
<i>Colonial Secretary (vacant)</i>	4,060
<i>Attorney-General, Hon. D. B. Huxley, Q.C.</i>	2,800
<i>Colonial Treasurer, Hon. W. W. Davidson, O.B.E.</i>	2,875
<i>Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. Sir John Cox, C.B.E. (in lieu of fees)</i>	450
<i>Assistant Judge, D. Kimball</i>	Fees
<i>Director of Education, C. G. G. Gilbert, O.B.E.</i>	2,600
<i>Director of Health Services, H. C. Wilkinson, M.D.</i>	2,600
<i>Colonial Postmaster, W. A. Manuel</i>	1,850
<i>Director of Works, C. H. Smith</i>	2,600
<i>Commissioner of Police, R. G. Henderson</i> ..	2,100
<i>Colonial Auditor, G. L. Young</i>	2,100
<i>Director of Agriculture, W. R. Evans</i>	1,850
<i>Collector of Customs, R. L. Gauntlett</i>	1,675

Hamilton, 2,970 miles; transit, 10 days.

BRITISH BORNEO

(See MALAYA)

BRITISH GUIANA & BRITISH HONDURAS

BRITISH GUIANA

Area and Population.—British Guiana, which includes the Counties of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, is situated on the north-east coast of South America and has a total area of 83,000 square miles with a seaboard of more than 500 miles. The population at December 31, 1952, was estimated at 449,772. There are about 16,000 aboriginal Indians, more than 6,000 of whom live in their primitive state in the remote parts of the Colony, occupied in fishing, hunting and raising crops of cassava. The colony is bounded on the south by Brazil, on the east by Surinam, on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and N.E. by the Atlantic. The coastland is very like the Netherlands, below the level of the sea, and intersected with canals constructed by its former Dutch owners. At the junction of the British Guiana-Venezuela-Brazil boundaries is Mt. Roraima, a flat topped mountain 9,100 feet above sea-level. There are many beautiful waterfalls in British Guiana: on the Potaro River (a tributary of the Essequibo) is the *Kaieteur Fall*, with a clear drop of 741 feet and a total fall of 822 feet, and on the Essequibo, the *Horse Shoe Falls* (discovered in 1934); a fall, with a drop of some 500 feet, discovered in 1934 on the Ipobe River, a tributary of the Kuribong, has been named the *Marina Fall*, and other falls were discovered in 1938 on the Karanang River, 80 miles north-east of Mt. Roraima. The seasons are divided into dry and wet, the two dry seasons lasting from the middle of February to the end of April, and from the middle of August to the end of November. The climate on the coast, for the greater part of the year, is pleasant and healthy. In the Aug.-Oct. period it is hot. The mean temperature is 80.3°, its extremes during 86 years ranging between 68° and 96°, but these are very rare, the usual extremes being 70° and 90°. In the interior the mean temperature is higher—82.6°, its extremes ranging from 66° to 103°. The yearly rainfall is subject to marked variation, its mean on the coast lands averaging about 90 inches with an average of 58 inches on the savannahs. The daily average sunshine is a little over 6 hours and, except when rain is falling, dull and cloudy weather is rarely experienced.

Production, etc.—Much of the country is forest. The cultivated portion (about 271,000 acres, of which 87,900 are under sugar-cane and 134,000 in rice) is confined to the sea coast and to a short distance from the rivers. There are extensive deposits of gold, diamonds, manganese, bauxite and mica.

Communications.—There are 55 telegraph offices including 6 radiotelegraph offices, with 377 conductor miles of telegraph lines. There are 223 route miles of telephone trunk lines, 18.76 route miles of submarine cables, and approximately 8,000 conductor miles of telephone lines in the main telephone areas. A radiotelephone service is operated with 70 government and private stations in the interior. There are 126 post offices and postal agencies. There is one broadcasting station which is operated on a commercial basis by private enterprise. There are 95 miles of railway, while the British Guiana Airways (a government-subsidised company) provides internal air-services.

Defence.—Facilities for the establishment of a base on the Demerara River, 25 miles from the sea and within 50 miles of Georgetown, were granted to the Government of the United States of America by the *Anglo-American Agreement*, Sept. 2, 1940, but in August, 1949, this base was taken over by the British Guiana Government for use as a commercial airfield.

Education.—There are 283 primary schools in the colony, with an enrolment of 78,693. There are two Government secondary schools with 855 scholars, while there are many private secondary schools.

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1951	1952
Public revenue....	\$26,417,112	\$32,444,466
Public expenditure..	25,944,202	31,048,475
Public debt (Dec. 31)	34,694,052	34,999,149
Total imports.....	£33,933,053	£17,231,574
Total exports.....	12,200,005	17,025,400
Imports from U.K..	6,018,137	7,143,862
Exports to U.K....	3,934,563	6,111,191

The leading exports are sugar (\$41,939,255 in 1952), rum, molasses, diamonds, gold, timber, balata, bauxite and rice.

GOVERNMENT

The British Guiana Order in Council passed in 1928 (amended in 1935), provided for the constitution of a Legislative Council in place of the Court of Policy and Combined Court which had been in existence since 1837. The composition of the Legislative Council was altered by an Order in Council, 1943, and it consisted of the Governor as President, 3 Official Members and 21 Unofficial Members, of whom fourteen were elected and seven nominated. The Executive and administrative functions were exercised by the Governor and an Executive Council in which unofficial members were in the majority.

A Constitution Commission (with Sir John Waddington, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., as Chairman) arrived in British Guiana on December 15, 1950, to review the franchise, the composition of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and any other related matters, in the light of the economic and political development of the Colony and to make recommendations. The Commission's report recommended the grant of universal adult suffrage, the establishment of a bicameral legislature with an increased elected majority, and the adoption of a ministerial council. These reforms were brought into effect on April 8, 1953, by an Order of the Queen in Council dated April 1, 1953.

Governor, His Excellency Sir Alfred William Lungley Savage, K.C.M.G. (1952)

(+ £1,500 *allces.*) £6,000

MINISTERS

<i>Agriculture, Forests, Lands and Mines, Dr.</i>	
C. B. Jagan.....	£1,500
<i>Education, L. F. S. Burnham.....</i>	1,500
<i>Labour, Industry and Commerce, A. Chase.....</i>	1,500
<i>Communications and Works, S. E. King.....</i>	1,500
<i>Health and Housing, Dr. J. P. Lachhman-singh.....</i>	1,500
<i>Local Government and Social Services, J. N. Singh.....</i>	1,500

<i>Chief Justice, E. P. S. Bell.....</i>	2,100
<i>Colonial Secretary, John Gutch, C.M.G., O.B.E.</i>	2,000
<i>Governor's Secretary and Clerk to the Executive Council, M. S. Porcher.....</i>	1,500
<i>Attorney-General, F. W. Holder, Q.C.....</i>	1,800
<i>Solicitor-General, G. M. Farnum.....</i>	1,400
<i>Financial Secretary, W. O. Fraser, O.B.E. (acting).....</i>	1,700
<i>Treasurer, C. L. Kranenburg (acting).....</i>	1,400
<i>First Puisne Judge, F. M. Boland.....</i>	1,700
<i>Second Puisne Judge, H. J. Hughes.....</i>	1,500
<i>Third Puisne Judge, F. J. Camacho.....</i>	1,500
<i>Director of Agriculture, H. H. Croucher.....</i>	1,500
<i>Director of Medical Services, L. A. P. Slinger</i>	1,500
<i>Commissioner of Local Government, D. L. B. Wickham.....</i>	1,500

Director of Public Works, G. A. R. Farquharson	£1,500
Development Commissioner, J. L. Fletcher, O.B.E., T.D.	1,600
Director of Education, A. A. Bannister	1,400
Conservator of Forests, W. A. Gordon	1,400
Commissioner of Lands and Mines, W. T. Lord, L.S.O.	1,400
Commissioner of Labour, W. M. Bissell, O.B.E.	1,400
General Manager, Transport and Harbours Department, A. J. F. Banning, C.M.G. (+ <i>allée</i> £300)	1,800
British Council Representative (Georgetown), D. E. Frean.	

CAPITAL, Ψ Georgetown, Population (1952), 86,052. Ψ New Amsterdam has a population (1952) of 12,562.

Georgetown is 16-21 days distant from London by sea, and 3 days by air *via* New York or Brazil.

BRITISH HONDURAS

British Honduras, in Central America, lies within 18° 29' 5" to 15° 53' 55" N. latitude and 89° 9' 22" to 88° 10' W. longitude. Its extreme length and breadth are approximately 174 m. and 68 m. respectively; it is bounded on the north and north-west by Mexico (Quintana Roo Province, formerly Yucatan); on the west and south by Guatemala; and on the east by the Caribbean Sea. The total area is about 8,867 sq. miles, with a population (Census 1946) of 59,220—28,723 males and 30,498 females—estimated, Dec. 31, 1952, at 73,171 (36,085 males and 37,086 females). The climate generally is damp and hot, but not unhealthy. The temperature ranges from 59° to 92° F. The average lies between 75° and 80°, but this is considerably tempered by the prevailing sea-breezes. In September, 1931, a disastrous hurricane devastated the capital of the colony, with a loss of nearly 1,000 lives, a Mansion House Fund being raised for the sufferers.

The greater part of the country is covered by forest, of which 72 per cent. is high rain forest, 15.5 pine forest and dry savannah, 5.5 wet savannah and mangrove forest, the remaining 7 per cent. being existing or recently abandoned cultivation. The wire grass and sedges of the dry savannahs make very poor pasture for cattle. The north of the Colony and the southern coastal plain (10 to 12 miles wide) is nearly flat, and near the sea is low and swampy. The central mountain mass has a general altitude of 2,000 to 3,000 feet and 57 per cent. of the area of the Colony is over 1,000 feet in elevation above mean sea-level.

The staple products are obtained from the forests, and include mahogany, cedar, and *chicle* (the basis of chewing gum). Agricultural crops that grow readily include sugar cane, coconuts, citrus fruit, plantains, pineapples, mangoes, maize, rice, varieties of beans and peas. Bananas also grow well in certain localities but are subject to Panama Disease. All varieties of citrus fruits flourish, and in particular grape-fruit, of which a very high grade is exported.

In 1952 there were 94 grant-aided and 26 private elementary schools in the Colony, the total enrolment being 13,200. There are also 5 secondary schools with a total enrolment of 916 students. The shipping entered and cleared at the port of Belize in 1948 was 436,501 tons.

There are 32 post offices, dealing in 1952 with 1,110,828 articles of mail. There is a radio-telegraph station for external communications at Belize. Air services are scheduled twice weekly to and from Tegucigalpa, Spanish Honduras, *via* San Pedro Sula, and thrice weekly to Chetumal. A

weekly service exists from and to Kingston, Jamaica, direct. There is a twice weekly service from and to New Orleans and another to San Salvador and Guatemala, direct. A local scheduled air service linking the principal districts was inaugurated in August, 1952. In 1952 there were 1,352 aircraft movements and 2,346 departing and 2,237 arriving air passengers.

CAPITAL, Ψ Belize. Population (1946) 21,886; other towns Ψ Corozal (2,190), El Cayo (1,548), Ψ Stann Creek (3,414), Punta Garda (1,375).

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1951	1952
Public revenue	\$4,883,952	\$4,921,202
Public expenditure ..	4,441,305	4,907,330
Public debt	1,452,507	1,452,507
Total imports	12,377,304	12,671,851
Total exports	6,224,289	6,189,987
Imports from U.K.	4,563,806	4,671,639
Exports to U.K.	1,625,820	2,197,943

GOVERNMENT

British Honduras is governed as a Crown Colony. There is an Executive Council of 3 official and 4 appointed members and a Legislative Council of 3 official and 10 unofficial members (6 elected and 4 nominated). The Governor is President of both Councils.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His

Excellency Patrick Muir Renison, C.M.G. (1952)

(Duty allowance \$2,400)	\$9,600
Colonial Secretary, T. D. Vickers	7,000
Financial Secretary, P. S. Ross	6,500
Director of Surveys, G. A. Elliott	4,800
Director of Public Works, E. V. Williams ..	6,400
Director of Medical Services, G. G. Smith ..	6,500
Supt. of Police, A. L. Abraham	4,800
Colonial Postmaster, F. C. P. Bowen	4,200
Chief Justice, A. V. Crane	7,200
Attorney-General, C. G. X. Henriques, Q.C.	6,500
Registrar-General, A. O. Longworth, M.B.E.	3,600
Magistrate, Belize, S. A. Hassock	4,200

District Commissioners:—

Corozal, R. M. Bautista	3,360
Stann Creek, W. A. Johnston	3,120
Toledo, W. S. Leslie	3,120
Coyo, A. H. Anderson	3,750
Orange Walk, S. E. Hulse	3,120
Principal Auditor, G. Grantham	4,800
Conservator of Forests, C. S. Cree	6,400
Director of Agriculture, J. W. D. Goodban ..	6,400
Director of Education, E. Brown	4,800
Collector of Customs and Harbour Master, R. K. Masson, M.B.E.	4,800
Airport Manager, L. C. Balderamos	3,600

Belize is distant from London about 4,700 miles; transit, 17 days by sea, 4 to 6 days by air.

BRITISH WEST INDIES

Trade Enquiry Office in London, The West India Committee, 40 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2.

The West Indies are a number of islands and islets, some of them mere rocks, situated between 10° to 27° North and 59° 30' to 85° West. The whole archipelago extends in a curve from the Florida Channel (North America) to within 7 miles of the coast of Venezuela (South America), and is divided into three main groups: I. GREATER ANTILLES, which contain the largest islands, Cuba (44,000 sq. miles) and Hispaniola (Haiti and the Dominican Republic) (30,000 sq. miles), Jamaica and Puerto Rico; II. BAHAMAS, which are entirely British. III. LESSER ANTILLES, which are divided among the United Kingdom, France, Netherlands, the United States and Venezuela; the British colonies in the Lesser Antilles are Barbados, Leeward and

Windward Islands and Trinidad and Tobago. The total area of the archipelago is nearly 100,000 square miles, of which 72,000 square miles are independent, 12,300 British, 3,890 United States, 1,350 French, 430 Netherlands, and 90 Venezuelan.

The West India Islands that lie nearest the East have been called the *Windward Islands*; the others the *Leeward Islands*, on account of the winds blowing generally from the eastern point in those quarters.

CARIBBEAN COMMISSION

Kent House,

Port of Spain, Trinidad, B.W.I.

Co-Chairmen, M. Philippe Grousset (*France*); Dr. Hendriks Riemens (*Netherlands*); Sir Stephen Luke, K.C.M.G. (*Great Britain*); Ward M. Canaday (*U.S.A.*).

Secretary-General, E. F. H. de Vriendt.

Deputy Secretary-General, Clovis Beauregard.

Deputy Chairman, Caribbean Research Council, Dr. Eric Williams.

Consultant on Industrial Development, J. E. Heesterman.

Information Officer, M. A. Egloff.

The Caribbean Commission is an international advisory body of which the four member nations—France, Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States—all have colonies or territories in the Caribbean area. The Commission is an expansion of the original Anglo-American Caribbean Commission which was set up by the Governments of Great Britain and the United States in 1942 "for the purpose of encouraging and strengthening social and economic co-operation between the U.S.A. and its possessions and bases in the area . . . and the United Kingdom and the British Colonies in the same area." The two-nation body was expanded into the present organization when the French and Netherlands Governments accepted invitations to join it at the end of 1945, with the stated purpose of "encouraging and strengthening co-operation among themselves and their territories with a view towards improving the economic and social well-being of the peoples of those territories and . . . of promoting scientific, technological and economic development in the Caribbean area and facilitating the use of resources and concerted treatment of mutual problems, avoiding duplication in the work* of existing research agencies, surveying needs, ascertaining what research has been done, facilitating research on a co-operation basis, and recommending further research. . . ." The Commission has two subsidiary bodies—the Caribbean Research Council which advises the Commission on scientific and technical matters, and the West Indian Conference, a forum attended by the representatives of the peoples of the area, which assembles every two years, and in which matters of common social and economic interest can be discussed. The Commission itself meets approximately once every six months. The most recent meeting, the sixteenth, was held in Surinam in May, 1953. There have been five West Indian Conferences: Barbados, 1944; St. Thomas, 1946; Guadeloupe, 1948; Curaçao, 1950, and Jamaica, 1952, and four meetings of the Caribbean Research Council. The Commission has also sponsored many technical conferences. The Commission's administrative and executive work is carried on by an international Secretariat with headquarters in Port of Spain, Trinidad.

THE ANGLO-UNITED STATES BASES AGREEMENT

By an exchange of notes (Sept. 2, 1940) between H.M. Ambassador in Washington and the U.S.

Secretary of State, facilities were granted to the Government of the United States of America for the establishment, use, and protection of naval and air bases on a lease for 99 years on the eastern side of the Bahamas, the southern coast of Jamaica, the west coast of St. Lucia, the west coast of Trinidad, in the Gulf of Paria, in Antigua and in British Guiana, in exchange for naval and military material.

THE BAHAMAS

The Bahamas (or Lucayos) are an archipelago near the British West Indies, lying between 20° 56'—27° 22' N. lat. and 72° 40'—79° 20' W. long., and extending from the coast of Florida on the north-west to Haiti on the south-east. The group consists of twenty-two inhabited islands, and an immense number of islets and rocks, comprising an area of about 4,466 square miles, and a population estimated (1952) at 84,395, the most part being descendants of liberated Africans. The principal islands are: New Providence (containing the capital, Nassau), Cat Island, Abaco, Grand Bahama, Long Island, Eleuthera, Exuma, Harbour Island, Inagua, Andros Island, San Salvador (at one time known as Watling's Island), Rum Cay, Long Cay, Ragged Island and Bimini. Watling's Island was the first landfall in the New World made (October 12, 1492) by Christopher Columbus, who gave it the name of San Salvador, which has been restored by an Act of the Bahamas Legislature. Originally settled by Englishmen, the Bahamas were, in 1782, surprised by the Spanish, but at the Peace of Versailles were restored to the English. The climate is salubrious, and in the winter Nassau, which is outside the tropics, is frequented by many visitors from all parts of the world.

Industries, etc.—Sponge-gathering used to be the chief industry. Tomatoes are cultivated in large quantities for shipment to Canada and the United States. Mahogany, lignum-vitæ, mastic, ironwood, ebony, logwood, and satinwood are found throughout the islands.

Education.—Primary education is compulsory. There are 128 state-maintained schools with a total roll of 13,661; there are also 49 denominational schools with a total roll of 4,536. There is one Government and five denominational secondary schools.

Civil Aviation.—Facilities for external traffic are provided by Pan American Airways, B.O.A.C., Trans-Canada Air Lines, British West Indian Airways and Mackey Air Lines, while Bahamas Airways and Bahamas Air Traders provide internal schedule and charter flights to the outlying islands. There are several daily air services between Nassau, Miami, Palm Beach and Fort Lauderdale, and a regular service between Nassau, Havana and Montego Bay, Jamaica, besides regular trunk communication with London, New York, Toronto, Montreal, Bermuda and Kingston.

Communications.—There are 100 Post Offices which handle 4,812,000 items a year. Wireless and telephone services are in operation to all parts of the world. There are 36 radio stations among the islands.

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1951	1952
Public revenue	£2,044,385	£2,397,097
Expenditure	1,828,642	2,414,255
Public debt	1,046,000	1,046,000
Total imports	7,650,419	8,823,786
Total exports	1,019,655	1,211,711
Imports from U.K.	2,040,657	2,247,384
Exports to U.K.	129,506	461,037

The imports are chiefly foodstuffs, wines, spirits, cotton, silk and worsted fabrics, and hardware. The chief exports in 1952 were canned prunes, tomatoes, okras, crawfish, salt, sisal and lumber.

GOVERNMENT

The Government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 9 members, a nominated Legislative Council of 9 members and an elective Representative Assembly of 29 members.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency the Earl of Ranfurly (Dec. 1953).....	£3,000
Chief Justice, Hon. G. McL. Henderson, Q.C.	1,300
Colonial Secretary, A. G. H. Gardner-Brown	
Attorney-Gen., Hon. F. Southworth.....	1,000
Receiver-General, Hon. H. R. Latreille.....	1,000
President, Legislative Council, Hon. Sir Kenneth Solomon, C.B.E., Q.C.	120
Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. Asa H. Pritchard.....	200
Postmaster, C. S. Thompson, M.B.E.....	709
Director of Education, T. E. Hutchinson.....	1,000
Director of Civil Aviation (vacant).....	1,000
Controller of Customs, Hon. S. A. Eldon, M.B.E.....	750
Crown Lands Officer, R. E. A. Sweetman.....	1,000
Commissioner of Police, R. J. W. Verrall, M.V.O.....	800
Chief Medical Officer, N. M. MacLennan, M.D.....	1,000
Stipendiary Circuit Magistrate (vacant).....	700
Director of Public Works, G. C. Stubbs.....	900
Director of Telecommunications, K. R. Ingraham, O.B.E.....	900
Registrar-General, J. Liddell.....	700
Inspector of Imperial Lighthouses, Com. T. A. Pack-Bercsford, R.N.	

CAPITAL. Ψ Nassau. Population (1943), 29,392. Nassau is distant from Liverpool 4,000 miles. Transit. 8 to 14 days, *via* the Azores.

BARBADOS,

the most easterly of the West India Islands, is situated in $13^{\circ} 4' N.$, and longitude $59^{\circ} 37' W.$ It is nearly 21 English miles long by 14 broad at the widest part, and comprises an area of 166 sq. miles, about 68,000 acres being cultivated. The population (Dec. 31, 1952) was 219,015. The principal exports are sugar, molasses, rum, cotton and building lime, and the imports rice, salted meat, corn, salted fish, butter, flour, and corn meal. Liberal provision is made for elementary education, and the Lodge School and Harrison College provide for higher education for boys, and Queen's College and Codrington High Schools for girls. Barbados makes local provision for University training, Codrington College having been founded under the will of Christopher Codrington, who died in 1710.

FINANCE

	1951-52	1952-53
Revenue.....	\$13,181,296	\$13,757,830
Expenditure.....	11,009,975	11,423,902
Public debt.....	2,905,728	3,405,728

TRADE

	1951	1952
Total imports.....	\$51,918,327	\$54,149,544
Total exports.....	35,464,166	39,950,062
Imports from U.K.....	23,579,150	21,932,032
Exports to U.K.....	13,996,970	19,751,372

Barbados \$=4s. 2d.

Net tonnage of shipping entered and cleared in 1952, 4,244,689 tons (2,740,349 tons British).

GOVERNMENT

Unlike most of the neighbouring islands, Barbados has always remained in the possession of Great Britain, by which it was settled in 1627. In 1885 it was constituted a distinct Government, with a Governor, aided by an Executive Council and an Executive Committee, a Legislative Council of 15 members appointed by the Sovereign, and a House of Assembly of 24 members elected every three years on the basis of adult suffrage.

Governor, Brig. Sir Robert Duncan Harris	
Arundell, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1952) (plus duty allowance \$4,800).....	\$14,400
Private Secretary and A.D.C. (vacant)....	2,400
Colonial Secretary, Hon. R. N. Turner.....	9,120
Chief Judge, Sir Ernest Allan Collymore....	9,600
President of Legislative Council, Hon. J. D. Chandler.	
Speaker, House of Assembly, K. N. R. Husbands.	
Attorney-Gen., Hon. C. Wylie.....	8,160
Solicitor-Gen., W. W. Reece (and fees)....	1,200
Financial Secretary, E. S. S. Burrowes.....	8,160
Accountant General, V. H. A. Cheney (acting).....	6,240
Auditor-General, E. F. L. Morris.....	6,240
Director of Agriculture, C. C. Skeete, O.B.E.	6,960
Director of Medical Services, Dr. J. P. O'Mahony.....	7,440
Comptroller of Customs, R. W. B. Belt....	6,240
Director of Education, Major C. G. Reed....	6,960
Colonial Postmaster, R. A. Clarke.....	5,280
Registrar, H. Williams.....	5,280
Harbour Master, A. H. Masterton-Smith....	4,800
British Colonial Representative (Bridgetown). H. R. Tucker.	

The CAPITAL and port is Ψ Bridgetown (estimated pop., 15,000), on the shores of an open roadstead (Carlisle Bay); Ψ Speightstown (pop. 1,200).

JAMAICA,

aboriginally Xaymaca, or Land of Wood and Water—an island situate in the Caribbean Sea, about 90 miles to the south of Cuba, within $17^{\circ} 42' - 18^{\circ} 32'$ North lat. and $76^{\circ} 11' - 78^{\circ} 23'$ W. long.

Jamaica was discovered on May 3, 1494, by Columbus, who called it St. Iago. It was taken possession of by the Spaniards in 1509; but in 1655 a British expedition, sent out by Oliver Cromwell, under Penn and Venables, attacked the island, which capitulated after a trifling resistance. In 1670 it was formally ceded to England by the Treaty of Madrid.

Area and Population.—It is the largest and most valuable of the British West Indian Islands, being 148 miles in length and 49 in extreme breadth, containing an area of 4,411 square miles (with Dependencies 4,706 sq. miles). The island is divided into 3 counties (Surrey, Middlesex and Cornwall) and 14 parishes. The census taken on January 4, 1943, shows a total of 1,237,063 persons resident on the island (598,267 males and 638,796 females). The estimated population in 1952 was 1,471,602.

The climate attracts many winter visitors, mainly from U.S.A.

Physical Features.—From the sea-level on all sides of Jamaica a series of ridges gradually ascends towards the central ranges, dividing the large rivers, and attaining, in the culminating Peak of the Blue Mountains, in the eastern part of the island, an elevation of 7,402 feet. From these mountains at least 70 streams descend to the north and south shores, but none is navigable except the Black River, and that only for small craft.

Communications.—There are several excellent harbours, and the island is intersected by good roads. There are 202 miles of railway open. Telegraph stations and post offices are established in every town and in very many villages; accounts open in the Government savings banks (March 31, 1951) 289,630. Deposits at credit at March 31, 1951 were £2,368,372. The Palisadoes Airport at Kingston is used by British Overseas Airways Corporation, Pan-American Airways, British International Air Lines, K.L.M., Trans-Canada Air Lines, Chicago and Southern Air Lines and Caribbean International Airways, Ltd., which provide air communications with Europe, North and South America and the Caribbean Islands.

Production and Industry.—Most of the staple products of tropical climates are raised. Sugar and rum are manufactured and exported; the latter is still counted the best in the world, and the coffee raised in certain districts of the Blue Mountains fetches a high price. There is an extensive trade in fruits, chiefly bananas and oranges, with New Zealand and the U.K. Maize and Indian corn grow luxuriantly. The Guinea grass, from four to six feet in height, grows wild, and is superior to any other for pasture, while the woods furnish an abundance of rich dye-stuffs, drugs, and spices, and there are some rare cabinet woods.

Education.—There were, in 1952, 690 grant-aided public elementary schools with 208,923 scholars on the rolls (1951) and a public expenditure (1951) of £986,944. There are 27 grant-aided secondary schools, a Government technical school, and 50 manual training centres. The University College of the West Indies is established in Jamaica.

FINANCE

	1949-50	1950-51
Revenue.....	£10,314,313	£10,938,887
Expenditure.....	10,307,375	10,342,339
Public debt.....	14,001,129	13,686,588

TRADE

	1951	1952*
Total imports.....	£30,692,967	..
Total exports.....	17,111,030	£17,966,584
Imports from U.K....	12,682,494	..
Exports to U.K....	10,178,163	11,959,397

* Preliminary Figures.

Chief exports (1952): sugar, £7,029,893; rum, £1,241,170; bananas £1,887,107; syrups, £753,769; cocoa preparations and butter, £688,428; cigars, £581,625; coffee (raw), £356,189; bauxite, £419,963; pimento, £417,768.

GOVERNMENT

Under the constitution of 1944 there is a Legislative Council (appointed by the Governor) and a House of Representatives of 32 members elected by universal adult suffrage. By an amendment to the Constitution, which came into effect in June 1953, the Executive Council which previously consisted of 10 members, 5 appointed and 5 chosen by the House of Representatives, was enlarged to include a Chief Minister, appointed by the Governor, and 7 other ministers chosen by the Chief Minister from the House of Representatives—with executive responsibilities, for Local Government, Finance, Education and Social Welfare, Health and Housing, Agriculture and Lands, Trade and Industry, Communications and Works and Labour.

Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Hugh Mackintosh Foot, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (appd. March, 1951, for 5 years) duty allowance £1,500)..... £4,800

Chief Minister and Minister for Local Government, Hon. William Alexander Bustamante.....	£2,000
Minister for Finance, Hon. D. B. Sangster.....	1,500
Minister for Trade and Industry, Hon. Allan Douglas.....	1,500
Minister for Health and Housing, Hon. Rose Leon.....	1,500
Minister for Education and Social Welfare, Hon. L. L. Simmonds.....	1,500
Minister for Communications and Works, Hon. L. Bloomfield.....	1,500
Minister for Labour, Hon. J. McPherson.....	1,500
Minister for Agriculture and Lands, Hon. I. W. A. Barratt.....	1,500

Colonial Secretary, Hon. C. M. Deverell, O.B.E.....	2,200
Under Secretary (Administration) and Clerk to Executive Council, J. W. H. O'Regan.....	1,600
Under Secretary (Economics), J. B. Clegg.....	1,600
Auditor-General, E. A. Gadishaw.....	1,450
Director of Public Works, W. Y. Fuertado.....	1,700
Director of Medical Services, L. W. Fitzmaurice, O.B.E., M.D.....	1,800
Assistant Director of Medical Services (Hospitals and Personnel), C. C. Wedderburn.....	1,600
Assistant do. (Health), S. E. Ferreira.....	1,600
Collector-General, J. McLagan, O.B.E.....	1,600
Director of Agriculture, J. Wright.....	1,700
Commissioner of Lands, C. P. de Freitas.....	1,450
Accountant-General, N. F. Deb Holtz (acting).....	1,450
Commissioner of Police, W. A. Calver.....	1,500
General Manager, Railways, J. C. Atkinson.....	1,600
Permanent Secretary and Director of Education, H. Houghton.....	1,600
Financial Secretary (vacant).....	1,850
Chief Justice and Keeper of Records, Sir Kenneth O'Connor, M.C., Q.C.....	2,300
Senior Puisne Judge, Hon. J. E. D. Carberry.....	1,750
Puisne Judges, Hon. R. M. Cluer; Hon. C. M. MacGregor; Hon. A. B. Rennie; Hon. A. R. Cools-Lartigue each.....	1,700
Attorney-General, Hon. J. L. Cundall, Q.C.....	1,850
Solicitor-General, I. H. Cruchley, Q.C.....	1,500
Crown Solicitor, S. T. B. Sanguinetti.....	1,500
Commissioner of Income Tax and Stamp Duties, E. S. Hendricks, I.S.O.....	1,450
Government Chemist, W. L. Barnett.....	1,500
Permanent Secretary and Labour Adviser, G. H. Scott, O.B.E.....	1,600
British Council Representative, Kingston, L. G. Thomas.....	

The principal city is Ψ Kingston, the seat of government and the largest port and town, pop. (Census, 1943) 109,056; the next in importance are Spanish Town, pop. 12,007; Ψ Montego Bay, 11,547; and Ψ Port Antonio, 5,482.

Kingston is distant from London 4,000 miles; transit, 14 days.

THE CAYMAN ISLANDS

The Cayman Islands, forming a dependency of Jamaica, between $79^{\circ} 44'$ and $81^{\circ} 26'$ W. and $19^{\circ} 15'$ and $19^{\circ} 46'$ N., consist of three islands, Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac, and Little Cayman, with a total area of 100 square miles. Population (1943) 6,670. A Commissioner, assisted by an Assembly of Justices of the Peace and Vestrymen, administers the islands. Shipbuilding and turtle-fishing are the principal industries. A modern cannery manufactures turtles soup in Grand Cayman.

The principal town is Ψ Georgetown, in Grand Cayman, population (1943) 1,462.

FINANCE

	1951-52	1952-53
Revenue.....	£42,459	£53,613
Expenditure.....	58,640	51,738
Public debt.....	4,477	3,923

TRADE

	1951	1952
Total imports.....	£212,075	£260,100
Total exports.....	35,653	64,490
Commissioner and Judge, A. M. Gerrard (+ allee, £200).....		£1,300

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

These West India islands geographically form a sort of annexe of the Bahamas group, from which Government they were separated in 1848. In 1873 they were annexed to Jamaica, from which they are distant about 450 miles. They have an area of about 170 square miles, and a population of about 6,500 of which the principal island, Grand Turk, contains about 1,800. Grand Turk is an important cable station. The islands are celebrated for producing some of the finest salt in the world. Other exports are sisal, crawfish and conches. A considerable number of men are employed overseas on steamers and also in the Bahamas.

FINANCE

	1951-52	1952-53
Revenue.....	£65,767	£78,389
Expenditure.....	88,213	77,760
Public debt.....	Nil	Nil

TRADE

	1951	1952
Total imports.....	£121,125	£133,041
Total exports.....	56,972	35,509

A Commissioner administers the government of the Dependency, assisted by a Legislative Board. The Legislature of Jamaica has the power to pass laws applying to the Islands. The Supreme Court of Jamaica is a Court of Appeal.

Commissioner, P. Bleackley, M.B.E.
(+ allee, £100).....£1,300

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS

The Leeward Islands of the West Indies under British authority consist of the 4 presidencies of (1) Antigua, with Barbuda and Redonda; (2) St. Christopher and Nevis, with Anguilla; (3) Montserrat; and (4) the Virgin Islands, with Sombbrero; all having their own local Legislature. These 4 presidencies are administered by a Governor, to whom the Administrators and Commissioners are subordinate. There is a General Legislative Council of 8 official, 2 nominated and 13 elected members, with the Governor as President, possessing concurrent legislative powers with the local Legislatures on certain subjects. A Constitution and Elections Ordinance was enacted in the Presidency of Antigua in 1951 and in the Presidencies of St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla and Montserrat in 1952 providing for the introduction of universal adult suffrage for Presidential elections, and for elected majorities in the presidential legislatures, the election of elected members to presidential executive councils, and the election by presidential legislatures of an unofficial majority to the General Legislative Council of the Colony, which will in turn elect certain members of the Federal Executive Council. Elections have been held accordingly in Antigua, St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla and Montserrat. These constitutional changes will not apply to the British Virgin Islands.

The population of the federal colony at the census of 1946 was 108,800.

LEEWARD ISLANDS

Area, 422 sq. miles.	
Estimated Population, 109,000.	
Governor, His Excellency Sir Kenneth William Blackburne, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1950)	£2,500
Colonial Secretary, Hon. P. D. Macdonald, C.M.G.	1,750
Asst. Colonial Secretary, E. H. M. Edwards	750
Chief Justice of Leeward and Windward Islands and Keeper of the Records, Sir Donald Jackson	1,800
Puisne Judges do., W. A. Date; J. C. Wooding (and one vacancy)	1,350
Attorney-General (vacant)	1,400
Commissioner of Police, Lt.-Col. J. R. A. Branch, M.B.E., E.D.	1,050
Principal Auditor, J. R. A. MacDonald (acting)	1,000

(1) ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

Antigua is the seat of government and residence of the Governor of the Leeward Islands. It lies in 17° 6' N. lat. and 61° 45' W. long., and is nearly 108 square miles in area with a coast line of about 70 miles. Antigua was first settled by the English in 1632, and was granted to Lord Willoughby by Charles II. It is much less hilly and wooded than the other Leeward Islands, and is largely given up to the cultivation of sugar, for which one central sugar factory has been erected. Cotton is now planted on a large scale and the island also exports molasses, tomatoes and rum. The population, with Barbuda (estimated, 1952) was 48,214.

Finance and Trade

	1951	1952
Revenue.....	£721,727	£877,574
Expenditure.....	799,808	868,002
Public debt.....	103,750	74,785
Total imports.....	1,066,142	1,008,914
Total exports.....	600,495	1,024,562

Government

The Legislative Council (as reconstituted 1951) consists of the Administrator, 2 official members, 3 nominated and 8 elected members.

Administrator, His Hon. R. St. J. O. Wayne (plus £200 allee, and house)	£1,450
Crown Attorney, Hon. C. A. Kelsick	1,000
Administrative Secretary, Hon. E. A. Thompson	1,000
Magistrate, A. F. G. Louisy	875
Senior Medical Officer, Dr. A. J. Keevil, M.B.E.	1,250
Labour Commissioner, F. W. Odle	950
Agricultural Superintendent, E. R. H. Martin (acting)	900

Barbuda, formerly a possession of the Codrington family, is situated 30 miles N. of Antigua, of which it is a dependency, in lat. 17° 35' N., long. 61° 42' W. Area, 62 square miles. Population, 1,000. The island is flat and mostly stony, producing cotton, corn and ground-nuts. Wild deer are found, and there is good tarpon and other fishing. Warden, C. E. Greenaway (and quarters), £550 to £625.

Redonda is uninhabited.

CAPITAL, St. John. Population (1948), 21,000

(2) ST. KITTS-NEVIS WITH ANGUILLA

The islands of St. Kitts, Nevis, and Anguilla were united in 1882 to form one Presidency, and taken together they have a population (1952) of 51,044, and a total area of about 170 square miles.

The climate is decidedly healthy for the tropics, the temperature being from 66° to 88°.

St. Kitts (population 1952, 31,079), the principal island, was the first possession of the British West Indies to be colonized (1623); it is situated in lat. 17° 18' N. and long. 62° 48' W., and comprises an area of 68 square miles, its greatest length being 28 miles, and greatest breadth about 5 miles. It is one of the most effectively cultivated sugar islands in the West Indies, a continuous line of green estates sweeping up all round the coast from the sea towards the central range, which rises to a height of 3,711 feet (Mount Misery). Cotton is also grown to a considerable extent. The capital Ψ Basseterre is a port of registry.

Nevis (population 1952, 13,671) is separated from St. Kitts by a strait 3 miles wide and has an area of 50 sq. miles. Cotton and coconuts are exported, and cattle and vegetables are raised. Its greatest elevation is 3,596 feet. The chief town, Ψ Charlestown, is a port of entry.

Anguilla (population 1952, 6,294) is about 60 miles N.W. of St. Kitts, 16 miles in length, and varies in breadth from 1 to 3 miles, containing an area of 35 square miles. There are no hills. Salt is the principal product, and small stock are raised.

Finance and Trade

	1951	1952
Public revenue.....	£643,183	£770,074
Expenditure.....	583,059	710,797
Public debt.....	124,145	123,566
Imports.....	1,489,631	1,846,235
Exports.....	1,350,979	2,139,513

Government

The Administrator is assisted by a nominated Executive Council and a Legislative Council. A new Constitution which took effect in 1952 provided for a Legislative Council of 14 members (30 official and 11 unofficial, 3 of the latter being nominated and 8 elected).

Administrator, His Honour Hugh Burrowes (1949).....(+allow. £300) £1,200

Treasurer, Collector of Customs and Registrar of Shipping, W. O. Peters..... 750

Magistrates: St. Kitts, D. McNamara (and Crown Attorney), £650, Hon. W. E. Jacobs, £750; Nevis, E. A. Evelyn, £550; Anguilla, J. D. Maloney..... 500

Medical Officer, Hon. P. I. Boyd..... 1,000

Agricultural Superintendent, R. E. Kelsick... 700

CAPITAL, Ψ Basseterre (St. Kitts). Population (1946), 12,210.

(3) MONTserrat,

is situated in 16° 41' N. lat. and 61° 15' W. long., 27 miles S.W. of Antigua. It is about 11 miles in length and 7 in breadth, comprising an area of 32½ square miles, population (1952) 13,587. Discovered by Columbus in 1493, it was settled by Irishmen, conquered and held by the French for some time, and finally assigned to Great Britain in 1784. It is justly considered one of the most healthy and beautiful of the Antilles; it contains three active soufrières and several hot springs, while the scenery is charmingly diversified. About two-thirds of the island is mountainous, the rest well cultivated. A great part of the island was devastated by hurricanes in 1924 and 1928. The chief exports are sea island cotton, tomatoes, carrots, onions, limes and lime products. There is a wireless station on the island.

Finance and Trade

	1951	1952
Revenue.....	£168,140	£122,804
Expenditure.....	177,882	141,017
Public debt.....	19,105	1,716
Total imports.....	202,182	254,120
Total exports.....	131,520	180,370

Government

The Commissioner is assisted by a nominated Executive Council and a Legislative Council with an elected majority.

Commissioner, His Honour Charlesworth Ross (1949) (+allowance £200 and quarters) £1,350

Magistrate and Acting Crown Attorney, A. F. G. L. Louisy..... £900 to £1,000

Agricultural Superintendent, W. E. Bassett, M.B.E..... 800

Medical Officers, W. B. R. Jones, £1,000;

R. E. Browne..... £600 to £750

CHIEF TOWN, Ψ Plymouth. Population (1950), about 2,200.

(4) THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

The Virgin Islands are a group of islands at the eastern extremity of the Greater Antilles, divided between Great Britain and the U.S.A. Those of the group which are British number about 36, of which 11 are inhabited, and have a total area of about 67 square miles. The principal are Tortola (the largest, situate in 18° 27' N. lat. and 64° 40' W. long.), Virgin Gorda, Anegada and Jost Van Dykes. The population is approximately 7,300 (1952). Communication is by launch to St. Thomas (Virgin Islands of the U.S.), where there are air, sea and cable services to continental America and the rest of the West Indies. The principal exports are livestock, fish, charcoal, vegetables and fruit, for which the principal market is St. Thomas. Rum is distilled on a small scale.

Finance and Trade

	1950	1951
Revenue.....	£26,291	£73,619
Expenditure.....	54,757	51,610
Imports.....	67,247	61,448
Exports.....	29,989	62,048

Government

The Commissioner is assisted by a nominated Executive Council. There is a Legislative Council, partly elected by adult suffrage and partly nominated.

Commissioner, His Honour J. A. C. Cruikshank (+duty allowance £150 and residence)..... £750

Medical Officer, J. D. Rosanelli (+allowance £50 and private practice)..... £400 to 550

Asst. Treasurer and Postmaster (vacant). £450 to 500

Supervisor of Education (vacant)..... £450 to 500

CAPITAL, Ψ Road Town (on the south-east of Tortola). Population, about 800.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Trinidad, the most southerly of the West India Islands, lies close to the north coast of the continent of S. America, the nearest point of Venezuela being 7 miles distant. The island is situated between 10° 3'—10° 50' N. lat. and 60° 55'—61° 56' W. long., and is about 50 miles in length by 37 in breadth, with an area of 1,862 square miles, and a population estimated (Dec. 31, 1952), at 669,650 (including Tobago). The island was discovered by Columbus in 1498, was colonized in 1532 by the Spaniards, capitulated to the British under Abercromby in 1797, and was ceded to Britain under the Treaty of Amiens (March 25, 1802). Oil is the principal export. A remarkable

phenomenon is the asphalt lake, 114 acres in extent near the village of La Brea, from which (1952) 46,100 tons of asphalt (\$1,601,000) were exported. The soil of Trinidad is rich and productive, the most important products being sugar, cocoa, molasses, rum, copra, coffee, limes, coconuts, grape-fruit and various kinds of timber and fruits. Oil is one of the principal products. On December 31, 1952, there were 317 primary schools, 64 being Government and 253 assisted, 8 intermediate schools (2 Government and 6 assisted). There were also 13 secondary schools (1 Government and 12 assisted and 158 private primary schools, and 35 private schools providing courses leading up to the School Certificate Examination. There were 129,007 pupils attending the Primary Schools, 6,019 attending the Intermediate Schools, and 6,128 and 4,067 attending the Government and assisted secondary schools and the private secondary schools respectively.

In 1953 the Government of the Colony allocated \$7,053,600 for expenditure on medical services for hospitals and clinics, malaria, tuberculosis, dental services, leprosy, hookworm, maternity and infant welfare, nutrition and health education.

There are 118 miles of railway open, and the island is in communication with Tobago and the mainland by telegraph and wireless. There are 3 head post offices and 160 district post offices and postal agencies, 50 of which transact savings bank and money order business. There are 41 internal telegraph offices.

Eight international scheduled airlines operate to and through Trinidad and Tobago, which acts as a focal point for air traffic between the Americas. There were 12,505 movements of aircraft in 1952 (commercial scheduled, 9,080; commercial non-scheduled, 229; private, 3,196). A domestic air service between Trinidad and Tobago is operated by B.W.I.A. Flights in 1952 averaged one per day.

The chief town and port of entry, Port of Spain (pop. 111,350), is one of the finest towns in the West Indies, with sewerage, electric lighting, trolley-bus and telephone services. Other towns of importance are Port of San Fernando (pop. 34,600), about 30 miles south of the capital, and Arima (pop. 9,700).

FINANCE

	1951	1952
Revenue.....	\$59,186,809	\$66,785,389
Expenditure.....	52,868,842	62,488,766
Public debt.....	53,976,497	52,986,130

TRADE

	1951	1952
Imports.....	\$218,639,398	\$243,939,897
Imports from U.K.....	77,735,260	85,788,934
Exports.....	213,602,947	230,460,138
Exports to U.K.....	58,820,656	68,097,819

The chief domestic exports (1952) were petroleum products (including crude petroleum), \$175,511,388; sugar, \$20,267,429; asphalt products (including asphalt cement), \$4,379,931; cocoa (raw), \$8,237,141; rum \$991,538.

Tobago lies between 11° 8' and 11° 21' N. lat. and between 60° 30' and 60° 50' W. long., about 75 miles south-east of Grenada, 21 miles north-east of Trinidad, and 120 miles S.S.W. of Barbados. The island is 26 miles long, and 7½ broad, and has an area of 116 square miles, with a population estimated (1952) at 32,600. It is one of the healthiest of the West Indies; the temperature varies from 81° to 88°. The main town is Scarborough (pop.) 1,210.

Other Islands.—Corozal Point and Icacos Point, the N.W. and S.W. extremities of Trinidad,

enclose the Gulf of Paria and west of Corozal Point lie several islands, of which Chacachacare, Huevos Monas and Gaspar Grande are the most important. On Chacachacare is a Leper Settlement, the Medical Superintendent of which appeals for Sunday and weekly editions of British newspapers.

GOVERNMENT

The Colony is administered by a Governor in accordance with the provisions of the Trinidad and Tobago (Constitution) Order in Council, 1950, which provides for Executive and Legislative Councils, on which there are unofficial elected majorities. The Executive Council, which is the chief instrument of policy, consists of the Governor, as chairman, 3 ex-officio members, 1 nominated member, and 5 elected members of the Legislative Council. The Legislative Council consists of a Speaker who presides, 3 ex-officio members, 5 nominated members and 18 elected members.

Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, Major-General Sir Hubert Rance, G.C.M.G.,

G.B.E., C.B. (1949).....	\$28,800
Chief Justice, Hon. J. L. M. Perez, Q.C....	11,520
Colonial Secretary, M. H. Dorman.....	11,040
Governor's Secretary, J. O'Connor, M.B.E.	7,200
Attorney-General, Hon. C. de L. Inniss....	9,000
Financial Secretary, Hon. A. G. T. Chaplin	9,000
Senior Puisne Judge, W. H. Irwin.....	8,640
Puisne Judges, S. E. Gomes; E. M. Duke;	
E. R. L. Ward; F. J. Camacho.....	8,160
Solicitor-General, C. V. H. Archer.....	7,200
Commissioner of Police, Col. E. H. F.	
Beardon.....	7,200
Director of Works and Hydraulics, W. L.	
Osborne.....	8,160
Director of Medical Services, Dr. A. A. Peat.	8,640
Comptroller of Customs and Excise, A. T.	
Shill.....	7,200
Director of Agriculture, C. H. B. Williams.	8,160
General Manager of Railways, D. Eyre....	7,680
Director of Education, H. Hayden.....	8,160
Postmaster-General, C. G. Folwell.....	5,760
Accountant-General (vacant).....	6,960
Director of Audit, C. W. Hodges.....	6,960
Registrar and Marshal, N. Fitzwilliam....	5,760
Registrar-General, H. Deebie.....	5,760
Petroleum Technologist, W. N. Foster....	7,680
Statistician, H. J. Steer.....	7,200
Economic Adviser, O. C. Papineau.....	9,000
Commissioner for Local Government, W.	
Fung.....	7,200
Speaker, Legislative Council, J. L. H. W.	
Savary, Q.C.	5,760
Commissioner of Inland Revenue, C. L.	
Williams.....	7,200
Commissioner for Co-operative Development,	
N. P. Bowen.....	6,240
Harbour Master, Capt. E. J. Hemmings....	6,240
Principal, Queen's Royal College, T. U.	
Haines.....	5,760
Crown Solicitor, Administrator-General, and	
Public Trustee, J. E. Boucaud.....	7,200
Government Chemist, Dr. E. G. N. Greaves	0,240
Director of Surveys and Sub-Intendant,	
G. W. Gordon.....	7,200
Supt. of Prisons (vacant).....	5,760
Conservator of Forests, A. F. A. Lamb....	6,960
Director of Civil Aviation, C. Agostini....	6,240
Commissioner of Labour, S. Hochoy, O.B.E.,	7,200
General Manager, Port Services, H. O. Cul-	
hane.....	8,160
Chief Magistrate, B. W. Celestain.....	6,240
Director of Colonial Microbiological Research In-	
stitute, Dr. A. C. Thaysen.	

British Council Representative (Port of Spain), W. P. Jowett.

CAPITAL, Ψ Port of Spain (pop. 221,350); transit 10 to 12 days to U.K.; 5 days to U.S.A.; by air—36 hours to U.K., 24 hours to U.S.A.

THE WINDWARD ISLANDS

The Windward Islands consist of the four colonies of Grenada (the seat of government), St. Vincent, St. Lucia, with their dependencies, the Grenadines being divided between Grenada and St. Vincent, and (since Jan. 1, 1940) of the Island of Dominica (formerly part of the Leeward Group). The total area is 821 square miles, with a population estimated at 252,000. There is one Governor for the four islands, and in July 1950 the Colonial Office announced that a majority of members of the Legislative Councils of each of the four colonies would be elected by universal adult suffrage.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Edward Betham Beetham, C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E. (1953) (+ £1,000 duty allee.) £2,750
Chief Justice of Windward and Leeward Islands, Sir Donald Jackson 1,500
Puisne Judges, do., W. A. Date; J. C. Wooding 1,100
Attorney-General, C. F. Henville 900
Chief Secretary, L. Cools-Lartigue 900
Principal Auditor, J. V. Gatchfield 900
 Transit to Grenada from London about 14 days.

GRENADA AND THE GRENADINES

Grenada is situated between the parallels of $12^{\circ} 13' - 11^{\circ} 58' N.$ lat. and $61^{\circ} 20' - 61^{\circ} 35' W.$ long., and is about 21 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth; it is about 96 miles north of Trinidad, 68 miles S.S.W. of St. Vincent, and 100 miles S.W. of Barbados. Area, about 133 square miles; population (including some of the Grenadines), 80,056 (1951). The country is mountainous and very picturesque, and the climate is healthy. Grenada was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and named Conception. It was originally colonized by the French, and was definitely ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783.

The soil is very fertile, and cocoa, spices, sugar cane, cotton, coconuts, limes and fruit are grown. The imports chiefly comprise dry goods, wheat flour, dried fish, bread-stuffs, hardware, etc.

Ψ St. George's (population approximately 6,000), on the south-west coast, is the chief town, and possesses a good harbour, where a deepwater jetty has been built to accommodate ocean-going vessels.

Finance

	1951	1952
Public revenue.....	\$3,942,028	\$3,877,884
Expenditure.....	3,840,416	3,788,359
Public debt.....	1,367,366	2,886,332

Trade

	1951	1952
Total imports.....	\$7,572,654	\$7,665,407
Total exports.....	6,646,291	6,805,652
Imports from U.K....	2,954,877	2,816,195
Exports to U.K.....	3,126,617	2,623,137

Government

There is a Legislative Council of 14 members, of whom 3 are officials, 3 are nominated and 8 elected.

Administrator, His Honour W. Macmillan (+ duty allee. £300) £1,550
Colonial Treasurer, G. H. Adams, C.B.E. 1,200
Senior Medical Officer and Registrar-General, L. M. Comissiong 1,200

Magistrates, E. A. Heyliger (S. District) £550 to £650; W. L. MacIntyre (W. and N. Districts); B. Dias (E. District)

Assistant Administrator, C. B. Gibbs 900
District Officer, Carriacou, F. A. Phillip (and quarters) £450 to 550
Superintendent of Police, Brigadier P. J. T. Pickthall, M.C. (and quarters) £650

The Grenadines are a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent (within which Governments they are included), comprising an area of 8,462 acres. The largest island is Carriacou, attached to the Government of Grenada, pop. (1946), 7,237.

ST. LUCIA

the largest and most picturesque of the Windward group, situated in $13^{\circ} 54' N.$ lat. and $60^{\circ} 59' W.$ long., at a distance of about 90 miles W.N.W. of Barbados, 21 miles N. of St. Vincent, and 24 miles S. of Martinique, is 27 miles in length, with an extreme breadth of 14 miles. It comprises an area of 238 square miles with a population (1953) of 88,711. It possesses perhaps the most interesting history of all the smaller islands. Fights raged hotly around it, and it constantly changed hands as between the English and the French. It is mountainous, its highest point being 3,145 feet above the sea, and for the most part it is covered with forest and tropical vegetation. The principal exports are sugar, copra, coconuts, cacao, limes, lime oil, fresh fruit and vegetables.

Ψ Castries, the capital, is recognized as being one of the finest ports in the West Indies on account of its reputation as a safe anchorage in the hurricane season. The town was greatly damaged by fire in 1948, but the work of reconstruction is in progress. In 1951, 541 vessels (tonnage 944,778), entered Castries.

Finance and Trade

	1950	1951
Public revenue.....	\$3,235,486	\$4,456,911
Expenditure.....	3,557,942	4,244,207
Public debt.....	2,687,741	2,282,240
Total imports.....	6,372,523	6,067,777
Total exports.....	2,128,821	2,399,418

Government

There is an Executive Council partly nominated and partly elected, and a Legislative Council with a majority of elected members.

Administrator, J. K. R. Thorp, M.B.E. (+ allee. \$1,920) \$5,280
Treasurer, A. C. H. Baynes \$3,600
Commissioner for Reconstruction, F. E. Degazon, O.B.E. \$4,800

ST. VINCENT

an island about 95 miles west of Barbados, situate in $13^{\circ} 10' N.$ lat. and $60^{\circ} 57' W.$ long., is 18 miles in length and 11 in breadth, comprising an area, with its dependencies, of 150 sq. miles, and a population (1949) of 66,770. In 1846, a large number of Portuguese labourers, amounting to 2,400, entered the island, and proved a valuable acquisition. St. Vincent is more thoroughly English than the three other islands of the group. In 1983 it was secured to Great Britain.

The chief products are arrowroot, cotton, copra, coconuts, rum, sugar, cassava, cocoa ground provisions, and spices. Its chief imports are foodstuffs (including canned and pickled meat, salted and pickled fish, butter, rice and flour), cotton and woollen piece goods, hardware, lumber, iron and steel manufactures, cement and fertilizers.

There were 41 primary schools with 14,925

pupils enrolled in 1952, and 2 secondary schools with an attendance of 427.

CAPITAL, Ψ Kingstown. Population (1946), 4,833.

Finance and Trade

	1951	1952
Revenue (incl. Grants).	\$2,183,392	\$2,113,383
Expenditure (do.).....	2,317,061	2,105,004
Public debt.....	613,458	564,772
Total imports.....	4,492,858	4,862,536
Total exports.....	3,323,530	3,488,654

Government

There is a Legislative Council of 3 *ex officio* members, 3 nominated and 8 elected members.

Administrator, W. F. Couatts, C.M.G., M.B.E.

(1949).....	£1,200
Crown Attorney, P. C. Lewis.....	750
Treasurer, V. D. Archer.....	750
Senior Medical Officer, Dr. E. D. B. Charles.....	800
Magistrate (vacant).....	£500 to 600

DOMINICA

Dominica, the loftiest of the Lesser Antilles, was transferred from the Leeward to the Windward Group on Jan. 1, 1940. It is situated between $15^{\circ} 20' - 15^{\circ} 45'$ N. lat. and $61^{\circ} 13' - 61^{\circ} 30'$ W. long., 95 miles S. of Antigua, and is about 29 miles long and 15 broad, comprising an area of 305 sq. miles, or 195,200 acres, of which about 70,000 acres are under cultivation. The island is of volcanic origin and very mountainous and picturesque, abounding in streams fairly well stocked with usn, and the soil is very fertile. The temperature varies, according to the altitude, from 55° to 85° . The climate is healthy, and during the winter months very pleasant. Yellow fever is unknown, and from November to June the island is suitable as a health resort for pulmonary and rheumatic invalids. The exports consist almost entirely of agricultural produce, principally bananas, lime oil, lime juice, oranges, bay oil, cocoa and vanilla. The population was (1951), 55,914. Included in this total are about 400 Caribs, of whom about 40 are of pure blood. The principal towns are Ψ Roseau, on the south-west coast, population 10,000 and Portsmouth, population 1,800.

Education.—There are 50 elementary schools, of which 47 are Government and 3 assisted. Of the 4 secondary schools, 3 receive a grant-in-aid and one is maintained by Government.

Finance and Trade

	1951	1952
Revenue (incl. Grants).	£425,623	£479,108
Expenditure (do.).....	426,652	477,534
Public debt.....	44,933	43,708
Imports.....	1,088,347	1,200,000*
Exports.....	568,527	873,974

* Estimated.

Government

There is an Executive Council composed of official and unofficial members, three of the latter being members elected by the Legislative Council from among the elected members, and a Legislative Council consisting of 2 *ex officio*, 3 nominated and 8 elected members.

Administrator, H. L. Lindo (1952) (with

£450 duty allowance).....	£1,400
Assistant Administrator, L. A. Pinard.....	850
Government Secretary, V. C. Josse.....	£500 to 600
Clerk of Executive Council, D. K. Burton.....	£400 to 450

Clerk of Legislative Council, W. O. Severin

£400 to 450

Financial Secretary, Hon. J. Bully.....	£750
Crown Attorney and Additional Magistrate, Hon. C. A. Harney.....	750
Magistrates, G. A. Redhead; D. K. McIntyre; V. A. Winston.....	£400 to 600
Agricultural Superintendent, St. G. C. Cooper.....	825
Education Officer, J. Hamilton Maurice.....	800

CAMEROONS

See NIGERIA

(Cameroons under British Mandate)

CYPRUS

Area and Population.—Cyprus is a large island in the Mediterranean Sea, between N. lat. $34^{\circ} 33'$ and $35^{\circ} 41'$, and E. long. $30^{\circ} 21'$ and $30^{\circ} 35'$. It is about 40 miles distant from the nearest point of Asia Minor, and 60 miles from Latakia, on the Syrian coast. The distance to Port Said, at the entrance of the Suez Canal, is 238 miles. The larger part of the island is an irregular parallelogram, 100 miles long and 60 to 30 broad, from which a narrow peninsula, 5 or 6 miles wide, runs out for 40 miles towards the north-east. The area is 3,572 square miles. In 1952 the estimated population was 497,788, of whom nearly 81 per cent. were Greek-Orthodox and 18 per cent. Moslems. In summer it is hot and dry on the plains and humid on the seashore, but the climate of the hills inland is equable and bracing. The winter is mild and invigorating and, except in the mountains, the temperature rarely falls below freezing point. Owing to the eradication of malaria, the intensive efforts to improve rural sanitation, and the establishment of an increasing number of infant welfare clinics, the death rate of the island has been reduced to the low figure of 7.65 per thousand.

Production and Industries.—Cyprus is predominantly an agricultural country. The chief agricultural products are:—Cereals, legumes, carobs, olives, grapes and grape juice, wines and spirits, potatoes, raisins and sultanas, onions, cheese, almonds, citrus and deciduous fruit, tobacco, wool and cotton. A vegetable and flower seed export trade also exists. Various kinds of livestock are raised, especially donkeys and mules, a considerable number of which are exported. Mining is carried on in various parts of the island and the following minerals are extracted:—Copper concentrates, iron and cupreous pyrites, asbestos, cement copper, chrome ore, earth colours and gypsum. The value of minerals exported in 1952 was £10,250,000. In addition to the major industries of agriculture and mining, the following are manufactured:—Buttons, artificial teeth, cotton yarn, textiles, cigarettes, leather, lithographed crown corks, soap, footwear, bricks, tiles, pottery, macaroni, chocolates, biscuits, Turkish delight, caramels, sugared almonds, jams and marmalades, animal fodder, silk, carob gum, olive kernel oil, essential oils and nails. An up-to-date factory for tyre retreading is also operating in the island.

The reconstruction policy of the government embraces the development of the island's resources, co-operative credit and agricultural marketing, the improvement of living conditions, encouragement of exports, etc. A 10-year plan of development was initiated in 1946 and funds amounting to over £13,000,000 are being devoted to various projects, including a water supply for each of the 600 villages in the island (£1,000,000); irrigation (£1,250,000), and various health schemes (£900,000). An electrification scheme is also in progress.

Education.—Each religious denomination has its own elementary schools under the general control of the Government. During the school year 1952-53 there were 709 schools (Greek 489; Turkish

204; Armenian 4; Maronite 5; Latin 4; others 3) with a total enrolment of 64,868. Secondary education is for the most part on a similar denominational basis with a total enrolment of 14,231.

Language and Literature.—Modern Greek and Turkish are the languages of the principal communities, English and French being spoken by the educated classes. The use of English is increasing. In 1951 there were 10 daily and 16 other newspapers (3 English, 17 Greek and 6 Turkish) in addition to government publications.

Communications.— Ψ Famagusta is the main seaport. There were (December, 1952) 12,067 motor vehicles on the register, including 4,793 private cars and 2,949 motor cycles. In 1952 1,502 steamships (tonnage 2,179,081) and 468 sailing vessels (tonnage 26,596) engaged in the foreign trade, in addition to 496 steamships (tonnage 628,390) and 149 sailing vessels (tonnage 8,500) engaged in the coasting trade, called at Cyprus ports. *Nicosia Airport* has developed from a mere grass strip in 1938 to one of the main aerial crossroads in the Middle East; it is only 10 minutes from the centre of Nicosia and has an excellent weather record. Traffic during 1952 was maintained principally by 8 schedule air lines—Cyprus Airways, *Misir Air Lines* (Egyptian), *Air Liban*, *Middle East Air Lines* (Lebanese), *National Greek Airlines*, *Turkish State Air Lines*, *El Al* (Israel) and *Air Jordan*. Twenty non-scheduled operators also passed through Cyprus in 1952. The airport which is open 24 hours a day, is operated on a "joint user" basis by the R.A.F. The civil side during 1952 handled 4,702 aircraft, 52,000 passengers, 1,135,000 kilograms of air freight and 98,500 kilograms of air mail. There were a number of landings by flying boats at Limassol port.

FINANCE

	1951	1952
Revenue*	£7,201,162	£8,298,938
Expenditure*	6,418,534	6,758,573

* Exclusive of grants-in-aid and Cyprus share of the Turkish debt charge (£92,800) and of Colonial Development and Welfare grants and Development expenditure. 180 Cyprus piastres = £1 sterling.

The chief imports in 1952 were: wheat, beans and peas, rice, sesame, oil seed cake, preserved meat (including bacon and ham), butter and butter substitutes, cheese, condensed milk, almonds and bananas, coffee (raw), biscuits, chocolates, jams, fish, edible oils, sugar, leaf tobacco, cigarettes, asphalt, sulphur, timber, ox hides, trocas shells, seed potatoes, asbestos tubes and pipes, pottery, glassware, cement, iron and steel, hardware and cutlery, electrical goods, telegraph and telephone apparatus, machinery, wood manufactures, cotton yarns and threads, textiles, apparel, empty sacks, footwear, chemicals, paints and colours, benzene, gas oil, kerosene, lubricating oils, paper, motor cars and parts, perfumery, books and stationery. The most important exports were: barley, cheese, almonds, grapes, grape-fruits, lemons, oranges, raisins, potatoes, wines, spirits, carobs, grape juice, leaf tobacco, cotton, wool, cuminseed, hides and skins, artificial teeth, buttons, mules and mining and quarry products, viz., asbestos, chrome ore, copper cement, cupreous concentrates, pyrites and ground gypsum.

The Roman supply of copper was chiefly drawn from Cyprus and was known as *aes cyprium* (Cyprus brass) which was shortened to *cuprum*, and corrupted to *cuprum*, whence is derived the English word copper.

GOVERNMENT

On June 4, 1878, the Sultan of Turkey "assigned the island of Cyprus to be occupied and adminis-

tered by England." The island was formally annexed to Great Britain on Nov. 5, 1914, on the outbreak of war with Turkey. From March, 1925, when it became a Crown Colony, until Nov. 1931, the Government was administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive and a Legislative Council, the latter containing 9 official and 15 elected members, but after the disturbances of 1931, the clauses in the Letters Patent of March, 1925, dealing with the constitution of the Legislative Council were revoked, and the island has since been administered by the Governor, assisted by an Executive Council which at present has 4 official and 3 non-official members (two Greek Cypriot and one Turkish Cypriot).

In 1946 a Consultative Assembly drawn from representative elements in the island was called together to consider the framing of proposals for constitutional reform, including the re-establishment of a central Legislature. The efforts of the Consultative Assembly were not successful in bringing about the result which was hoped for, but the offer of constitutional reform has been kept open.

For administrative purposes the island is divided into six districts, in each of which Government is represented by a commissioner. This division also obtains for judicial purposes. The Law Courts comprise a supreme court, 6 assize courts, and 6 district courts. In all these courts, Cypriot judges take part. The family laws of the various communities in the island are expressly saved.

<i>Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Robert Percival Armitage, C.M.G., M.B.E., appointed 1953 (+ £1,200 duty allowance)</i>	£3,300
<i>Chief Justice, E. Hallinan</i>	2,050
<i>*Colonial Secretary, J. Fletcher-Cooke, C.M.G.</i>	1,800
<i>Puisne Judges, G. C. Griffith Williams; M. Zekia</i>	1,470
<i>Presidents of District Courts, C. Zannetides; G. S. Vassiliades; L. E. Zenon; N. G. Pierides</i>	1,150
<i>*Attorney-Gen., C. G. Tornaritis, Q.C.</i>	1,650
<i>Solicitor-General, M. N. Munir</i>	1,270
<i>Administrative Officers, Class I, B. J. Weston; J. F. Symons; W. F. M. Clemens, M.C.; A. F. J. Reddaway; I. M. G. Williams, M.B.E.; D. M. Skettos, O.B.E.; A. S. Aldridge, M.C.</i>	£1,150 to £1,270
<i>*Financial Secretary, A. F. Bates</i>	1,600
<i>Comptroller of Customs and Excise, W. G. Smithers, M.B.E.</i>	1,270
<i>Comptroller of Inland Revenue (vacant)</i>	1,270
<i>Commissioner for Co-operative Development, D. A. Shepherd</i>	1,270
<i>Director of Land Registration and Surveys, C. Mace, O.B.E.</i>	1,270
<i>Principal Auditor, W. J. D. Cooper</i>	1,270
<i>Commissioner of Police, J. H. Ashmore</i>	1,350
<i>Director of Medical and Health Services, P. W. Dill-Russell</i>	1,470
<i>Director of Education, G. F. Sleight, O.B.E.</i>	1,470
<i>Postmaster-General, A. Aziz</i>	1,070
<i>Director of Agriculture, P. C. Chambers</i>	1,470
<i>Conservator of Forests, G. W. Chapman, M.B.E.</i>	1,270
<i>Chief Veterinary Officer (vacant)</i>	£1,020 to £1,170
<i>Accountant-General, S. M. Rich</i>	1,270
<i>Superintendent of Prisons, J. Irons, O.B.E.</i>	1,070
<i>Director of Public Works, J. L. Brown</i>	1,470
<i>Water Engineer, I. L. Ward</i>	1,350
<i>Director of Antiquities, A. H. S. Megaw, C.B.E.</i>	1,270
<i>*Commissioner of Labour, H. E. Chudleigh, O.B.E.</i>	1,270

Inspector of Mines, W. P. James... £870 to £1,110
 Director of Touring, G. F. Jarratt..... 1,170
 Public Information Officer, A. J. W. Hocken-
 hull 1,070
 Government Printer, K. C. Vassiliades..... 1,070
 * Member of the Executive Council.

Representative of the British Council (The
 British Institute, Nicosia), M. H. Cardiff.

Commissioner, Cyprus Government London
 Office (27 Cockspur Street, S.W.1),
 S. C. Terezopoulos, M.B.E. £1,150

The capital is NICOSIA, near the centre of the
 island, with a population of 39,639 in 1952: the
 other principal towns are Ψ Larnaca (population
 16,064), Ψ Limassol (26,501), Ψ Famagusta
 (20,234), Kyrenia (3,322) and Paphos (6,382).
 Nicosia is distant from London 3,030 miles.

EAST AND WEST AFRICAN HIGH COMMISSIONS, ETC.

EAST AFRICA HIGH COMMISSION

The East Africa High Commission, consisting
 of the Governors of Kenya, Tanganyika and
 Uganda, was constituted by the East Africa (High
 Commission) Order in Council, 1947, and came
 into operation on January 1, 1948. The Governor
 of Kenya is the Chairman of the High Commission,
 and in his absence the High Commission
 appoints one of its members to be Chairman.

The High Commission administers certain inter-
 territorial services such as: The East African
 Directorate of Civil Aviation, the East African
 Income Tax Department, The East African Posts
 and Telecommunications Administration, the East
 African Railways and Harbours Administration,
 the East African Customs and Excise Department,
 the East African Meteorological Department, the
 East African Statistical Department, the East
 African Literature Bureau, Inter-territorial Research
 Organizations and services connected with the
 maintenance of contact between the territories and
 the Defence Services. These services are grouped
 for purposes of administration under four Principal
 Executive Officers to the High Commission: The
 Administrator, the Commissioner for Transport,
 the Finance Member and the Postmaster General.

The East Africa Central Legislative Assembly
 was established by the Order in Council, and by a
 further Order in Council in 1951 had its life ex-
 tended until December 31, 1955. It is presided
 over by a Speaker and consists of seven *ex officio*
 members who are officers in the High Commission's
 service, three nominated official members
 (one from each Territory) and thirteen unofficial
 members, one elected by the unofficial members of
 the Legislative Council of each Territory, one
 European, one Indian and one African member
 appointed by the Governor of each Territory (in
 Kenya the European and Indian members are
 elected by the European and Indian members
 respectively of the Legislative Council) and one
 Arab member appointed by the High Commission.

The High Commission has power to legislate,
 with the advice and consent of the Assembly, in
 respect of certain matters of common interest to the
 three territories such as Civil Aviation, Customs
 and Excise, Defence, Income Tax, Inter-territorial
 Research, Makerere College, Posts and Telegraphs,
 Meteorological Services, Statistics, Railways,
 Harbours and Inland Water Transport, etc. It has
 also power to legislate with the advice and consent
 of the Legislative Councils of the three Territories
 on any matter concerned with the peace, order
 and good government of the territories.

EASTERN AFRICAN COURT OF APPEAL

Nairobi, Kenya Colony

This Court, reconstituted in 1952, consists of a
 permanent President, a permanent Vice-President,
 and a permanent Justice of Appeal.

President, Sir Barclay Nihill, K.B.E., M.C., Q.C.
 Vice-President, Sir Newnham Worley, Q.C.
 Justices of Appeal, Sir Enoch Jenkins; F. A. Briggs.

WEST AFRICA GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

The West Africa Governors' Conference, under
 the Chairmanship of the Secretary of State for
 the Colonies, comprising the Governors of Nigeria,
 Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast and Gambia, was
 created for co-ordination of and consultation on all
 matters of common interest. The headquarters
 of the Conference is in the Gold Coast. The
 Conference has a permanent secretariat, of which
 the secretary is a senior Civil Servant from the
 U.K.

WEST AFRICAN COURT OF APPEAL

Accra, Gold Coast

This Court, as reconstituted in 1948, consists of a
 permanent President, one or more permanent
 Justices of Appeal and such Judges of the Supreme
 Courts (usually the Chief Justices) as the President
 may summon.

President, Sir Stafford Foster Sutton, C.M.G., O.B.E.,
 Q.C.
 Justice of Appeal, Sir James Henley Coussey.

FALKLAND ISLANDS

These, the only considerable group in the South
 Atlantic, lie about 300 miles east of the Straits of
 Magellan, between 52° 15'–53° S. lat. and 57°
 40'–62° W. long. They consist of East Falkland
 (area 2,580 sq. miles), West Falkland (2,038 sq.
 miles) and upwards of 100 small islands in the
 aggregate, the total population in 1952 being
 2,230. Mount Adam, the loftiest peak, rises
 2,315 feet above the level of the sea. The Falk-
 lands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and visited
 by Hawkins in 1594. A settlement was made by
 France in 1764; this was subsequently sold to
 Spain, but the latter country recognized Great
 Britain's title to a part at least of the group in 1771.
 The settlement was destroyed by the Americans in
 1832. In 1833 occupation was resumed by the
 British for the protection of the seal-fisheries, and
 the islands were permanently colonized as the
 most southerly organized colony of the British
 Empire. The climate is cold, the thermometer
 ranging in winter from 20° to 50°, and in summer
 from 46° Fahrenheit; it is notably windy. The
 islands are chiefly moorland. The population is
 mainly British, and is principally engaged in shep-
 farming, to which practically all the land in the
 colony is devoted, 618,627 sheep being carried in
 1952. The chief exports are wool, tallow, hides,
 sheepskins and seal oil. The only important settle-
 ment is Stanley, on the coast of East Falkland.

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1950	1951–52*
Public revenue.....	£218,753	£452,973
Expenditure.....	204,042	362,468
Public debt.....	nil	nil
* 15 months' period.		
	1951	1952
Total imports.....	£440,793	£662,071
Total exports.....	621,963	733,127
Imports from U.K.....	360,164	494,595
Exports to U.K.....	616,969	702,496

GOVERNMENT

The Governor is assisted by a Legislative Council of 11 members, with the Governor as Chairman, 3 *ex officio* (Colonial Secretary, Senior Medical Officer and Agricultural Officer), 2 official and 2 non-official members (nominated by the Governor) and 4 representatives elected by the people.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Oswald Raynor Arthur, C.M.G. (apptd. Aug. 21, 1953)

(+ duty allow. £550) £1,750

Colonial Secretary, C. Campbell..... 1,200

Senior Medical Officer, R. S. Slessor..... 1,100

Agricultural Officer, J. P. Oliver..... £720 to £960

Colonial Treasurer, J. E. Briscoe..... £720 to £960

CHIEF TOWN, ΨStanley. Estimated population (1952), 1,320.

DEPENDENCIES.—South Georgia, an island 800 miles east-south-east of the Falkland Group, with an area of 1,450 square miles. An Administrative Officer and other officials reside there. In the South Shetlands, Deception Island contains the harbour at Port Foster, ice-free for about five months in the year. On the South Orkneys the Argentine Government has, with the permission of H.M. Government, established a meteorological station, in connexion with a discovery that a cold winter in the Weddell Sea is a precursor of drought in the maize and cereal area of Argentina 3½ years later. The other dependencies, of which the principal units are the South Sandwich Islands and Graham's Land (a peninsula of the Antarctic Continent) are even more inhospitable than those already named, being covered with snow and ice and almost completely destitute of plant life. In spite, however, of the climatic and other disadvantages, the revenue derived from all the dependencies from January, 1951, to June 1952, amounted to £155,697 and the expenditure to £187,457. There is a whaling industry in South Georgia, 1 British, 1 Argentine and 1 Norwegian company operated during the 1951-52 season, 233.5x8 barrels of whale oil being exported. Sealing operations yielded 10,807 barrels of seal oil in 1952. A chain of meteorological stations is maintained in the Dependencies.

Trade of the Dependencies

	1951	1952
Total imports.....	£2,821,214	£2,406,411
Total exports.....	3,101,440	3,690,165
Imports from U.K....	804,666	554,438
Exports to U.K.....	2,875,896	3,429,753

Further information in connexion with these Antarctic Dependencies will be found on p. 723.

Ψ Stanley, the capital of the Falkland Islands, is distant from England about 8,103 miles; transit by steamer *via* Montevideo. Telegrams by wireless U.K. direct. The journey from U.K. to Falkland Isles can be accomplished in 8 days travelling to Montevideo by air and thence by local steamer to the Falklands.

FIJI

This is a group of 322 islands (of which only 106 are inhabited) in the South Pacific Ocean, about 1,100 miles north of New Zealand. The gross area of the group, which extends 300 miles from east to west, and 300 north to south, between 15° 45'—21° 10' S. lat. and 176° E.—178° W. long. is 7,083 square miles. Many of the islands are of volcanic origin, with lofty mountains, and well wooded. The principal are Viti Levu, Vanua Levu, Taveuni and Kandavu. The climate is

oceanic. Shade temperatures seldom rise above 93° F. or fall below 60° except in the mountains. On the windward sides of the larger islands rainfall is copious and vegetation luxuriant; on the leeward (or dry) sides the vegetation is sparse and scattered. The chief products are coconuts, sugar cane, gold, rice, bananas, plantains, yams, and dalo or taro (colocasia).

In 1946 a 10-year plan of education was approved to provide a training college for teachers of both sexes and both the principal races of the Colony, to provide for additional technical and home-craft centres, and to expand the field of education in general. This programme is now well advanced.

The population (estimated, Dec. 31, 1952) was 312,678 (148,802 Indians, 135,877 Fijians, 7,298 part Europeans, 7,980 Europeans, 4,498 Polynesians, Melanesians and Micronesians, 3,845 Rotumans, 3,719 Chinese and 659 others).

FINANCE

	1951	1952*
Public income.....	£F3,613,167	£F3,820,067
Public expenditure....	3,573,918	4,129,223
Public debt (Dec. 31)..	1,756,222	1,255,541†

* Estimated.

† Partial Estimate. To this must be added approx. £F1,250,000 of Development loans raised in 1952.

TRADE

	1951	1952
Total imports.....	£F9,368,137	£F12,008,620
Total exports.....	7,312,990	10,998,050
Imports from U.K....	3,062,511	4,125,691
Exports from U.K....	2,612,104	3,479,418

Fijian currency—£111 Fiji=£100 sterling.

The principal exports are sugar, gold, copra, bananas, trocas shell, molasses, coconut oil, fresh fruit and vegetables, and bêche-de-mer. The chief imports are drapery, machinery, hardware, flour, petroleum products and motor vehicles.

GOVERNMENT

The Governor is appointed by the Crown, and is assisted by an Executive Council. Laws are passed by a Legislative Council (of which the Governor is president) containing 16 official members, 5 European members (3 elected, 2 nominated), 5 Native members (nominated from a panel submitted by the Council of Chiefs) and 5 Indian members (3 elected and 2 nominated).

The executive officer of the native administration is the Secretary for Fijian Affairs, who is responsible to the Governor and, in appropriate matters, to the Legislative Council. The controlling financial authority is the Fijian Affairs Board whose members are the Secretary for Fijian Affairs (Chairman), the five native members of Legislative Council, and a legal adviser. The Board has power to make regulations affecting the Fijians, but such regulations are subject to approval by the Legislative Council.

Governor of Fiji, His Excellency Sir Ronald

Herbert Garvey, K.C.M.G., M.B.E., *apptd.*

1952 (+ duty allowance £1,200)..... £3,250

A.D.C., D. T. Saint..... 600

Chief Justice, R. Hyne..... 2,400

Colonial Secretary, A. F. R. Stoddart, C.M.G. 2,200

Secretary for Fijian Affairs, Lt.-Col. Ratu Sir

Lala Sukuna, K.B.E..... 1,950

Attorney-General, B. A. Doyle, Q.C..... 2,000

Financial Secretary, H. W. Davidson..... 2,000

Assistant Colonial Secretary (Administration),

J. W. Sykes..... 1,500

Assistant Colonial Secretary (Development),

E. R. Bevington..... 1,500

<i>Director of Lands, Mines and Surveys, W. H. B. Buckhurst, C.B.E.</i>		£1,600
<i>Director of Public Works, J. P. Bruen</i>		1,850
<i>Commissioner of Police, E. K. Laws</i>		1,550
<i>Director of Agriculture, C. Harvey, C.B.E.</i> ...		1,850
<i>Director of Medical Services and Inspector-General, South Pacific Health Service, Dr. J. M. Cruikshank, C.M.G., O.B.E.</i>		1,950
<i>Conservator of Forests, J. R. Angus</i>		1,450
<i>Comptroller of Customs, A. R. Smith, M.B.E.</i>		1,500
<i>Director of Education (vacant)</i>		1,850
<i>Postmaster-General, J. A. Marais</i>		1,500
<i>Director of Audit, H. W. Watson, O.B.E.</i> ...		1,500
<i>Accountant-General, W. E. J. Donovan</i>		1,500
<i>Registrar-General, B. L. Gregg</i>		1,500
<i>Registrar, Supreme Court, G. Yates</i>		£840 to £1,300
<i>Commissioner of Labour, C. S. de C. Reay, O.B.E.</i>		1,400
<i>Government Printer, A. J. Elphick</i>		1,200
<i>Supt. of Prisons, D. F. McCaig, E.D.</i>		1,200
<i>Public Relations Officer, L. G. Usher</i>		1,200
<i>Government Statistician, R. W. Parkinson</i>		£600 to £1,300
<i>Government Storekeeper, F. W. Plucknett</i> ...		1,000
<i>British Council Representative, Suva, C. H. Miller</i>		

CAPITAL. Ψ Suva, in the island of Viti Levu. Population (1946), 25,395.

Suva is 11,000 miles from London; transit from London, *via* Vancouver or San Francisco, about 30 days; *via* Panama, by direct cargo steamer service, with limited passenger accommodation, about 34 days; *via* Sydney, about 60 days; by air, *via* Canada, U.S.A., or Sydney, about 4 days. Fiji is on the main air route between North America and Australia and New Zealand. It is a base for South Pacific Regional air services, covering New Zealand, Western Samoa, New Caledonia, Tahiti, Cook and Norfolk Islands.

GAMBIA

The West African river Gambia, which is navigable for some 300 miles from its mouth, was discovered by the Portuguese in 1447; and in 1588, the year of the Spanish Armada, Queen Elizabeth I, being then at war with Spain and Portugal, gave a charter to a British Company to trade with the Gambia, and as early as 1618 an effort to do so was made, but it was not successful. In 1686 a fort was built upon a rocky island, and, in honour of the new King, was named Fort James; but the English merchants had formidable rivals in the Portuguese and French, and it was not until 1783 that the river was recognized, by the *Treaty of Versailles*, as British. The Colony had no regular political institutions until 1807, when it was put under the Government of Sierra Leone. The Colony of the Gambia was created in 1843, and was constituted a separate government in 1888. It now consists of the island of St. Mary, British Kombo, Albrede, the Ceded Mile, MacCarthy Island, and various other islands and territories on the banks of the river. The total area is estimated at 4,003 sq. miles. The population of the island of St. Mary, at the census of 1951 was 27,297, and that of the Protectorate was 252,389. The climate is unhealthy during the rainy season, viz., from June to October; but during the rest of the year it is pleasant and generally healthy. The rainfall is extremely variable from year to year, ranging between 30 and 59 inches. Internal communication is by motor vessels and launches; there are no railways. There are 5 Government wireless stations.

Education.—Government expenditure on education amounted to £58,947 in 1952. In 1945 all

primary education in Bathurst was taken over by and is now financed by Government, and the schools have been reorganized as follows:—3 Boys', 1 mixed and 2 Girls' primary schools each taking children from Standard I to Standard VII, and 3 infant schools. Children in these 9 schools numbered 2,455. There are 2 Boys' and 2 Girls' mission secondary schools in Bathurst with a total of 430 children. A School of Science serving all four secondary schools was opened in Bathurst in January, 1947. In the Colony there are 2 Government and 1 Mission primary schools with a total of 563 children. In the Protectorate there is 1 government school giving primary education, 6 Mission schools and 21 Native Authority schools of a primary type. Over 73 per cent. of children attending school live in Bathurst.

FINANCE

	1951	1952
Public revenue.....	£1,132,429	£1,431,495
Public expenditure....	1,170,068	1,424,413
Public debt.....	38,760	38,760

The sum of £1,300,000 has been reserved under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1945, for development work in the Gambia, and a fund to finance development in the farming areas has been set up with resources provided by the profits of the Gambia Oilseeds Marketing Board. At Sept. 30, 1952 this fund amounted to £1,691,253.

TRADE

	1951	1952
Total imports.....	£3,997,485	£3,708,991
Total exports.....	3,369,357	3,960,045
Imports from U.K.....	2,390,709	1,934,649
Exports to U.K.....	3,073,918	3,745,666

The chief export is ground-nuts, which form over ninety-six per cent. of the total exports; practically all of this crop is sent to Europe, where the oil is extracted and used for the same purpose as olive oil. Palm kernels, hides and skins, and beeswax are also exported; and rice, cotton, maize, and a kind of millet called *kous* are produced in the countries bordering the Gambia, but not in sufficient quantities to meet local requirements. The chief imports are apparel, cotton goods, flour, kola nuts, oil, rice, soap, spirits, metals of all kinds, sugar, tobacco and motor vehicles.

Total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in 1952 was 961,405.

CHIEF TOWN, Ψ Bathurst. Population (1951), 19,602.

GOVERNMENT

The Government is vested in a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 1 *ex officio* Member and 9 Appointed Members and by a Legislative Council of 1 Vice-President, 3 *ex officio* Members, 4 Official Members, 3 Elected Members and 5 Unofficial Members. The Governor is President of both Councils.

<i>Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Percy Wyn-Harris, K.C.M.G., M.B.E. (1949)</i>		£3,000
<i>Colonial Secretary, A. N. A. Waddell, D.S.C.</i>		1,750
<i>Judge of Supreme Court, B. R. Miles</i>		1,600
<i>Financial Secretary, A. R. Clark, O.B.E.</i> ...		1,525
<i>Attorney-General, A. C. Spurling</i>		1,525
<i>Director of Medical Services, Dr. S. H. O. Jones</i>		1,350
<i>Director of Development and Agriculture (vacant)</i>		1,750
<i>Director of Public Works, K. Wilson</i>		1,525
<i>Senior Commissioner, G. H. Smith, O.B.E.</i>		1,525
<i>Administrative Officers, J. W. Stewart, D.F.C.; G. S. Kennedy; J. V. Lister; J. Sealy;</i>		

G. G. Davies; J. E. Roberts; J. M. Tasker; L. F. Valentine; H. A. Oliver; R. W. L. Mansfield; S. B. Cope; S. G. Bruce-Oliver; T. Jones; K. J. Frazer, M.C.	£660 to 1,300
Principal Auditor, G. T. C. Morris	£1,060 to 1,300
Colonial Magistrate (vacant)	£450 to 1,000
Supt. of Police, G. D. Maydon	£1,060 to 1,200
Director of Education, J. W. Forrest	1,450
Senior Veterinary Officer, S. L. H. Walshe	£860 to 1,300
Superintendent of Prisons, R. J. S. Pearce	£660 to 1,200
Accountant-General, E. B. W. Carrol, O.B.E.	£810 to 900
Collector of Customs, S. H. Jones	£720 to 900
Postmaster-General, E. C. Sowe, M.B.E.	£720 to 900

British Council Representative, Bathurst, G. F. de Sausmarcz.

Bathurst is distant from London 2,600 miles; transit about 20 days. A twice weekly air service (B.O.A.C.) reduces transit time to 34 hours.

GIBRALTAR,

a rocky promontory, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile in breadth and 1,396 feet high at its greatest elevation, near the southern extremity of Spain, with which it is connected by a low isthmus. It is about 14 miles distant from the opposite coast of Africa. The population is approximately 24,000.

ψ Gibraltar is a naval base of vital strategic importance to Great Britain. It was captured in 1704, during the war of the Spanish Succession, by a combined Dutch and English force, under Sir George Rooke, and was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713. Several attempts have been made to retake it, the most celebrated being the great siege in 1779-83, when General Elliot, afterwards Lord Heathfield, held it for 3 years and 7 months against a combined French and Spanish force. The town stands at the foot of the promontory on the N.W. side. Gibraltar is a free port, and enjoys the advantages of an extensive shipping trade. It is a popular tourist centre. The chief sources of revenue are the port dues, the rent of the Crown estate in the town, and duties on wine, spirits, tobacco, beer, motor spirit, perfumery, coffee and fuel oil.

A Department of Education has been established. There are now 6 secondary schools, 16 primary and also infant schools. Teacher training and University Scholarships have been provided, 3,371 pupils are at present in Government schools, and the Government expenditure on education in 1952 was £65,561.

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1951	1952
Revenue	£908,980	£994,844
Expenditure	848,982	940,511
Imports from U.K.	3,227,769	3,769,629

GOVERNMENT

Under the Constitution promulgated in 1949 the Governor is assisted by a Legislative Council and an Executive Council. The Governor presides over the Legislative Council, which has 3 *ex officio* members, 5 elected and 2 nominated members (of whom both may, and one must, be unofficial).

Governor and Commr.-in-Chief, His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Gordon Holmes Alexander MacMillan, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. (assumed office, May 9,

1952) (with £500 entertainment allowance and £500 from Army funds)	£5,500
Flag Officer, Gibraltar, and Admiral Supt., H.M. Dockyard, Gibraltar, Rear Admiral St., J. A. Mickelthwait, C.B., D.S.O.	
Air Officer Commanding, Air Commodore C. E. Chilton, C.B., C.B.E.	

Chief Justice, Roger Sewell Bacon, M.B.E.	£1,460
Colonial Secretary, J. D. Bates	1,560
Chief Asst. Sec., W. Nash	960
Financial Secretary and Controller of Civil Supplies, J. Hayward, O.B.E.	1,260
Captain of the Port, G. B. Nasmyth	£780 to £960
Commissioner of Land and Works, C. McGrail	£780 to £960
Commissioner of Police, Capt. D. S. Gowing	£780 to £1,020
Colonial Postmaster, E. A. Canovas	£780 to £960
Chief Medical Officer, F. Currer Miller, O.B.E., M.C.	1,210
Attorney-Gen., D. W. Conroy, T.D., Q.C.	1,260
Registrar, Supreme Court, E. Pizzarello, I.S.O.	£780 to £960
Stipendiary Magistrate, S. W. Weldon	960
Principal Auditor, K. A. W. Johnson	960
Director of Education, W. A. Grace	1,160
Director of Labour and Welfare, J. G. Perryman	1,160

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, W. G. Ingham.

Distance, 1,209 miles; transit, $3\frac{1}{2}$ days. B.E.A. have a daily air service from U.K. *via* Bordeaux and Madrid; transit, 7 hours.

GOLD COAST

Area and Population.—The Gold Coast Colony, with Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship is situated on the Gulf of Guinea, between $3^{\circ} 15'$ W. long. and $1^{\circ} 12'$ E. long., and is bounded on W. by the French Ivory Coast, on E. by Togoland under French Mandate, on N. by the French Sudan, on S. by the sea. It extends about 334 miles along the coast-line and inland to an average distance of 440 miles or to 11° N. lat. The area of the Colony is 23,937 sq. miles, of Ashanti 24,379 sq. miles, of the Northern Territories 30,486 sq. miles, and of Togoland under U.K. Trusteeship 13,041—a total of 91,843 sq. miles. Although a tropical country, the Gold Coast is rather cooler than many countries within similar latitudes. With increased medical facilities and improved sanitation a healthy life can now be enjoyed.

The population (1948) was: Gold Coast Colony 2,217,416; Ashanti, 817,782; Northern Territories, 1,096,482. Total, 4,111,680, including 6,770 non-Africans; the figure for Togoland included in the total was 382,717. About 30 per cent. of the natives are Christians and about 20 per cent. Moslems, with 60 per cent. Animists or Pagans.

Education and Social Conditions.—In January, 1952, there were in the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories, excluding Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship, 2,733 primary and middle schools with an enrolment of 271,884 (202,739 boys and 69,145 girls) and 57 secondary schools with an enrolment of 6,707 (5,938 boys and 769 girls). Post-primary technical institutions had an enrolment of 560 (504 boys and 56 girls) and 1,662 students were in teacher-training colleges (1,121 men and 541 women). The University College of the Gold Coast had 304 students (293

men and 11 women) and 339 students were enrolled at the Institute of Education (223 men and 16 women) taking Diploma and Associateship Courses. There is a College of Technology at Kumasi, with an enrolment of over 200. In addition to the teacher-training department of the College, courses in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering, and in accountancy and secretarial studies, are available, and a course of pharmacy was introduced in January, 1953. Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship had at the same date, 340 primary and middle schools with an enrolment of 28,821 (20,397 boys and 8,424 girls); there were 7 secondary schools with an enrolment of 139 (128 boys and 1 girl). Two teacher-training colleges had between them 165 students (126 men and 39 women). In June, 1952, the first mass literacy campaign was launched in the Ashanti, Fante and Trans-Volta language areas. By the end of September there had been over 75,000 registered learners in literacy classes with over 7,000 voluntary class leaders, and examinations for literacy certificates were in progress.

There are 4 central hospitals (Government) with specialist facilities, in addition to 27 Government, 21 mines, 3 mission and 10 private hospitals with a total of 2,448 beds and 355 cots. The number of beds is distributed as follows:—Government 1,670, mines 462, mission 128, private 177. These hospitals are supplemented by 18 Government and 130 non-Government dressing stations in rural areas. Three Government health centres are nearing completion. There were 68,854 in-patients and 738,586 out-patients in the Government hospitals alone during the year. There are 3 schools of hygiene (Accra, Tamale and Kintampo) for the training of sanitary inspectors and superintendents. The Medical Field Units (10 in 1951) make surveys and initiate mass treatment of trypanosomiasis and yaws, and undertake enquiries into the incidence of other endemic diseases, such as guinea-worm, bilharzia, onchocerciasis, leprosy, malaria, etc.

Communications.—There are four aerodromes in the Gold Coast, situated at Accra, Takoradi, Kumasi and Tamale. Accra Airport is an international airport and is the terminus for the B.O.A.C. trunk route from the United Kingdom. Other airlines using Accra are Pan American World Airways, operating between New York and Johannesburg, Air France operating from French West Africa, Transportes Aereos Portugueses operating between Lisbon and Portuguese West African territory and West African Airways Corporation, operating between the British West African territories and internally within the Gold Coast. The aerodromes at Takoradi, Kumasi and Tamale are used by West African Airways Corporation on their internal services and connect the Northern Territories, Ashanti and the Western Province to the capital. Fully-staffed meteorological stations are maintained at all the airfields and at 20 other places in the Gold Coast. Pilot balloon observations are made at 5 places. Other government departments, local government authorities, commercial organizations, schools and private individuals co-operate in maintaining 32 climatological stations and 79 rainfall stations.

Railway communication consists of a main line running from Takoradi to Kumasi and thence to Accra, a distance of 357 miles with branches, Takoradi Junction to Sekondi (3 miles) Tarkwa to Prestea (18 miles), Aboso to Cinamon Bipbo (4 miles), Huni Valley to Kade (99 miles) (Central Province line) and Dunkwa to Awaso (46 miles).

The main line and branches are 3 ft. 6 ins. gauge. The gross railway earnings for the year

1951-52 were £2,885,429 and the working expenditure including provision for renewals (£465,009) and pensions was £2,998,901. The total number of miles open to traffic on 31st March, 1952 was 535 miles and the track mileage 643. The capital cost is £11,670,376. The railway carried 5,650,313 passengers during the financial year 1951-52 and 1,876,692 tons of freight.

There are 3,685 miles of road, 894 miles being of bituminous surface and 2,791 miles of gravel or earth surface.

The control of Takoradi Harbour is vested in the General Manager, Gold Coast Railway, as Harbour Authority. Rail and road access, transit shed and open storage accommodation and ample cranes are provided at the deep-water and lighter wharves and storage accommodation is provided for 50,000 tons of cocoa. Very large extensions are being made to the harbour to ease present congestion. At Accra there is a small breakwater with two 30 cwt. steam cranes operating thereon for the purpose of handling heavy lifts from surf boats. A new harbour for ocean-going ships is under construction at Tema, 17 miles east of Accra. Four berths will be provided initially.

The Black Volta rises in the hills near Soukouraba, and the White Volta rises near Quahigouga, both in the French Colony of Haute Volta. These two rivers converge some 280 miles from the sea on the Ashanti-Northern Territories border and become the River Volta which flows into the sea at Ada. This river is navigable for light draught launches as far as Akuse, and with the exception of the Krachi rapids, can be used for canoe traffic during certain seasons of the year as far as Yeji. The Ankobra River is navigable for many months of the year by surf-boats and light draught launches for a distance of 50 miles. The Tano, connected with Half Assini by the main lagoon, is navigable for light draught launches and canoes as far as Tanoso, a distance of about 60 miles. The Sutri rapids prevent this river being further utilised.

FINANCE

	1951-52	1952-53
Total revenue.....	£34,237,849	£36,844,100
Expenditure.....	35,789,087	34,247,860
Public debt.....	10,710,000	10,730,000

TRADE

	1951	1952
Total imports.....	£63,326,092	£66,572,613
Total exports.....	91,249,192	86,276,566
Imports from U.K.....	33,493,818	37,280,663
Exports to U.K.....	37,839,066	32,435,000

Trade in 1952 was principally with the U.K. (56 per cent.), U.S. (7 per cent.), Netherlands (11 per cent.), Japan (4 per cent.), Western Germany (3 per cent.) and India (2 per cent.).

The principal exports in 1951 and 1952 were:

Cocoa.....	£60,309,000	£52,533,000
Gold.....	8,562,000	9,179,000
Manganese Ore.....	7,217,000	8,333,000
Timber.....	4,977,000	4,157,000
Diamonds.....	5,971,000	5,547,000
Bauxite.....	226,000	138,000

The chief imports were cotton manufactures, machinery of all kinds, iron and steel manufactures, artificial silk, cement, tobacco of all kinds, provisions, medicines and drugs and flour (wheat).

GOVERNMENT

Under the Constitution which came into force in January, 1951, there is an Executive Council

(now more usually called the Cabinet), composed of the Governor, as President, the Chief Secretary, the Attorney General, the Financial Secretary and not less than 8 representative members, who are members of the Legislative Assembly proposed by the Governor after consultation with the Prime Minister and approved by the Assembly. The Prime Minister is appointed by the Governor subject to the approval of the Assembly. In the absence of the Governor the Prime Minister presides at meetings of the Cabinet.

The Governor at his discretion may charge any *ex-officio* Member of the Cabinet with the responsibility of Government Departments, and may similarly charge any Representative Member after consultation with the Prime Minister. The Legislative Assembly under the new constitution consists of a Speaker, the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Financial Secretary, 75 elected members divided into 33 rural members, 37 territorial members and 5 municipal members, and 6 special members. The rural members are elected by an election in two stages on a basis of universal suffrage; 6 of the territorial members are elected by the Asanteman Council, 11 by the Joint Provincial Council, 19 by the electoral college of the Northern Territories, and 1 by the Southern Togoland Council: the municipal members are elected by direct election; the special members are elected by the Chambers of Commerce and Mines and have restricted powers of voting in the Assembly. On March 5, 1952, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Leader of Government Business, assumed, with the Queen's approval, the title of Prime Minister.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Charles Noble Arden-Clarke, G.C.M.G. (1949)

	(+ <i>allice</i> . £2,000)	£5,500
Chief Justice; Sir Mark Wilson		3,150
Prime Minister and Minister of Development, Hon. K. Nkrumah		3,500
Minister of Defence and External Affairs, Hon. R. H. Saloway, C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.		3,000
Minister of Justice, Hon. P. F. Branigan, Q.C.		3,000
Minister of Commerce and Industry, Hon. K. A. Gbedemah		3,000
Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Hon. A. Casely Hayford		3,000
Minister of Local Government and Housing, Hon. E. O. Asafu-Adjaye		3,000
Minister of Health, Hon. T. Hutton Mills		3,000
Minister of Education and Social Welfare, Hon. K. Botsio		3,000
Minister of Communications and Works, Hon. J. A. Bralmah		3,000
Minister of Labour, Hon. A. E. Inkumsah		3,000

Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. Sir Emmanuel Quist, O.B.E. 2,200

Secretary to the Governor and to Executive Council, G. Hadow, C.M.G., O.B.E.	2,600
Permanent Secretary to Ministry of Defence and External Affairs, E. Norton-Jones, O.B.E.	2,700
Permanent Secretary to Ministry of Finance, K. C. Tours	2,250
Permanent Secretary to Ministry of Justice, A. G. Forbes	2,250
Permanent Secretary to Ministry of Commerce and Industry, D. G. Maurice	2,250
Permanent Secretary to Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, R. L. Brooks, C.B.E.	2,250

Permanent Secretary to Ministry of Local Government, F. A. Evans	£2,250
Adviser on Local Government, A. F. Greenwood	2,250
Permanent Secretary to Ministry of Health, A. T. Kerr	2,250
Permanent Secretary to Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, A. C. Russell	2,250
Permanent Secretary to Ministry of Communications and Works, S. Macdonald-Smith	2,250
Permanent Secretary to Ministry of Labour, H. J. N. Chapman	2,250
Chief Regional Officer, Colony, A. J. Loveridge, O.B.E.	2,425
Chairman, Public Service Commission, J. A. Mulhall, C.M.G., O.B.E.	2,600
Commissioner for Africanization, A. L. Adu	2,100
British Council Representative, Accra, B. C. D. Jones	

Seat of Government, Ψ ACCRA, population (1948) 135,926. Other principal towns are Ψ Cape Coast (23,346); Ψ Sekondi with Takoradi (44,557); Kumasi (78,483); Tamale (16,164); Koforidua (17,806); Ψ Winneba (15,171); Obuasi (15,876) and Keta (11,380).

Accra, sea distant from Liverpool, 3,920 miles; transit, 12 to 30 days, is governed by a Town Council of 13 members (3 official, 3 nominated and 7 elected). A 23 hours air-mail service operates to and from the U.K. six times a week.

ASHANTI

Ashanti was placed under British protection on Aug. 27, 1896, and is now administered, under the Governor of the Gold Coast, by a Chief Regional Officer, with an Assistant Chief Regional Officer as relieving officer, and a staff of 2 Senior Administrative Officers and 21 Administrative Officers. Local Government is in the hands of a number of District, Local and Urban Councils.

In January, 1935, the Confederation of Ashanti, which was broken up and had remained inoperative for 35 years, was re-established with Otumfuo Sir Osei Agyeman Prempeh II., K.B.E. (a nephew of the late Nana Prempeh) at its head. The Confederacy has now been renamed the Asanteman Council.

The area is 24,379 square miles, with a population (Census of 1938) of 823,672 (including 1,187 non-Africans). In 1952 there were 1,794 children in the Government schools, and 95,452 in the assisted and approved mission schools. There are 9 hospitals, 30 health centres and dressing stations, 11 midwifery clinics and 2 mobile clinics (Red Cross). 2,747 miles of motor roads afford access to all parts of the country. Agriculture is the staple industry: 118,118 tons (middle and main crops) of cocoa were exported in 1952-53. Approximately 10,000,000 cu. feet of logs were extracted from the forests of the southern half of Ashanti in 1952-53, of which approximately 7,400,000 cu. feet were sawn locally or in the Colony; gold output (1952-53), 220,736 oz.; average number employed in mining industry, 201 non-Africans, 8,232 Africans in 1952-53. The Mampong Scarp divides Ashanti into two natural divisions; the southern part being tropical rainfall forest, rich in mahogany, cedar, and trees yielding fruits, oil, rubber and gum copal, the eastern side being heavily planted with cocoa and the western side expanding its cocoa planting rapidly. The northern part of the Dependency is orchard savannah, the main products being maize, yams, cocoyams, bananas, plantains, and groundnuts.

CHIEF TOWN, Kumasi, pop. (1948), 78,483.	
Chief Regional Officer, W. H. Beeton (Chief Commissioner).....	£2,425
Assistant Regional Officer, S. R. J. Kingston (acting).....	2,100

NORTHERN TERRITORIES

The Northern Territories lie to the north of the parallel 8° N. lat. and are bounded on the west and north by French possessions, on the east by Togoland and on the south by Ashanti. They came under British Protection in 1901 and are administered, under the Gold Coast Government, by a Chief Regional Officer with his headquarters at Tamale, an Assistant Chief Regional Officer and 26 Administrative Officers. The local government reforms which took place in 1951-52 have established local district and urban councils with elected majorities throughout the Protectorate to replace the former native authorities whose membership was entirely traditional. The total area is 27,106 sq. miles (including the Northern Section of Togoland under British Trusteeship), varying in type from the forests in the extreme south of the Gonja district to the rolling open country on the northern frontier. Figures of the Census taken in 1948 give the population as 1,045,093 (including the part of Togoland under British Trusteeship which is administered jointly with the Northern Territories). The principal occupations of the people are agriculture and animal husbandry. Maize, millet and guinea-corn are grown, mainly for local consumption, and with yams and rice form the staple food of the people. Yams, groundnuts, Shea butter and rice are exported to Ashanti. The live-stock industry is the principal source of wealth, and cattle, sheep, goats and poultry are exported to Ashanti and the Colony. There are about 3,000 miles of motor roads. There are senior boarding schools for boys at Tamale, Nalerigu, Yendi, Wa, Damongo, Sandema, Bawku and Lawra, and for girls at Tamale and Jirapa. There is also a training college for teachers and a Trade Training Centre at Tamale. There are 96 local authority primary schools and 16 managed by missions. There are 8 hospitals and 42 dispensaries, and a health centre at Bimbilla, in Togoland.

CHIEF TOWN, Tamale, population, 16,055 (1948).	
Chief Regional Officer (vacant).....	£2,425
Assistant Chief Regional Officer, T. A. Mead	2,100

TOGOLAND

(Under Mandate to France and Great Britain)

The total area of the former German colony of Togoland is about 34,535 square miles, with an estimated total population of 1,000,000. The French (Eastern) Trustee zone has an area of about 21,494 sq. miles and the western, or British, zone adjoins the eastern frontier of the Gold Coast and is administered as part thereof; there are 4 districts, the administrative centre for the Southern Section of Togoland under U.K. Trusteeship being Ho (pop. about 6,000). It consists of an area of about 13,041 sq. miles with a population (census of 1948) of 382,564, including 51 non-Africans. There are 3 hospitals and 7 dispensaries.

HONG KONG

The Crown Colony of Hong Kong, consisting of a number of islands and of a portion of the mainland, on the south-eastern coast of China, is situated at the eastern side of the mouth of the

Pearl River, between 22° 9' and 22° 37' N. lat. and 113° 52' - 114° 30' E. long.

The capital city, Victoria, situated on the island of Hong Kong, is 91 miles S.E. of Canton and 40 miles E. of the Portuguese colony of Macao at the other side of the Pearl River. It lies along the northern shore of the island and faces the mainland: the harbour (17 sq. miles water area) lies between the city and the mainland, on which is situated Kowloon with a population equalling that of Victoria. The total area of the Colony is 391 sq. miles, with a population which has varied considerably during recent years owing to unsettled conditions in China, the highest estimate given being 2,360,000 in May, 1950, the most recent estimate (Jan. 1953) being 2,250,000.

The island of Hong Kong is about 11 miles long and from 2 to 5 miles broad, with a total area of 32 square miles; at the eastern entrance to the harbour it is only separated from the mainland by a narrow strait (Lyemun) not more than a quarter-mile wide. It was first occupied by Great Britain in January, 1841, and formally ceded by the Treaty of Nankin in 1842; Kowloon was subsequently acquired by the Peking Convention of 1860; and the New Territories, consisting of a peninsula in the southern part of the Kwangtung province, together with adjacent islands, by a 99-year lease signed June 9, 1898.

The island is broken in shape and mountainous, the highest point being Victoria Peak, which is 1,809 feet high. The New Territories contain several peaks higher than this, the highest being Taimoshan, 3,141 feet. The hot season lasts from May to October. During the winter months, from November to March, the climate is cooler, drier, and more invigorating. The average daily maximum temperature ranges from 87° in July to 63° in February, and the average daily minimum temperature from 82° in July to 59° in February. The average annual rainfall is 84.76 in., of which no less than 75 per cent. falls between May and September, when the S.W. monsoon prevails.

Communications.—Hong Kong, one of the world's finest natural harbours, possesses excellent docks, capable of holding vessels up to 750 ft. in length. Shipping tonnage for the year ending March, 1953, was 22,264,850. A railway, 22½ miles in length, owned by the Government, runs between Kowloon and the Chinese frontier. It forms a direct overland communication with Canton, Hankow and Shanghai, but since October, 1949, all through traffic has been suspended.

Hong Kong Airport, Kai Tak, is on the north shore of Kowloon Bay, some 4 miles from the centre of Kowloon and is regularly used by 13 airlines which provide frequent services to Europe, U.S.A., Canada, Australia and neighbouring territories, China excepted. The Colony is an important link on the main air routes of the Far East. B.O.A.C. operates a 5-times-a-week service to London, the route on two days being the longer one via Singapore; the journey on the direct route takes about 45 hours. Full facilities for aircraft and passengers are provided from dawn to dusk but night flying is not usually attempted. A flying-boat base is adjacent to the airfield.

Education.—In 1953 there were 1,052 schools with 201,541 pupils, of whom 71,055 were receiving education financed wholly or in part by the Government. 10 per cent. of the Colony's total expenditure for the financial year 1952-53 was spent on education. The University of Hong Kong, opened in 1912, has a full-time residential student strength of 982 (of whom 265 are women) in Faculties of Medicine, Civil Engineering, Arts, Architecture, Chinese Languages and Science.

FINANCE

	1951-52	*1952-53
Public revenue....	\$308,564,248	\$480,979,800
Public expenditure	275,855,951	412,429,800
\$ = Hong Kong Dollar = 1s. 3d.		
* Estimated.		

TRADE

Restrictions on the export of strategic goods to China, imposed as a result of the war in Korea, remained in force during 1952, and the total value of trade fell from \$9,303,000,000 in 1951 to \$6,678,000,000 in 1952. Trade with most countries was at a much reduced level, the principal exceptions being in respect of imports from Thailand and Japan and exports to Formosa, Thailand and Indonesia.

GOVERNMENT

Hong Kong is administered as a Crown colony, with a Governor, aided by an Executive Council and a Legislative Council which consists of nine official and not more than eight unofficial members. There is also an Urban Council in which is vested, *inter alia*, power of making bye-laws in respect of certain matters of public health and sanitation.

Governor, His Excellency Sir Alexander William George Herder Grantham, G.C.M.G. (1947).....(+ <i>altee</i> , £2,500)	£4,800
General Officer Commander-in-Chief, Lieut.-General Sir Terence Airey, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.	
Chief Justice, Sir Gerard Howe, Q.C.	3,185
Colonial Secretary, R. B. Black, C.M.G., O.B.E.	3,185
Senior Puisne Judge (vacant)	2,585
Puisne Judges, T. J. Gould; C. W. Reece; J. R. Gregg	2,585
Attorney-General, A. Ridehalgh, Q.C. (acting)	2,810
Secretary for Chinese Affairs, R. R. Todd	2,810
Financial Secretary, A. G. Clarke, C.M.G.	2,810
Commissioner of Labour, B. C. K. Hawkins, C.M.G., O.B.E.	2,585
Chairman, Urban Council, K. M. A. Barnett, E.D.	2,585
Director of Medical and Health Services, Dr. Yeo Kok Cheang	2,585
Director of Public Works, T. L. Bowring, O.B.E.	2,585
Commissioner of Police, D. W. MacIntosh, C.M.G., O.B.E.	2,585
Director of Audit, P. H. Jennings, C.B.E.	2,210
Director of Marine, J. Jolly, C.B.E., R.D.	2,585
General Manager, Kowloon-Canton Railway, I. B. Trevor, M.C.	2,435
Director of Education, D. J. S. Crozier	2,585
District Commissioner, New Territories, E. B. Teesdale, M.C. (acting)	
Director of Commerce and Industry, H. A. Angus (acting)	2,357
Registrar-General, W. A. Jones	2,210
Commissioner of Inland Revenue and Estate Duty Commissioner, W. F. Watson	2,135
Accountant-General, R. C. Lemmon	2,135
Controller of Stores, J. Watson, E.D.	2,135
Director of Civil Aviation, M. J. Muspratt-Williams	2,135
Postmaster-General, L. C. Saville, E.D.	2,135
Commandant, Royal Hong Kong Defence Force, Col. L. T. Ride, C.B.E., E.D.	
British Council Representative, E. A. Innes	

JAMAICA

(See BRITISH WEST INDIES)

KENYA

Kenya Colony and the Kenya Protectorate are situated in Eastern Equatorial Africa. Kenya (Colony and Protectorate) is bounded on the North by the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Abyssinia, on the South by Tanganyika Territory, on the East by the Indian Ocean, and Somalia, and on the West by Lake Victoria and Uganda Protectorate. The total area is 224,960 sq. miles (including 5,230 sq. miles of water). The total population at the 1948 censuses was 5,405,966; this included 5,251,220 Africans, 29,660 Europeans, 90,528 Indians, 7,159 Goans and 24,174 Arabs. The estimated population in December, 1951, was 5,700,000.

Arabs predominate on the coasts, the majority of the Africans (Bantu and other tribes) living inland. Recent discoveries in the Great Rift Valley, near Mount Olorgesallie, mark the site of one of the most important prehistoric areas in the world.

Production.—Although the Colony lies astride the Equator, the range of altitude from sea level to 17,000 feet enables most types of crops both indigenous and introduced to be grown. In the coastal region the principal crops are copra, maize, sisal, sugar and cotton, while the yield of a comparatively new crop, cashew nuts, is steadily increasing. Passing from the coastal strip the country becomes flat, dry and in some places semi-desert of very little agricultural value. At about two hundred and fifty miles inland the first rise of the Kenya Highlands is met. Farming in this extremely fertile upland area at altitudes between 5,000 feet and 9,000 feet are some hundreds of European farmers who produce among other crops wheat, coffee, maize, sisal, wattle, pyrethrum and tea. Extensive herds of native and imported stock are maintained, and there is considerable production of meat and butter. Some 7,000,000 acres are under white occupation in this area. There are also very extensive forests in the Highlands, cedar for the pencil industry being a valuable export. Towards the area of Lake Victoria which forms a natural boundary with Uganda, the African population grow large quantities of maize and millets, which are their staple foods, and cotton which has considerable export value. The value of domestic exports in 1951 (£24,068,000) was nearly six times that of 1939. Contributing to this total were sisal (£4,469,588), coffee (£7,123,360), hides and skins (£1,062,026), tea (£1,315,803), wattle bark extracts (£1,685,912), sodium carbonate (£1,183,543), pyrethrum (£511,971) and maize (£2,385,264).

Prospecting and mining are carried on in many parts of the Colony, the principal minerals at present produced being soda ash, salt, limestone, gold, kyanite, diatomite and copper and zinc concentrates. The total production of all minerals is not precisely known, but the values of the output of the main minerals in 1951 were: soda ash £1,219,000, gold £131,000, kyanite £196,000 and commercial salt £139,000.

Since the end of the war there has been a considerable increase in the number of secondary industries, many of which are engaged in processing agricultural produce, and industrial areas are being developed or planned in a number of the leading towns.

Communications.—The postal service handled 76,081,300 postal packets in 1951. The telegraph and telephone system has 4,025 miles of line. A cable connects Mombasa with Zanzibar, and a wireless station in Nairobi works directly with the United Kingdom, providing both telegraph and telephone facilities. There is a coast wireless station at Mombasa with a radio-telephone service for the

marine mobile service. Telephone and/or telegraph communication by both line and radio exists in the majority of the settled areas of the Colony and to Uganda, Tanganyika, Belgian Congo, Nyasaland and South Africa.

The East African Railways and Harbours are State-owned; the railway, which is metre gauge, has a total route mileage of open line of 3,054 miles, made up as follows: Kenya and Uganda Section—Main Line: Mombasa–Kampala (871 miles); Principal Lines: Nakuru Junction–Kisumu (134), Tororo–Soroti (100), Voi–Kahe Junction (92); Minor and Branch Lines: Rongai–Lake Solai (27), Kisumu–Butere (43), Leseru–Kitale (41), Mbulamuti–Namasagali (19), Kampala–Port Bell (6), Gilgil–Thomson's Falls (48), Nairobi–Nanyuki (145). The Konza–Lake Magadi Line (91 miles) is worked but not owned by the Railway Administration. Tanganyika Section—Main Line: Dar-es-Salaam–Kigoma (780 miles); Principal Line: Tabora–Mwanza (237); Branch Lines: Msagali–Kongwa (17), Kaliwa–Mpanda (131). The Tanga Line runs from Tanga to Arusha (272 miles). Southern Province (operated under construction conditions and not included in total route mileage shown above): Lindi (Mkwaya)–Nachingwea (81 miles); Nachingwea–Lumesule Juu (70 miles); Mtwara–Ruo (66 miles)—under construction; Kampala–Mityana (45 miles)—open line; Mityana–Kasere (160 miles)—under construction. In addition the Administration operates a marine service on Lakes Victoria, Kioga, Albert and Tanganyika, and also on the River Nile, with a route mileage of 4,411 miles. There are also 1,685 miles of road services, including 75 miles in Uganda, connecting Lakes Kioga and Albert, and 1,610 miles in Tanganyika, connecting the Central and Tanga Lines and providing regular transport to the Southern and Usambara Highlands.

Air line trunk services are operated either to or through Kenya by B.O.A.C., Air France, Central African Airways and Ethiopian Airways.

There are approximately 20,500 miles of road in Kenya, varying in standard from good bitumen surfaced highways to barely motorable tracks in the more remote areas. The main roads, except during exceptional rains, are for the most part all weather.

The Great North Road from Cape Town to Cairo (Route A.104) passes through Kenya by way of Namanga, Nairobi (3,662 miles from Cape Town), Nakuru and Mau Summit, entering Uganda at Tororo.

A construction programme is in hand and several new roads are being built. These include the completion of the last 11 miles of the new road from Thika to Sagana for Mount Kenya traffic and an extension of the Great North Road from Broderick Falls (N.W. of Eldoret) towards Tororo. In addition to this construction programme, a considerable amount of betterment work is being carried out on roads in various parts of the Colony.

FINANCE

	1951	1952
Revenue.....	£7,468,204	£20,518,141
Expenditure.....	16,435,801	18,818,621
		(May 1)
Public debt.....	£15,699,509	
Ditto Railways and Harbours....	6,696,091	

TRADE

1952

Imports (Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika).....	£121,090,470
Exports (do.).....	120,034,854

TRADE WITH U.K.

1952

Imports from U.K. (Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika).....	£57,617,205
Exports to U.K. (do.).....	39,229,404

In 1949 the Customs Departments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika were amalgamated under the title of the East African Customs and Excise Department as an East Africa High Commission Service. The main imports to East Africa Territories are cotton piece goods, vehicles and transport equipment, base metals and manufactures thereof, machinery, apparatus and appliances, products for heating, lighting and power, and non-metallic minerals and manufactures thereof. The principal exports are sisal, cotton and lint, coffee, hides, skins and leather, wattle extract, diamonds, gold, pyrethrum, sodium carbonate and tea.

Kenya Protectorate is under the same government. It consists of the mainland dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar (a strip extending 10 miles inland along the coast from the Tanganyika mandated territory frontier to Kilipini and the islands of the Lamu Archipelago), for which Kenya Colony pays the Sultan a rent of £10,000 per annum. The Protectorate also includes the *Witu Protectorate*, a small tract of country at the mouth of the Tana River.

The Colony and Protectorate is divided into 5 Provinces (Nyanza, Rift Valley, Central, Coast and Northern) and an extra-provincial district (Masai).

The Supreme Court Central Registry is situated at Nairobi and has district registrars at Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu and Nyeri. Periodic sessions are held at these towns and elsewhere as required. In all cases to which natives are parties native law and customs are considered. Resident Magistrates are stationed at all important centres throughout the Colony.

The Eastern African Court of Appeal was re-constituted in 1951, as a permanent court for the territories of Aden, Kenya, British Somaliland, Tanganyika, Uganda, Zanzibar and Seychelles.

GOVERNMENT

The Government is that of a Crown Colony under a Governor and Commander-in-Chief who is assisted by an Executive Council of 8 *ex-officio* Members and 4 Unofficial Members of whom 2 are European, 1 Indian and 1 African. All the unofficial Members of the Executive Council are Members of the Legislative Council. Under the constitution brought into effect after the 1952 General Election, the Legislative Council consists of the Governor who is President, a Vice-President who is the Speaker and 54 Members, of whom 8 are *ex-officio* Members, 18 Nominated Members, 14 European Elected Members, 6 Asian Elected Members (4 non-Muslim and 2 Muslim), 1 Arab Elected Member, 6 African Representative Members and 1 Arab Representative Member. In the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly, Kenya is represented by one Official and five Unofficial Members, of the latter 2 being European, 1 Asian, 1 Arab and 1 African.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency the Hon. Sir Evelyn Baring, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., <i>apptd.</i> 1952 (and allowances £3,500).....	£5,000
Deputy-Governor, Sir Frederick Crawford, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.	
Speaker, Legislative Council, Hon. W. K. Horne.	
Chief Justice, Sir Hector Hearn.	£3,700

Chief Secretary and Member for Development, H. S. Potter, C.M.G.	£2,600
Financial Secretary and Member for Finance, E. A. Vasey, C.M.G.	2,150
Member for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Natural Resources, Major F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck, C.M.G., M.C.	2,150
Provincial Commissioners, E. H. Windley, C.M.G.; C. H. Williams, O.B.E.; C. M. Johnston, C.M.G.; D. O'Hagan. each	1,775
Attorney-General and Member for Law and Order, J. Whyatt, Q.C.	2,150
Administrative Secretary, J. H. Ingham, M.B.E.	1,775
Director of Establishments, J. M. Stow, C.M.G.	1,850
Chief Native Commissioner and Member for African Affairs, E. R. St. A. Davies, M.B.E.	2,150
Deputy Chief Secretary and Member for Edu- cation and Labour, C. H. Hartwell.	2,150
Member for Health, Lands and Local Govern- ment, Sir Charles Mortimer, C.B.E.	2,150
Director of Medical Services, Dr. T. F. Anderson, O.B.E.	2,050
Director of Agriculture, G. M. Roddan.	1,850
Director of Education, W. J. D. Wadley.	1,850
Secretary to the Treasury, E. J. Petrie.	1,850
Member for Commerce and Industry, A. Hope- Jones.	2,150
Director of Public Works, R. W. Taylor, C.M.G.	2,500
Director of Information, Brig. W. L. Gibson, M.B.E.	
Special Commissioner and Acting Commis- sioner of Lands, Maj.-Gen. J. S. Ballen- tine, C.B., C.I.E.	1,635
Commissioner for Mines and Geology, W. B. Haverson.	1,635
Director of Surveys, R. J. Butler.	1,635
Chief Conservator of Forests, R. R. Waterer, C.B.E.	1,635
Solicitor-General, E. N. Griffith-Jones.	1,635
Director of Veterinary Services, R. A. Ham- mond, O.B.E.	1,850
Director of Audit, J. R. Cusack.	1,950
Puisne Judges, P. J. Bourke; M. C. N. de Lestang; R. Windham; G. B. W. Rudd; C. P. Connell; T. H. Mayers. each	1,850
Commissioner of Police, M. S. O'Rorke, C.B.E.	1,850
Commissioner of Prisons, J. H. Lewis.	1,535
Labour Commissioner, F. W. Carpenter.	1,775
Accountant-General, C. L. Todd, O.B.E.	1,650
Government Printer, T. L. Peet, M.B.E.	1,500
Registrar-Gen., Public Trustee and Official Receiver, G. M. Lawton.	1,450
British Council Representative for East Africa, R. A. Frost, O.B.E. (Nairobi).	
Town Planning Adviser, H. T. Dyer.	1,485

The East African Office, 25 Grand Buildings,
Trafalgar Square, W.C.2

NAIROBI, the capital of the Colony, possesses a Cathedral (All Saints) and is the central station of the East African railways and harbours. There are about 3,500 European farmers throughout the Colony, the most closely settled part being the good coffee soil near Nairobi, Ψ Mombasa, which is connected with Europe by telegraph, possesses perhaps the finest harbour on the east coast of Africa; other centres are Eldoret, Kisumu, Nakuru, Kitale, Nyeri, and Ψ Lamu.

Nairobi; transit from London about 20 day by sea; by air, 2 days,

LEEWARD ISLANDS

(See BRITISH WEST INDIES)

MALAYA AND BRITISH BORNEO

The British and British-protected territories in South East Asia are located principally in the Malay Peninsula and in the island of Borneo, and consist of the following five separate units:

(1) The Federation of Malaya, composed of the nine British-protected Malay States of Johore, Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Kedah, Kelantan, Trengganu and Perlis, and the two British Settlements of Penang and Malacca which were formerly part of the Crown Colony of the Straits Settlements.

(2) The Colony of Singapore, formerly one of the Straits Settlements.

(3) The Colony of Sarawak in North-West Borneo.

(4) The Colony of North Borneo (including Labuan, formerly part of the Straits Settlements).

(5) The British Protected State of Brunei.

GOVERNMENT

The five territories are politically and administratively separate, but are included in the area of authority of the Commissioner-General for the United Kingdom in South East Asia, whose headquarters is in Singapore. In the first place a Governor-General was appointed—in May, 1946—to ensure co-ordination of policy and administration throughout the area under British control. On May 1, 1948, the Governor-General's appointment was changed to that of Commissioner-General. The Commissioner-General continues to exercise the functions of the former Governor-General in relation to the above-named territories in addition to those of the former Special Commissioner in South East Asia, a diplomatic post established in 1946 primarily for co-ordinating measures to meet the then critical supply situation in South East Asia, especially in regard to food supplies.

The Commissioner-General communicates with the Secretary of State for the Colonies on matters with which he formerly dealt as Governor-General; and with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on matters which were formerly the concern of the Special Commissioner.

Commissioner-General for the United Kingdom in South-East Asia, The Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald.

Deputy do. (Foreign Affairs), A. A. Dudley, C.M.G.
Deputy do. (Colonial Affairs) (vacant).

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION IN MALAYA

The University of Malaya was established in Singapore on October 8, 1949, by the incorporation of the King Edward VII College of Medicine, Singapore (founded 1905), and Raffles College, Singapore (founded 1928). The University at present has Faculties of Arts, Science and Medicine (including Dentistry) and Departments of Malay Studies and Chinese Studies. The number of full-time students during Session 1951-52 was 871. Permanent new buildings for the University are in course of construction on a new site in the State of Johore, close to the Straits of Johore.

THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA

The Federation of Malaya consists of 9 sovereign Malay States and the two British Settlements of Penang and Malacca. Together they make up the whole of the Malay Peninsula from the Straits of Johore (which divide the territory from Singapore Island) on the south, to the Siamese frontier on the north.

Johore (Ruler, H.H. Sultan Ibrahim ibni Almarhum Sultan Abu Bakar, G.C.M.G., G.B.E., K.B.E. (Mil.)) is the most southerly state of the Federation, the Straits of Johore forming the boundary with the island of Singapore Peninsula. Its area is approximately 7,330 square miles, with a population estimated in 1952 at 860,523. It is connected with the island of Singapore by a causeway over which run a road and the main railway line between Singapore and Bangkok. The seat of Government is at Johore Bahru (pop. 38,826).

Negri Sembilan (Ruler, H.H. the Yang di Pertuan Besar, Tuanku Abdul Rahman ibni Almarhum, Tuanku Muhammad, K.C.M.G.) lies on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula to the north of Johore. The area of the State is approximately 2,580 square miles with a population estimated in 1952 at 314,836. The seat of Government is Seremban.

Pahang (Ruler, H.H. Sultan Abu Bakar Ri'ayatuddin Al-Muadzam Shar ibni Almarhum Almu'tasim Bi'llah Abdullah, G.C.M.G.) lies on the eastern side of the main range to the north of Johore. It comprises 13,280 square miles, with a population estimated in 1952 at 277,450. The State includes the island of Tioman, lying about 25 miles off the coast in the China Sea. The seat of Government is at Kuala Lipis.

Selangor (Ruler, H.H. Sultan Hisamuddin Alam Shah ibni Almarhum Sultan Alauddin Sulaiman Shah, K.C.M.G.) lies on the west coast, north of Negri Sembilan, and has an area of 3,160 square miles with a population estimated in 1952 at 829,287. The seat of Government, Kuala Lumpur, is also the seat of Government of the Federation of Malaya. Ψ Port Swettenham, the principal mainland port, is situated about 28 miles distant by road and rail.

Perak (Ruler, H.H. Sultan Puduku Sri Sultan Yussuf Izuddin Shah ibni Almarhum Sultan Ja'il Radziah Hu'an-hu, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.) is on the west coast, north of Selangor. It comprises 7,980 square miles with a population estimated in 1952 at 1,097,106. Ipoh is the seat of Government. Situated in the rich tin producing Kinta valley, it is the largest town with a population of 90,837.

Kedah (Ruler, H.H. Sultan Tunku Badlishah ibni Almarhum Sultan Abdul Hamid Ahm Shah, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.) lies on the north-west coast to the north of Perak, and is bordered on the north-east by the Siamese States of Sangkhla and Patani. The State includes the island of Langkawi, and adjoining islands. Its area, including the Langkawi group of islands, is about 3,660 square miles with a population estimated in 1952 at 634,207. The seat of Government is Alor Star.

Perlis (Ruler, H.H. the Raja Syed Putra ibni Almarhum Syed Hassan Jamalulail, C.M.G.), about 320 square miles in area, with a population estimated in 1952 at 79,784, is the smallest of the Malay States. It lies on the north-west border of Kedah and adjoins the Siamese Provinces of Nakhon Sridhammaraj and Setul. Padang Besar on the main trunk line to Bangkok is the frontier railway station between Siam and Malaya. Kangar is the seat of Government.

Kelantan (Ruler, H.H. Sultan Ibrahim ibni Almarhum Sultan Mohamed IV, K.C.M.G.) is the north-east border state, adjoining the Siamese Province of Patani. Its area is 5,750 square miles, with a population estimated in 1952 at 487,635. The seat of Government is Kota Bharu. Kuala Krai is the headquarters of the southern, and Pasir Puteh of the eastern, administrative districts.

Trengganu (Ruler, H.H. Sultan Nasiruddin Shah ibni Almarhum Sultan Zainal Abidin, K.C.M.G.) lies on the east coast between Kelantan and Pahang.

The area of the State is about 5,050 square miles, with a population estimated in 1952 at 246,199. The western and inland half of Trengganu is mountainous and almost uninhabited. The population is concentrated on the rivers and along the coast-line. The highest peak is Gunung Lawit (4,985 feet). The three principal administrative centres are Besut in the north, Kuala Trengganu in the centre and Kemaman in the south. The seat of Government is at Kuala Trengganu.

Penang is an island 15 miles long and 12 miles broad, containing an area of 120 square miles with a population estimated in 1952 at 503,789. It is situated off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, at the northern extremity of the Straits of Malacca. The chief town is officially styled George Town, but is generally known as Ψ Penang. It is the chief port of the Federation. On the opposite shore of the mainland, from which the island is separated by a strait from 2 to 10 miles broad, is Province Wellesley, a strip of territory 12 miles in width, and extending 31 miles along the coast, with an area of 290 square miles, the chief town being Butterworth.

Malacca is situated on the western coast of the Peninsula, 154 miles by road from Singapore and 347 miles by road from Penang, and consists of a strip of territory about 43 miles in length, and 27 miles in breadth. The total area is about 640 square miles. It has a population estimated in 1952 at 278,340.

CLIMATE

The principal features of the Malayan climate are copious rainfall, high humidity and uniform temperature. It is subject to the influences of the south-west and north-east monsoons, which correspond roughly to the summer and winter of northern latitudes, but which bring little climatic change except on the east coast. The rainfall is usually heaviest in the months between the seasons, corresponding roughly with spring and autumn in the north. Rainfall averages about 100 inches a year, though it varies considerably in different parts of the country. Average (shade) maximum temperature is about 90° F. and the minimum about 70°. At the hill stations temperatures are considerably lower.

FINANCE

	1952
Revenue.....	\$720,661,332
Expenditure.....	698,154,866

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

The Federation of Malaya is primarily and overwhelmingly a producer of raw materials, the chief of which are rubber and tin (of which it is the world's biggest individual supplier), palm oil, coconut oil and copra, and other agricultural products. These constitute two-thirds of the total export trade, the other one-third being entrepôt trade consisting of re-export of raw materials and produce of neighbouring countries. Imports consist mainly of foodstuffs, textiles and manufactured industrial and consumer goods, the chief suppliers of which are the United Kingdom, the United States of America, and India and Japan. Domestic rice production totalled 341,000 tons in the 1951-52 season (the last for which figures are available), which is about 40 per cent. of requirement. The balance is imported, mainly from Siam, Burma and Indo-China. Measures to increase the home-grown rice output are being actively pursued. Domestic industry includes manufacture of rubber goods, pottery, matches, pewter-ware, furniture, timber, tiles, soap, biscuits and other small scale

industry. At the end of 1952 a large factory for the processing of Malayan palm oil was opened in Selangor, and in 1953 a large cement factory commenced operations in the same State.

Imports.....	1952
Exports.....	\$3,873,142.45
Imports from U.K.....	3,018,503.160
Exports to U.K.....	819,544.954
	815,269,312

GOVERNMENT

Under the Federation of Malaya Agreement the central government comprises a High Commissioner appointed by Her Majesty, a Federal Executive Council to aid and advise the High Commissioner, and a Federal Legislative Council which is the supreme law-making body. The State Agreements provide that the Rulers shall enjoy the prerogative, power and jurisdiction which they enjoyed before the Japanese occupation. All authority in matters of defence and external affairs is vested in Her Majesty's Government. In April 1951 there was introduced the Member System, which is designed to develop ministerial responsibility and pave the way to a Cabinet System of government. There are nine members (of whom six are Unofficials). The Federal Executive Council consists of the High Commissioner, the Deputy High Commissioner, the Chief Secretary, the Financial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Secretary for Defence, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, together with the above nine Members and five other Unofficials. The Federal Legislative Council consists of the High Commissioner as President, an Unofficial as Speaker, three *ex-officio* members, eleven State and Settlement members, eleven officials and 50 Unofficials.

In each State there is a State Executive Council and a Council of State. The chief executive officer is the Mentri Besar (chief minister), who is also President of the Council of State. In the two Settlements there are similar Councils and the chief executive is the Resident Commissioner. The authority of the State and Settlement governments is defined in the Federation of Malaya Agreement. The Rulers themselves constitute a Conference of Rulers, which meets at least three times a year for consultation with the High Commissioner.

Local government is in the process of being re-organized and broadened. The major towns are administered by Municipal Councils, the medium-sized ones by Town Councils and smaller centres by Local Councils. The principle of free election to such Councils is being actively developed.

High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Federation of Malaya, His Excellency General Sir Gerald Templer, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., A.D.C. (1952).....	£5,000
Deputy High Commissioner, Sir Donald MacGillivray, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.	

per mensem \$2,500

General Officer Commanding Troops, Malaya, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hugh Stockwell, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.	
Chief Justice, Sir Charles Mathew, K.C.M.G. Q.C.....	2,100
Chief Secretary, D. C. Watherston, C.M.G.	2,100
Attorney-General, M. J. P. Hogan, C.M.G., Q.C.....	1,750
Financial Secretary, E. Himsworth, C.M.G.	1,750
Secretary for Defence, A. H. P. Humphrey, O.B.E. (acting)	
Secretary for Chinese Affairs, D. Gray.....	1,500
Speaker of the Federal Legislative Council, Dato Mahmud bin Mat, C.M.G., O.B.E.	

MEMBERS OF GOVERNMENT

Home Affairs, Dato Sir Onn bin Ja'afar, K.B.E., I.L.D.	
Economic Affairs, O. A. Spencer.	
Agriculture and Forestry, Y. T. M. Tonku Yaacob ibni Almarhum Sultan Abdul Hamid Halim Shah, C.M.G.	
Health, Dr. Lee Tiang Kee, C.B.E.	
Education, Dato E. E. C. Thuraisingham, C.B.E.	
Lands, Mines and Communications, Nik Ahmen Kamil bin Haji Mahmud, C.B.E.	
Industrial and Social Relations, F. V. Duckworth.	
Works and Housing, R. B. Carey.	
Railway and Ports, J. O. Sanders.	

Resident Commissioner, Penang, R. P.

Bingham.....	\$1,500
Do., Malacca, G. E. C. Wisdom.....	1,350
British Adviser, Perak, I. W. Belloch.....	1,500
Do., Selangor, H. G. Hammett.....	1,500
Do., Negri Sembilan, M. C. ff. Sheppard, M.B.E., E.D.....	1,500
Do., Pahang, J. A. Harvey.....	1,500
Do., Johore, J. D. Hodgkinson.....	1,500
Do., Kedah, A. B. Ramsay.....	1,500
Do., Kelantan, A. N. Ross.....	1,500
Do., Trengganu, M. J. Hayward.....	1,350
Do., Perlis, F. M. Smith.....	1,050
British Council Representative, R. K. Brady.	

THE COLONY OF SINGAPORE

The Crown Colony of Singapore consists of the islands of Singapore, Cocos-Keeling and Christmas Island, with a total area of 217 sq. miles.

Singapore is an island situated off the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, to which it is joined by a causeway, carrying a road and a railway, across the Straits of Johore, which are about three-quarters of a mile in width; its length is 26 miles, and its breadth 14 miles; it comprises, with the adjoining islets, an area of 220 square miles, and a population estimated (1952) at 1,099,381, of whom 844,400 were Chinese, 83,615 Indians and Pakistanis, 134,506 Malaysians, 15,599 Europeans, 11,016 Eurasians and 10,245 others. Singapore was in the 13th and 14th centuries a Malay city of importance till it was destroyed by the Javanese about 1365. The present Settlement was founded on January 30, 1819, by Sir Stamford Raffles, then Lieut.-Governor of Bencoolen, Sumatra. The original lease by the Sultan of Johore and the Dato Temenggong, the Chief of Singapore in 1819, was followed in 1824 by the cession of the island in perpetuity, this being accepted by the Dutch in the Treaty of Holland of the same year. The city of Singapore, situated on the south side of the island in lat. 1° 17' N. and long. 103° 50' E., had 520,164 inhabitants in 1937. The island surrendered to the Japanese on Feb. 15, 1942; it was restored to British rule Sept. 9, 1945, and returned to civil government on April 1, 1946, at the end of the period of the British Military Administration.

The Cocos-Keeling Islands were declared a British possession in 1857, and in 1878 were placed under the control of the Governor of Ceylon. On February 1, 1886, they were placed under the Governor of the Straits Settlements, and in 1903 they were annexed to the Straits Settlements and incorporated with the Settlement (now the Colony) of Singapore. The 27 small coral islands lie between lat. 12° 4' to 12° 13' S., long. 96° 49' to 96° 56' E., 700 miles S.W. of Batavia. The largest is 5 miles by 1 mile. Only two, Home and Direction islands, have important settlements, the latter being inhabited by the staff of Cable and Wireless,

which maintains a station there. On West Island there is an air-strip which played an important part in communications during the war with Japan (the Cocos—Keeling Islands, unlike the rest of the Colony, were never occupied by the Japanese) and in which interest is again being shown as a link in an Australian—S. African air route. The only export is copra. The population numbers (1952) 552.

Christmas Island, in the Indian Ocean, 222 miles S. of Java, and 529 miles E. of the Cocos—Keeling Islands, has an area of about 60 square miles and a population (1952) of 1,743. It is administered as a part of the Colony of Singapore, represented by a District Officer. The island, which is densely wooded, contains extensive deposits of phosphate of lime worked by the Christmas Island Phosphate Company. The amount exported in 1952 was 332,795 tons.

FINANCE

Revenue.....	£23,343,000
Expenditure.....	28,870,000

TRADE

Singapore is primarily a commercial and strategic centre. It is the chief port of the produce of the Malay peninsula, the chief entrepôt centre for south-east Asia and Indonesia, and a focus for air and sea transport. There are also a number of secondary, processing and assembly industries. Tin smelting, the manufacture of rubber goods, rattan works, saw-mills, brick works, paints, and the canning of locally-grown pineapples are the more important of these; products of secondary importance are beer, biscuits, soap, coconut-oil, groundnuts, furniture, asbestos packing, aluminium manufactures, etc.; but the prosperity of the colony mainly depends on the productivity and volume of trade of the surrounding territories.

GOVERNMENT

The Government is that of a Crown Colony with an Executive Council of 6 official and 6 unofficial members and a Legislative Council consisting of the Governor as President, an unofficial Vice-President, 4 *ex-officio* and 5 nominated official members and 12 elected members (3 elected by the Singapore, Chinese and Indian Chambers of Commerce) and 9 elected in 9 single-member constituencies on a franchise confined to British subjects over 21 years of age, whose names are on the electoral register, and 4 nominated unofficials. The Council thus has an unofficial majority. The second Legislative Council was sworn in on April 17, 1951.

The Municipality became a City by Royal Charter on Sept. 22, 1951. Local Government in the Municipal Area is carried out by a City Council of 27 Unofficials, 18 of whom are elected for 3-year periods by annual elections in 6 wards, on a franchise similar to that for the Legislative Council. The President is an official.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Singapore, His Excellency Sir John Fearn Nicol, K.C.M.G. (1952) (+ duty allee. £1,500 and entertainment allee. £1,000).....	£5,000
Chief Justice, Sir C. M. Murray-Aynsley	
Colonial Secretary, W. A. C. Goode, C.M.G. (+ allee.).....	2,220
Attorney-General, E. J. Davies, Q.C.....	1,920
President, Municipal Commission, T. P. F. McNeice, C.M.G., O.B.E. (+ allee.).....	1,920
Financial Secretary and Controller of Foreign Exchange, W. C. Taylor..... (+ allee.)	1,920

Director of Medical Services, Dr. W. J. Vickers, C.M.G.....	\$1,800
Director, Department of Commerce and Industry, T. M. Hart.....	1,800
Chairman, Public Services Commission, A. W. Frisby, C.B.E.....	1,740
Under Secretary, J. D. Higham.....	1,620
Commissioner of Police, N. G. Morris.....	1,620
Do., Lands, J. E. Pepper.....	1,800
Do., Labour, G. W. Davis.....	1,620
Director of Education, R. M. Young.....	1,620
Secretary, Defence and Internal Security, C. R. Forsyth.....	1,620
Do., Chinese Affairs, R. N. Broome, O.B.E., M.C.....	1,620
Director, Telecommunications, J. C. Dallow.....	1,440
Do., Public Works, A. Wear.....	1,620
Controller, Immigration, J. L. J. Haxworth.....	1,440
*Director, Meteorological Services, Dr. C. A. Lea.....	1,500
*Do., Chemistry, A. W. Burt (acting)....	1,500
Comptroller of Customs, J. A. Parker.....	1,440
Do., Income Tax, D. H. Tudor.....	1,440
*Do., Broadcasting, H. W. Jackson.....	1,440
*Do., Civil Aviation, A. W. Savage.....	1,620
Surveyor-General of Ships, D. D. Graham.....	1,440
Master Attendant, T. B. Low, I.S.O.....	1,440
Registrar of Malayan Statistics, E. J. Phillips.....	1,440
Director of Posts, W. A. Cooper.....	1,440
British Council Representative, A. J. Thomas.....	
*Pan Malayan Departments.	

BRITISH BORNEO

Borneo is a large island in the Eastern Archipelago, extending from lat. 7° 4' N. to 4° 20' S. and from long. 108° 50' to 119° 20' E. It is about 850 miles in length and 600 in breadth, and contains an area of 284,000 square miles, divided by the equatorial line into two nearly equal portions. The population is probably about 1,846,000, consisting chiefly of Dyaks, Malays, Kyans, Papus or Negritos, Chinese, Bajaus, Dusuns, Muruts and Bugis (the aboriginal Celèbes). The island was discovered by the Portuguese in 1521. About 202,000 sq. miles are included within Indonesia. Of the remainder of the island (the North Coast 50,000 sq. miles form the Colony of Sarawak and 30,000 sq. miles the Colony of North Borneo (including Labuan), all British.

NORTH BORNEO

The former State of North Borneo was governed by the British North Borneo Chartered Company, the last Chartered Company to administer an area of the British Empire, from 1888 to 1942, and became part of the new Crown Colony of North Borneo on July 15, 1946.

The Colony of North Borneo occupies the northern part of the island of Borneo, and has an area of 29,387 square miles with a coast-line of approximately 900 miles. The interior is mountainous. Mt. Kinabalu, sacred to the Dusuns, is the highest mountain in the East Indies, rising to 13,455 feet. Most of the Colony is densely timbered. On the west coast there is a narrow coastal plain which supports the main agricultural and rubber production of the Colony.

The census of the population was completed in June, 1951. The Census Report shows that since 1931, the year in which the last census was held, the total population of the Colony has increased by 20.4 per cent. from 277,476 to 334,141 and the native population by 18.4 per cent. from 205,218 to 243,009. The Chinese population has increased by 48.6 per cent. from 50,056 to 74,374. The number of Europeans, including Eurasians, has

increased from 647 to 1,213. The native population comprises Dusuns (mainly agricultural), Bajaus and Bruneis (fishing and agricultural), Muruts and Suluks and several smaller tribes. Labuan has a population of 8,784 (mainly Malays and Chinese).

The main towns of the Colony are situated on the coast. These are Jesselton (the capital) (11,704), Kudat (1,895), Sandakan (21,499) and Tawau (4,282) on the mainland and Victoria (2,526) on the island of Labuan.

Climate.—North Borneo is favoured by a relatively cool climate for a place situated so near the Equator. The average mean temperature varies between a maximum of 88° and a minimum of 66° F. The annual rainfall varies from 60 to 180 inches according to locality.

Communications.—The only railways are a metre gauge line running from Jesselton on the coast through Beaufort (57 miles) to Melalap in the interior, a distance of 96 miles, with a branch line from Beaufort to Weston (20 miles). There are 212 miles of metalled road, 192 miles of earth roads and 572 miles of bridle paths. Labuan is well supplied with coral roads. There is an airstrip suitable for Skymaster aircraft at Labuan, and Dakota strips at Jesselton and Sandakan. The construction of additional landing grounds for the operation of internal air services has been completed, and the service is now in operation. There is a service five times a week to and from Singapore, a twice-weekly service *via* Manila to and from Hong Kong, and a weekly service *via* Labuan to and from Australia and Hong Kong.

Production.—The main industries of the Colony are the cultivation of rubber (119,000 acres), rice (71,346 acres), coconuts and coconut products (45,627 acres), sago (8,649 acres), tobacco (1,600 acres) and hemp (3,154 acres). Fishing gives employment to a large number of local natives and Chinese. About nine-tenths of the territory is still heavily timbered with many valuable species of hardwoods and soft hardwoods, of which the more important are seraya (Borneo cedar) and camphor.

Trade.—The main imports in 1951 were provisions, textiles and apparel, rice, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, sugar and vehicles. Rubber is by far the greatest export (valued in 1951 at a little over \$86,000,000); other exports are timber, copra, firewood, tobacco, cutch, dried and salt fish and hemp.

Currency.—The Malayan dollar is the currency of the colony, and is valued at 2s. 4d. Sterling.

FINANCE

	1952
Revenue.....	\$22,900,000
Recurrent expenditure.....	13,200,000
Special and non-recurrent expenditure.....	17,300,000

TRADE

	1952
Imports.....	\$70,320,069
Exports.....	64,676,725

GOVERNMENT

The Government is administered as a Crown Colony with a Governor appointed by the Crown. A new constitution establishing Executive and Legislative Councils was brought into force by Proclamation on October 17, 1950. The new Legislative Council comprises the Governor as President, three *ex-officio* members, nine official members, and ten nominated members; and the

new Executive Council consists of three *ex-officio* members, two official members, and four nominated members.

<i>Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Roland Evelyn Turnbull, C.M.G. (1953) (and duty alias. £1,000)...</i>	£3,000
<i>Chief Secretary, B. J. O'Brien, C.M.G.....</i>	2,604
<i>Deputy Chief Secretary, G. L. Gray, O.B.E.....</i>	2,100
<i>Financial Secretary, C. D. Todd, C.B.E.....</i>	2,268
<i>Development Secretary, A. M. Grier.....</i>	1,848
<i>Senior Resident, G. Robertson, O.B.E.....</i>	2,016
<i>Residents, R. G. P. N. Combe, M.C.; J. E. Longfield, O.B.E. (acting).....</i>	1,848
<i>Chief Justice of Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei, E. H. Williams.....</i>	2,856
<i>Attorney-General, C. E. Purchase, Q.C.....</i>	2,268
<i>Commissioner of Immigration and Labour, H. O. E. Sykes.....</i>	1,848
<i>Conservator of Forests, A. B. Walton.....</i>	2,016
<i>Director of Agriculture, J. L. Greig.....</i>	2,016
<i>Director of Medical Services (vacant).....</i>	2,016
<i>Director of Public Works, R. M. Wood.....</i>	2,016
<i>Director of Education, J. M. Wilson.....</i>	1,848
<i>Director of Posts and Telegraphs, R. W. Stephens.....</i>	1,848
<i>Commissioner of Police, J. B. Atkinson.....</i>	1,848
<i>Accountant-General, C. B. Pretious, M.B.E.....</i>	1,680
<i>Principal Auditor, R. Rodway.....</i>	1,680
<i>Surveyor-General, T. E. Wignall.....</i>	1,680
<i>General Manager, Railway, H. G. Follenfant, O.B.E., T.D.....</i>	1,848
<i>Commissioner of Trade and Customs, L. R. Barnett-Smith.....</i>	1,848
<i>Commissioner of Lands, D. K. Ingle.....</i>	1,680
<i>Govt. Printer, W. A. Spradbrow.....</i>	1,470
<i>Marine Supt., Lt.-Comm. W. Gibson, R.N.R.....</i>	1,596
<i>Administrator-General, T. McHoul.....</i>	1,680

Headquarters of the Government, Jesselton (population 11,704).

BRUNEI

Sultan, H. H. Omar Ali Saifuddin, C.M.G., acceded 1950.

British Resident, J. C. H. Barcroft.

Brunei is a British Protected State on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo, total area about 2,226 sq. miles, population (1947 census figure) 40,657, of whom 31,161 were of Malay or Bornean race. The chief town, Brunei, has a population of about 10,620. The supreme authority in the State is vested in the Sultan-in-Council. By virtue of a Royal Commission published on May 1, 1948, the Officer for the time being administering the Government of the Colony of Sarawak is High Commissioner for Brunei. The general functions of Administration are carried out by a British Resident whose advice, in accordance with the Treaty of 1906, must be asked and acted upon in all questions other than those affecting the Moslem religion. The climate is of the humid tropical type.

FINANCE

	1951
Revenue.....	£7,395,587
Expenditure.....	874,401

SARAWAK

Sarawak is a British Colony on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo, with a seaboard of about 500 miles, an area of about 50,000 square miles, and a population estimated in 1950 at 550,000, composed of various races, of whom the Sea Dyaks (Ibans), Malays, Chinese, Land Dyaks, Melanau, Kayans and Kenyahs are the most numerous. The government of Sarawak was obtained in 1841 from the Sultan of Brunei by the late Sir James Brooke, who became well known as Rajah Brooke of Sarawak. Other concessions

were made in 1861, 1882, 1884, and 1890, when the Limbang River was obtained. The Lawas River was added in 1904. In 1864 Great Britain recognized Sarawak as an independent State, and under an agreement of 1888 the State was placed under British protection. In 1941 the centenary of Brooke rule was celebrated throughout the State.

Sarawak was ceded to Great Britain by the Rajah on July 1, 1946.

The territory of Sarawak extends from Cape Datu in the south to the Lawas District, where it touches the boundary of North Borneo. The southern boundary is, except for a few short stretches, formed by outstanding ridges of hills; the eastern boundary is a broken range of mountains with peaks rising to 10,000 feet. The principal rivers are the Rejang (navigable for about 160 miles), the Baram (navigable for about 200 miles), the Batang-Lupar, and the Limbang. Kuching, the capital, stands on a small river (the Sarawak) which is navigable from its mouth to Kuching (23 miles).

The country produces rubber, oil, sago, rice, illipe nuts, birds' nests, gold, pepper, rattans and jungle produce. There are also known coal and cinnabar deposits.

FINANCE

1951

Revenue.....	\$47,349,000
Expenditure.....	22,517,000

GOVERNMENT

On May 22, 1946, H.H. the Rajah signed an instrument ceding Sarawak to the British Crown. This was made effective by an Order-in-Council on July 1, 1946, from which date Sarawak became a Crown Colony. The constitution provides for a Governor, Supreme Council, which at present consists of 6 European, 2 Chinese and 1 Malay and 1 Dyak members, and a Legislative Council, known as the Council Negri, composed at present of 13 Official Members, 10 Unofficial Members and 14 Standing Members. Divisional and District Advisory Councils, composed of representatives of all races, and 16 Native Authorities controlling their own finances, have been constituted since the territory became a Crown Colony.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Anthony Foster Abell, K.C.M.G. (1950) (Duty Allowance £1,000)	£3,000
Chief Secretary, R. G. Aikman, C.M.G....	\$22,320
Chief Justice, E. H. Williams.....	24,480
Deputy Chief Secretary, J. H. Ellis.....	18,000
Attorney-General, G. E. Strickland.....	19,440
Financial Secretary, C. J. Thomas, C.M.G....	19,440
Senior Resident, J. C. H. Barcroft.....	17,280
Residents, J. O. Gilbert; J. C. B. Fisher; L. K. Morse; W. P. N. L. Dittmas; D. C. White.....	15,840
Puisne Judges, L. D. Smith; D. R. Lascelles; M. F. R. Rogers; A. S. Bodley.....	
Secretary for Chinese Affairs, T. P. Cromwell, O.B.E.....	15,840
Commissioner of Trade and Customs, L. D. Kennedy.....	15,840
Director of Public Works, C. F. Birt.....	17,280
Commissioner of Constabulary, G. S. Wilson.....	15,840
Director of Agriculture, R. W. R. Miller..	17,280
Director of Education, H. Earnshaw, O.B.E..	17,280
Conservator of Forests, F. G. Brown.....	15,840
Director of Lands and Surveys, F. R. K. Kitto.....	15,840
Director of Medical Services, W. Glyn Evans.....	17,280
Postmaster-General, H. E. Cornish, M.C....	15,840
Director of Geological Surveys, F. W. Roe..	15,840

Development Secretary, D. A. St. J. Hepburn.....	\$15,840
Secretary for Native Affairs, L. K. Morse (acting).....	15,840
Chairman, Kuching Municipal Council, W. S. B. Buck.....	15,840
Principal Auditor, A. G. Taylor.....	14,400
Accountant-General, H. M. Cockle.....	14,400
Director of Co-operative Development, J. L. Noakes, M.B.E.....	14,400
British Council Representative; J. Goatly ..	
Chief Town, Ψ Kuching; estimated population 37,000. Distance from London 8,700 miles; distance from Singapore 400 mile.	

THE MALDIVE ISLANDS

The Maldive Islands, 400 miles south-west of Ceylon, are a group of 12,000 coral atolls, richly clothed with coconut palms, and yielding millet, fruit and edible nuts. About 200 islands are inhabited. The old form of Government was abolished in 1932, and a new Constitution was introduced. The Maldive Islands became a republic on January 1, 1953, and Amir Amin Didi was instituted first President. The international relations of the Maldives, which is a Protected State, are conducted in accordance with the advice of the United Kingdom Government, which does not interfere with the internal affairs of the Islands.

Population over 93,000. The people are Moslems. They are highly civilized and are great navigators and traders.

The Capital of the Maldives is Malé, on King's Island.

MALTA, *Gr.*

an island in the Mediterranean Sea, 58 miles from Sicily and about 180 from the African coast, about 17 miles in length and 9 in breadth, and having an area of 94.9 square miles. The colony includes also the adjoining island of Gozo (area 25.9 sq. miles); Comino and several islets. The estimated population, in January, 1953, was 316,883.

The island of Malta is said to have been converted to Christianity on the occasion of the shipwreck of St. Paul in A.D. 58. In the Dark Ages it was taken by the Moors, its commerce was destroyed, and it was used mainly as a base for piratical expeditions. In 1090 it was again brought under Christian rule, being conquered by the Norman Count Roger of Normandy. It passed successively under the rule of the Angevins and Aragonese, and followed the fortunes of their kingdoms. In 1530 it was handed over to the Knights of St. John, who made of it a stronghold of Christianity. In 1565 it sustained the famous siege, when the last great effort of the Turks was successfully withstood by Grand Master La Valette. The Knights expended large sums in fortifying the island and carrying out many magnificent works, until they were expelled by Napoleon in 1798. The Maltese rose against the French garrison soon afterwards, and with the assistance of some British and Neapolitan troops, compelled the French to capitulate in 1800. The islands were then, at their own wish, admitted into the British Empire, the act being confirmed by the Treaty of Paris of 1814. Malta was again closely besieged in the late war and again withstood the attacks of all its enemies. From June, 1940, to the end of the war, 432 members of the garrison and 1,540 civilians were killed by enemy aircraft, and about 35,000 houses were destroyed or damaged.

Parliament of the United Kingdom made a free grant of £10,000,000 for restoring war damage, and for rebuilding after the war. A further grant of £20,000,000 has been promised.

The climate, although not tropical, is hot in summer. The mean maximum temperature for the months of June, July and August, 1952, was 86-6° F. The mean minimum temperature for the months of January and February, 1952, was 49-6° F. The islands are intensively cultivated. The chief export crops are potatoes, on ons and cumin seed. Wheat, barley, clover and ton atoes are extensively grown on dry lands, while on irrigated land all the usual temperate climate and sub-tropical vegetables are grown. Tomatoes are grown on irrigated and non-irrigated land. Before the war considerable progress had been made with the local livestock industry. Agriculture and fishing are among the principal occupations of the inhabitants.

Mdina (Notabile), the former capital, is and, contains the ancient palace or the courts of justice, the Cathedral, and the Old Seminary; its population has now dwindled to 1,122, but its suburb, Rabat, has 14,440 inhabitants. Notable has been entirely eclipsed in importance by the modern capital of Ψ Valletta, which was founded in 1566. The principal harbour is one of the finest in the world; it is very deep, and large vessels can anchor alongside the shore. It is an important port of call for vessels passing to and from the East and the Suez Canal, being about half-way between Gibraltar and Port Said. There is an extensive arsenal and important dockyard, Malta being the headquarters of the Mediterranean Fleet.

Malta possesses a University (about 300 students) and a Lyceum (1,030 students); 120 Government primary schools, 6 secondary schools (one of them preparatory) and a technical schools. There are numerous private elementary and secondary schools. English and Maltese are the only languages taught in the primary schools. In religion the Maltese are Roman Catholics. The Islanders are mainly Punic in origin. The Maltese language is of Semitic origin, and is held by some to be derived from the Carthaginian and the Phœnician tongues. There is a Maltese order of nobility, recognized by the Crown, consisting of 29 families.

English and Maltese are the official languages of administration and Maltese is the official language in all the Courts of Law and the language of general intercourse in the islands. Provision has been made by ordinance for the use of the English language in any proceedings before any Court where any party or any accused person does not speak Maltese as the principal language to which he is accustomed. Where the proceedings are in a language not known to the party or parties or to the accused they are translated. In 1934, Maltese was substituted for Italian as the principal language of the Courts of Law.

FINANCE

	1951-52	1952-53
Public revenue.....	£6,146,662	£7,851,465
Expenditure.....	7,217,766	7,217,268

A tax on incomes above £240 per annum was imposed in 1948.

Bank of England notes ceased to be legal tender in the island as from Sept. 21, 1949, and only notes issued by the Commissioners of Currency are now legal tender. In addition, British coins, including silver, cupro-nickel and bronze coins, are legal tender.

TRADE

	1951	1952
Imports.....	£19,642,343	£20,356,016
Exports.....	2,104,005	3,380,183

The principal imports for home consumption are meat, wines and textiles, milk, wheat and wheat flour. Chief exports of local origin are

potatoes, onions, smoking requisites, hides and skins, gloves, buttons and beer.

CAPITAL, Ψ Valletta. Population (1953) 23,138. On Sept. 13, 1942, in the bomb-scarred city of Valletta, amid the ruins of Palace Square, Viscount Gort, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, handed to the Chief Justice the George Cross conferred upon the people of the Island by King George VI in April 1942.

MALTA'S NATIONAL DAY is September 8, commemorating the raising of the sieges of 1565 and 1940-43.

GOVERNMENT

By Letters Patent dated September 5, 1947, Responsible Government was re-established in Malta and the new Legislative Assembly was opened by H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester on November 10, 1947. The Maltese Legislature may not pass laws touching the public safety or defence of Her Majesty's dominions and the general interests of British subjects outside Malta. In addition to this general reservation, certain subjects are specifically withheld from the Legislature's competence. The principal subjects so reserved are matters dealing with the defence of the Island and naval, military or air force matters generally, aliens, immigration, currency and treaties and relations with foreign states except in so far as it may be necessary for laws to be made in Malta to enable effect to be given to any treaty extending to Malta. Laws dealing with "reserved matters" may be made by the Governor subject to Her Majesty's approval, or by Order in Council.

The Governor is assisted by two Councils: the Executive Council, consisting of such Ministers as he selects; and the Nominated Council, consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Legal Secretary (who are *ex officio* members) and three Officers chosen from the Navy, the Army and the Air Force. There is a Privy Council which consists of the members of the Executive Council and the members of the Nominated Council, and the Governor may, as occasion may require, appoint a Joint Committee of the Privy Council consisting of three members of the Executive Council, nominated by the Prime Minister, and three members of the Nominated Council selected by the Governor.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, H.E. Sir Gerald H. Creasy, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1949) £5,500
Lieutenant-Governor, Trafford Smith, C.M.G. £2,000

THE CABINET

Prime Minister and Minister of Works and Reconstruction, G. Borg-Olivier, I.L.D.
Minister of Health and Social Services, P. Boffa, O.B.E., M.D.
Minister of Education, G. Schembri, I.L.D.
Minister of Finance, J. Frendo Azzopardi, I.L.D.
Minister of Industry and Commerce, T. Caruana Demajo, I.L.D.
Minister of Emigration and Labour, J. J. Cole.
Minister of Justice, J. Cassar, I.L.D.
Minister of Ports and Agriculture, C. Caruana, I.L.D.

Secretary to the Government, Lt.-Col. V. G. Vella, O.B.E.
Attorney-General, L. Galea, O.B.E., I.L.D.
Chief Government Medical Officer, Prof. J. Galea, M.B.E., M.D.
Treasurer, E. Cuschieri, O.B.E.
Commissioner of Police, H. F. Grech.
Official Secretary to the Prime Minister, C. Thake, O.B.E.

Commissioner of Inland Revenue, V. Gatt, LL.D.
 Director of Education, J. P. Vassallo.
 Collector of Customs, A. Camilleri.
 Director of Public Works, C. Micallef, O.B.E.

THE JUDICATURE

Chief Justice and President of the Court of Appeal,
 His Honour Dr. L. A. Camilleri.....£1,400
 Judges, Dr. A. J. Montanaro Gauci; Dr. W. Harding;
 Dr. T. E. Gouder; Dr. A. V. Camilleri;
 Dr. J. Caruana Colombo; Dr. A. Magri
 each £1,050

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, J. A. O'Brien.

COMMISSIONER-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Malta House, 39 St. James's St., S.W.1.

[Regent: 7361]

Commissioner-General, Alfred Salomone, O.B.E.

MAURITIUS

Mauritius is an island lying in the Indian Ocean, 550 miles east of Madagascar, between 57° 17'–57° 46' E. long. and S. lat. 19° 58'–20° 33', and comprising with its dependencies an area of 805 square miles. The resident population at the census of 1952 was 504,415, made up of Indians, Europeans (mainly French), and persons of mixed descent. The total population, including dependencies, was estimated (Dec. 31, 1952) at 525,600.

Mauritius was discovered in 1511 by the Portuguese, but they never formed any settlement on it. The Dutch visited it in 1598, and named it Mauritius, in honour of the Stadtholder, Prince Maurice of Nassau. In 1638 they established a small colony on the shore, but in 1710 they abandoned the island, and in 1715 the French took possession of it and changed the name to Isle de France, but did not settle it until 1721. Under the French it became a great centre of trade. In 1789 the seat of French Government in the East was removed to it from Pondicherry, and it was taken by a British force in 1810. The French language and French law have been preserved under British rule though the ancient name, Mauritius, was restored.

Of the total cultivable area of about 210,000 acres, 181,800 are under sugar, about 3,220 under aloe (regular plantations), 4,100 under maize, 2,400 under tea, 90 under rice, 860 under tobacco and the rest under other foodcrops and mixed farming. The sugar crop of 1952 was about 467,900 metric tons.

Situated just within the tropics but being a small land mass in a large ocean area, Mauritius has a climate more subtropical than tropical except at low altitudes. In summer, conditions are sometimes trying because of high humidities and light winds rather than because of the relatively high temperatures. The island lies in that region of the South Indian Ocean where tropical cyclones are most frequent. At times, as in 1892, 1931 and 1945 they are very severe and do much damage to crops and buildings.

Railways and Shipping.—There is an excellent harbour on the N.W. coast, on which the capital, Port Louis, stands, and the annual trade of the island passes entirely through Port Louis. The shipping entered and cleared in 1952 amounted to 1,889,171 tons. In 1952 there were 100 miles of railway (4 ft. 8½ in. gauge), 82 post-offices and postal agencies, 51 telegraph offices and 11 telephone-exchange offices in the island, with 583 miles of telegraph, including block telegraph of the railway, and 10,395 miles of underground and overhead (Government) telephone wires and 5,524 telephone installations.

Civil Aviation.—The island is linked by air with

Africa, U.K. and Europe through the bi-weekly service of *Air France*. The airport at Plaisance, in the Grant Port district, received the first passenger aircraft on July 15, 1946. At the beginning of September, 1952, Qantas Empire Airways (of Australia) started a fortnightly scheduled service from Sydney to Johannesburg, via Perth, Cocos Islands and Mauritius.

The inhabitants of European descent are mostly Roman Catholic. Educational facilities are available up to University entrance level. Primary education is provided in 148 schools, 72 of which are Government and the rest grant-aided. There are 3 Government Secondary Schools, 2 for boys and 1 for girls, and a large number of non-Government day institutions, 9 of which are grant-aided. The Government at present allocates about 14 per cent. of its total recurrent expenditure to education.

FINANCE

	1951-52	1952-53*
Public revenue...	Rs.82,612,696	Rs.80,717,283
Public expenditure	73,861,434	79,686,227

* Estimated.

Currency—Rs.—Rupce=1s. 6d.

TRADE

	1951	1952
Total imports...	Rs.204,630,842	Rs.231,740,623
Total exports...	238,341,361	251,699,466
Imports from U.K.	£5,738,170	£7,134,778
Exports to U.K.	9,820,841	9,146,549

The necessities of life have all to be imported from abroad. In 1952 rice and grain were obtained from Burma, Madagascar, Straits Settlements and Ethiopia, flour from Australia, oxen from Madagascar and Rodrigues, and minor imports from South Africa and elsewhere; 88.6 per cent. trade of the island was with Great Britain and British Dominions in 1952.

GOVERNMENT

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council.

Under the Constitution promulgated June 5, 1948, the Legislature consists of the Governor (as President), 3 *ex-officio* members (the Colonial Secretary, the Procureur and Advocate General and the Financial Secretary), 12 nominated members and 19 elected members. The franchise was also extended and women are admitted thereto. The executive includes 4 members selected from the Legislative Council in accordance with regulations made by the Governor.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Robert Scott, C.M.G.

(1953).....Rs.75,000

Private Sec. and A.D.C., Maj. P. Burridge.....8,100

Vice-President, Legislative Council, H. R. Vaghjee.

Commander, Mauritius Sub-Area, Col. C. Bowen, O.B.E.

Colonial Secretary, R. Newton, C.M.G.... 30,000

Deputy Colonial Secretary, J. S. Rennie... 21,600

Development Commissioner (vacant).... 25,800

Transport Adviser, A. Jessop..... 24,900

Financial Secretary, H. J. Hinchey..... 27,000

Deputy Financial Secretary, D. A. Kain... 21,000

Assistant Secretaries, P. L. Nairac; K. J. W. Lane Rs.17,220; G. Cupidon, M.B.E.... 14,820

Principal Establishment Officer, G. J. Bryan..... 21,000

Secretary, Development and Welfare, L. J. C. Maingard..... 15,420

Civil Commissioners, Lt.-Col. A. Lovelace, M.B.E., M.C.; M. Rousset; J. L. Bradshaw.....	Rs. 17,220
Chief Justice His Hon. Sir M. J. B. F. Herchenroder, Q.C.....	31,200
Puisne Judges, His Hon. J. G. Espitalier-Noël; His Hon. A. R. M. Osman; His Hon. E. B. Simmons, Q.C..... each	23,400
Procureur and Advocate General, R. Espitalier-Noël, Q.C.....	27,000
Director of Agriculture, W. Allan, O.B.E.....	25,800
Comptroller of Customs, W. G. Peasley, I.S.O., M.B.E.....	21,600
Harbour Master, Lt.-Comdr. E. A. Crosse	18,600
Commanding Officer, Mauritius Naval Volunteer Force, Comdr. C. R. E. de Jersey, O.B.E., R.N. (ret.).....	17,700
Labour Commissioner, J. Stirling.....	21,600
Director of Public Works and Surveys, R. Berenger.....	23,400
Public Assistance Commissioner and Welfare Adviser, Miss M. Darlow, O.B.E.....	21,600
Registrar-General, R. Brouard.....	21,000
Principal Auditor, J. Cartmell, M.B.E.....	21,600
Director of Institute, Dr. R. E. Vaughan, O.B.E.....	18,600
Director of Medical Services, Dr. J. A. R. Lavoipierre.....	25,800
Accountant General, R. Harvais.....	19,800
Director of Education, C. J. Oppen.....	25,800
Director of Electricity and Telephones, R. T. Stevens, M.B.E.....	21,600
Conservator of Forests, L. F. Ederley, O.B.E.....	19,800
Director of Observatory, E. G. Davy.....	21,600
Commissioner of Police, N. P. Hadow.....	21,600
Commissioner of Prisons, Capt. O. W. Jackson, M.B.E.....	18,600
Postmaster-General, F. H. Buckeridge, M.B.E.....	18,600
Income Tax Commissioner, Lt.-Col. I. T. W. Cowrie, T.D.....	21,600
Director of Statistics, M. Herchenroder.....	19,800
General Manager of Railways, P. Cantin.....	21,600
Flying Control Officer, Airports and Marine Airport Manager, H. L. Rouillard.....	17,700
Chief Architect, J. L. Lumsden.....	19,800
Registrar of Co-operative Societies, W. G. Alexander, M.B.E.....	19,800
British Council Representative, J. Sutherland.....	

CAPITAL, Port Louis. Population (1952), 69,693; other centres are Curepipe (22,026), Beau Bassin and Rose Hill (28,690), Phoenix Vacoas (27,880), Quatre Bornes (17,707) and Mahébourg (9,329).

DEPENDENCIES OF MAURITIUS

Rodrigues, 350 miles east-north-east of Mauritius. Area, 40 square miles. Population (1952) 14,051. Cattle, beans, salt fish, sheep and goats are the principal exports. The island is under the administration of a Magistrate and Civil Commissioner from Mauritius, who takes his orders from the Governor of Mauritius. Magistrate, P. Toureau.

Trade with Mauritius

	1951	1952
Total imports.....	Rs. 2,120,918	Rs. 2,754,100
Total exports.....	1,120,020	1,243,494

Other Dependencies.—Most of the scattered groups of coral islands belonging to Great Britain in the Indian Ocean are administered by the Mauritius Government, being visited periodically by two magistrates, whose duty it is to inquire into the condition of the labourers, and settle any

disputes which may be referred to them. The chief product is coconut oil. The most important are the Oil Islands Group, the largest of which, *Diego Garcia* (pop. 1044, 501), lies on the direct route from the Red Sea to Australia, and possesses a good harbour; other islands are Six Islands, Peros Banhos, Agalega, St. Brandon, Salomon, and Trois Frères. The total area of the "Other Dependencies" is about 47½ square miles, with a population (1952) of 1,752.

Trade with Mauritius

	1951	1952
Imports.....	Rs. 692,454	Rs. 805,582
Exports.....	780,242	912,496

NIGERIA

Nigeria, the largest British Colonial Territory, is situated on the west coast of Africa. It is bounded on the south by the Gulf of Guinea, on the west and north by Dahomey and French Niger and on the east by the French Cameroons. A small portion of the old German colony of the Cameroons is under United Kingdom Trusteeship and this is administered as an integral part of Nigeria. The area including this portion is about 373,250 sq. miles. A belt of mangrove swamp forest 10–60 miles in width lies along the entire coastline. North of this there is a zone 50–100 miles wide of tropical rain forest and oil-palm bush. North of this the country rises and the vegetation changes to open woodland and savannah. In the extreme north the country is almost desert. There are few mountains except along the eastern boundary, where the highest peak is the 13,000-foot Cameroon Mountain. The Niger, Benue, and Cross are the main rivers.

The climate varies with the types of country described above, but Nigeria lies entirely within the tropics and temperatures are high. Temperatures of over 100° in the north are common while coast temperatures are seldom over 90°. The humidity at the coast, however, is much higher than in the north. The rainy season is from about May to October; rainfall varies from under 25 inches a year in the extreme north to 150 inches on the eastern coast line. An area at the foot of the Cameroon Mountain has a freak rainfall of over 350 inches. During the dry season the harmattan wind blows from the desert: it is laden with fine particles of dust.

The 1952–53 Census returns, so far as they are yet available, give a total population estimate of 30,000,000. The population is almost entirely African. There are some 15,000 Europeans, Americans, Lebanese and others engaged in Government posts, commerce and Missionary work. The most important towns are Lagos (est. pop. 267,000), Ibadan (459,000), Kano (130,000), Iwo (100,000), Ogbomoso (139,000), Oyo (72,000), Oshogbo (123,000), Abeokuta (70,000), Ede (45,000), Iseyin (50,000), Ilesha (72,000), Yerwa (57,000), Katsina (53,000), Sokoto (48,000), Zaria (46,000).

Development and Social Services.—A 10-year plan of development, to cost £55,000,000, has been in operation since 1946. In the Budget Session of the Nigerian Legislature, 1951, a revised plan was approved covering the years 1951–56, to further the object of the original plan of raising the standard of the basic social services and to adapt it to present-day conditions. At the end of the financial year 1952–53, approximately £27,000,000 of the original estimated cost remained unspent. The principal subjects of the new development plan are Education, Roads, Water Supplies, Health

Services and Agriculture. Other important development schemes are financed by the Produce Marketing Boards and the Regional Production Development Boards.

Health Services.—There are 162 general hospitals in Nigeria and the Cameroons and 347 doctors. There are also 191 small maternity homes and 758 rural dispensaries. The country has many formidable health problems including the recurrence of serious epidemic diseases such as cerebro-spinal fever, the prevalence of malaria and helminth infestations and the need for a higher level of hygiene and nutrition, especially among the country population. The Nigerian health services besides combating these diseases by modern methods of treatment, aim at a solution of the country's health problems primarily by preventive medicine and by raising the standard of living of the population as far as is practicable.

Education.—Education is expanding rapidly at all levels. The number of primary and secondary schools has been greatly expanded to meet the need to eliminate illiteracy as soon as possible. These schools are mainly conducted by Christian missions, by the Government and by Native Administrators. Just over one million children were on the rolls of primary and secondary schools in 1952. The estimated Government expenditure on education in 1952-53 was £4,587,000. A University College was opened at Ibadan in 1948; 338 students are in residence and, as the building programme progresses, the numbers will be expanded to 1,000.

Production and Industry.—Nigeria is mainly an agricultural country. Four of the country's main agricultural products, *viz.* palm-oil and palm kernels, cocoa, bananas (from the Cameroons) and ground-nuts are of the greatest importance in Nigeria's export trade (see figures under "Trade" below). Other crops include benniseed, capscums, cassava, coffee, cotton, guinea-corn, kola-nuts, maize, millet, rice, rubber, tobacco and yams. There are important tin and coal-mining industries, at Jos and Enugu respectively. The coal is mainly used within the country; in 1952 581,000 tons were produced.

Railways.—The Nigerian railway system, which is controlled by the Government, is the most extensive in British Colonial territories. There are 2,000 miles of line, some of it over very difficult country. There are two major bridges, one over the Niger at Jebba and one over the Benue at Makurdi. The latter is 2,624 ft. long and it believed to be the second longest in Africa. The North-western main line runs from Lagos to Kano (700 miles) through the important towns of Abeokuta, Ibadan, Ilorin, Jebba, Minna, Kaduna and Zaria. The eastern line runs from Port Harcourt deep-water quay on the Bonny river through the thickly populated oil palm area to Enugu, where it serves collieries. It then crosses the Benue and joins the north-western line at Kaduna, 569 miles from Port Harcourt. A branch line serves the tin mines at Jos. The railway hauled 1,808,000 tons of freight in 1951-52.

Roads.—There are 28,200 miles of motorable road. Under the ten-year development plan (see above) it is planned to bring the mileage to 40,000. Most of the roads have gravelled or earth surfaces, but some 1,500 miles are tarred.

Civil Aviation.—Trunk route services operated by British, Netherlands, French and Belgian airlines bring Nigeria within less than 20 hours of the Western European capitals and South Africa. There are also connections to French Africa and the United States. A network of internal air services

operated by the West African Airways Corporation connects the main internal centres, the annual number of aircraft movements at Nigerian airfields now exceeding 20,000. Radio navigational aids are installed at many airfields and there is a network of meteorological reporting stations.

FINANCE

	1951-52	1952-53*
Revenue.....	£50,327,000	£42,583,000
Expenditure.....	43,673,000	42,042,000
Public debt.....	21,238,000	21,238,000

* Estimated.

Trade.—Nigeria's trade is increasing. Imports to the U.K. include about one-third of the U.K.'s total cocoa imports, one-quarter of her tin imports, one-quarter of her dry hides, and 10 per cent. of her hardwoods.

	1951	1952
Total imports.....	£84,569,000	£113,113,000
Total exports.....	120,068,000	120,289,000
Imports from U.K....	43,467,000	58,207,000
Exports to U.K.....	89,343,000	91,825,000

The principal imports (1952) were cotton piece goods (£24,765,300), unmanufactured tobacco and cigarettes (£1,898,300), jute bags and sacks (£3,729,900), artificial silk piece-goods (£9,379,000), motor-vehicles (£6,324,052), bicycles (£2,081,500), other machinery (£5,242,000), cement (£2,236,000), motor spirit (£2,357,100), corrugated iron sheets (£2,951,200), stockfish (£2,896,000) and beverages (£2,128,000). The principal exports were cocoa (£28,666,200), tin ore (£7,665,500), groundnuts (£17,995,700), palm kernels (£20,412,000), palm oil (£14,617,400), timber (£2,660,500), hides and skins (£3,259,600), cotton (£6,733,600) and bananas (£2,186,900).

GOVERNMENT

Nigeria is divided into three regions known as the Northern Region, the Western Region and the Eastern Region. The capital of the whole country is at Lagos: the capitals of the Northern, Western and Eastern Regions are at Kaduna, Ibadan and Enugu, respectively. There is a Governor and Commander-in-Chief with authority over the whole country and Lieutenant-Governors in each of the three Regions.

The Constitution of 1951 established a Central Legislature and Council of Ministers for the whole of Nigeria and separate Legislatures and Executive Councils in each of the three Regions. The Council of Ministers is the principal instrument of policy in Nigeria. It consists of the Governor, 6 *ex-officio* members and 12 ministers.

The Regional Executive Councils are the principal instruments of policy in and for the Regions in matters to which the executive authority of the Regions extends. The appropriate Lieutenant-Governor presides in each of these Councils and there are three *ex-officio* officers. There may also be up to 2 official members of each of the councils. The majority of each council is, however, composed of elected members chosen from the respective Houses of Assembly.

There is a Central House of Representatives which consists of the President, 6 *ex-officio* members, 136 elected members and not more than 6 special members, representing interests which, in the Governor's opinion, are not otherwise adequately represented in the House. Of the 136 representative members, 68 are chosen by the Joint Council of the Northern Region, 31 by the Western House of Assembly, 3 by the Western House of Chiefs and 34 by the Eastern House of Assembly. The Governor, with the advice and consent of the

Central House of Representatives, may make laws for the peace, order and good government of Nigeria. The Lieutenant-Governors of the Regions, with the advice and consent of the Regional Houses, may make laws for the peace, order and good government of the Regions with regard to a large number of matters such as agriculture, education, town and country planning, public health and sanitation.

There are Joint Councils in both the Northern and the Western Regions. The Northern Joint Council consists of not more than 40 members elected from each legislative house, making a total number of 80 in all. The Joint Council of the Western Region is similarly constituted. The members of the Regional Houses of Assembly are elected by electoral colleges. In the North, an electoral college is elected in each province, in the West and East, in each division. The electoral colleges are formed by a number of intermediate stages, the first in each case being a primary election at which all adult male taxpayers may vote.

MINISTRY

Labour, Dr. Hon. E. M. L. Endeley.
Lands, Survey, Local Development and Communications, Hon. Okoi Arikpo.
Works and Transport, Hon. M. A. T. Balewa, O.B.E.
Social Services, Hon. Shettima Kashim, M.B.E.
Mines and Power and Natural Resources, Hon. M. M. Ribadu, M.B.E.
Commerce and Industries, Hon. A. C. Nwapa.
Without Portfolio, The Emir of Katsina, C.B.E.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local Government in Nigeria is the main responsibility of a large number of Native Administrations. In the East, however, there are a number of county and other councils on familiar English lines and, throughout the country, in recent years, the influence of British local government institutions has been increasingly marked.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Nigeria, His Excellency Sir John Stuart Macpherson, G.C.M.G. (1947)

(+ allice, £3,000 duty pay) £7,150
Chief Justice, Sir John Vertis, 3,400

Chief Sec. to the Government, A. E. T. Benson, C.M.G., (+ allice, £350) 3,220
Development Sec., R. F. A. Grey, O.B.E., (+ allice, £350) 2,220

Administrative Sec., L. H. Goble, C.M.G., (+ allice, £350) 2,220

Lieut.-Governor, Eastern Region (Enugu), Sir Clement Pleass, K.B.E., C.M.G., (+ allice, £350) 3,050

Lieut.-Governor, Western Region (Ibadan), Sir Hugo Marshall, K.B.E., C.M.G., (+ allice, £350) 3,050

Lieut.-Governor, Northern Region (Kaduna), Sir Bryan Sharwood-Smith, K.B.E., C.M.G., E.D., (+ allice, £350) 3,050

Attorney-General, A. McKisack, Q.C., (+ allice, £350) 2,880

Financial Secretary, A. R. W. Robertson, C.B.E., (+ allice, £350) 2,880

Civil Service Commissioner, T. V. Scrivenor, (+ allice, £350) 2,220

Administrator of the Colony, E. A. Carr, C.M.G., (+ allice, £350) 2,000

Inspector-General of Medical Services, S.L.A. Manuwa, C.M.G., O.B.E., 2,490

Inspector-General of Education (vacant)
Commissioners on Special Duty, Sir Sydney Phillipson, C.M.G.; Dr. C. Racburn, C.B.E., 2,835

General Manager, Nigerian Railway, D. C. Woodward, C.M.G., (+ allice, £350) £2,490
Inspector-General of Public Works, A. MacDonald, (+ allice, £350) 2,220
Inspector-General of Agriculture, R. Johns, O.B.E., (+ allice, £350) 2,220
Senior Puisne Judge, J. H. M. de Comarmond, (+ allice, £350) 2,455
Puisne Judges, O. Jibowu; H. M. S. Brown; J. S. Manyo Plange; P. C. Hubbard; V. R. Balramian; A. A. Ademola; M. J. Abbott; G. F. Dove-Edwin; E. W. Johnston; Dr. R. Y. Hedges; L. N. Mbanefo; S. P. J. Thomas; W. H. Harley; C. R. Stuart, 2,240
Inspector-General of Surveys, H. A. Stammers-Smith, (+ allice, £350) 1,960
Commissioner for Nigeria in the United Kingdom, E. K. Featherstone, C.M.G., Nigeria Office, 5 Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1.
British Council Representative, Lagos, A. W. Steward, O.B.E.

Transit to Lagos from Liverpool, 13 days.

CAMEROONS

(Trusteeship Territory of the Cameroons)

The German Protectorate of Kamerun on the west coast of Africa between (British) Nigeria and French Congo was obtained by conquest by Franco-British forces during the War of 1914-18.

The approximate geographical limits of the German territory were 2°-11° 30' N. lat. and 8° 30'-16° E. long. and the area was about 177,496 square miles. By the Milner-Simon Agreement of July 10, 1919, the whole area was divided into a British sphere (about 34,081 square miles) and a French sphere (about 143,415 square miles). In 1922 the territories were placed by the League of Nations under British and French Mandates, and in 1946 by the United Nations under British and French Trusteeship. The Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship marches the whole distance of the Nigerian Eastern boundary, save for one short break. The population of the British sphere was estimated in 1951 at 1,083,000.

The two narrow strips of territory reach from the Atlantic Ocean to Lake Chad, a distance of 700 miles, and lie diagonally between 4°-12° 30' N. lat. and 8° 30'-14° 45' E. long. The nature of the country varies to a remarkable extent, from the coastal mangrove swamps and thick forest regions to the grasslands at heights of 4,000 ft. to 7,000 ft. and more, and again to sandy and swampy areas in the region of Dikwa and Lake Chad. The highest point is the peak of the Cameroon Mountain, which rises to a height of 13,350 ft. It is volcanic, but has not been active since 1922.

The Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship is administered as part of Nigeria. The Northern areas are administered by the Residents of the adjoining Provinces of Adamawa, Bornu and Benue; the Southern section, formerly a single province, was divided in 1949 into two provinces, known as the Cameroons Province and the Bamenda Province, each being administered by a Resident with headquarters at Buea and Bamenda respectively. At the same time, a Commissioner of the Cameroons was appointed to be responsible for the overall administration of the two southern provinces as well as to act as the United Kingdom's special representative when Cameroons affairs are before the Trusteeship Council. His headquarters are at Buea on the slopes of the Cameroon Mountain.

Cattle breeding and the production of guinea corn are the chief occupations of the population of Dikwa, which consists mainly of Arabs and Kanuri. The inhabitants of the areas which for administrative purposes form part of the Adamawa Province are mostly primitive hillmen whose chief occupation is agriculture. Cattle breeding is the chief occupation in Bamenda Province, which consists mostly of high grassland.

Cameroons Province is rich in timber, and the volcanic soil of the lower slopes of the Cameroon Mountain is particularly fertile. 250,000 acres of this land, formerly German-owned plantations, have been leased to the Cameroons Development Corporation, which was set up in 1946 for the production of bananas, oil palm products, rubber and cocoa, almost all of which are exported. Profits earned by the Corporation are by statute to be applied for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory.

The chief exports from the Territory are cocoa, palm oil and kernels, rubber and bananas; the chief imports are textiles, motor spirit, provisions, ironware and salt.

The seaports of Victoria and Tiko are connected with Buea and all divisional headquarters by motor road.

Commissioner, Brig. E. J. Gibbons, C.B.E.

(+ allice. £450) £1,760

Buea, population (estimated) 3,000.

PACIFIC ISLANDS

(Western Pacific High Commission)

High Commissioner, His Excellency Robert Christopher Stafford Stanley, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1952).....	(+ allice. £620) £2,250
Chief Secretary, R. J. Minnitt.....	2,100
Chief Judicial Commissioner, His Honour R. Hyne.....	2,400
Financial Sec., A. M. MacLeod-Smith.....	1,800
Legal Adviser and Attorney-General of British Solomon Islands Protectorate, P. N. Dalton.....	1,750
1st Asst. Sec. (vacant).....	1,500
Asst. Secs., H. C. A. Dobbs; R. D. Fairley; T. Russell.....	£600 to £1,300

The principal groups under the High Commissioner in, over, and for the Western Pacific Islands are (1) The Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony; (2) The British Solomon Islands Protectorate; (3) The New Hebrides; (4) There are also a number of scattered groups and isolated islands, including Caroline, Flint, Malden, Starbuck and Vostock Islands, which are not attached to any group.

The Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, which includes Ocean, Christmas, Fanning and Washington Islands, besides the Gilbert, Ellice and Phoenix Groups, was formerly a Protectorate, and was formally annexed to the Empire in November, 1915. The total land area of the Colony is 375 sq. miles with a population (Census, 1947) of 36,000 (304 Europeans, 142 Chinese, 29,923 Micronesians and 5,066 Polynesians). The revenue of the Colony in 1950 was £250,024; expenditure (including £57,961 special war rehabilitation expenditure) £280,467. Imports £255,858; exports (excluding value of 217,300 tons of phosphate exported from Ocean Island) £566,400.

The Government maintains two boys' boarding schools and two primary mixed schools. There are 227 village schools throughout the Gilbert, Ellice and Phoenix Groups. These are run by missionary societies, in some cases with assistance from the Government.

The Gilbert Group, situated between 4° N. and 3° S. latitude and 172° and 177° E. longitude, consists of 16 islands, Makin, Butaritari, Marakei and Abaiang (Northern Gilberts), Tarawa (Headquarters of the Colony), Maiana, Abemama, Kuria and Aranuka (Central) and Nonouti, Tabiteuea, Beru, Nikunau, Onotoa, Tamana and Arorae (Southern Gilberts), with several small islands or islets depending upon them. The area of the group is 114 sq. miles and the population (estimated 1949) 27,868. The Ellice Group of 9 islands (Nanumea, Napumanga, Niutao, Nui, Vaitupu, Nukufetau, Funafuti, Nukulaele and Nurakita) lies between lat. 5° 30' and 11° S. and long. 176° E. and 180° E. The area of the group is 9½ sq. miles and the population (estimated 1949) 4,464. Ocean Island (or Banaba), in lat. 0° 52' S. and long. 166° 35' E. was proclaimed British in 1900. The Line Islands between lat. 4° 40' and 2° N. and long. 160° 20' and 157° W. include Fanning, Washington and Christmas Islands. Fanning and Washington Islands were included in the Colony in 1926, Christmas Island in 1919. Christmas Island is the largest atoll in the Pacific. The boundaries of the Colony were extended (March 18, 1937) to include the Phoenix Islands (Birnie, Canton, Enderbury, Gardner, Hull, McKean, Phoenix and Sydney Islands), between 3° and 5° S. and 170° and 175° W. Enderbury and Canton Islands are for common use of Gt. Britain and U.S.A. for aviation and communications, under an agreement made on April 6, 1939. Canton Island is an international airport on the Trans-Pacific route between Fiji and Honolulu.

In each island of the Gilbert and Ellice Groups (except Niulakita) and in three islands in the Phoenix Group there is a Native Government under an appointed native Magistrate whose court administers a code of native laws. The Colony is administered by the High Commissioner through a Resident Commissioner.

Resident Commissioner, Gilbert and Ellice

Islands, Michael Louis Bernacchi (1952)

(+ allice. £100) £2,100

The British Solomon Islands Protectorate, established in 1893, now includes all the islands in the Solomons Archipelago S. and S.E. of the large island of Bougainville. The main islands in the Protectorate are Choiseul, Santa Ysabel, Shortland Group, Vella Lavella, Kolombangara, Ganongga, Gizo, New Georgia, Florida, Guadalcanal, Russells, Malaita and San Cristoval, and the outlying islands of Bellona, Rennell, Vanikoro, Tikopeia, Cherry, Mitre, Utupua, Swallow (or Reef Islands) and Duff Groups, Sikaiana (or Stewart) and Ontong Java (or Lord Howe Atoll). The Protectorate is situated between 5°-12° S. lat. and 155°-170° 20' E. long. It has a total land area of about 11,500 square miles and ocean area of about 270,000 square miles, and a population (est. 1950) of 376 Europeans, 205 Asiatics and 98,000 Natives. Estimated revenue (1952) £A480,508; expenditure (1952) £A460,949; imports (1951) £S795,756; exports £S801,588. The main imports are foodstuffs and building materials. The headquarters of the Western Pacific High Commission were moved from Suva in Fiji to Honiara, the capital of the British Solomon Islands Protectorate, in December, 1952, and the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific assumed the direct administration of the Protectorate on Jan. 1, 1953, the present post of Resident Commissioner being abolished.

The Tongan or Friendly Islands.—A self-governing State under the protection of Great Britain by Treaty made in 1900. These islands are situated on the Southern Pacific to the E.S.E. of Fiji, and 300 miles therefrom, with an area of 250 square miles, and population (December 31, 1952) of 235

Europeans, 80 other races, 580 persons of mixed descent, 49,773 Tongans and 322 other Pacific Islanders, a total of 50,980. They were discovered by Tasman in 1643. Most of the islands are of coral formation, but some are volcanic (Fofua, Kao, and Niuafoou or "Tin Can" Island). The limits of the group are between 15° and 23° 30' S., and 173° and 177° W. Nukualofa, on the island of Tongatabu, is the seat of government. The present Queen Salote Tubou, G.B.E., succeeded her father the late King George Tubou II on April 12, 1918. There is a legislative assembly of 21 members, the representatives of the Nobles and of the people (seven of each) being elected triennially. Soil generally is fertile, the principal export is copra. Two of the smaller islands disappeared, owing to a tidal wave, in June, 1919. Revenue 1951-52 £T470,173; expenditure £T391,668. There is no debt. Total imports (1952) £T1,161,042; total exports £T1,401,376. The total shipping entered and cleared in 1951 was 166,403 tons.

Agent and Consul, J. E. Windrum (1949)

(and duty allowance £100) £1,800

The New Hebrides Condominium (see p. 824).

Pitcairn Island, situate in lat. 25° 3' 30" S., long. 130° 8' 30" W., is nearly equidistant from Australia and America. It was discovered by Carteret in 1767 but remained uninhabited until 1790, when it was occupied by the mutineers of H.M.S. *Bounty* with some women from Otaheite. In 1856 the inhabitants numbering 192 were removed at their own request to Norfolk Island, but 40 of them returned to Pitcairn. The islands of Henderson, Ducie and Oeno were annexed to Pitcairn in 1902. Area, 2 sq. miles. Chief Magistrate, Warren Christian.

FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

Following upon a conference on Central African Federation held in London in January, 1953, a scheme was drawn up for the Federation of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland with the federal capital at Salisbury. The scheme provided that the Governor-General of the Federation should appoint a Prime Minister and other Ministers, and that the Federal Assembly should consist of a Speaker and 35 members, 17 from Southern Rhodesia, 11 from Northern Rhodesia and 7 from Nyasaland. Of these, 9 members, 6 Africans and 3 Europeans, are to be selected or appointed to represent African interests. There would also be an African Affairs Board, which would be a standing committee of the Assembly.

The Federal legislature would have control of external affairs, defence, immigration and emigration, citizenship of the Federation, overseas trade, currency, transport, postal services, education of persons other than Africans, and European agriculture. There would be a unified system of taxation, a federal Supreme Court, a federal public service, and a federal police force. For a period of ten years from the inception of the constitution there would be no change in the division of powers between the Federation and the territories except with the consent of all three territorial legislatures.

At a referendum held in Southern Rhodesia on April 9, 1953, 25,570 votes were cast in favour of federation and 14,729 against. An enabling Act was passed in the United Kingdom Houses of Parliament on July 14, 1953, and an Order in Council giving legislative effect to the Federation subsequently made by the Queen. The appoint-

ment of Lord Llewellyn as Governor-General of the Federation was announced on August 3.

Governor-General, His Excellency The Lord Llewellyn, P.C., G.B.E., M.C., T.D., assumed office, Sept. 4, 1953.

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, External Affairs and Defence, Rt. Hon. Sir Godfrey Huggins, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Minister of Internal Affairs, Sir Malcolm Barrow.

Minister of Transport and Development, Sir Roy Welensky, C.M.G.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Southern Rhodesia, comprising Matabeleland and Mashonaland, is that part of the territory named after Cecil Rhodes lying south of the Zambesi River, its political neighbours being Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa on the N.; the Transvaal and Bechuanaland on the S. and W.; and Portuguese East Africa on the E. The total area is 150,333 square miles. The population (1951 census, preliminary figures) numbered 136,000 Europeans, 4,340 Asiatics and 5,960 Coloureds; Natives are estimated at 2,000,000, giving a combined total of approximately 2,146,000. In 1951 there were 3,929 European births and 957 deaths, the death-rate being 6.9 per 1,000.

The Natives of Southern Rhodesia (members of the Bantu race) are Amandebele (known more usually as Matabele); Kalanga, who occupy Matabeleland, the western portion of the Colony; and Wazezuru, Wakaranga and a number of other tribes which grouped together are broadly described as the Mashona, who are settled (for the most part) in Mashonaland, the eastern part of the territory.

Defence.—The defence of S. Rhodesia is based on a permanent force of Europeans and Africans augmented by compulsory service for European Territorials.

Communications.—The Rhodesia Railway system begins at Vryburg and in conjunction with the railways of the Union of South Africa and Beira provides communication from Cape Town through Bechuanaland, Southern and Northern Rhodesia to the Belgian Congo and to Portuguese East Africa (port of Beira). The total mileage of the system, which was acquired by the State in 1947, is 2,436 miles, of which 1,284 miles are within Southern Rhodesia. In the Colony there are several branch lines tapping the chief mining areas. Road motor services with a route mileage of 2,720 miles supplement the railways in outlying areas.

Central African Airways is a public corporation owned jointly by the Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland Governments and has the task of providing regular scheduled air services for passengers, mail and cargo throughout the Central African territories.

Central African Airways services operated by nine Vickers Viking 27-seater aircraft, five D.C.3 aircraft and six de Havilland Beaver aircraft, cover some 8,322 miles and serve many widespread places including:—to the north of Salisbury—Nairobi, Dar-es-Salaam, Kasama, Tabora, Abercorn, Ndola, Lusaka, Blantyre, Fort Jameson, Broken Hill, Lilongwe, Salima, Monkey Bay, Kasungu, Mzimba, Fort Johnson and Zomba; to the east—Lourenço Marques in Portuguese East Africa and Umbalo; to the west—Livingstone (Victoria Falls), Mongu, Mankoya, Kalabo, Sesheke and Balovale; and to the south—Gatooma, Enkeldoorn, Que Que, Gwelo, Shabani, Fort Victoria, Bulawayo and Johannesburg. A weekly lower-fare service between Salisbury and London was started in 1953.

On Dec. 31, 1952, there were 182 Post Offices

(77 Savings Bank and Money Order Offices and 105 Postal Agencies) in the Colony. For 1952 revenue from Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones was £1,670,908 and expenditure £1,590,804. The total wire mileage of the telegraph and telephone system is 146,061. The balance due to Savings Bank depositors at the end of 1952 was £13,769,896.

Social Service.—The Government of the Colony of S. Rhodesia maintains 16 general hospitals, one of which was converted into an African Clinic during 1952, 1 Mental Diseases Hospital, 1 Nervous Disorders Hospital and 2 Leprosy Hospitals. In addition there are 6 general hospitals maintained by Mining Companies and 2 large private nursing homes. There are 8 maternity homes and 4 maternity wings of general hospitals maintained by Government as well as 4 privately run registered maternity homes. Five of the larger local authorities provide hospital facilities for the treatment of infectious disease.

A State-aided maternity scheme exists to provide financial grants for medical, hospital and auxiliary aid expenses incurred by European, Asiatic and Coloured mothers.

There are 4 main Public Health laboratories for routine investigations as well as a clinical pathology departments at hospitals.

There is a section of preventive medicine within the Government Department of Public Health with its own staff to control epidemic and endemic diseases.

Apart from the facilities available in the African sections of the Government institutions listed above, the Government has established 2 maternity hospitals for Africans which are in each case the first section of new and very large African hospitals to be put into use. A tuberculosis sanatorium accommodating 100 patients is now in operation in a native reserve near Salisbury and a second institution of the same type is being built at Bulawayo. The Government maintains 88 native clinics which provide an in- and out-patient service for Africans in rural areas under the supervision of European medical officers. All institutional in- and out-patient treatment for Africans is free of charge to the individual. Fifty-three missions maintain African hospitals which vary from small buildings to elaborately equipped modern general hospitals. All these receive financial Assistance from Government, both in respect of capital expenditure and of maintenance costs. Many of the smaller mines and a few of the larger farms and industrial concerns maintain small hospitals for their employees. A research unit is engaged in the investigation of problems in malaria and bilharziasis. A National Nutrition Council is established. Africans are trained as nursing orderlies, microscopists and health demonstrators.

Education.—On April 1, 1953, there were, for European children, 115 Government and Government-aided schools—kindergarten, primary and secondary. In addition, there were 14 Government-aided schools, 10 private schools and 9 aided farm schools. A correspondence school in Salisbury provides primary education for rural children who live beyond reach of country schools and who are unable to enter boarding schools. The total number of European children in all types of schools on April 1, 1953, was 31,659. There are 19 schools for Asiatics and coloured children with 3,495 pupils. For Africans there are 18 Government schools, including two industrial training centres at Domboshawa (Mashonaland) and Mzingwane (Matabeleland), with 8,211 pupils and 2,336 schools with 240,952 pupils conducted by mission agencies with Government aid. A

secondary school for Africans (299 pupils in 1952) was opened at Goromonzi in January, 1946. In addition, another Government secondary school is in course of construction at Gwelo, and there are 9 secondary schools (580 pupils) conducted by missions, assisted by the Government.

Minerals.—The rights to the rich mineral deposits, originally acquired by the British South Africa Company, were purchased by the Government in 1933 for £2,000,000. The value of the gold production since occupation (1890) to Dec. 31, 1952, was £191,033,327. The output for 1952 was valued at £6,165,671. The value of asbestos produced in 1952 was £6,651,975, the next most important mineral being chrome ore (1952 production: 861,839 tons valued at £4,279,440). Silver, coal, beryl ore, mica, iron pyrites, limestone, tin and tungsten concentrates have also been produced in considerable quantities, while various other metals and minerals have been produced in small quantities.

Industries.—Though the climate is sub-tropical, the average altitude (3,000–5,000 ft.) makes it well suited for European occupation, and it possesses all the essential characteristics and facilities necessary for successful agriculture and cattle raising, and for the cultivation of European fruit trees, cereals, and vegetables, in addition to tobacco, cotton, and the indigenous products of the country. The staple crops are maize and tobacco; the tobacco crop, 1951–52, was 99,611,338 lb. (Virginian) and 158,382 lb. (Turkish), total 99,769,720 lb. In 1952–53 the Virginian crop was estimated at 108,350,000 lb. The total area under cultivation (summer crops—European only) in 1952 was 839,766 acres (maize 361,024, tobacco 190,940, legumes and fodders 207,428). Cattle (European-owned 1,154,860; native-owned 1,809,624 on Dec. 31, 1951) thrive well; an export trade in chilled beef and other preserved meat is being built up: sheep numbered 317,377 (European 117,187; native 200,190); and pigs 110,766 (European 48,989; native 61,777). Dairy products sold in 1951 include milk 5,035,824 gallons, and eggs 1,432,299 dozen. Butter available for sale in 1951 amounted to 933,138 lb. and cheese to 468,645 lb. In addition to the main industries of mining and farming there are grain mills, creameries, meat preserving and preparing industries, sugar refineries, breweries, cigarette factories, oil, soap and candle factories, cement and lime works, steel works, metal manufacturing industries, textile mills, clothing and footwear factories, and many other undertakings, including asbestos-cement and plastic industries. The 1951 Census of Industrial Production shows a gross output of £76,929,000, of which £51,011,000 relates to manufacturing, £21,738,000 to construction, and £4,180,000 to production and supply of electricity and water. During 1952, 555 new companies with nominal capital of £8,642,925 were registered.

On the grant of Responsible Government in 1923, the British South Africa Company relinquished all rights and interests in the land of Southern Rhodesia except in the estates which it was already developing and working on July 10, 1923. The mineral rights (originally granted by Lobengula, king of the Matabele, under the famous Rudd Concession) were purchased by the Government from the Company in 1933 for £2,000,000. Considerable efforts have been made by the Government in recent years to increase the number of new European settlers on the land, and the settlement of some 500 Rhodesian ex-Servicemen on Crown land farms since the end of the war has been very successful. A Land and Agricultural

Bank grants loans for farm development and acquisition of residential property on easy terms of repayment. Of the Colony's 96,000,000 acres, some 32,000,000 have been set apart for native occupation (Native Reserves) and purchase (Native Purchase Areas).

FINANCE

	1951-52	1952-53*
Revenue.....	£21,235,262	£28,525,693
Expenditure from revenue.....	23,199,146	27,349,900
Public debt.....	105,581,496	121,470,219

* Provisional.

TRADE

	1951	1952
Merchandise:		
Total imports....	£85,634,000	£88,378,000
Total exports....	45,683,000	54,588,000
Imports from U.K.	38,747,000	38,747,000
Domestic exports to U.K.....	19,362,000	19,362,000

Gold Bullion, Concentrates, etc.

	1951	1952
Imports.....	£118,373	£96,597
Exports.....	6,107,673	6,649,070

The principal imports for home consumption are metals and manufactures thereof, fibres, yarns and textiles, foodstuffs, oils, waxes, resins, paints, etc., wood and cane, leather, rubber, books, paper and stationery, drugs, chemicals, minerals, earthenware and glassware. The chief exports of local origin (in addition to gold) are tobacco and cigarettes, asbestos, chrome ore, cattle hides, apparel, coal, preserved meats, refined sugar, footwear, cotton piece goods and unmanufactured wood.

GOVERNMENT

The Colony obtained self-government in 1923 and has a Parliament of 30 members and a Cabinet of 6 members. The Queen is represented by a Governor who presides over the Executive Council. The only reserved legislation is differential legislation affecting the Native population, which is subject to the consent of the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

Municipal self-government has been established in the city of Salisbury; the city of Bulawayo, and in the towns of Umtali, Gwelo, Gatooma and Que Que. Smaller areas are administered by Town Management Boards.

On March 6, 1938, a Royal Commission was appointed by the Imperial Government "to enquire and report whether any form of closer co-operation or association between Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland is desirable and feasible, with due regard to the interests of all the inhabitants, irrespective of race, of the territories concerned." The Commission reported that immediate amalgamation was not in the best interests of the territories concerned, but in 1944 the United Kingdom Government announced the establishment of the *Central African Council* to co-ordinate joint services common to the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland; joint services are now in operation with regard to currency, meteorology, airways, archives, town planning, broadcasting, films for Africans, statistics, scientific research and Court of Appeal. An *Inter-territorial Commission* is investigating hydro-electric power schemes to serve the two Rhodesias. The *Central African Council* is advisory only and has no executive authority, all inter-territorial action being subject to the approval of the respective legislatures. The Council consists of the Governor of

Southern Rhodesia (*Chairman*), the Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia (*ex officio*) and of 3 ordinary members from each territory appointed at intervals of 2 years. Early in 1951 officials representing Southern and Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and the United Kingdom met in London and prepared a scheme for the federation of the three Central African territories. A Conference of Ministers and other senior representatives met at the Victoria Falls in September, 1951, and there was a further Conference in London in April, 1952. (See p. 809).

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Maj.-Gen. Sir John Noble Kennedy, G.C.M.G., E.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., M.C. (1947):... (and allowances £3000) £4,000

MINISTRY

(Sept. 7, 1953)

Prime Minister and Minister of Trade and Industrial Development, Hon. Garfield Todd.....	£3,000
Minister of Finance and Posts and Telegraphs, Hon. D. McIntyre.....	£2,500
Minister of Agriculture and Lands, Hon. J. M. Caldicott.....	2,500
Minister of Mines and Defence and Education, Hon. G. A. Davenport, C.M.G.....	2,500
Minister of Internal Affairs and Justice, Hon. J. M. Greenfield, Q.C.....	2,500
Minister of Native Affairs and Health, Hon. P. B. Fletcher, C.M.G.....	2,500
Minister of Transport, Hon. L. M. Cullinan.....	2,500

Chairman, Public Services Board, T. S. Chegwidden, C.B., C.V.O.

Secretary to the Cabinet, T. G. Gisborne, O.B.E.

Secretary to the Treasury, Sir Andrew Strachan, C.B.E.

Secretary, Dept. of Agriculture and Lands, N. E. Brooks.

Secretary, Dept. of Internal Affairs, A. D. Evans, M.B.E.

Secretary, Dept. of Trade and Industrial Development, N. R. Bertram, M.B.E.

Secretary, Dept. of Justice, A. L. Reynolds, O.B.E.

Secretary, Dept. of Mines and Transport (vacant).

Secretary for Native Affairs and Chief Native Commissioner, L. Powys-Jones.

Attorney-General, V. L. Robinson, O.B.E., Q.C.

Solicitor-General, E. W. G. Jarvis, Q.C.

Director of Public Works, J. Beaton.

Commissioner of Taxes, J. M. Osler.

Controller of Customs and Excise, W. H. B. Shaw.

Chief Mining Engineer, F. Elliott.

Chief Road Engineer, J. H. Durr.

Director of Veterinary Services, G. S. Adamson.

Director of Geological Survey, J. C. Ferguson.

Director of Irrigation, R. H. Roberts.

Director of Meteorological Services, N. P. Sellick.

Surveyor-General, L. M. McBean.

Secretary for Health, R. M. Morris, O.B.E., M.D.

Secretary for Education, L. R. Morgan.

Chief Justice, Sir Robert Tredgold, C.M.G.

Auditor-General, Major C. H. B. Davies, M.C., E.D.

Postmaster-General, S. R. Tait.

Director of Census and Statistics, J. R. H. Shaul, O.B.E.

Director of Public Relations, W. D. Gale, M.B.E.

Government Archivist, V. W. Hiller.

High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in

London, Sir Gordon Munro, K.C.M.G.,

M.C., Rhodesia House, 429 Strand, W.C.2

(allowances £1,500) £3,000

Official Secretary, J. B. Ross.

SALISBURY, the capital, is situated on the Mashonaland plateau, altitude 4,831 ft., population (estimated) 160,000, including 50,000 Europeans. **BULAWAYO**, the largest town in Matabeleland, altitude 4,405 ft., estimated population 220,000, including 40,000 Europeans. Other centres (with European totals) are Umtali (7,000), Gwelo (7,000), Gatooma (2,000), Que Que (2,000). Since the war Southern Rhodesia has accepted about 75,000 immigrants; mainly from the United Kingdom and the Union of South Africa.

U.K. High Commissioner in Salisbury, L. M. R. MacLennan, C.M.G.

Principal Secretary, A. H. Reed.

Economic Adviser, H. W. Woodruff.

Salisbury is 5,600 miles from London (air route) transit 24 hours; by sea 30 days (approx.).

NORTHERN RHODESIA

The Protectorate of Northern Rhodesia lies on the plateau of Central Africa between the longitudes 22° E. and 33° 33' E. and between the latitudes 8° 15' S. and 18° S. Its area is 290,323 square miles, and its boundaries are 3,515 miles in length.

With the exception of the valleys of the Zambezi, the Luapula, the Kafue and the Luangwa Rivers the greater part of Northern Rhodesia has a flat to rolling topography, with elevations varying from 3,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level, but in the north-eastern districts the plateau rises to occasional altitudes of over 5,000 feet. In many localities the evenness of the plateau is broken by hills, sometimes occurring as chains which develop into areas of broken country. The highest group of hills is the Muchinga Mountains which form part of the Great Escarpment running down the western edge of the Luangwa River Valley, and of these, individual peaks rise to about 8,000 feet.

Although Northern Rhodesia lies within the tropics, and fairly centrally in the great land mass of the African continent, its elevation relieves it from the extremely high temperatures and humidity usually associated with tropical countries. The lower reaches of the Zambezi, Luangwa and Kafue rivers in deeper valleys do experience high humidity and trying extremes of heat, but these areas are remote and sparsely populated.

The census of May 8, 1951, showed a European population of 37,221, a coloured population of 1,092 and an Asiatic population of 2,529. The native population was estimated (Dec. 31, 1951) at 1,700,577.

Agricultural production, etc.—Over 8,000,000 acres of land are under settlement by white farmers. The chief crop grown is maize. Other crops are tobacco, wheat, potatoes, and citrus. Stock raising is carried on by many farmers. The native-owned cattle in the territory is estimated at 771,324, and European-owned cattle 135,605. The vast copper deposits in the northern part of the Territory have attracted much capital, the four large producing mines, the Roan Antelope, Nkana, Mufulira and Nchanga, being responsible for the production in 1951 of 309,348 tons of copper, a portion of which is now refined at Nkana; Nkana copper ore contains cobalt, silver and gold. Zinc is produced on a considerable scale at Broken Hill, which mine also produces lead and vanadium. The total value of mineral production in 1951 was £72,277,038.

Many species of game are to be found, and good sport at a moderate cost is available for the big-game hunter. The Kafue National Park was declared in 1950 and contains large numbers of

game of many varieties. The southern section of the Park will be opened in 1953.

Development plans involving the expenditure of about £17,000,000 over the 10 years 1947-56 have been passed.

The Central African broadcasting station at Lusaka provides programmes for Africans in the Territory, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Communications.—The trunk line of the Rhodesia Railways' system traverses the protectorate from Livingstone to the Congo border. A trunk road, which is at present in process of being bituminized, closely follows the railway line. The Zambesi, Kafue, Chambeshi and Luangwa rivers are navigable for a considerable portion of their courses. One International and three National Airports lying along the North/South corridor route through the Territory provide customs, health and immigration controls as well as fuel, air traffic control, radio and navigation aids. In all, there are forty-two airfields of which fourteen are constructed for use in all weathers. *Central African Airways* operate regular internal services between Lusaka, Livingstone, Fort Jameson, Mankoya Mongu, Kalabo, Balovale, Broken Hill, Ndola, Kasama and Abercorn. Regional services link Northern Rhodesia with Southern Rhodesia, the Union of South Africa, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Kenya and the Belgian Congo. The International Airport at Livingstone, opened in August, 1950, is a regular scheduled stopping place on the direct trunk airline route from Europe to the Union of South Africa *via* the West Coast. There are 63 post offices, the majority of which are money order offices. The main telegraph and telephone route lies alongside the railway from Victoria Falls Bridge to the Congo border, with branches from Ndola to Luanshya, Ndola to Kitwe, from Kitwe to Mufulira and Chingola, and Lusaka to Fort Jameson. Fort Jameson is connected by telegraph with the Nyasaland, and Abercorn with the Tanganyika, system. The aeronautical wireless stations at Lusaka, Kasama, Ndola and Livingstone are equipped for communication with aircraft in flight, for point to point interterritorial communication, and for communication with adjacent territories. The airports are also equipped with radio navigational aids to give complete coverage for aircraft in transit over Northern Rhodesia, and for any aircraft requiring to "home" to any of the 4 main airfields.

Education.—In Dec. 1951 there were 31 European schools with an enrolment of 6,942, of which 22 were Government schools, with an enrolment of 5,732, and 1,380 recognized and Government schools for natives with an enrolment of 146,000.

The Rhodes-Livingstone Institute of Central African Studies, founded in 1937, is situated at Livingstone. The Rhodes-Livingstone Museum at Livingstone, housed in a new building completed in 1951, is the Territory's National Museum.

FINANCE

	1952	1953*
Revenue.....	£23,661,863	£29,760,411
Expenditure.....	23,437,946	28,697,411

* Estimated.

TRADE

	1950	1951
Total imports.....	£26,710,475	£35,377,063
Total exports.....	49,941,724	67,087,363
Imports from U.K....	10,613,148	12,342,436
Exports to U.K....	23,857,446	35,866,765

The chief imports for home consumption are

metal manufactures, textiles and foodstuffs. The chief exports of local origin are copper, zinc, lead, tobacco, cobalt alloy, cattle hides, wood and vanadic oxide.

GOVERNMENT

The administration is in the hands of a Governor appointed by the Crown, assisted by an Executive Council of 7 official and 4 unofficial members. The Governor is Chairman of the Executive Council. There is a Legislative Council, which consists of a Speaker, 9 official members, 10 elected members, 2 unofficial members nominated to represent African interests and 2 Africans. The country is divided into 6 Provinces for fiscal and administrative purposes.

Governor of Northern Rhodesia, His Excellency Sir Gilbert McCall Rennie, K.C.M.G., M.C. (1947) (and £1,500 duty allowance).....	£4,000
Private Sec., J. Rose, D.F.C.....	
Chief Justice of the High Court, His Hon. A. W. Lewey, Q.C.....	2,350
Chief Secretary, A. T. Williams, C.M.G., M.B.E.....	2,200
Attorney-General, E. I. G. Unsworth, Q.C.....	1,950
Financial Secretary, R. M. Taylor.....	1,950
Secretary for Native Affairs, R. P. Bush, O.B.E.....	1,950
Administrative Secretary, S. R. Denny.....	1,950
Economic Secretary, R. A. Nicholson, C.B.E.	1,950
Development Secretary, L. F. Leversedge.....	1,950
Director of Medical Services, P. B. Robinson	1,950
Puisne Judge, J. Woodman, O.B.E.....	1,750
Senior Provincial Commissioner, G. E. F. Smith.....	1,850
Provincial Commissioners, G. Howe, C.B.E.; A. F. B. Glennie; W. F. Stubbs, C.B.E.; Comdr. T. S. L. Fox-Pitt, O.B.E.; J. P. Murray; M. G. Billing; N. S. Price, O.B.E.....	each 1,700
Commissioner for Labour and Mines, C. E. Cousins.....	1,700
Commissioner of Works, V. Kenniff, C.B.E.....	2,150
Commissioner of Police, J. P. I. forde.....	1,700
Director of Agriculture, C. W. Lynn.....	1,700
Director of Veterinary Services, J. H. N. Hobday, O.B.E.....	1,700
Director of European Education, T. Williams.....	1,700
Director of African Education, J. A. Cottrell, O.B.E.....	1,700
Director of Surveys and Land, S. F. Turner, O.B.E.....	1,625
Director of Trade, Transport and Industry, J. Paterson.....	1,625
Postmaster-General, N. A. Thompson.....	1,625
Director of Audit, R. P. Green.....	1,550
Comptroller of Customs, W. G. O. Owen-Smith.....	1,625
Solicitor-General, W. M. McCall.....	1,550
Commissioner of Income Tax, J. C. Johnson.....	1,625
Accountant-General, A. J. Austin.....	1,550
Commissioner for Local Government and African Housing, T. C. Colchester.....	1,700
Director of Game and Tsetse Control, T. G. C. Vaughan-Jones, O.B.E.....	1,550
Commissioner for Native Development, G. S. Jones, M.B.E. (acting).....	1,700
Controller of Stores and Transport, F. W. Bailey.....	1,450
Commissioner of Prisons, D. C. Cameron.....	1,350
Government Printer, W. F. J. Hobbs.....	1,350
Director of Information, W. V. Brelsford.....	1,550
Director of Water Development and Irrigation, T. W. Longridge.....	1,550
Conservator of Forests, C. E. Duff, O.B.E.....	1,550

Director of Civil Aviation, G. Smith (acting). £1,550
 Director of Welfare and Probation Services, W. G. M. Lugton 1,450
 British Council Representative in N. Rhodesia, A. A. G. Anderton.

CAPITAL AND SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, Lusaka, situated in the Midlands (European pop. 4,668). Other centres are Livingstone, Broken Hill, Fort Jameson, Mazabuka, Abercorn, Kasama, Ndola, Luanshya, Nkana (the main copper mining town of the copper belt—European pop. 5,458), Mufulira, Chingola and Mongu.

Commissioner in London, J. H. Wallace, 57 Haymarket, S.W.1.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE

The Nyasaland Protectorate comprises the western shore of Lake Nyasa, with the high tableland separating it from the basin of the Loangwa River, and the region lying between the watershed of the Zambesi and Shire Rivers on the west, and the Lakes Chiuta and Chilwa and the River Ruw (a tributary of the Shire) on the east, including the mountain systems of the Shire Highlands and Mlanje.

The Protectorate is bounded on the North by Tanganyika Territory, on the West by Northern Rhodesia and on the South and East by Portuguese East Africa (Mozambique). The rainy season is from November to March, and it is dry for the rest of the year.

Nyasaland has a total area of 49,177 sq. miles (land area, 36,879) with an estimated population in 1952 of 2,463,228, including 4,534 Europeans and 5,248 Asians.

The chief products of the Protectorate are tobacco, tea, cotton, tung, maize and rice.

An allocation of £2,500,000 has been made by the Imperial Government under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act to finance various schemes for the welfare and economic development of the Protectorate included in the 10-year development programme. In addition, a regional allocation of £1,000,000 has been made under the Act to Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia for joint development schemes.

For internal communications there are on Lake Nyasa three steamers, two belonging to the Nyasaland Railways, Ltd. (one of which is a cargo vessel and the other mixed cargo and passenger); and the other to the Universities Mission of Central Africa at Likoma Island. There is a 3 ft. 6 in. gauge railway system extending from the Port of Beira, in Portuguese East Africa, to Salima (515 miles) crossing the Zambesi River at Sena (199 miles) by the lower Zambesi Bridge, passing through Blantyre (353 miles), and connecting with the lake service at Chipoka (496 miles). Main roads and "carrier" roads are open all over the Protectorate, the total mileage being 4,765. A road from Salisbury to Blantyre, *via* Tete and Zobe in Portuguese East Africa is open all the year round, while a branch road from Tete to Vila Coutinho (P.E.A.) and Dedza is open during the dry season only. The main North-South road through the Protectorate connects with the Tanganyika road system at Tunduma and a road branching off at Lilongwe connects Nyasaland with Fort Jameson in Northern Rhodesia. The protectorate is connected by telegraph overland with the Cape *via* Salisbury, and with adjacent countries to the North by landline and radio. A radio-telephone link exists to Southern Rhodesia. Telephone services were further extended in 1951 to provide for calls to the Union of South Africa, Beira and Nairobi.

Central African Airways operate regular services between Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and East Africa calling at Salisbury, Lusaka, Dar-es-Salaam and Nairobi. The latter service provides a through connection to the United Kingdom. The Airports at Blantyre and Lilongwe have at present limited ground handling and passenger reception facilities, and are available for all weather operations. Zomba (the administrative capital) has a small grass airfield which, together with 9 other small landing grounds in the three Provinces, cover the requirements for air transportation to date.

The seat of Government is Zomba (est. pop., 1952, 5,430), other centres being Blantyre and Limbe in the Shire highlands, Ψ Fort Johnston (on Lake Nyasa), Ψ Lilongwe, Milanje and Mzimba.

FINANCE

	1951	1952
Revenue.....	£3,865,601	£4,052,760
Expenditure.....	4,030,910	3,991,323

TRADE

	1951	1952
Imports (excl. bullion)	£7,293,756	£8,744,626
Exports (excl. transit and bullion).....	5,769,030	6,197,974
Imports from U.K. (excl. bullion).....	3,607,737	4,311,742
Exports to U.K. (excl. transit and bullion)...	3,914,644	3,931,370

The principal exports are tobacco, tea, cotton, soya beans, fibre, tung oil, tobacco shooks, maize and ground nuts. The principal imports are cotton manufactures, machinery and other metal manufactures, petrol, vehicles and parts, wood and timber, earthenware and china ware, agricultural implements and machinery.

GOVERNMENT

The Government consists of the Governor and an executive and legislative council, both nominated.

In 1944 and 1945 African Provincial Councils were established in each of the three provinces. These councils, which are advisory, are composed of chiefs and other responsible African members under the presidency of the Provincial Commissioner. An African Protectorate Council, also of an advisory nature, was established in 1946.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Geoffrey Francis Taylor Colby, K.C.M.G., apptd. 1947

(+ allee. £1,000) £3,000

Chief Justice, R. O. Sinclair.....	2,100
Chief Secretary, C. W. F. Footman, C.M.G....	2,000
Financial Secretary, K. W. F. Simmonds....	1,800
Attorney-General, K. G. Bennett (acting)...	1,450
Director of Medical Services, D. J. M. Mackenzie, O.B.E.....	1,800
Secretary for African Affairs, V. Fox-Strangeways, C.B.E.....	1,750
Director of Education, A. G. Fraser (acting)...	1,450
Director of Agriculture, R. W. Kettlewell...	1,700
Provincial Commissioner, Southern Province, E. C. Barnes.....	1,700
Provincial Commissioner, Central Province, R. H. Keppel-Compton, C.M.G.....	1,700
Provincial Commissioner, Northern Province, G. C. D. Hodgson, M.B.E.....	1,700
Director of Public Works, N. F. Richards...	1,700
Labour Adviser, H. H. Armstrong.....	1,450
Comptroller of Customs, T. S. Hinds, O.B.E....	1,450
Director of Audit, H. C. V. B. Barnes.....	1,450

Govt. Printer, F. Stansfield.....	£1,200
Lands Officer, J. P. Feeny, O.B.E.....	1,450
Commissioner of Police and Principal Immigration Officer, C. H. F. Apthorp, M.V.O.....	1,500
Postmaster-General, H. O. Ellis, O.B.E.....	1,450
Director of Geological Surveys, W. G. G. Cooper, O.B.E.....	1,450
Conservator of Forests, R. G. M. Willan...	1,450
Director of Veterinary Services, D. E. Faulkner.....	1,550
Accountant-General, H. Heys.....	1,450
Commissioner for Co-operative Development, H. F. Bingham, O.B.E.....	1,450
Director of Game, Fish and Tsetse Control, H. J. H. Borley.....	1,450
Director of Electrical Services, E. W. Bechevalse.....	1,430
Commissioner of Income Tax, W. Kaye.....	1,450
Director of Surveys, B. A. MacArthur-Davies, O.B.E.....	1,450
Director of Public Relations, M. J. Morris...	1,350
Commissioner of Prisons, P. H. H. Bayly...	1,250
Director of Civil Aviation, H. M. Johnston, D.S.O., D.F.C.....	1,320
Trade Enquiry Office in London, The Nyasaland Government Commissioner, 11b Lower Regent Street, S.W.1.	
British Council Representative, Blantyre, G. P. Hall.	

ST. HELENA,

probably the best known of all the solitary islands in the world, is situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, 955 miles S. of the Equator, 760 S.E. of Ascension, 1,140 from the nearest point of the African Continent, 1,800 from the coast of S. America and 4,477 from Southampton, in 15° 55' S. lat. and 5° 42' W. long. It is 10½ miles long, 6½ broad, and encloses an area of 47 square miles, with an estimated population at Dec. 31, 1952 of 4,828. St. Helena is of volcanic origin, and consists of numerous rugged mountains, the highest rising to 2,700 feet, interspersed with picturesque ravines. Although within the tropics, the south-east "trades" keep the temperature mild and equable. St. Helena was discovered by the Portuguese navigator, João de Nova, in 1502 (probably on St. Helena's Day) and remained unknown to other European nations until 1588. It was used as a port of call for vessels of all nations trading to the East until it was annexed by the Dutch in 1633. It was never occupied by them, however, and the English East India Company seized it in 1659. In 1834 it was ceded to the Crown. During the period 1815 to 1821 the island was lent to the British Government as a place of exile for the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte who died in St. Helena on May 5, 1821. It was formerly an important station on the route to India, but its prosperity decreased after the construction of the Suez Canal. A phormium (flax fibre) and lacemaking industry has been established. Ψ St. James's Bay, on the north-west of the island, possesses a good anchorage.

GOVERNMENT

The government of St. Helena is administered by a Governor, with the aid of an Executive Council of 3 official members. The Governor is also assisted by an Advisory Council of 6 unofficial members chosen to represent, as far as possible, all unofficial sections of the community, the Governor alone making all ordinances.

CAPITAL, Ψ Jamestown, Estimated population (1946), 1,547.

Governor, His Excellency James Dundas	
Harford, C.M.G. (1953).....	£1,500
Government Secretary, C. W. T. Johnson,	
C.B.E.....	1,200
Colonial Treasurer and Collector of Customs,	
W. H. J. Andrew-Blamey.....	1,000
Senior Medical Officer, Dr. J. R. McIntyre..	1,200
Distance, 4,472 miles; transit, 14 days.	

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1951	1952
Public revenue.....	£119,557	£127,536
Expenditure.....	101,615	142,022
Debt.....	nil	nil
Total imports.....	168,605	207,836
Total exports.....	214,537	137,020
Imports from U.K.....	97,105	127,244
Exports to U.K.....	197,558	132,742

ASCENSION

An isolated island in the South Atlantic (3,417 miles from Plymouth, 760 from St. Helena, and 900 from Cape Palmas on the African coast), is of volcanic origin, the peak rising to the height of 2,820 feet, situated 7° 55' 55" S. lat. and 14° 25' 55" W. long. It is said to have been discovered by João de Nova, on Ascension Day, 1501, and two years later was visited by Alphonse d'Albuquerque, who gave the island its present name. Its extreme length is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and extreme breadth 6 miles, with an area of about 38 square miles, and, being situated in the heart of the S.E. trade winds, its climate is dry and salubrious up to 1,800 feet, but above that height to its limit it is damp and foggy. It remained uninhabited till 1815, when the English took possession of it; on Dec. 31, 1952, the population was 170. Ascension was administered by the Board of Admiralty until 1922, when by Royal Letters Patent it became a Dependency of St. Helena, and was transferred to the Colonial Office. Ψ Georgetown, the capital, is situated in a small bay on the N.W. coast. Ascension is visited from January to May by the sea-turtle, which lay their eggs in the sand; the sooty tern, or "wide-awake," use the island as a nesting-place about every eighth month.

Resident Magistrate, F. B. Stephens.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

is the chief of a group of islands of volcanic origin lying in lat. 37° 6' S. and long. 12° 2' W., discovered in 1506 by a Portuguese admiral (Tristão da Cunha), after whom they are named. They have a total area of 45 square miles and in 1921 the inhabitants numbered 127, increased in 1952 to 275; they are stated to be very long-lived. The main island is about 2,000 miles W. of the Cape of Good Hope, 4,000 miles N.E. of Cape Horn, and about 1,500 miles S.S.W. of St. Helena. It was the resort of British and American sealers from the middle of the 18th century, and in 1760 a British naval officer visited the group and gave his name to Nightingale Island. On August 24, 1816, the group was annexed to the British Crown and a garrison was placed on Tristan da Cunha, but this force was withdrawn in 1817. William Glass, a corporal of artillery (*died* 1853), remaining at his own request, with his wife and two children. This party, with two ex-Navy men, Alexander Cotton and John Mooney, and three masons imported for the purpose of housing the garrison, formed the present settlement. In 1827 five coloured women from St. Helena, and afterwards others from Cape Colony, joined the party. The inhabitants are of mixed blood, but the British strain is predominant. In 1885 many of the

able-bodied men were drowned through the upsetting of a boat, and in 1886 a grant of stores and provisions was made by Parliament. The principal settlement (Edinburgh) is in a fertile tract in the north-west of the island, its name being in honour of a visit from the former Duke of Edinburgh in 1867. The inhabitants raise crops and possess cattle, sheep and pigs.

From the death of Corporal Glass until 1933 the oldest inhabitant acted as Governor; in 1933 a council of four was set up (with one of its members as Chairman), the chairman, or chief, acting as island spokesman and conducting marriages in the absence of a chaplain. In 1948 an Administrator was appointed by the Governor of St. Helena. There is also a women's council for matters affecting women and children. Communications with the outside world were infrequent until the outbreak of war in 1939, but have improved since that time. There is now a South African Government meteorological station equipped with wireless. The recent commencement of operations by a South African fishing company should lead to more frequent visits of vessels to the island.

CAPITAL, Ψ Edinburgh.

Administrator, J. P. L. Scott (1952).

Resident Chaplain, Rev. D. Neaum.

INACCESSIBLE ISLAND is a lofty mass of rock with sides 2 miles in length; the island is the resort of penguins and sea-fowl. Cultivation was started in 1937.

THE NIGHTINGALE ISLANDS are three in number, of which the largest is 1 mile long and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide, and rises in two peaks, 960 and 1,205 ft. above the sea-level respectively. The smaller islands, Stollenhoff and Middle Isle, are little more than huge rocks. Numbers of seals and sea-elephants visit these islands.

GOUGH ISLAND (or Diego Alvarez), in 40° 20' S. and 9° 44' W., lies about 250 miles S.S.E. of Tristan da Cunha. The island is about 8 miles long and 4 miles broad, with a total area of 40 square miles, and has been a British possession since 1816. The island is the resort of penguins and has valuable guano deposits. There is no permanent population.

By Letters Patent dated January 12, 1938, the Islands of *Tristan da Cunha*, *Gough*, *Nightingale* and *Inaccessible* in the South Atlantic were made Dependencies of the Island of St. Helena.

SEYCHELLES

The Seychelles Islands, in the Indian Ocean, which number altogether 92, were occupied by the French about 1742, captured by a British ship in 1794, and were finally assigned to Great Britain in 1810. By letters patent of Sept., 1903, they were erected into a separate colony. The principal islands of the group are Mahé (56 sq. miles), Praslin (9,700 acres), Silhouette (4,900 acres), La Digue (2,500 acres), Curieuse (900 acres), Félicité (689 acres), North Island (525 acres), St. Anne (500 acres), Providence (500 acres), Frigate (700 acres), Denis (340 acres), Cerf (290 acres), and Bird, or Sea Cow Island (160 acres), and the total area of the Colony, with dependencies, is estimated at 1561 square miles; the dependencies are the Amirantes, Alphonse, Bijoutier, St. Francois, St. Pierre, the Cosmoledo Group, Astove, Assumption, Coëtivy, Aldabra and Farquhar Island. The population on June 30, 1951, was 36,613. The population of Victoria in 1947 was 9,478 and of Praslin, 2,893. Although only 4° S.

of the Equator, the islands are healthy, the death-rate in 1950 being 11.60 per 1,000, the birth-rate being 29.50 per 1,000. There are 28 Roman Catholic and Church of England and Government primary schools, and Government technical and homecraft centres. There are also 5 private schools. There are 2 secondary grammar and 2 secondary modern schools. Aldabra, one of the dependencies of the Seychelles, and about 630 miles from Mahé, is famous for the gigantic land tortoises, while the unique double coconut, *Coco de Mer*, is found in Mahé, and, in larger quantities, in Praslin, where there is a famous valley. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council of 3 *ex officio* members and 5 unofficial members appointed by the Government, and by a Legislative Council of 6 official and 6 unofficial members, 4 of whom are elected.

FINANCE

	1951	1952*
Revenue.....	Rs.4,908,588	Rs.4,757,267
Expenditure.....	4,211,892	5,101,957
Debt (Sterling)...	£36,108	£36,108

* Estimated.

Rs.=Rupees.

Exchange rate (1949) 1 Rupee=1s. 6d.

TRADE

	1951	1952
Imports.....	Rs.7,732,257	Rs.8,743,728
Exports.....	10,149,507	7,462,782
Exports to U.K....	2,393,601	683,450
Imports from U.K..	2,731,583	3,301,331

The principal imports are cereals, sugar, cotton piece goods and manufactures. The chief exports are copra, essential oils, vanilla, cinnamon bark and guano.

CAPITAL, Ψ Victoria (population 1947, 9,478), on the N.E. side of Mahé, has an excellent harbour.

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency William Addis, C.M.G.

(1953).....	Rs.24,000
Chief Justice, M. D. Lyon.....	15,000
Secretary to Government, G. M. Hector..	13,800
Attorney-General, J. E. Thomas.....	13,400
Assistant Attorney-General, A. Sauzier (temp.).....	10,200
Treasurer and Collector, S. Mathiot, O.B.E.	12,800
Auditor, P. K. Bond.....	12,400
Senior Medical Officer, J. Taylor.....	14,800
Civil Engineer (vacant).....	13,000
Chief Inland Revenue Officer, P. G. Harris	12,400
Superintendent of Public Works and Surveys, C. J. Hooper.....	12,000
Director of Education (vacant).....	12,800
Director of Agriculture (vacant).....	12,400
Asst. Sec. to Govt., Capt. C. V. L. Westergreen.....	9,000
Supt. of Police & Excise, A. E. Burt.....	9,600
Port Officer, A. Sauvage, M.B.E.....	9,600
Postmaster, O. Ward Horner, M.B.E.....	9,600

Letters to and from London—2 to 6 weeks.

SIERRA LEONE

The peninsula of Sierra Leone, situated on the West Coast of Africa, was ceded to Great Britain in 1787 by the native chiefs for the purpose of being used as an asylum for the many destitute negroes then in England. At a somewhat later date the Colony was used as a settlement for Africans from North America and the West Indies, and great numbers of Africans rescued from slave ships have from time to time been liberated and settled there. The Colony, including those portions administered as Protectorate, lies along the coast, extending from the boundary of French Guinea—north of the

mouth of the Scarles River—to the boundary of Liberia at the mouth of the Mano River, a distance of approximately 210 miles; having an approximate area of 2,500 square miles. Those portions of the Colony which are strictly administered as Colony (viz. the Sierra Leone Peninsula, Tasso Island, Banana Islands, the township of Bonthe on Sherbro Island and York Island) cover areas totalling approximately 271 square miles, with a population (1949) of approximately 125,000, of whom about 600 were resident Europeans and about 900 resident Asiatics. Of the rest, more than half are the descendants of liberated Africans, while the remainder belong to the neighbouring tribes; a babel of tongues is thus to be heard in the streets of Freetown. The total area of the Colony and Protectorate is about 28,000 sq. miles, and the total population about 1,860,000. In 1896 a Protectorate was declared over the territory adjoining the Colony to the northward and eastward. The extreme depth of the Protectorate from north to south is about 212 miles, lying between 6° 55' and 10° N. lat., and the extreme breadth from east to west is 207 miles, between 10° 16' and 13° 18' of W. long. For administrative purposes the Protectorate is divided into 3 Provinces covering 12 Districts, each administered by a Commissioner. The principal peoples are the Limbas and Korankos in the north, the Temnes in the centre, and the Mendis in the south.

Communications.—A railway runs inland from Freetown to Pendembu (227½ miles) and a branch line of 83 miles extends in a north-easterly direction from Bauya to Makeni. There are 170 miles of motor road in the Colony, of which 88 miles are bitumen surfaced. In the Protectorate there are over 1,310 miles of main and over 880 miles of lower standard motorable roads. The Posts and Telegraphs Department maintains a trunk line network of 800 miles of telephone and telegraph routes connecting Freetown with the Colony and Protectorate. On these routes telegraph services exist between Freetown and 55 towns in the Protectorate. Trunk speech facilities are available between Freetown, Bo and other main centres in the Protectorate.

Education.—In 1951 there were 289 primary schools with 26,285 boys and 11,039 girls on the rolls, and 15 secondary schools with 2,090 boys and 848 girls enrolled. Fourah Bay College provides University and other post-secondary courses, and the Prince of Wales School provides a course in science up to Higher School Certificate standard. There are 6 teacher training institutions, including the Normal Department of St. Joseph's Convent.

The total expenditure in 1952 was £319,721 from Colony Resources; £217,467 under Colonial Development and Welfare Act; and approximately £75,000, £20,000 and £800 from Missions, Native Administration and Protectorate Mining Benefit Fund respectively.

FINANCE

	1951	1952
Public revenue.....	£3,850,713	£5,213,775
Public expenditure....	3,904,374	5,401,539
Net public debt (Dec. 31).....	3,448,841	3,448,841

TRADE

	1951	1952
Total imports.....	£8,206,894	£10,282,485
Total exports.....	10,068,442	10,164,158
Imports from U.K.....	5,154,775	6,730,448
Exports to U.K.....	8,414,481	8,153,337

The principal exports are bananas, benniseed, cocoa, raw coffee, chrome ore, diamonds, ginger, gold, coconuts, ground-nuts, iron ore, kola nuts, palm kernels, palm oil, peppers, piassava and rice. Some of the largest diamonds known have been found in the Colony; in 1943 one of 530 carats and in 1945 one of 770 carats. The chief imports are cotton goods, patent fuel, apparel, hardware, provisions, petroleum, spirits and tobacco.

GOVERNMENT

Under the Constitution of 1951, there is a Legislative Council consisting of the Governor as President, a Vice-President who may not be already a member of the Legislative Council and 30 members, 7 of whom are *ex officio*, 7 elected to represent the Colony, 12 elected by the District Councils of the Protectorate, 2 elected by the Protectorate Assembly and 2 nominated by the Governor. The Council has full power to legislate for the Protectorate as well as for the Colony. The Governor is advised by an Executive Council of 4 official and 6 unofficial members, the latter appointed from among the unofficial members of the Legislative Council. There is thus an unofficial majority in both the Legislative and the Executive Councils. Five of the unofficial members of the Executive Council hold ministerial portfolios, and the sixth is a Minister without portfolio.

Governor, His Excellency Sir Robert de Zouche Hall, K.C.M.G. (1953) (and £1,500 Duty Allee.)	£3,500
Chief Justice, Sir Allan Smith, M.C.	2,300
Colonial Secretary, A. R. Macdonald, C.M.G.	2,300
Attorney-General, G. M. Paterson, O.B.E., Q.C.	1,950
Financial Secretary, K. C. Jacobs, C.B.E.	1,950
Director of Medical Services, Dr. E. A. Renner, O.B.E.	1,950
Chief Commissioner of the Protectorate, H. Childs, C.M.G., O.B.E.	1,950
Puisne Judges, E. S. Beoku-Betts, M.B.E.; H. H. Kingsley.	1,850
Director of Education, P. S. Tregear.	1,750
Comptroller of Customs, R. P. T. M. Barrett	1,600
Director of Public Works, T. W. Shaw.	1,750
Genl. Manager, Railway, W. Venner.	1,850
Director of Agriculture, G. W. Lines, M.B.E.	1,750
Accountant-General, R. A. J. Lazard.	1,600
Director of Audit, F. P. L. Derriman, O.B.E.	1,600
Director of Surveys and Lands, J. Stevenson, O.B.E.	1,600
Chief Conservator of Forests, A. K. F. Nicol.	1,600
Postmaster-General, T. C. Raikes.	1,600
Commissioner of Police, W. G. Syer.	1,600
Director of Geological Survey, J. D. Pollett, O.B.E.	1,600
Director of Commerce and Industry, S. M. Taylor.	1,600
Commissioner of Labour (vacant).	1,600
Commissioner of Income Tax, N. L. Gordon.	1,600
Director of Fishery Research Institute, West Africa, A. G. Taylor.	1,600
British Council Representative, Freetown, E. L. Hancock.	

CAPITAL, Ψ Freetown (population, 1947, 64,576). Freetown, which possesses the finest and most important harbour in West Africa, is 3,078 miles from Liverpool; transit, 9 days by sea; 2 days by air.

SINGAPORE (See MALAYA)

SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE

The Somaliland Protectorate occupies the north-east horn of the African Continent along the south of the Gulf of Aden up to 49° E. longitude. It is bordered to the west by French Somaliland (Djibouti) and Ethiopia, and to the south and east by Somalia (ex-Italian Somaliland). The territory covers an area of approximately 68,000 square miles, and lies between 11° 27' north latitude and 42° 40' and 49° east longitude. The interior of the Protectorate is characterized by an elevated plateau rising towards the north to an altitude of from 2,000 to 7,000 feet, and descending in scarps and broken hills to the coastal plain which varies in width from 30 to 60 miles. Vegetation consists largely of nutritious grasses and thorn and acacia trees, which furnish good grazing for camels, sheep and goats.

The nomadic population is estimated at from 500,000 to 700,000, and consists entirely of various Moslem Somali tribes of the Qadrayeh and Saleyeh sects. The life and wealth of the people is centred round their stock (camels, sheep and goats). Agriculture is confined to small but increasing areas with sufficient rainfall. Frankincense and myrrh are found in the east. The coastline abounds in fish, and the presence of coal, oil and minerals is reported in the interior. The chief exports are meat on the hoof, skins and hides. Game in the Protectorate includes lion, leopard, kudu, ostrich and numerous types of gazelle.

Climatic conditions are governed by the south-west monsoon (Kharif) which blows from May to September, and the north-east monsoon which lasts from November to March. Much of the interior is generally cool and healthy owing to its elevation.

The Protectorate owes its foundation to the capture of Aden by the Bombay Government in 1839, when Turkey claimed the Somali Coast from Zeilah to Cape Gardafui. The Egyptians bought the port of Massawa in Eritrea in 1864 and subsequently spread their jurisdiction south to Zeilah and Berbera at a time when this Coast provided the chief source of supplies for Aden. As they were pre-occupied by events in the Sudan and the rise of the Mahdi, the Egyptians withdrew from the Somali coast in 1884. On July 20, 1887, the Powers were notified that a British Protectorate had been established on the Somali Coast from Ras Jibuti to Bender Ziada. Its boundaries were later defined by treaties with France, Italy and Ethiopia; but they are still artificial. The frontiers between ex-Italian Somaliland and the Protectorate, save for the Bender Ziada Enclave, and those between Ethiopia and the Protectorate have been demarcated.

The Protectorate was invaded by Italian forces on August 4, 1940; and after resistance against greatly superior numbers the British forces were evacuated on August 18, leaving the Italians temporarily in occupation. British sovereignty was restored in 1941 in the course of the East African campaign.

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1950-51	1951-52
Revenue.....	£494,095	£518,323
Grant-in-Aid.....	637,000	567,000
Expenditure.....	1,093,797	1,097,718
	1950	1951
Imports.....	1,217,448	1,635,656
Exports.....	726,040	894,422

Principal towns, Hargeisa (30,000 to 40,000), Ψ Berbera (pop. in hot season, about 15,000; in cold season, about 30,000), Burao (10,000), Borama, Erigavo and Las Anod.

GOVERNMENT

From 1947 to 1948 Somaliland was under Military Government. In 1948 civil government was resumed and the territory is divided into 6 districts which bear the names of 6 principal towns (see above).

Governor, His Excellency Theodore Ousley Pike, C.M.G. (1953) (+ £650 entertainment allowance).....	£2,250
Private Sec. and A.D.C., Flying Officer P. G. Gibson.....	
Judge of the High Court, R. H. Keatinge....	1,700
Chief Secretary and Commissioner for Native Affairs, E. P. S. Shirley, C.M.G., O.B.E.....	1,750
Attorney-General, J. S. R. Cole, Q.C.....	1,500
Financial Secretary, K. M. Walsley, O.B.E.....	1,500
Assistant Chief Secretary and Assistant Commissioner for Native Affairs (vacant).....	1,500
Director of Medical Services, D. A. Baird....	1,685
Commissioner of Police, E. H. Halse, M.B.E.....	1,435
Director of Agriculture and Veterinary Services, J. M. Watson.....	1,500
Director of Public Works, D. McVean.....	1,485
Director of Education, C. Sykes-Thompson.....	1,400
Accountant-General, T. F. Forbes.....	1,300
Comptroller of Customs, H. Forrester.....	1,400

STRAITS SETTLEMENT

(See MALAYA)

SWAZILAND

(See BASUTOLAND)

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

The Trust Territory of Tanganyika (formerly German East Africa, 1884-1918) occupies the east central portion of the African continent, between 2°-12° 45' S. lat. and 28° 50'-40° 38' E. long. The Territory is bounded on the N. by Kenya and Uganda; on S.W. by Nyasaland and N. Rhodesia; on S. by Portuguese E. Africa; on the W. it is bounded by the Belgian trust territory of Ruanda-Urundi and the Belgian Congo; on the E. the boundary is the Indian Ocean. Tanganyika has a coast-line of about 500 miles and an area of 362,688 square miles (including 19,982 square miles of water). The coast-line extends from the mouth of the Umba to the mouth of the Rovuma River.

The greater part of the Territory is occupied by the Central African Plateau from which rise many mighty mountains, including Mt. Kilimanjaro, the highest point in the Continent of Africa (19,340 ft.), and Mt. Meru (14,979 ft.). The Rovuma, Rufiji, Pangani, Wami and Kingani rivers flow into the Indian Ocean; the Mara and Kagera into Lake Victoria; the Malagarasi into Lake Tanganyika; the Songwe into Nyasa; and the Rungwa and Lupa-Songwe into Lake Rukwa. A National Park, being created in the Ngorongoro-Serengeti area of the Northern and Lake Provinces, covers several thousand square miles of the finest game country in Africa.

The native population consists mostly of tribes of mixed Bantu race. At the census of 1952 the European population was 17,885, other non-natives 77,609. At the 1948 census the native population was 7,407,517. According to German law every native born after 1905 is free, but a mild serfdom was continued under German rule. Legislation for the abolition of the status of slavery was enacted on June 9, 1922.

Education.—Expenditure by Government on African education in 1952 was £1,492,032, including sums contributed by Native Administrations. In 1952 there were 447 Government and Native Administration African primary schools, with a

total of 54,146 pupils, and 1,150 voluntary agency assisted primary schools with an enrolment of 152,714 pupils. There were 95 Government and Native Administration schools and 223 voluntary agency schools with post-primary standards. Enrolment in them was 8,609 and 16,079 respectively. There were 4 Government Indian schools (enrolment 3,269) and 94 assisted Indian schools (enrolment 11,244). There were also 8 Government European schools, 14 assisted European schools and a Government Correspondence Course. Enrolment for these schools was 1,677.

Production, etc.—The total area under forest of some kind, including the vast dry forest zone of 119,000 square miles, is about 140,000 square miles or about 41 per cent. of the land and swamp area of the Territory. Of this total about 4,000 square miles is closed forest and 10,945 square miles have been reserved. Including areas selected for reservation, the Forest Department now has control in some form of about 17,635 square miles (10,945 reserved; 5,774 selected for reservation; 350 square miles private forest; 317 square miles Native Authority reserves). The production of machine sawn timber in 1952 was roughly 52,000 tons, of which 14,560 tons were officially exported. It is estimated that local consumption additional to the above is 737 million cu. ft. of fuel and about 25,000,000 poles. The total value of the timber trade together with services in the form of free issues is tentatively estimated at £3,700,000. The value of the lumbering and sawmilling industry for 1952 is estimated at £1,320,000. Actual known consumption of machine sawn and other timber, of fuel and charcoal and of poles is valued at £1,696,000 in 1952. The principal export crops other than timber are: sisal, cotton, coffee, oilseeds, hides and skins, tobacco, tea and beeswax. Maize, sorghums, rice, beans and rootcrops are largely grown by natives, and maize and wheat by non-natives, for consumption within the Territory. Increasing quantities of locally grown tobacco, tea and oilseeds are consumed in the Territory. The export products of non-native farms and estates include sisal, coffee, tea, tobacco, seed-beans, pyrethrum and papain.

Live Stock.—In 1952 there were 6,551,951 cattle, 2,513,424 sheep, 3,585,596 goats, 13,711 pigs, 104,865 donkeys and 195 horses in the Territory.

Minerals.—The provisionally estimated value of the Territory's mineral exports and local sales for 1952 amounted to £6,034,330 as follows: diamonds £4,124,577; gold (refined) £850,268; salt £132,804; mica £142,947; tin concentrates £44,571; building minerals £171,724; lime £25,266; silver (refined) £10,989; kaolin £3,946; phosphate £842; tungsten concentrates £45,610; lead concentrates £480,547. The figure of £6,034,330 is an unusually large one, however, owing to the disposal during the year of the diamond production accumulated by ore production during the greater part of 1950 and the whole of 1951.

By December the programme of coalfield investigation in the Njombe and Songea Districts by the Colonial Development Corporation had been virtually concluded. It was reported by the Corporation that their investigations in three coalfields have so far disclosed the following coal tonnages:—Proved extractable, 216,000,000; indicated, 40,000,000; gross, 400,000,000 plus. The project is now on a care and maintenance basis while the possibility of building a railway is considered.

Communications.—The Railways in Tanganyika are operated by the East African Railways and Harbours Administration. They are metre gauge

and comprise the following lines:—*Tanga Line*. Tanga to Moshi, 219 miles, with a branch line 54 miles in length from Moshi to Arusha. There is a connection with the Kenya and Uganda Section at Moshi. *Central Line*. Dar-es-Salaam to Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika, 780 miles, with branch lines from Msagali to Kongwa (17 miles); Tabora to Mwanza on Lake Victoria (237 miles); and Kaliuwa to Mpanda (131 miles). *Southern Province Railway*. Mkwaya to Lumesule Juu, 152 miles, is under construction and has been opened as far as Nachingwea (79 miles). A 66-mile line connecting the new port at Mtwara with the railway at Ruu junction is under construction. Steamers run on Lakes Victoria, Nyasa and Tanganyika. Road services operate over 1,583 route miles, the main roads being from Morogoro to Korogwe (178 miles), Dodoma to Arusha (273 miles) and Dodoma to Mbeya (407 miles). A 120-mile macadam road runs from Namanga (on the Kenya border) to Himo (south-east of Mt. Kilimanjaro), via Moshi and Arusha. Work on a road of similar standard between Tanga and Korogwe will end early in 1954. The new road from Dar-es-Salaam to Morogoro will also be completed early in 1954; some 27 miles will be macadamized. A high standard gravel road from Morogoro to Iringa is under construction. The *Great North Road*, from Northern Rhodesia to Nairobi (Kenya), runs for 810 miles of its total length of 928 miles through Tanganyika. Dar-es-Salaam is in telegraphic communication with many inland centres, and with the adjoining territories of Nyasaland, Kenya, Uganda and Northern Rhodesia. There are 150 post offices and postal agencies, and 182 telegraph offices. Dar-es-Salaam has a ship-shore radio-telegraph service. There are 56 telephone exchanges and trunk services are available between most major centres, and also with Mombasa and Nairobi.

ψ The chief seaports are Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, Lindi, Mkwaya, Mtwara and Kilwa. Deep-water berths are being built at Dar-es-Salaam and Mtwara. In 1952, 1,322 steam and motor vessels of 3,625,643 tons entered the various coast ports.

FINANCE

	1952	1953*
Revenue:		
Territorial.....	£16,430,340	£13,482,834
Development....	4,924,768	4,823,315
Expenditure:		
Territorial.....	15,877,711	13,408,368
Development....	4,989,310	4,275,184
	*Estimated.	
	1951	1952
Imports.....	£28,121,204	£37,494,783
Exports.....	39,343,019	47,019,949
Imports from U.K.,	12,521,272	17,669,801
Exports to U.K.....	15,958,071	19,673,945

The chief exports are sisal, cotton, coffee, diamonds, gold, beeswax, hides, skins, papain, wood and timber and gum copal. The chief imports are cotton piece goods, foodstuffs, cigarettes, kerosene and motor spirit, machinery, building materials, iron and steel manufactures and sugar.

CAPITAL. ψ Dar-es-Salaam. Population (1952), Europeans, 3,603; other non-natives, 23,207; Africans, 72,330; total, 99,140.

GOVERNMENT

The Trust Territory of Tanganyika is administered by a Governor, who is assisted by an Executive Council of 3 *ex officio* members, 5 official members and 5 unofficial members and by a Legislative

Council of 8 *ex officio* members, 7 nominated official members and 14 unofficial members. There are Provincial Councils in the Lake and Southern Highlands Provinces. There is a Police force of 3,509 all ranks.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief , His Excellency Sir Edward Francis Twining, G.C.M.G., M.B.E., assumed office June, 1949 (and £2,000 Duty Allowance).....	£4,500
Private Sec. , Col. R. A. Hay.....	750
Chief Secretary , A.M.B. Hutt, C.M.G., O.B.E.	2,400
Attorney-General and Member for Law and Order , A. J. Grattan-Bellew, Q.C.....	2,100
Financial Secretary and Member for Finance, Trade and Economics (vacant).....	2,100
Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources , A. E. Trotman.....	2,000
Member for Social Services , B. Leechman, C.M.G., O.B.E.....	2,000
Members for Lands and Mines , N. H. Vickers-Harris, C.M.G.....	2,000
Member for Communications, Works and Development Planning , J. F. R. Hill.....	2,000
Member for Local Government , F. H. Page-Jones.....	2,000
Director of Establishments , W. Enban-Smith	1,750
Political Liaison Officer , Sir John Lamb, C.M.G.....	2,000
<hr/>	
Chief Justice , Sir Herbert Cox, Q.C.....	2,550
Puisne Judges , G. M. Mahon; J. S. Abernethy; E. D. W. Crawshaw; A. G. Lowe; C. D. Harbord.....	1,800
Director of Medical Services , A. T. Howell, C.B.E.....	2,000
Director of Education , J. P. Attenborough, C.B.E.....	1,850
Senior Provincial Commissioners , A. A. Oldaker, C.B.E.; A. H. Pike, O.B.E.; E. G. Rowe.....	1,850
Provincial Commissioners , H. S. C. Gill; S. A. Walden; L. M. Heaney; H. H. McCleery; R. Bone.....	1,775
Director of Public Works , G. Morgan.....	1,850
Director of Agriculture , C. E. J. Biggs.....	1,850
Commissioner of Police , R. E. Foulger, C.M.G.....	1,775
Labour Commissioner , M. J. B. Molohan, M.B.E.....	1,775
Director of Audit , F. E. L. Carter, O.B.E.....	1,650
Accountant-General , E. J. Thompson.....	1,650
Conservator of Forests , W. J. Eggeling.....	1,750
Director of Veterinary Services (vacant).....	1,850
Solicitor-General , Sir James Henry, Bt., M.C., Q.C.....	1,600
Commissioner of Prisons , F. H. C. Dawson.....	1,485
Game Warden , G. H. Swynnerton.....	1,385
Director of Tsetse , H. M. Lloyd.....	1,435
Director of Water Development , E. L. Smith.....	1,685
Custodian of Enemy Property , P. H. Hutchison, O.B.E.....	1,685
Social Development Commissioner , C. A. L. Richards.....	1,435
Government Chemist , W. E. Calton.....	1,435
Public Relations Officer , G. K. Whitlamsmith	1,435
Director of Geological Survey , C. B. Bissett, O.B.E.....	1,650
Director of Lands and Surveys , G. M. Gibson, O.B.E.....	1,850
Commissioner for Mines , V. T. Hockin.....	1,650
Director of Town Planning , F. Silvester White.....	1,585
Administrator-General (vacant).....	1,400
Commissioner for Co-operative Development , R. S. W. Malcolm.....	1,435
Commissioner for Development , Col. W. L. Rolleston, O.B.E.....	1,850

Director of Grain Storage, G. H. Rulf, O.B.E. £1,635
Mining Consultant, J. Spalding. 3,000

Trade Enquiry Office in London, The East African
Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square,
W.C.2.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

(See BRITISH WEST INDIES)

THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE

The territories now comprised within this Protectorate came under British influence in 1890. The present limits are approximately as follows:—On the north, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan; on the east, the western boundary of Kenya Colony; on the south, Tanganyika Territory and Belgian Ruanda-Urundi; and on the west, the eastern boundary of the Belgian Congo. Within these boundaries lie Lake Victoria (part), Lake Edward (part), Lake George, Lake Albert (half), Lake Kyoga, Lake Salisbury, and the course of the Nile from its exit from Lake Victoria to the Sudan frontier post at Nimule. Total area, 93,981 square miles, including 13,689 square miles of water.

For administrative purposes, the Protectorate is divided into 4 Provinces:—

- (1) Buganda (Mengo, Masaka and Mubende).
- (2) Eastern (Busoga, Mbale and Teso).
- (3) Western (Bunyoro, Toro, Ankole and Kigezi).
- (4) Northern (Acholi, Lango, West Nile and Karamoja).

The total population of Uganda at the 1948 census was 4,955,176, composed as follows: Africans 4,914,211; Indians 33,767; Europeans 3,448; Goans 1,448; others 2,302. About 2,500,000 Africans, who occupy the Central and Southern parts of the Protectorate, speak Bantu languages of which the most important is Luganda (the language of the Baganda tribe, from whom the present name of the Protectorate was originally derived). Ki-Swahili in a debased form is also spoken as a trading and, in a few districts, administrative language. The tribes occupying the North of the Protectorate are closely related to various tribes in the South of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. They speak a series of widely differing languages, now distinguished as belonging to the Sudanian, Nilotic and Nilo-hamitic clusters.

Post-war Development.—A comprehensive development plan was drawn up in 1946, and revised in 1948.

A dam is being erected at the Owen Falls on the Nile, near Jinja, to provide hydro-electric power for industrial development. It is expected that by early in 1954 generating capacity of 90,000 kW. will be available, and the potential generating capacity of the dam is 150,000 kW.

Raw materials of basic industry are available in Uganda in considerable quantity, particularly limestone, magnetite, copper, iron pyrites, salt and wood fuel. To these may be added an abundance of phosphate rock and quantities of other more valuable minerals. These resources are situated in two widely separated areas, one in the west on the slopes of the Mountains of the Moon, and the other around Tororo in the east where a cement factory has been built, and where it is hoped that other chemical works will soon be established, chiefly through private enterprise in association with the Uganda Development Corporation. This body was established in 1952 with a capital

of £5,000,000 to take over Government holdings in industry and to foster, assist, and, where necessary, to participate in the financing of further industrial enterprises, normally by establishing subsidiary companies in which private enterprises will be encouraged to participate and in proper circumstances have a majority holding.

Work has also started on the building of a textile factory at Jinja. The 50-mile extension of the Mombasa-Uganda railway from Kampala to Mityana has begun and this extension will be continued to link up with the Lakes system of Western Uganda and the Belgian Congo.

Education.—Most of the schools are administered by Missionary Societies, with the aid of substantial Government grants for buildings, equipment and staff salaries. Total Protectorate Government expenditure on African education in 1952 was £1,050,190, and on all education £1,411,720. Total number of Africans attending Government or grant aided schools in 1952 was approximately 250,000. Makerere College, Kampala, the University College of East Africa, is an autonomous inter-territorial foundation; its Board of Governors is appointed by the East African Governments, the Inter-University Council and the Academic Board of the College. It was granted special relationship with London University in 1949, and London external degrees were awarded for the first time at the end of 1953.

Communications.—The main line of the East African Railways in Kenya-Uganda extends from Mombasa and Nairobi, *via* Tororo and Jinja, to Kampala. Construction work on the Western extension of the main line from Kampala is well under way and the first 50 miles to Mityana has already been opened to traffic. There are branches from Tororo to Soroti, from Mbulamuti to Namasagali on Lake Kyoga, and from Kampala to Port Bell on Lake Victoria. The Railway Administration maintains a regular steamer service on Lake Kyoga between Namasagali and Masindi Port; and on Lake Victoria between Port Bell, Entebbe, Kisumu and Tanganyika Ports. A service is maintained on Lake Albert and the Nile between Butiaba and Nimule (connected by motor road with Juba in the Sudan) and between Butiaba and the Belgian Congo port of Kasenyi. A road transport service operates between Masindi Port and Butiaba. A through service is thus provided by the Railway Administration from Mombasa to the Sudan and the Belgian Congo. 2,457 miles of all-weather main roads radiating from Kampala to the principal administrative centres are maintained by the Public Works Department, and about 6,000 miles of excellent roads are kept up by the African Local Governments; The Post and Telegraph system is amalgamated with those of Kenya and Tanganyika. Entebbe has a first-class international airport, and is a principal stopping place on the B.O.A.C. Comet route to South Africa. Other airlines operating regularly through Entebbe include Sabena and E.A.A.C. It is also a stopping point on many charter flights. There are landing grounds at Kampala, Jinja, Tororo, Masindi, Mbale, Gulu, Soroti, Arua, Lira, Mbarara and Lalopi. There are hotels at Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tororo, Masindi, Fort Portal, Kabale, Mbarara, Kichwamba and Masaka.

Production.—Agricultural production is almost entirely in the hands of Africans, the most important crops being cotton and coffee. Sugar, coffee, tea and paw paw are the main crops on non-native estates. The potential mineral wealth is considerable, tin ore and wolfram being won in the Western Province.

FINANCE

	1952	1953*
Estimated revenue....	£17,289,018	£15,566,706
Estimated expenditure (excluding loans)....	15,590,996	15,729,156
Public debt (June 1, 1953).....	—	9,933,000
	* Estimated.	

TRADE

	1951	1952
Total imports.....	£22,137,944	£24,296,238
Total exports.....	47,197,150	47,222,802

The Customs Services of Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika are administered jointly by the Customs and Excise Department of the East Africa High Commission. The export trade is mainly in raw cotton, coffee, cotton-seed, oil seed cake, tea, cigarettes, ores, and hides and skins. The chief imports are cotton fabrics, base metals and metal manufactures, and machinery. The trade is chiefly with Great Britain, India and the neighbouring African territories.

GOVERNMENT

There is an Executive Council of 6 *ex officio* members, 3 official members and 6 unofficial members; and a Legislative Council of 6 *ex officio*, 20 official and 16 unofficial members, which is to be enlarged in 1954.

The whole territory is under British Administration; but in particular areas local powers are specifically reserved by treaty or "Agreement" to the local tribal government.

There are four "Agreement States," all monarchical in constitution—Buganda, Ankole, Toro and Bunyoro.

Generally throughout the whole country, government has been and still is administered through a system of county, sub-county and parish chiefs, first developed during the latter half of the 19th century in Buganda and extended by British and Ganda influence to all parts of the country. Chiefs consequently are to be regarded everywhere not as hereditary leaders of the original social groups, but as salaried civil servants selected and promoted by merit. A system of Native Courts corresponding to this administrative pyramid extends from the Sub-County Court through the County and District Native Courts, up to the High Court of Uganda as a final Court of Appeal. Similarly in recent years (since 1936) there has been built up a system of councils extending from the Parish Council through the Sub-County, County and District Councils up to the Provincial Council and thence to the Legislative Council of the Protectorate. In addition to the Native Courts, there are Protectorate Courts dealing with more serious crimes, appeal from which lies to the High Court of Uganda and ultimately to the High Court of Appeal of Eastern Africa.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief *His Excellency Sir Andrew Benjamin Cohen, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., <i>apptd.</i> 1952 (and £1,500 duty allowance).....	£4,000
Chief Secretary, *C. H. Thornley, C.M.G. . .	2,400
Commissioner on Special Duty, *C. C. Spencer, C.M.G.	2,100
Financial Secretary, W. Padley, O.B.E.	2,100
Development Commissioner, S. S. Tindall, C.B.E.	2,000
Secretary, African Affairs, *L. M. Boyd	2,000
Secretary for Social Services and Local Government, *G. B. Cartland	2,000
Administrative Secretary, G. M. Greenwood	1,775
Establishment Secretary, J. V. Wild.....	1,700
Assistant Chief Sec., B. G. Gray	1,435

Deputy Financial Secretaries, C. R. C. Donald; G. G. Carlyle	£1,535
Resident, Buganda, *J. P. Birch	1,775
Provincial Commissioners, T. R. F. Cox; R. M. Bere; Sir George Duntze, Bt.	1,775
Chief Justice, J. B. Griffin, Q.C., LL.D.	2,500
Puisne Judges, C. B. Pearson; A. J. Ainley; G. C. Low; K. G. Bennett..... each	1,775
Attorney-General, *R. L. E. Dreschfield, Q.C.	2,100
Director of Medical Services, *R. S. F. Hennessey, M.D.	2,000
Director of Agriculture, *T. Y. Watson, M.B.E.	1,850
Director of Education, D. S. Miller, O.B.E.	1,850
Director of Education, J. R. Cullen	1,850
Director of Public Works, J. B. White	1,850
Director of Surveys, Land Officer and Commissioner of Mines, F. E. Tavener	1,750
Commissioner of Police, J. W. Deegan	1,750
Commissioner of Prisons, J. A. Foot	1,435
Solicitor-General, P. E. H. Pike	1,535
Accountant-General, W. R. Forbes	1,600
Director of Audit, A. J. R. Lucas	1,600
Director of Geological Survey, A. Cawley ..	1,700
Director of Veterinary Services, H. Cronly ..	1,750
Conservator of Forests, C. Swabey	1,635
Game Warden, Maj. B. Kinloch, M.C.	1,385
Labour Commissioner, L. A. Mathias, C.M.G.	1,775
Director of Information, H. White, M.B.E.	1,485
Commissioner for Community Development, J. C. Dakin	1,635
Director of Hydrological Survey, C. L. Berg, Commissioner for Co-operative Development, A. J. Kerr	1,635
Director of Tsetse Control, J. Y. Moggridge ..	1,535
Commissioner for Commerce, M. A. Maybury	1,535
Government Printer and Controller of Stationery, K. G. Chard	1,385
British Council Representative, J. Sanderson	
* Member of Executive Council.	

Trade Enquiry Office in London, The East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

CAPITAL (Administrative Hdqrs.), ENTebbe. Population (1948) (non-African), 905. The chief commercial centres are Kampala (Buganda) and Jinja (Eastern Province).

WINDWARD ISLANDS (See BRITISH WEST INDIES)

ZANZIBAR

(The Zanzibar Protectorate)

Sultan, H. H. Seyyid Sir Khalifa bin Harub, G.C.M.G., G.B.E., born Aug. 26, 1879; succeeded Dec. 9, 1911. The bicentenary of the Al Busaid dynasty, to which the Sultan of Zanzibar and the ruler of Muscat belong, was celebrated on Nov. 20, 1944.

Heir-Apparent, Seyyid Abdullah bin Khalifa, C.M.G., born Feb. 12, 1910.

The Zanzibar dominions became independent in 1856 under the rule of Seyyid Majid, a son of Seyyid Said, Sultan of Muscat and Zanzibar. They formerly extended along the mainland as far south as Tunghi Bay and north to Warskeikh; but since the cession of the coast-line from Ruwuma to Vanga, including the island of Mafia, to Germany in 1890, and of the Benadir and Kismayu coasts to Italy in 1904 and 1924 respectively, they are confined to the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, a coastal strip from Vanga to Ras Klamboni (Dick's Head), the islands of Lamu, Manda, Patta, and Siu, for which His Highness' Government receives

annual rentals of £10,000 from the Government of Kenya, and £1,000 from Her Majesty's Government in respect of part of the Somali coast-line.

Zanzibar has an area of 640 square miles with a population of 149,575 (1948 Census); Pemba (380 square miles) population, 114,587; total area, 1,020 square miles; total population, 264,162.

Production, etc.—The islands produce a large percentage of the world's supply of cloves and clove oil (cloves exported in 1952 were valued at £2,969,358 and clove oil at £134,659). They also exported £479,478 of coconut oil in 1952. Other important products are chillies, oil cake, soap, tobacco and coir rope. Rice and cassava are grown extensively for local consumption. The importance of Zanzibar as a port of transhipment and distribution has decreased, owing to the development of the mainland, to the opening up of the coast ports to direct steamship service with Europe, and to the transfer to Aden of the seat of trade with the adjacent mainland coast.

Education.—There are free Government primary schools for Arab and African children, and a combined primary and junior Government school for Indian boys. Grant-aided primary schools are mainly for Indians. There are two Government secondary schools for boys and girls respectively of all communities, a Muslim academy for Arabic studies, a rural middle school for Arab and African boys, the H.H. the Aga Khan Secondary School for boys, a convent school mainly for Goan and Parsee boys and girls, and a boys' school at Kiungani run by the Universities' Mission to Central Africa. Boys are sent for technical training to the Mombasa Institute of Muslim Education. In addition there are Government Primary Training schools for men and women teachers. The total enrolment in December, 1952, was 9,927 and the total estimated expenditure on education in 1952 £193,600.

Communications.—There are 206 miles of road suitable for motor traffic in Zanzibar and 80 miles in Pemba. There are 5 post offices in the two islands and a Government telephone system. The city of Zanzibar, on the island of the same name, had a population (1948) 45,284. It possesses a magnificent harbour, which presents great facilities for shipping and trade generally. Net tonnage of ocean-going steamers which entered the port in 1946 was 422,844. Zanzibar provides the best water supply on the East Coast of Africa, and it is much in demand for shipping supplies.

A civil aerodrome is situated 4 miles south-east of the city, linked with Tanganyika and Kenya by charter and daily scheduled services.

FINANCE

	1951	1952
Revenue.....	£1,801,824	£1,643,752
Expenditure.....	1,387,180	1,663,652

TRADE

	1951	1952
Imports.....	£5,263,002	£5,177,553
Exports.....	6,185,892	4,825,152
Imports from U.K....	1,095,208	1,426,382
Exports to U.K....	635,914	746,809

The principal imports are rice, grain, groceries, sugar, tobacco, ivory, petroleum and piece-goods; the exports are cloves, copra, soap, clove oil, coconut oil, oil cakes and coir rope in addition to re-exports of previously imported ivory and piece-goods.

GOVERNMENT

Zanzibar has been a British Protectorate since November, 1890. On July 1, 1913, the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign to the Colonial Office.

The government is administered by a British Resident. There is an Executive Council, over which H.H. the Sultan presides, and a Legislative Council of 16 members (4 *ex officio*, 5 official and 8 unofficial) under the chairmanship of the Resident.

British Resident, John Dalzell Rankine,	
C.M.G. (1951) (and duty allowance £1,250) £2,400	
Chief Secretary, Major E. A. T. Dutton,	
C.M.G., C.B.E.....	1,850
Chief Justice, G. G. Robinson.....	1,900
Attorney-General, J. P. Murphy.....	1,685
Senior Commissioner, R. H. W. Pakenham,	
O.B.E.....	1,585
Financial Secretary, R. E. Alford, C.M.G....	1,585
Director of Agriculture, A. K. Briant.....	1,535
Director of Education, B. A. Babb.....	1,535
Senior Medical Officer, Dr. A. C. Howard..	1,685
Director of Public Works, Electricity and Land	
Survey, R. V. Trace.....	1,485
Commissioner of Police and Prisons, A. M.	
Bell.....	1,435
Comptroller of Customs, H. L. Renwick,	
O.B.E.....	1,435
Administrator-General, E. I. Stiven.....	1,335
Principal Auditor, W. E. Evans.....	1,335

Trade: Enquiry Office in London, The Commissioner, H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

Zanzibar is distant 6,850 miles; transit, 20 days by sea; 2 days by air.

THE ARCTIC OCEAN

The Arctic Ocean consists of a deep sea over 2,000 fathoms, on the southern margin of which there is a broad continental shelf with numerous islands. Into this deeper sea there is only one broad channel, about 700 miles, between Greenland and Scandinavia. Behring Strait is only 49 miles wide and 27 fathoms deep. The southern boundary of the Arctic Ocean is the Wyville-Thomson and Faeroe-Icelandic submarine ridge, which separates the North Atlantic from the Norwegian and Greenland Seas. The Norwegian Deep lies between Norway and Jan Mayen and Iceland; it exceeds 1,500 fathoms. The Greenland Deep, of similar depth, lies between Spitsbergen and Greenland. These two depressions are separated by a somewhat deeply submerged ridge from the east of Jan Mayen to Bear Island, south of Spitsbergen. A shallow ridge from the north-west of Spitsbergen to Greenland separates the Greenland Sea from the deep North Polar Basin. This extends from the north of Spitsbergen and Franz Josef Land to the north of the New Siberia Islands and of the North American Arctic Archipelago.

Another more shallow depression is Baffin Bay, less than 1,000 fathoms. This is separated from the North Atlantic by a submarine ridge. Barent's Sea, between Spitsbergen, Norway and Novaya Zemlya, and the Kara Sea, between Novaya Zemlya and the Siberian coast, are respectively below 200 and 100 fathoms.

The total area of the Arctic Sea is about 5.5 million square miles, of which 2.3 million square miles are probably covered with floating ice.

Condominiums

THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN

The Sudan extends from the southern boundary of Egypt, 22° N. lat., to the northern boundary of Uganda, 3° 36' N. lat., and reaches from French Equatorial Africa about 21° 49' E. (at 12° 45' N.) to the north-west boundary of Eritrea in 38° 35' E. (at 18° N.). The greatest length from north to south is approximately 1,300 miles, and from east to west 950 miles.

The northern boundary is the 22nd parallel of North latitude; on the east lie the Red Sea, Eritrea and Ethiopia; on the south lie Kenya Colony, the British Protectorate of Uganda and the Belgian Congo; and on the west French Equatorial Africa and Libya.

The estimated area is about 976,750 sq. miles, with a population of about 8,766,000. Partly Arabs, partly Negroes, and partly Nubian of mixed Arab-Negro blood, with a small foreign element, including some 8,000 Europeans. The Arabs and Nubians are all Moslems. The Negroes are generally pagans, but some have been converted to Christianity.

The Nile enters from Uganda at the Sudan frontier post of Nimule in Equatoria Province, as the *Bahr el Jebel*, and leaves the Sudan at Wadi Halfa. From the Atbara confluence to the Mediterranean the river has a course of close on 1,716 miles, and from its sources to the confluence its length may be reckoned at 1,810 miles, giving a total waterway of 3,526 miles. Between Khartoum and Wadi Halfa occur five of the six Cataracts.

Justice.—Under the Self-Government Statute the Judiciary becomes an independent department of State, and the Civil High Court the guardian of the Constitution. Civil Justice is administered by the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court, who are also members of the Court of Appeal, and by subordinate District Judges.

The religious law of Islam is administered by the Mohammedan Law Courts in matters of inheritance, marriage, divorce and family relations generally amongst the Muslim population. There are District and Province Courts, and a High Court (*Mahkama*) at Khartoum presided over by the Grand Kadi.

Serious crimes are tried by Major Courts constituted under the Code of Criminal Procedure and composed of a President and two members. In the provinces in which circuits of the High Court exist, Major Courts are, as a rule, presided over by a Judge of the High Court. In the other three Provinces a senior Magistrate presides, usually a District Commissioner. Decisions of a Major Court require confirmation by the Chief Justice, to whom there is a right of appeal.

Education.—The education system which formerly fell into two spheres, North and South, is now in process of unification, under the control of a Sudanese Minister of Education. Arabic is being adopted as the national language, and the Government is taking an increasing part in education in the southern provinces, which has hitherto been largely in the hands of various Christian Missions. Higher education is represented by the University College of Khartoum (formerly Gordon Memorial College) controlled by an independent Board of Governors. In the North there are 3 boys' secondary schools with more than 1,500 pupils; one junior secondary school with a commercial bias and 140 pupils; 23 intermediate schools with nearly 3,000 pupils; and 226 elementary schools with nearly 38,000

pupils. At Bakht er Ruda in the Blue Nile Province, is the Institute of Education, where about 300 schoolmasters are in training and where the planning of elementary and intermediate education is carried out by staff of British and Sudanese experts. For girls there are a secondary school in Omdurman with 92 pupils, 5 intermediate schools with some 450 pupils and 121 elementary schools with over 14,000 pupils. There are 3 small teacher training colleges with a total of 182 woman students. In the North there are 140 non-government school of varying grades with about 14,000 boys and 3,000 girls in attendance. Upwards of 500 sub-grade schools (state-aided) and some 230 "Khalwas" (indigenous Koranic schools—also state-aided) provide a varying standard of education for nearly 55,000 pupils.

Four technical intermediate schools provide students for the nearly completed Technical Institute in Khartoum, which is divided into schools of engineering, building, crafts and commerce. In the southern provinces there are now one Government secondary school with 176 boys, 3 Mission and 5 Government intermediate schools, with 750 boys; and 57 boys' and 24 girls' elementary schools, with a total attendance of 6,370 boys and 2,030 girls. Three Mission technical schools are attended by 200 boys. Below the elementary level 335 village-schools cater for 15,536 children.

Production.—The principal grain crop is *dura* (great millet), the staple food of the people in the Sudan. Sesame and ground-nuts are other important food and export crops. Egyptian and American-type cottons are grown, the total value of the crop in 1952-53 being £27,000,000. The Sudan Gezira Scheme, irrigated from the Sennar Dam on the Blue Nile, provides most of the high-quality long staple cotton. The irrigation and cultivation of its 1,000,000 acres is carried on by a partnership of government, tenants and national management board who share taxes and profits.

Live stock are the mainstay of the nomadic Arab tribes of the plains and the negro tribes of the river and swamp country in the south. They include 4,785,000 cattle, 6,000,000 sheep, 5,000,000 goats, 1,175,000 camels, 500,000 asses and 20,000 horses.

Communications.—The railway system (3 ft. 6 in. gauge) has a route length of 2,058 miles (including 41 miles of a new extension south of Sennar), linking Khartoum with Wadi Halfa, Port Sudan, Wad Medani Sennar, El Obeld, Kassala and Gedaref. Regular rail and the Nile Steamer Services connect with the Egyptian State Railways to the North, and with the East African Railways and Steamers System to the South. Port Sudan is a well-equipped modern seaport. Sudan Airways run regular services from Khartoum to many parts of the Sudan.

FINANCE

	1951-1952
Revenue	£46,344,279
Expenditure	21,528,607

£ = Egyptian Pound of 100 Piastres.

Exchange Rate 97-50 Piastres = £1 sterling.

TRADE

	1951	1952
Total imports...	£41,966,091	£61,695,716
Exports	61,037,707	41,104,872
Imports from U.K.	14,610,632	20,993,385
Exports to U.K...	41,612,956	23,451,890

The principal export is cotton, the value of which, together with cotton-seed, amounted in 1952 to £E31,422,856. The chief imports are cotton and silk piece goods, iron and steel ware, machinery, tea, wheat flour, coffee, bags and sacks, petroleum products, motor vehicles, and tobacco.

GOVERNMENT

By virtue of the Condominium Agreement of 1899 between H.M. Government and the Egyptian Government, and Article 11 of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936, the Sudan is administered by a Governor-General on the joint behalf of Great Britain and of Egypt.

On February 12, 1953, an Anglo-Egyptian Agreement guaranteed to the Sudanese the right to determine their own future and reserved the sovereignty of the Sudan until the day of self-determination for the Sudanese. The Legislative Assembly was dissolved on October 23, 1952, and elections supervised by an international Commission were expected to be held towards the end of 1953. In addition to providing for the Electoral Commission the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement resulted in the appointment of an international Governor-General's Commission, a Sudanisation Committee, and international supervision of arrangements for self-determination which, provided the Administration, Police and Sudan Defence Force are Sudanized, will take place after the election of Parliament. The latter will consist of an all-elected House of Representatives, a Senate, and a Council of Ministers.

Governor-General, His Excellency Sir Robert George Howe, C.B.E., K.C.M.G. (1946).

Private Sec., F. M. M. Forster.

Advisor on Constitutional and External Affairs, W. H. T. Luce, O.B.E.

Legal Counsel, J. G. Mavrogordato, C.M.G.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Minister of Agriculture, Abdulla Bey Khalil, O.B.E.

Minister of Health, Ali Badri, M.B.E.

Minister of Education, Abdel Rahman Ali Taha.

Under-Secretary for Economics and Trade, Abdel Magid Ahmed, M.B.E.

Under-Secretary for Irrigation, Abdel Rahman Abdoun, M.B.E.

Councillors without Portfolio, R. C. Wakefield, O.B.E.; Ibrahim Ahmed, M.B.E.; Mohammed Ahmed Abu Sin.

The Civil, Legal and Financial Secretaries, and the Kaid (G.O.C. troops).

SUDAN AGENCY

Sudan Agent (Cairo), Mohammed Mahmoud es Shaigi, M.B.E.

Liaison Officer (Asmara), Mohammed Osman Yasin.

DEPARTMENTS

Advocate-General, J. J. Muckle.

Director of Department of Agriculture, A. G. McCall.

Auditor-General, A. A. Frost.

Chief Justice, W. O'B. Lindsay.

Civil Secretary, A. C. Beaton (acting).

Director of Economics and Trade, E. F. Aglen.

Director of Customs, K. G. Haseldon.

Director of Education, (vacant).

Chief Conservator of Forests, W. L. Marjoribanks.

Financial Secretary, J. Carmichael (acting).

Game Warden, Lt.-Col. W. A. H. Forbes.

Irrigation Adviser and Director of Irrigation, H. A. W. Morrice.

Grand Kadi, Sh. Hassan el Muddathir.

Registrar General and Commissioner of Lands, Mahmoud Ramzi Hussein.

Director of Mechanical Transport, G. Grant Richards.

Mufti and Deputy Grand Kadi, Sh. Hashim Abul Gasim, O.B.E.

Director of Posts and Telegraphs, J. Hudson-Davies.

Director of Works, W. L. D. Martyn.

General Manager of Railways, J. R. Farquharson, C.B.E.

Director of Stores and Ordinance, Lt.-Col. G. M. Stanton, M.B.E.

Director, Medical Services, H. Richards, O.B.E.

Director of Surveys, R. C. Wakefield, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Do., Veterinary Service, J. T. R. Evans.

Solicitor-General, I. Vair-Turnbull.

GOVERNORS OF PROVINCES

Northern

Blue Nile (Wad Medani), A. P. Cullen.

Darfur (El Fasher), J. V. D'A. Rowley.

Kassala (Kassala), D. H. Hawkesworth.

Khartoum (Khartoum), C. de Bunsen.

Kordofan (El Obeid), G. Hawkesworth.

Northern (El Damer), H. B. Arber.

Southern

Bahr el Ghazal (Wau), J. E. C. Mackrell.

Equatoria (Juba), E. H. Nightingale.

Upper Nile (Malakal), J. Winder.

SUDAN DEFENCE FORCE

General Commanding Troops in the Sudan and

Commandant Sudan Defence Force (El Kaid),

Major-General R. L. Scoones, D.S.O., O.B.E.

LONDON AGENCY

Sudan House, Cleveland Row, S.W.1

Sudan Agent in London, C. G. Davies, C.M.G., M.C.

Deputy do., G. D. Lampen, C.B.E.

CAPITAL, KHARTOUM. The town contains a large mosque for Moslems, an Anglican Cathedral, and the University College, with extensive Government buildings. Population 75,000. Omdurman has a population of 125,000.

THE NEW HEBRIDES

The New Hebrides Group, in the South Pacific Ocean, situated between the 13th and 21st degrees of South latitude and the 166th and 170th degrees of East longitude, of an area of roughly 5,700 square miles, is administered by a British-French Condominium Government.

The principal islands are Espiritu Santo, Malekula, Epi, Ambrym, Efate or Sandwich, Erromanga, Tanna, Ancityum, Lopevi, Maewo, and Pentecost. The executive consists of a British and a French Resident Commissioner assisted by a staff of officers. The population (Dec. 31, 1952) was 52,589 (Nationals, Ressortissants, and Protected Persons, British 478, French 3,611, Natives, estimated at 48,500). Principal products, copra, coffee, cocoa, wool, sandalwood and shell. The imports, principally from Australia (52 per cent.), were valued at £1,695,977 for 1952. Exports in 1952 were valued at £1,335,884, over 92 per cent. of which went to France; copra accounted for 80 per cent. of total exports. Joint revenue, 1952, £320,000 (revised estimate); expenditure, £366,000 (revised estimate).

Attached to the New Hebrides are the Banks (309 sq. miles, pop. 2,300) and Torres (40 sq. miles, pop. 150) Islands.

Seat of New Hebrides Administration—Ψ Vila, pop. about 1,500.

British High Commissioner, R. C. Stanley, C.M.G., O.B.E.

French High Commissioner, M. Angamarre.

British Resident Commissioner, H. J. M. Flaxman.

French Resident Commissioner, M. P. Anthonioz.

IRELAND

See also Northern Ireland, pp. 687-690; Republic of Ireland, pp. 826-829.

Position and Extent.—Ireland lies in the Atlantic Ocean, to the West of Great Britain, and is separated from Scotland by the North Channel and from Wales by the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel. The land area of the island is 32,408 sq. miles and its geographical position between $51^{\circ} 26'$ and $55^{\circ} 21'$ N. latitude and from $5^{\circ} 25'$ to $10^{\circ} 30'$ W. longitude. The greatest length of the island, from N.E. to S.W. (Torr Head to Mizen Head), is 302 miles, and the greatest breadth, from E. to W. (Dundrum Bay to Annagh Head), is 174 miles. On the N. coast of *Achill Island* (Co. Mayo) are the highest cliffs in the British Islands, 2,000 feet sheer above the sea. Ireland is occupied for the greater part of its area by the *Central Plain*, with an elevation of 50 to 350 ft. above mean sea level, with isolated mountain ranges near the coastline. The principal mountains, with their highest points, are the *Sperrin Mountains* (Sawel 2,240 ft.) of County Tyrone; the *Mountains of Mourne* (Slieve Donard 2,796 ft.) of County Down, and the *Wicklow Mountains* (Lugnaquilla 3,039 ft.); the *Derryveagh Mountains* (Errigal 2,466 ft.) of County Donegal; the *Connemara Mountains* (Twelve Pins 2,695 ft.) of County Galway; *Macgillicuddy's Reeks* (Carratuohill 3,414 ft., the highest point in Ireland); and the *Galtee Mountains* (3,018 ft.) of County Tipperary, and the *Knockmealdown* (2,609 ft.) and *Comeragh Mountains* (2,470 ft.) of County Waterford. The principal river of Ireland (and the longest in the British Isles) is the *Shannon* (240 miles), rising in County Cavan and draining the central plain. The Shannon flows through a chain of loughs to the city of Limerick, and thence to an estuary on the western Atlantic seaboard. The *Slaney* flows into Wexford Harbour, the *Liffey* to Dublin Bay, the *Boyne* to Drogheda, the *Lee* to Cork Harbour, the *Blackwater* to Youghal Harbour, and the *Suir*, *Barrow* and *Nore*, to Waterford Harbour. As in Scotland, the principal hydrographic feature is the *Loughs*, of which Lough Neagh (150 sq. miles) in the north-east is the largest in Ireland and the British Isles, others being the Shannon Chain of *Allen*, *Boderg*, *Forbes*, *Ree* and *Derg*, and the Erne Chain of *Gowna*, *Oughter*, *Lower Erne*, and *Erne*; *Melvin*, *Gill*, *Gara* and *Conn* in the north-west; and *Corrib* and *Mask* (joined by a hidden channel) in the west. In County Kerry, to the east of Macgillicuddy's Reeks, are the famous *Lakes of Killarney*. The climate of Ireland is more equable than that of Great Britain, the extreme range of temperature readings being from 2° F. to 90° F. (compared with -17° F. to 100° F. over Great Britain). The average annual rainfall varies from 27 inches at Dublin to more than 100 inches in the mountains of Connemara. The rainfall is also more uniform from year to year than in Great Britain.

Primitive Man.—Although little is known concerning the earliest inhabitants of Ireland, there are many traces of neolithic man throughout the island; a grave containing a polished stone axehead assigned to 2,500 B.C. was found at Linkardstown, Co. Carlow, in 1944, and the use of bronze implements appears to have become known about the middle of the 17th century B.C. In the later Bronze Age a Celtic race of *Goidels* appear to have invaded the island, and in the early Iron Age *Brythons* from South Britain are believed to have effected settlements in the south-east, while *Picts* from North Britain established similar settlements in the north. Towards the close of the Roman occupation of Britain, the dominant tribe in the island was that of the *Scoti*, who afterwards established themselves in Scotland.

History.—According to Irish legends, the island of Ierne was settled by a Milesian race, who came from Scythia by way of Spain, and established the *Kingdom of Tara*, about 500 B.C. The supremacy of the *Ardrí* (high king) of Tara was acknowledged by eight lesser kingdoms (Munster, Connaught, Ailech, Orlel, Ulidia, Meath, Leinster and Ossory) ruled by descendants of the eight sons of Miled. The basalt columns on the coast of Antrim, eight miles from Portrush, known as the *Giant's Causeway*, are connected with the legendary history of Ireland as the remnants of a bridge built in the time of Finn McCool (Fingal) to connect Antrim with Scotland (Staffa).

Hibernia was visited by Roman merchants but never by Roman legions, and little is known of the history of the country until the invasions of *Northmen* (Norwegians and Danes) towards the close of the 8th century A.D. The Norwegians were distinguished as *Findgaill* (White Strangers) and the Danes as *Dubgaill* (Black Strangers), names which survive in "Fingall," "MacDougall" and "MacDowell," while the name of the island itself is held to be derived from the Scandinavian *Ira-land* (land of the Irish), the names of the Provinces being survivals of Norse dialect forms (Ulaid-tír, Laigin-tír, Mumans-tír and Kunnak-tír). The outstanding events in the encounters with the Northmen are the *Battle of Tara* (980), at which the Hy Neill

king Maelsechlainn II. defeated the Scandinavians of Dublin and the Hebrides under their king Amlaib Cuarán; and the *Battle of Clontarf* (1014) by which the Scandinavian power was completely broken. After Clontarf the supreme power was disputed by the O'Brians of Munster, the O'Neills of Ulster, and the O'Connors of Connaught, with varying fortunes. In 1152 Dermot MacMurrough (Diarmait MacMurchada), the deposed king of Leinster, sought assistance in his struggle with Ruaidhri O'Connor (the high king of Ireland), and visited Henry II., the Norman king of England. Henry authorized him to obtain armed support in England for the recovery of his kingdom, and Dermot enlisted the services of Richard de Clare, the Norman Earl of Pembroke, afterwards known as *Strongbow*, who landed at Waterford (Aug. 23, 1170) with 200 knights and 1,000 other troops for the reconquest of Leinster, where he eventually settled, after marriage with Dermot's daughter. In 1172 (Oct. 18) Henry II. himself landed in Ireland. He received homage from the Irish kings and established his capital at Dublin. The invaders subsequently conquered most of the island and a feudal government was created. In the 14th and 15th centuries, the Irish recovered most of their lands, while many Anglo-Irish lords became virtually independent, royal authority being confined to the "Pale," a small district round Dublin. Though under Henry VII, Sir Edward Poyning, as Lord Deputy had passed at the *Parliament of Drogheda* (1494) the act later known as *Poyning's Law*, subordinating the Irish Legislature to the Crown, the Earls of Kildare retained effective power until, in 1534, Henry VIII began the reconquest of Ireland. Parliament in 1541 recognized him as King of Ireland and by 1603 English authority was supreme.

Christianity.—Christianity did not become general until the advent of St. Patrick. St. Patrick was born in Britain about 389, and was taken to Ireland as a slave about sixteen years later, escaping to Gaul at the age of 22. In 432 he was consecrated Bishop at Auxerre and landed in Wicklow to establish and organize the Christian religion throughout the island.

The Republic of Ireland

Poblacht na h-Éireann

AREA AND POPULATION

Provinces, Counties and County Boroughs	Acreage	Population, 1951 Census	Density of Popn. per sq. mile
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER			
(1) Carlow (Carlow).....	221,485	34,162	99
(2) Dublin (Dublin).....	205,936	170,839	531
Dublin County Borough.....	21,907	522,183	15,255
(3) Kildare (Naas).....	418,644	66,437	102
(4) Kilkenny (Kilkenny).....	509,470	65,235	82
(5) Leix (Maryborough).....	424,892	48,430	73
(6) Longford (Longford).....	257,936	34,553	86
(7) Louth (Dundalk).....	202,806	68,771	217
(8) Meath (Navan).....	577,824	66,337	73
(9) Offaly (Tullamore).....	493,636	52,544	68
(10) Westmeath (Mullingar).....	435,606	54,463	80
(11) Wexford (Wexford).....	581,061	90,052	99
(12) Wicklow (Wicklow).....	500,250	62,590	80
	4,851,453	1,336,576	176
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER			
(13) Clare (Ennis).....	787,704	81,329	66
(14) Cork (Cork).....	1,840,897	266,717	93
Cork County Borough.....	2,511	74,567	19,006
(15) Kerry (Tralee).....	1,161,706	126,644	70
(16) Limerick (Limerick).....	658,948	90,419	88
Limerick County Borough.....	4,706	50,820	6,911
(17) Tipperary (Clonmel).....	1,051,292	133,313	81
(18) Waterford (Waterford).....	452,311	46,370	66
Waterford County Borough.....	1,970	28,691	9,321
	5,962,045	898,870	96
PROVINCE OF CONNACHI			
(19) Galway (Galway).....	1,467,665	160,201	70
(20) Leitrim (Carrick on Shannon).....	376,764	41,209	70
(21) Mayo (Castlebar).....	1,333,940	141,867	68
(22) Roscommon (Roscommon).....	608,540	68,102	72
(23) Sligo (Sligo).....	443,917	60,513	87
	4,230,826	471,895	71
PROVINCE OF ULSTER (par. of)			
(24) Cavan (Cavan).....	467,162	66,377	91
(25) Donegal (Lifford).....	1,193,621	131,530	71
(26) Monaghan (Monaghan).....	318,985	55,345	111
	1,979,768	253,252	82
Total	17,024,092	2,960,593	111

Increase of the People

Year	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Passenger Movement by Sea	
				Inwards	Outwards
1949.....	64,153	16,009	38,062	636,798	653,405
1950.....	63,565	16,018	37,741	647,432	665,286
1951.....	62,587*	15,860*	42,412*	671,536	702,007
1952.....	64,226*	15,769*	35,155*	695,716	730,187

* Provisional.

GOVERNMENT

The Constitution.—The Constitution of Ireland, approved by a plebiscite on July 1, 1937, came into operation on December 29, 1937.

On December 21, 1948, the *Republic of Ireland Act* was enacted, repealing the *External Relations Act*, by which Eire acknowledged some British control in external affairs. The *Republic of Ireland Act* came into force on April 18, 1949.

The Constitution declares that Ireland is a sovereign independent democratic State and affirms the right of the Irish Nation to choose its own form of Government, to determine its relations with other nations, and to develop its life, political, economic and cultural, in accordance with its own genius and traditions. The national territory is declared to be the whole island of Ireland, its islands and the territorial seas. Pending the re-integration of the national territory, and without prejudice to the right of the Parliament and the Government established by the Constitution to exercise jurisdiction over the whole of the national territory, the laws enacted by that Parliament shall have the like area and extent of application as those of the Irish Free State, which did not include the six counties of Northern Ireland. The national flag is the tricolour of green, white and orange. The Irish language, being the national language, is the first official language. The English language is recognized as a second official language.

The President.—The President of Ireland—*Uachtarán na h-Éireann*—is elected by direct vote of the people for a period of seven years. A former or retiring President is eligible for a second term. The President summons and dissolves *Dáil Éireann* on the advice of the *Taoiseach* (Head of the Government). He signs and promulgates laws. The supreme command of the Defence Forces is vested in him, its exercise being regulated by law. He has the power of pardon. The President, in the exercise of certain of his constitutional powers and functions, is aided and advised by a Council of State.

The Legislature.—The Parliament—*Oireachtas*—consists of the President and two Houses: a House of Representatives—*Dáil Éireann*—and a Senate—*Seanad Éireann*.

Dáil Éireann is composed of 147 members elected by adult suffrage on a basis of proportional representation.

THE PRESIDENT

Uachtarán na h-Éireann (President of Ireland), elected June 25, 1945, re-elected June 25, 1952, Seán T. Ó. Cellaigh (Seán T. O'Kelly).

Secretary to the President: Micheál Mac Donnchadha (Michael McDunphy).

Members of the Government	
<i>Taoiseach (Head of the Government), Éamon de Valera</i>	£3,000
<i>Tánaiste and Minister for Industry and Commerce, Seán F. Lemass</i>	2,125
<i>Minister for Education, Seán Ó Maoláin (Seán Moylan)</i>	2,125
<i>Minister for External Affairs, Proinsias Mac Aogáin (Frank Aiken)</i>	2,125
<i>Minister for Lands, Tomás Ó Deirg (Thomas Derrig)</i>	2,125
<i>Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, Erskine H. Childers</i>	2,125
<i>Minister for Agriculture, Tomás Breathnach (Thomas Walsh)</i>	2,125
<i>Minister for Finance, Seán Mac an tSaoi (Seán MacEntee)</i>	2,125
<i>Minister for Justice, Gearóid Ó Beoláin (Gerald Boland)</i>	2,125

Seanad Éireann is composed of 60 members, of whom 11 are nominated by the *Taoiseach* and 49 are elected; three by the National University of Ireland, three by the University of Dublin, and 43 from panels of candidates, established on a vocational basis.

The Executive.—The executive authority is exercised by the Government subject to the Constitution. The Government is responsible to *Dáil Éireann*, meets and acts as a collective authority, and is collectively responsible for the Departments of State administered by the Ministers.

The *Taoiseach* is appointed by the President on the nomination of *Dáil Éireann*. The other members of the Government are appointed by the President on the nomination of the *Taoiseach* with the previous approval of *Dáil Éireann*. The *Taoiseach* appoints a member of the Government to be the *Tánaiste* who acts for all purposes in the place of the *Taoiseach* in the event of the death, permanent incapacitation, or temporary absence of the *Taoiseach*. The *Taoiseach*, the *Tánaiste* and the Minister for Finance must be members of *Dáil Éireann*. The other members of the Government must be members of *Dáil Éireann* or *Seanad Éireann*, but not more than two may be members of *Seanad Éireann*.

CAPITAL

Dublin (*Baile Átha Cliath*) is a City and County Borough on the River Liffey at the head of Dublin Bay. In April, 1951, its population was 522,183. There are many notable public buildings in the City, among them the two Cathedrals of Christ Church and St. Patrick, the Bank of Ireland (formerly the House of Parliament) and Trinity College (the only constituent College of the University of Dublin). University College is a constituent college of the National University of Ireland. A large export trade of agricultural products passes through the city and there is a considerable brewing industry, while there is an increasing amount of light manufacturing.

Other cities and towns are Cork (pop. 74,567), Dún Laoghaire, formerly Kingstown (47,920), Limerick (50,820), Waterford (28,691), Galway (21,316), Dundalk (19,678), Drogheda (16,779), Sligo (13,529), Wexford (11,979), Bray (12,062), Kilkenny (10,572), Tralee (11,045), Clonmel (10,471) and Athlone (9,015).

THE LEGISLATURE

The Legislature (*Oireachtas*) consists of the President and two Houses—a House of Representatives (*Dáil Éireann*) and a Senate (*Seanad Éireann*). *Dáil Éireann* is composed of 147 Members, elected on the system of Proportional Representation by means of the single transferable vote. All citizens who have reached the age of 21 years and are not disqualified by law have the right to vote. The same *Dáil* does not continue for a longer period than seven years, but a shorter period of five years has been fixed by existing legislation. The present

<i>Minister for Defence, Oscar Mac Thréinfhír (Oscar Traynor)</i>	£2,125
<i>Minister for Health and for Social Welfare, An Dr. Séamus Ó Riain (Dr. James Ryan)</i> ..	2,125
<i>Minister for Local Government, Pádraig Mac Gabhann (Patrick Smith)</i>	2,125

(14th) Dáil was elected on May 30, 1952, and met on June 13, 1952.

Party Strength (Dáil Éireann)

	1951	1952	1953
Fianna Fáil	69	70	69
Fine Gael	40	43	45
Labour	15	25	14
Farmers (Clann na Talmhan)	6	7	7
Independent	14	9	9
Clann na Poblachta	2	2	2
Speaker	1	1	1
Total	147	147	147

*** Members of Dáil Éireann, other than Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries, are allowed £5a (and members of Seanad Éireann £39) a month towards expenses, together with free travelling facilities between Dublin and their constituencies.

Parliamentary Secretaries.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Government and to the Minister for Lands, Seán Ó. Loingsigh (John Lynch).

Do, to the Taoiseach and to the Minister for Defence, Donnchadh Ó Briain.

Do, to Minister for Finance, Pádraig Ó Beacháin (Patrick Beegan).

Do, to Minister for Social Welfare, Micheál Seosamh O Cinnéide (Michael Joseph Kennedy).

Do, to Minister for Agriculture, Gearóid Mac Pharthaláin (Gerald Bartley).

Attorney-General, Thomas Teevan.

Secretary to the Government, Muiris Ó Muimhneacháin (Maurice Moynihan).

Assistant Secretary to the Government, Nioclás Ó Nualláin, Ph.D. (Nicholas Nolan, Ph.D.).

United Kingdom Ambassador to the Republic of Ireland

H. E. Sir Walter Crossfield Hankinson. K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C., 39 Merrion Square, Dublin.

Counsellor, G. W. St. J. Chadwick.

First Secretary, E. G. Le Tocq.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. A. D. J. Stewart.

Trade Commissioner, E. S. A. Baynes, O.B.E.

Head of Visa Section, F. C. Savage, O.B.E.

Diplomatic Representatives Abroad

The Holy See: J. P. Walshe (Ambassador).

Argentina: M. Murphy (Chargé d'Affaires).

Australia: T. J. Kiernan (Ambassador).

Austria: W. Warnock (Minister).

Belgium: C. J. O'Donovan (Minister).

Canada: Seán Murphy (Ambassador).

France: C. C. Cremin (Ambassador).

Federal Republic of Germany: J. A. Belton (Minister).

Great Britain: Frederick H. Boland (Ambassador), 17 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1.

Italy: D. A. Devlin (Minister).

Netherlands: Mrs. J. MacNeill (Minister).

Norway: B. Gallagher (Minister).

Portugal: Count G. O'Kelly de Gallagh (Chargé d'Affaires).

Spain: L. T. McCauley (Ambassador).

Sweden: B. Gallagher (Minister).

Switzerland: W. Warnock (Minister).

Turkey: D. A. Devlin (Minister).

U.S.A.: J. J. Hearne (Ambassador).

THE JUDICIARY

The Judiciary consists of Courts of First Instance and a Court of Final Appeal called the Supreme Court—*Cúirt Uachtarach*. The Courts of First

Instance include a High Court—*Ard-Chúirt*—invested with full original jurisdiction in and power to determine all matters and questions, whether of law or fact, civil or criminal, and also Courts of local and limited jurisdiction, with a right of appeal as determined by law. The High Court alone has original jurisdiction to entertain the question of the validity of any law having regard to the provisions of the Constitution. The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction from all decisions of the High Court, subject to exceptions and regulations prescribed by law. No law may, however, be enacted excepting the question of the validity of any law from the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

Chief Justice, Hon. Conor Maguire. £4,600

President of the High Court, Hon. Cahir Davitt. 3,450

Judges, Supreme Court, Hon. J. O'Byrne; Hon. Cecil Lavery; Hon. T. C. Kingsmill Moore; Hon. C. O'Daly. each 3,450

Judges, High Court, Hon. Martin Maquire; Hon. Kevin Haugh; Hon. Kevin J. Dixon; Hon. F. G. O. Budd; Hon. R. McLoughlin; Hon. W. G. Shannon (ex officio). each 3,000

Master of High Court, John O. Leary, S.C.

DEFENCE

The Supreme Command of the Defence Forces—the exercise of which is regulated by law—is vested in the President. The Minister for Defence is assisted in his control of the Defence Forces by a Council of Defence consisting of the Minister, his Parliamentary Secretary, the Chief of Staff, the Adjutant General and the Quartermaster General, with the Permanent Secretary of the Department of Defence as Secretary. Establishments provide at present for a permanent force of approximately 13,000 all ranks, including the Air Corps and the Naval Service. The Defence Estimates for the year ending March 31, 1954, provide for approximately 23,500 all ranks First and Second-Line Reserves. The First-Line Reserve is composed of personnel who have already been trained in the Permanent Force and who normally perform training annually. The Second-Line Reserve is a territorial force. Recruitment is on a voluntary basis. Minimum service for the Army is two years Permanent and six years with the Reserve. Suitable men may complete twenty-one years Permanent service. For the Naval Service, enlistment is for six years Permanent service and six years with the Reserve. The Naval Service comprises three Corvettes and auxiliary vessels. The Defence Estimates for the year ending March 31, 1954, provide for an expenditure of £7,884,920.

FINANCE

	1952-53 (Actual)	1953-54 (Estimated)
Revenue	£95,918,810	£101,172,000
Expenditure	107,073,650	116,228,000

The expenditure figures include certain services of a capital nature regarded as proper to be met from borrowing. Issues for these services in 1952-53 amounted to £8,607,480 and for 1953-54 are estimated at £14,181,000. The figure for 1952-53 includes £499,712 for the purchase of shares of the Industrial Credit Co., while that for 1953-54 includes £900,000 for the purchase of defensive equipment.

The estimated Revenue for 1953-54 includes: Customs, £35,655,000; Excise, £16,630,000; Estate, etc., Duties, £2,710,000; Income Tax and

Super-tax, £22,450,000; Corporation Profits Tax, etc., £2,775,000; Motor Vehicle Duties, £4,350,000; Stamp Duties, £1,650,000; Post Office Services, £6,330,000.

The principal items of estimated *Expenditure* for 1953-54 are Debt Service, £11,961,000; Agriculture, land division, etc., £13,013,000; Food subsidies, £5,386,000; Army, £7,885,000; Police, £3,479,000; Education, £10,363,000; Social Insurance, £1,974,000; Social Assistance, £17,931,000; Postal Services, £6,484,000; Superannuation, £3,753,000.

The *Gross Debt* on March 31, 1953, was £244,000,000 with *Assets* £148,000,000, leaving the *net* total of the debt at £96,000,000.

RELIGION

(Census of 1946)

Catholics.....	2,786,033
Protestant Episcopalians.....	124,829
Presbyterians.....	23,870
Methodists.....	8,355
Others.....	12,020
Total.....	2,955,107

EDUCATION

Primary Education is directed by the State (4,876 schools with an enrolment of 476,051, and average daily attendance 85.3 per cent.). Secondary Education is in private hands and is largely conducted by Religious Orders (441 recognized schools with 52,151 pupils 12-20 years of age). Vocational (Continuation and Technical) Education is conducted by 38 local Committees in 220 permanent schools (including 15 residential schools of domestic training and one day trades preparatory school) and several temporary centres (20,080 whole-time day students and 68,795 other students). There are two Universities in Dublin, of which the National University has 3 constituent colleges (Cork, Galway and Dublin) with 404 Professors, etc., and 4,666 students; and Trinity College, Dublin with 181 Professors, etc., and 2,128 students in the academic year 1951-52. The estimated State expenditure on education in 1952-53, excluding administration and inspection, was Primary £7,333,160; Secondary £1,268,970; Vocational £851,900; Science and Art £163,190.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture and Live Stock.—In 1952 there were 1,096,345 acres under corn crops, 600,770 under root and green crops, 11,062 under flax, 11,847 under fruit, and 1,931,926 under hay, a total of 3,651,940 acres. The principal produce in 1952 was: oats, 577,500 tons; wheat, 262,100 tons; barley, 249,000 tons; turnips, 1,987,700 tons; potatoes, 2,676,200 tons; mangolds, 1,230,500 tons; sugar beet, 570,100 tons; and hay, 4,522,900 tons. The *Live Stock* included 4,309,007 cattle, 2,856,791 sheep, 719,412 pigs, 341,701 horses.

Minerals.—1,402 persons were employed in the coal mines in 1951 and 166,682 tons of coal won.

Sea Fisheries.—9,684 persons were employed in the fisheries in 1952, the total value of all fish excluding salmon landed being £602,970.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.—There were (1951) 2,440 miles of railway of which 2,154 miles are of standard (5 ft. 3 in.) gauge. 18,058,000 passengers and 3,495,000 tons of merchandise were conveyed. The gross receipts were £15,874,966 and the net loss £2,051,194.

2 D*

These figures include receipts from Road Transport Services, Canals, etc., operated by the Railway Companies.

Road Motor Services.—In 1951 road motor vehicles carried 296,000,000 passengers, the gross receipts being approximately £4,448,000.

Shipping.—In 1951 the number of ships with cargoes and in ballast entered at the various ports, Dublin, Cobh (Queenstown), Dún Laoghaire (Kingstown), Cork, Galway, Waterford, Roslure, Limerick and Foynes, Dundalk, etc., was 8,671 of 8,578,267 tons, of which 1,328 (1,112,374 tons) were Republic of Ireland flag, and 5,702 (5,001,260 tons) British.

CIVIL AVIATION

Shannon Airport, 15 miles W. of Limerick, on the main transatlantic air route, caters for traffic to and from the U.S.A., Canada, Gt. Britain and the Continent. A service to and from Dublin is operated daily. In 1952 the transatlantic companies operating through the airport carried 229,164 passengers and 15,318,235 lb. of cargo.

Dublin Airport, situated at Collinstown, 6 miles N. of Dublin, serves the cross-Channel and European services operated by *Aer Lingus Teoranta* and continental airlines. During 1952 the airport handled 300,582 passengers and 11,187,785 lb. of cargo.

The following private aerodromes are also licensed: Weston Airport, 9 miles W. of Dublin; Dunmore East, 10 miles S.E. of Waterford; Coonagh, 2 miles W. of Limerick; Oranmore, 5 miles E. of Galway; Killarney Racecourse, 1 mile S.W. of Killarney; Rosapenna Strand, 25 miles N. of Letterkenny; Farmers' Cross, 4 miles S.W. of Cork.

OVERSEAS TRADE

Year	Imports	Exports	Trade Balance
1942	34,630,064	32,665,247	— 1,964,817
1943	26,359,063	27,808,941	+ 1,449,878
1944	28,531,460	29,917,196	+ 1,385,736
1945	41,073,074	35,496,359	— 5,576,715
1946	72,043,372	39,009,511	— 33,035,861
1947	131,334,517	39,511,134	— 91,823,383
1948	136,315,884	49,326,523	— 86,989,361
1949	130,231,623	60,552,381	— 69,679,242
1950	159,393,975	72,390,761	— 87,003,214
1951	204,595,525	81,520,383	— 123,075,202
1952	172,205,063	101,470,174	— 70,734,889

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

Imports (1952)

The principal groups were miscellaneous articles of food £19,607,449; machinery and electrical goods and apparatus £18,883,553; oils, fats, resins and gums £17,173,098; non-metallic mineral and quarry products and manufactures £15,283,475; cereals and feeding stuffs £15,045,228; textiles (except apparel) £14,445,141; vehicles (including locomotives, ships, aeroplanes, etc.) £10,198,672; iron and steel and manufactures (excluding cutlery and machinery) £9,435,564.

Exports (1952)

Principally, live animals £32,355,466; food, drink and tobacco £50,750,459; textiles (except apparel) £5,121,569.

ARMS OF IRELAND

Azure a harp or stringed argent.

The United States of America

Divisions	Gross Area, 1950 (sq. miles)	Population	
		Census 1940	Census 1950
Continental United States.....	*3,022,387	131,669,275	150,697,361
Alaska.....	586,400	72,524	128,643
Guam.....	206	22,290	59,498
Hawaii (and outlying islands).....	6,423	422,770	499,794
Panama Canal Zone.....	553	51,827	52,822
Puerto Rico.....	3,435	1,869,255	2,210,703
Samoa (and Swains Isld.).....	76	12,908	18,937
Virgin Islands of the U.S.A.....	133	24,889	26,665
Other islands†.....	42	2,083	2,423
Military, &c., abroad.....	—	118,933	481,545
Total.....	3,619,655	134,266,754	154,178,391

* Land Area, Continental United States, 2,974,726.

† Includes Midway, Wake, Canton, Enderbury, Johnson, Sand, Swan, and Corn Islands.

The former Japanese Mandates in the Pacific (*Marianas, Caroline and Marshall Islands*) are a trust territory of the United Nations, administered by the U.S.A. The land area of these islands is 685 sq. miles and their population, in 1950, was 54,843.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Calendar Year	Live Births		Deaths *	
	Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000
†1941	2,513,427	18.8	1,397,642	10.5
†1942	2,808,996	20.8	1,385,187	10.3
†1943	2,934,860	21.5	1,459,544	10.9
†1944	2,794,800	20.2	1,411,338	10.6
†1945	2,735,456	19.5	1,401,719	10.6
†1946	3,288,672	23.3	1,395,617	10.0
1947	3,699,940	25.8	1,445,370	10.1
1948	3,535,068	24.2	1,444,337	9.9
1949	3,559,529	23.9	1,443,607	9.7
1950	3,554,149	23.6	1,452,454	9.6
\$1951	3,758,000	24.5	1,486,000	9.7
\$1952	3,824,000	24.6	1,494,000	9.6

* Exclusive of foetal deaths.

† Birth rate based on total population including armed forces overseas. Figures for deaths exclude armed forces overseas. § Estimated.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

From 1820 to 1952, 39,796,719 alien immigrants were admitted to the United States. Of the inward total in 1952, 21,427 were born in the British Isles; 56,259 in Germany and Austria; 5,394 in Scandinavia; 9,306 in Italy; 33,211 in Poland; and 3,454 in France. The total number of alien immigrants admitted in the year ending June 30, 1952, was 265,520. During the same period 21,880 residents left the United States for permanent residence abroad.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE

Laws of marriage and of divorce are within the exclusive jurisdiction of each State. Each State legislature enacts its own laws prescribing rules and qualifications pertaining to marriage and its dissolution.

Year	Marriages	Per 1,000 Pop.	Estimated Divorces	Per 1,000 Pop.
1941	1,696,000	12.7	293,000	2.2
1942	1,772,000	13.2	321,000	2.4
1943	1,577,000	11.8	359,000	2.6
1944	1,452,000	11.0	400,000	2.9
1945	1,613,000	12.2	485,000	3.5
1946	2,291,000	16.4	610,000	4.3
1947	1,992,000	13.9	483,000	3.4
1948	1,811,000	12.4	408,000	2.8
1949	1,580,000	10.6	397,000	2.7
1950	1,667,000	11.0	385,000	2.6
1951	1,594,000	10.4	381,000	2.5
*1952	1,503,000	10.0	388,000	2.5

* Preliminary figures.

Note.—The rates for marriages are based on population excluding armed forces overseas. The rates for divorces during the years 1940-46 are based on population including armed forces overseas.

Increase of the People—Continental U.S. only.

Year of Census	Total Population				Increase over preceding census	Inter-Censal Immigrants
	White	Negro	Other Races	Total		
1880	43,402,970	6,580,793	172,020	50,155,783	11,597,412	2,812,191
1890	55,101,258	7,488,676	357,780	62,947,714	12,791,931	5,246,613
1900	66,809,196	8,833,994	351,385	75,994,575	13,046,861	3,687,564
1910	81,731,957	9,827,763	412,546	91,972,266	15,977,691	8,795,386
1920	94,820,915	10,463,131	426,574	105,710,620	13,738,354	5,735,811
1930	110,286,740	11,891,143	597,163	122,775,046	17,064,420	4,107,209
1940	118,214,870	12,865,118	588,887	131,669,275	8,894,220	528,431
1950	134,942,028	15,042,286	713,047	150,697,361	19,028,086	1,035,039

FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION OF U.S. (CENSUS OF 1950.)

Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.
Austria	408,785	Finland	95,506	Italy	1,427,145	Roumania	84,952
Belgium	52,691	France	107,924	Lithuania...	147,765	Scotland	244,200
Canada—		Germany	984,331	Mexico	450,562	Spain	45,563
French	238,409	Greece	169,083	Netherlands ..	102,133	Sweden	324,944
Other	756,153	Hungary	268,022	Norway	202,294	Switzerland ..	71,515
Czechoslovakia	278,268	Ireland—		Poland	861,184	U.S.S.R.	894,844
Denmark	107,897	N. Ireland..	15,398	Portugal	54,337	Yugoslavia ..	143,956
England and		I. Republic	504,961				
Wales	584,615						

The total number, including countries not specified, was 10,161,168 in 1950 compared with 11,419,138 in 1940. 1950 figures include a total of 180,024 from all Asian countries, 120,297 from countries in America other than Canada and Mexico and 86,375 from European countries not listed above.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Republic occupies nearly all that portion of the North American Continent, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, in latitude 25°-49° North and longitude 67°-124° 30' West, its northern boundary being Canada and the southern boundary Mexico.

Its coast-line has an estimated length of about 3,561 miles on the Atlantic, 1,872 miles on the Pacific, 2,908 miles on the Gulf of Mexico, and 2,470 miles on the Great Lakes. The principal river is the mighty Mississippi-Missouri, traversing the whole country from north to south, and having a course of 1,700 miles to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, with many large affluents, the chief of which are the Yellowstone, Platte, Arkansas, Ohio, and Red Rivers. The rivers flowing into the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are comparatively small; among the former may be noticed the Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, and Savannah; of the latter, the Columbia, Sacramento, and Colorado. The Alabama and Colorado of Texas fall into the Gulf of Mexico, also the Rio Grande, a long river partly forming the boundary with Mexico. The areas of the water-basins have been estimated as follow:—Rivers flowing to the Pacific, 644,040 square miles; to the Atlantic, 488,877; and to the Gulf of Mexico, 1,683,325 square miles, of which 1,257,547 are drained by the Mississippi-Missouri. The chain of the Rocky Mountains separates the western portion of the country from the remainder, all communication being carried on over certain elevated passes, several of which are now traversed by railroads; west of these, bordering the Pacific coast, the Cascade Mountains and Sierra Nevada form the outer edge of a high tableland, consisting in part of stony and sandy desert and partly of grazing land and forested mountains, and including the Great Salt Lake, which extends to the Rocky Mountains. Eastward the country is a vast, gently undulating plain, with a general slope southwards towards the partly marshy flats of the Gulf of Mexico, extending to the Atlantic, interrupted only by the Appalachian Highlands, of inferior elevation, in the Eastern States. Nearly the whole of this plain, from the Rocky Mountains to some distance beyond the Mississippi, consists of immense prairies of luxuriant grass. In the Eastern States (which form the more settled and most thickly inhabited portion of the country) large forests of valuable timber, as beech, birch, maple, oak, pine, spruce, elm, ash, walnut; and in the south, live oak, water-oak, magnolia, palmetto, tulip-tree, cypress, etc., still exist, the remnants of the forests which formerly extended over all the Atlantic slope, but into which great inroads have been made by the advance of civilization. The Mississippi valley is eminently fertile. The mineral kingdom produces much ore of iron, copper, lead, zinc, and aluminium, the non-metallic minerals include immense quantities of coal, anthracite, petroleum, stone, cement, phosphate rock, and salt. Precious metals include gold and silver, mined chiefly in Colorado, California, and Alaska (gold), and Colorado, Montana, Utah, and Idaho (silver). The highest point is Mount Whitney at 14,495 feet above sea-level, and the lowest point of dry land is in Death Valley, 280 feet below sea-level; these two points are in California, only 86 miles apart. The mean elevation of the 48 States is approximately 2,500 feet.

GOVERNMENT

The United States of America is a Federal Republic consisting of 48 States and 1 Federal District (of which 13 are Original States, 7 were admitted without previous organization as Territories, and 28 were admitted after such organization), and of 2 organized Territories.

THE CONSTITUTION.—By the Constitution of Sept. 17, 1787 (to which ten amendments were added on Dec. 15, 1791, and eleventh to twenty-second Feb. 7, 1795, Sept. 25, 1804, Dec. 18, 1865, July 28, 1868, March 30, 1870, Feb. 25, 1913, May 31, 1913, Jan. 29, 1919, Aug. 26, 1920, Feb. 6, 1933, Dec. 5, 1933 and May 1, 1951), the government of the United States is entrusted to three separate authorities—the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial.

THE EXECUTIVE

THE Executive power is vested in a President, who is elected every four years, and is eligible for re-election. The mode of electing the President is as follows:—Each State appoints, in such manner as the Legislature thereof directs (they are now elected by popular vote on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of the year preceding the year in which the Presidential term expires), a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or anyone holding office under Government, shall be appointed an elector. The electors for each State meet in their respective States on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December following, and there vote for a President by ballot. The ballots are then sent to Washington, and opened on the sixth day of January by the President of Senate in presence of Congress, and the candidate who has received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes cast is declared President for the ensuing term. If no one has a majority, then from the highest on the list (not exceeding three) the House of Representatives elects a President, the votes being taken by States, the representation

from each State having one vote. There is also a Vice President, who, on the death of the President, becomes *ex officio* President for the remainder of the term. Under the XXth Amendment to the Constitution the terms of the President and Vice President end at noon on the 20th day of January of the years in which such terms would have ended if the Amendment had not been ratified, and the terms of their successors then begin. In case of the removal or death of both President and Vice President, a statute provides for the succession.

The President must be 35 years of age and a native citizen of the United States. He receives a salary of \$100,000 with a taxable expense allowance of \$50,000 and a non-taxable travelling allowance of not exceeding \$40,000. Under the XXIInd Amendment to the Constitution, the tenure of the Presidency is limited to two terms. Executive duties:—

(1) He is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and of the Navy (and of the Militias when they are in Federal service), and he commissions all officers therein.

(2) With the consent of the Senate, he appoints the Cabinet officers and all the chief (and many minor) officials.

(3) He exercises a general supervision over the whole Federal Administration and sees that the Federal Laws are duly carried out. Should disorder arise in any State which the authorities thereof are unable to suppress, the aid of the President may be invoked.

(4) He conducts the Foreign Policy of the Republic, and has power, "by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur." The Declaration of War rests with Congress.

(5) He makes recommendations of a general nature to Congress, and when laws are passed by Congress he may return them to Congress with a veto. But if a measure so vetoed is again passed by both Houses of Congress by a two-thirds majority in each House, it becomes law, notwithstanding the objections of the President.

THE PRESIDENT

President of the United States (January 20, 1953, to January 20, 1957), DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, of New York City, New York, born Oct. 14, 1890, sworn in as President (in succession to Harry S. Truman) Jan. 20, 1953. Republican.

Vice-President, Richard Milhous Nixon, of California, born Jan. 9, 1913, elected Nov. 4, 1952. Republican.

THE CABINET

(Each \$22,500).

Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, of New York (born Feb. 25, 1888), appointed Jan. 21, 1953.

Secretary of the Treasury, George M. Humphrey, of Ohio (born Mar. 8, 1890), appointed Jan. 21, 1953.

Secretary of Defence, Charles E. Wilson, of Michigan (born July 18, 1890), appointed Jan. 28, 1953.

Attorney-General, Herbert Brownell, Jr., of New York (born Feb. 20, 1904), appointed Jan. 21, 1953.

Postmaster-General, Arthur E. Summerfield, of Michigan (born Mar. 17, 1899), appointed Jan. 21, 1953.

Secretary of the Interior, Douglas McKay of Oregon (born June 24, 1893), appointed Jan. 21, 1953.

Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra T. Benson, of Utah (born Aug. 4, 1899), appointed Jan. 21, 1953.

Secretary of Commerce, Sinclair Weeks, of Massachusetts (born June 15, 1893), appointed Jan. 21, 1953.

Secretary of Labour (vacant).

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, of Texas (born Jan. 19, 1905), appointed April 11, 1953.

THE CONGRESS

The Legislative power is vested in two Houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives, the President having a veto power, which may be overcome by a two-thirds vote of each House. The Senate is composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof for the term of six years, and each Senator has one vote; and Representatives are chosen in each State, by popular vote, for two years. The number of Representatives for each State is allotted in proportion to its population—at present 1 for 301,164. The Senate consists of 96 members. The salary of a Senator is \$12,500 per annum, with mileage at 20 cents per mile each session. The House of Representatives consists of 435 Representatives besides a delegate from Alaska, a delegate from Hawaii, and a resident commissioner from Puerto Rico. The salary of a Representative is \$12,500 per annum with mileage as for Senators. By the XIXth Amendment, sex is no disqualification for the franchise. On July 1, 1950, there were 47,860,228 men and 49,556,137 women of voting age, excluding members of the armed forces overseas.

THE EIGHTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Noon of Jan. 3, 1953, to Noon of Jan. 3, 1955.
 President of the Senate, Richard M. Nixon,
 Rep., Calif. \$30,000
 Speaker of the House of Representatives
 Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Rep., Mass. . . . \$30,000
 Secretary of the Senate, J. Mark Trice, Rep.,
 Md.

Clerk of the House of Representatives, Lyle O. Snader, Rep., Ill.

Members of the 83rd Congress were elected on Nov. 4, 1952.

The 83rd Congress is constituted as follows:

Senate.—Republicans 48, Democrats 47, Independent 1. Total 96.

House of Representatives.—Republicans 221, Democrats 210, Independent 1, vacancies 3. Total 435.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

(National Library),

Capitol Hill, Washington, D.C.

The Library of Congress was established in 1800 and destroyed by fire in 1814. In 1815, Congress purchased Thomas Jefferson's library of 6,487 volumes as the basis for a new collection, which was partially destroyed by fire in 1851. Since that date increased (1) by regular annual appropriations by Congress; (2) by deposits under the copyright law; (3) by gifts and exchanges. The collection is the largest in the Western Hemisphere and one of the largest in the world. Exclusive of 2,172,000 unbound newspapers and parts of serials awaiting binding, its collections contained, on June 30, 1952, nearly 31,000,000 items. These included about 9,500,000 volumes and pamphlets; 140,500 bound newspaper volumes; 13,000,000 manuscripts; 2,100,000 maps and views; 4,000 microcards; 90,000 reels and strips of microfilm; 98,000 reels of motion pictures; 2,000,000 volumes and pieces of music; 387,000 phonograph records;

2,225,000 photographic negatives, prints and slides; 580,500 fine prints, 23,000 microprint cards, and more than 705,000 broadsides, photostats, posters and miscellaneous items. The main building was first occupied in 1897. Considerable additions, including an Annex completed in 1939, have brought the total cost to approximately \$18,880,000 and the floor space to 1,563,289 square feet (nearly 36 acres), with more than 250 miles of shelving. During the fiscal year 1952, \$12,627,860 was available for use by the Library. Of this sum \$9,259,860 was appropriated directly by Congress; \$2,135,763 was transferred from other Government agencies; \$855,508 was derived from gifts; and \$399,046 was carried over from previous years. During the fiscal year 1952, the Library registered copyright claims for 203,705 works and took in \$803,168 in copyright fees. It also received more than \$869,000 in payment for nearly 21,000,000 catalogue cards sold to more than 9,000 subscribers. These funds are transferred to the U.S. Treasury. As the national library, the Library of Congress serves other Government agencies, other libraries throughout the world, scholars, and the general public as well as the Congress. In addition to providing reference service on the materials in its collections and publishing catalogues and other guides, the Library administers a national programme to provide books for the blind, sponsors music concerts, literary readings and other cultural affairs, and participates in international professional and cultural activities.

Librarian of Congress (vacant).

Librarian of Congress Emeritus, Herbert Putnam.

Chief Assistant Librarian, Verner W. Clapp.

Assistant Librarian, Solon J. Buck.

Deputy Chief Assistant Librarian, Lucile M. Morsch.

Assistant Librarian for the American Collections, David C. Mearns.

Director, Administrative Department, Frederick H. Wagman.

Director, Legislative Reference Department, Ernest S. Griffith.

Director, Processing Department, John H. Cronin.

Director, Reference Department, Burton W. Adkinson.

Law Librarian, W. Lawrence Keitt.

Register of Copyrights, Arthur Fisher.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The Mall, Washington, 25 D.C.

Secretary, Leonard Carmichael.

Assistant Secretaries, J. E. Grat; J. L. Keddy

Administrative Assistant, L. M. Pearson.

Treasurer, John D. Howard

Chief, Editorial Division, P. H. Oehser.

Librarian, Leila F. Clark.

Board of Regents

Chancellor, The Chief Justice of the U.S.

Chairman, Executive Committee, R. V. Fleming.

Bureaux of the Smithsonian Institution

National Museum

Director, A. Remington Kellogg.

Head Curators, F. M. Setzler; W. L. Schmitt; R. Swallen; W. F. Foshag; A. Taylor.

Bureau of American Ethnology

Director, M. W. Stirling.

Director, River Basin Surveys, F. H. H. Roberts, Jr.

Astrophysical Observatory

Director, Loyal B. Aldrich.

National Gallery of Art

Director, David E. Finley.

Administrator, Harry A. McBride.

Secretary-Treasurer and General Counsel, Huntington Cairns.

Chief Curator, John Walker.

National Collection of Fine Arts

Director, Thomas M. Beggs.

Freer Gallery of Art

Director, A. G. Wenley.

Assistant Director, John A. Pope.

National Zoological Park

Director, William M. Mann.

Asst. Director, E. P. Walker.

NATIONAL COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

Interior Dept. Building, Washington, D.C.

The Commission of Fine Arts was created by Congress May 17, 1920, to advise generally upon the location, selection, and erection of statues, fountains, and monuments in the District of Columbia, and also to advise generally upon questions of art when required to do so by the President or by any committee of either House of Congress. Under this latter provision its functions have been enlarged by Executive Order to cover all works of Art with which the Federal Government is concerned, including designs of public buildings and public parks, within the D.C. An expenditure not exceeding \$10,000 in any one year is authorized by Congress for travelling and other expenses. The members serve without remuneration.

Chairman, David E. Finley.

Members, Joseph Hudnut; Edward F. Neild, Sr.;

Felix W. de Weldon; Pietro Belluschi; Elbert

Peets; George Biddle.

Secretary and Administrative Officer, H. P. Caemmerer.

THE JUDICATURE

The Federal Judiciary consists of three sets of Federal Courts: (1) The Supreme Court at Washington, D.C., consisting of a Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, with original jurisdiction in cases affecting Ambassadors, &c., or where a State is a party to the suit, and with appellate jurisdiction from inferior Federal Courts and from the decisions of the highest Courts of the States. (2) The United States Courts of Appeals, dealing with appeals from District Courts, and consisting of the Justice of the Supreme Court for the Circuit and all the Circuit and District judges within the circuit. (3) The 93 District Courts, served by 199 District Court Judges.

THE SUPREME COURT

(U.S. Supreme Court Building, Washington, D.C.)

Chief Justice (vacant)..... \$25,500

Associate Justices (each \$25,000)

Name.	Born.	Apptd.
Hugo L. Black, Ala.	1886	1937
Stanley Reed, Ky.	1884	1938
Felix Frankfurter, Mass.	1882	1939
Wm. O. Douglas, Conn.	1898	1939
Robert H. Jackson, N.Y.	1892	1941
Harold H. Burton, Ohio	1888	1945
Tom C. Clark, Texas	1899	1949
Sherman Minton, Indiana	1890	1949

Supreme Court Officers.

Clerk, Harold B. Willey, Va.

Deputy Clerks, Reginald C. Dilli, D.C.; Hugh W. Barr, D.C.

Marshal, T. Perry Lippitt, D.C.

Reporter, Walter Wyatt, D.C.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

State Government

Each State has a constitution drafted to suit its own problems. States vary greatly in size, population and character but there are no important variations in the form of government organization. Like the National Government, State governments have three branches, legislative, executive and judicial.

State Legislatures.—With one exception, State legislatures consist of two Houses, a Senate and a House of Representatives; Nebraska has a single legislative body. The basis of representation in both Senate and House is the county, counties being combined or divided into districts which return one Senator and one or more Representatives. With a few variations, Senators serve for four and Representatives for two years. Generally the two houses meet in the State capital for a legislative session every two years; in a few States they meet annually; the legislature of Alabama meets only once in every four years.

Most of the business of the State legislature is carried on by committees. A bill, introduced either in the Senate or the House of Representatives, is first considered by a committee of the same house. Public hearings are usually held by committees at which representations may be made by opponents and supporters of the measure. If the committee approves the bill it makes a report to the house, when the bill may be further debated before a vote is taken. When passed by one house it is sent to the other where treatment is much the same. A bill which has been changed by the second house is sent to a "conference committee" of both houses for adjustment and if this is successful the bill is voted on favourably by both houses and sent to the governor for signature when it becomes law. Failing a report by the committee, a bill is not considered by the legislature unless a majority of the house votes for consideration without a committee report. In every State except North Carolina the governor may veto a bill and, ordinarily, prevent it from becoming law. The legislators have a right to vote again on a bill to decide whether it shall become law without the governor's approval; in some cases a two-thirds majority is required.

State Executives.—The chief executive of the State is the governor, who is elected by popular vote for a two year or, in about half the States, a four year term. His powers are outlined in the State constitution. The governor may advise the legislature on new laws which he considers necessary and may call special sessions of the legislature to consider such laws. He appoints members of many boards and commissions, subject in some cases to Senate approval. He is head of the National Guard of his state and may use it to keep order if need arises. The governor may pardon persons convicted of crimes by the state courts or reduce sentences. Elected with the governor is a lieutenant governor whose regular duty it is to preside over the Senate and who succeeds if the governor dies or is removed from office.

Other important officers of the executive are the Secretary of State, whose duties concern the official records of the State, publication of the State laws and elections; the attorney-general, chief law officer of the State; the State auditor or comptroller and the State treasurer. There are also many departments and commissions such as labour boards, boards of health, banking commissions and highway commissions. In some States the governor has a considerable control over the work of the other State officials and in others little or none. A civil

service system, intended to put much of the work of government offices into the hands of qualified workers not subject to political control and change, has been adopted by some States.

State Courts.—The simplest form of state court is usually presided over by a justice of the peace and hears minor civil and criminal cases. In large cities this work is done by police courts or special municipal courts. More important cases are dealt with in district courts, superior courts, circuit courts or common pleas courts, all dealing usually with both civil and criminal matters. Supreme courts of States deal largely with appeals and references from lower courts. Some States have a large number of special courts such as probate, children's, domestic relations and small debts courts. Judges, usually elected (but in some States appointed by the Governor or by the State legislature) preside over all trials. Many of the court practices in the United States have come from the English courts.

Local Government

Cities.—There is a number of different forms of government organization. Usually there is an elected central council with a mayor or manager to act as head of the organization. The three main forms of city government are (1) *The mayor-council plan.* The oldest type of city government, this compares with National and State organizations. The mayor is elected and usually appoints the heads of departments and many other officers, sometimes subject to the council's confirmation. He may sign or veto city ordinances and in general is responsible for putting them into effect. The mayor may also be required to produce a budget. The council passes the city laws which must not violate the city charter or conflict with State or National laws or constitutions. (2) *The commission form of government.* Three or more commissioners are elected from the city as a whole, rather than from districts or wards, and are given both law-making and law-enforcing powers. One of the commissioners is chairman and is usually called the mayor although his powers may be no greater than those of the other commissioners. Each commissioner supervises the work of one or more of the departments and is responsible for them. (3) *The City-Manager plan.* A small elected council makes city ordinances and decides general policy. It appoints a professional administrator as city-manager. The city manager appoints the heads of departments and some of the other officers; he advises the council on the needs of the city, suggests plans for finance and city improvements and enforces city ordinances. In most cases he holds office as long as the council is satisfied with his work.

County and other Local Governments.—The county, a subdivision of the State usually containing two or more townships and a number of villages, is administered by a board of commissioners or supervisors elected by the voters of the entire county. In recent years a number of counties have appointed County Managers to be responsible to a small board for the county government as a whole. In many townships, officials such as justices of the peace, constables and road supervisors are elected. The voters of some New England townships meet once a year and make their own laws on purely local matters, fix rates, decide how the money is to be spent and elect officials. Village or town government is usually in the hands of a council of elected members and some villages elect a president or mayor and employ local officials.

DEFENCE

Department of Defence.

Secretary of Defence (in the Cabinet), Charles E. Wilson (Jan. 26, 1953).

Secretary of the Army (not in the Cabinet), Robert Ten Broeck Stevens.

Secretary of the Navy (not in the Cabinet), Robert B. Anderson.

Secretary of the Air Force (not in the Cabinet) Harold E. Talbott.

Army.—The Army of U.S. had a strength of 8,291,336 on V.E. Day, reduced by June 30, 1950, to 591,700 (excluding Air Corps).

Navy.—The peak strength of the Navy (including Marine Corps) in the summer of 1945 was 3,855,497. The strength at June 30, 1950, was 454,800.

Air.—The U.S. Air Force was formerly the Army Air Corps and directly under command of the War Department. In 1947 an independent Department of the Air Force was established under a Secretary of the Air Force. The Navy and Marine Corps retained separate air organizations. Strength of the Air Force (June 30, 1950), 412,000.

SHIPS OF U.S. NAVY

	1940	1945 Aug. 31	1952 July
Battleships.....	15	23	4
Fleet Aircraft Carriers.....	4	28	12
Escort Carriers.....	8	71	15
Heavy Cruisers.....	18	25	15
Light Cruisers.....	19	48	3
Destroyers and Destroyer- type craft.....	220	737	244
Submarines.....	94	234	100

The cruisers *Newport News*, *Salem*, and *Des Moines* are the largest, fastest and most powerful cruisers afloat.

LOSSES IN WAR OF 1941-45

Army and Air Corps.....	237,049
Navy.....	36,488
Marine Corps.....	19,568
Coast Guard.....	1,917
	295,022

These figures include those killed in action or died of wounds and those who died as prisoners.

CAPITAL OF THE U.S.

In 1790 Congress ratified the cession of 100 sq. miles by the States of Maryland and Virginia as a site for a Federal City to be the national capital of the United States. In 1791 it was decided to name the capital *Washington* and in 1793 the foundation-stone of the Capitol building was laid. In 1800 the seat of government was removed to Washington, which was chartered as a city in 1802. In 1846 the Virginia portion was retroceded and the present area of the *District of Columbia* (with which the City of Washington is co-extensive) is 69.245 square miles, with a population at the Census of 1950 of 802,178.

The District of Columbia is ruled directly by the President and Congress through a Board of Commissioners appointed by the President, one being chosen from the Engineer Corps of the United States Army and two from civil life.

The *City of Washington*, the Capital of the United States, is co-extensive with the District of Columbia. It is situated on the west central edge of Maryland, opposite the State of Virginia, on the left bank of the Potomac at its confluence with the Anacostia, 107 miles from Chesapeake Bay and 186 from the Atlantic Ocean.

EDUCATION

Educational Attainment of the Population

Persons 14 years old and over in U.S. April, 1950).

	Per cent. of population 14 years and over
School years completed.	
Less than 5 years.....	9.4
5 and 6 years.....	8.4
7 and 8 years.....	25.8
1 to 3 years of High School.....	20.3
4 years of High School.....	20.9
1 to 3 years of College.....	7.4
4 or more years of College.....	5.2
Not reported.....	2.6

The median number of school years completed by the population of 14 years old and over was, for the white population only, 9.9; for the non-white population 7.4.

State School Systems

Every State in the Union has a compulsory school attendance law. In general, children are obliged to attend school from 7 to 16 years of age, and those from 14 to 16 must attend school or be lawfully employed. In all States there are, connected with the local administrative units, officers charged with enforcing the compulsory attendance law, known in the majority of States as the truant or attendance officers.

In 1951 the total number of children in the United States of 5 to 17 years of age was 31,595,000, of whom 25,706,000 (13,121,000 boys and 12,585,000 girls) were enrolled in public elementary

and secondary schools. The average daily attendance in the public schools was 22,747,000, the average length of school term was 177.9 days, and the average number of days attended by each pupil enrolled was 156.8 days. In 1950-51, 944,036 teachers (214,966 men and 729,070 women) were employed. The average annual salary of all teachers was \$3,126. The estimated value of all public school property was \$11,000,000,000.

The total revenue receipts for school purposes, excluding balances on hand, was \$5,946,828,000. Of this amount, \$184,579,000 was received from Federal sources, \$2,360,619,000 from State sources and \$3,401,629,000 from county and local sources. Current expenditure was \$5,117,014,000. This figure comprises administration, \$236,690,000; instruction, \$3,393,044,000; operation and maintenance of plant, \$695,665,000; other current expenditure, \$688,615,000. In addition, \$1,256,435,000 was expended for sites, buildings, furniture and equipment; \$98,659,000 for interest; and \$56,191,000 for adult and summer schools.

Institutions of Higher Education

In the autumn of 1952 enrolment in institutions of higher education numbered 2,148,284. Of the total enrolment in institutions of higher education 232,880 or 11 per cent. were veterans.

Institutions of higher education include universities, colleges, professional schools, teachers' colleges and normal schools, and junior colleges. The 1952 survey of enrolments covered 1,507 institutions classified as follows: 1,174 universities, colleges and professional schools enrolling 1,735,232

students of whom 205,217 were veterans; 205 teachers' colleges enrolling 173,540 students of whom 10,398 were veterans, and 527 junior colleges enrolling 239,512 students of whom 17,265 were veterans. There are 108 institutions of higher education for Negroes, enrolling 68,375 students of whom 4,222 were veterans, included in the foregoing figures.

During the school year 1951-52, 331,924 bachelor's degrees were conferred, 227,029 to men and 104,895 to women; 63,471 masters' degrees, 43,537 to men and 19,934 to women; and 7,683 doctor's degrees, 6,969 to men and 714 to women. Education, Business and Commerce, and Engineering, were, in that order, the fields in which most students received baccalaureate degrees. There were 52,060 bachelor's degrees in Education, 46,683 in Business and Commerce, and 30,549 in Engineering. The three leading fields of study for the master's degree were Education (24,538), Engineering (4,091) and Business and Commerce (3,548). The most popular fields of study on the doctorate level were Education (1,061), Chemistry (1,031) and Psychology (540).

Particulars of some of the Universities are Harvard (10,156 students, including 271 women, in 1952), founded at Cambridge, Mass., on Oct. 28, 1636, and named after John Harvard of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, England, who bequeathed to it his library and a sum of money in 1638; Yale (7,567 students, including 622 women, in 1952), founded at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1701; Bowdoin, Brunswick, Me. (founded 1794); Brown, Providence, R.I. (founded 1764); Charleston, S.C. (founded 1785); Columbia, New York, N.Y. (founded 1754; 25,119 students, including 8,816 women, in 1952); Cornell (founded at Ithaca, N.Y., 1865; 9,871 students, including 2,443 women, in 1952); Dartmouth, Hanover, N.H. (founded 1769; 2,840 students in 1952); Georgetown, Washington, D.C. (founded 1789; 4,812 students in 1952); North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N.C. (founded in 1789; 5,474 students, including 887 women, in 1952); Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. (founded 1740; 14,885 students, including 3,547 women, in 1952); Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa. (founded 1787; 14,914 students, including 4,134 women in 1952); Princeton, Princeton, N.J. (founded 1746); Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn. (founded 1794; 7,859 students, including 2,149 women, in 1952); William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va. (founded 1693); New York University, founded in 1831 at New York, had 41,307 students, including 11,264 women, in 1952.

Private Schools and Colleges

In 1949-50 there were 2,707,777 pupils in private kindergarten and elementary schools, 672,362 pupils in private high schools and academies, 20,769 pupils in elementary and secondary departments of private universities and colleges, and 1,304,119 students in privately controlled institutions of higher education.

Illiteracy

Illiteracy is practically unknown in the United States. The rate for the whole population, White and Coloured, was only 3 per cent. of those over 14 years of age.

Newspapers

In 1950 there were 1,772 English language daily newspapers with a total circulation of 53,829,000, 5,386,000 metric tons of newsprint was consumed in the United States in 1950, compared with 5,016,000 tons in 1949.

American Book Statistics

The number of books published in U.S.A. was:—

1942.....	9,525	1947.....	9,132
1943.....	8,325	1948.....	9,897
1944.....	6,970	1949.....	10,892
1945.....	6,548	1950.....	11,022
1946.....	7,735	1951.....	11,255

Libraries and Museums

In 1950 the Library of Congress contained approximately 9,000,000 volumes with an annual circulation of 2,045,000.

Type of Library	Number	No. of Volumes
Public Libraries.....	6,100	136,230,000*
University Libraries.....	131	66,472,000
Other institutions for higher education..	1,362	44,314,000
School Libraries.....	98,800	100,000,000
Special Libraries (Dist. of Columbia)	163	11,864,000

* Annual circulation in 1950, 349,000,000 volumes approximately.

Museums.—There were 2,225 museums in the United States in 1950. Art museums in the larger cities include the National Gallery of Art and the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C.; the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Museum of Modern Art in New York City; the Boston Museum of Fine Arts; and the Art Institute of Chicago. The collections of the Metropolitan Museum of Art are the most extensive. All the large art galleries carry on educational programmes to increase art appreciation. They provide free lectures and arrange special exhibitions. Many of these are sent as travelling exhibits to smaller cities and towns.

Music and Drama

There are about 550 symphony orchestras in the United States. The 25 largest professional symphony orchestras employ from 80 to 110 musicians each. Together, these 550 orchestras give more than 10,000 concerts during each music season. There are also about 35,000 orchestras in colleges, universities and schools. Some 3,000,000 pupils in the public schools receive instruction each year in instrumental music and another 3,000,000 receive instruction in singing.

More than 20 opera companies give grand and light opera performances. Several hundred touring companies bring dramatic and musical plays, ballet performances, and popular music to cities and towns. Every year, some 30,000,000 admission tickets are sold to performances of classical music and ballet.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN U.S.

	1936	1947
Adventist.....	165,815	215,545
Baptist.....	8,262,287	15,017,034
Congregationalist.....	976,388	1,257,764
Disciples of Christ.....	1,196,315	1,703,010
Lutheran.....	4,244,890	5,278,515
Methodist.....	7,001,637	10,337,682
Presbyterian.....	2,513,653	3,051,106
Protestant Episcopal.....	1,735,335	2,160,207
Jewish.....	4,641,184	4,641,184*
Roman Catholic.....	19,914,937	25,286,178
Latter Day Saints.....	774,169	1,044,170
Eastern Orthodox.....	356,638	600,000
Church of Christ, Scientist.....	268,915	268,915*

* No later figures than 1936.

FINANCE

TREASURER OF THE U.S.

On Jan. 27 1953, Mrs. Ivy Baker Priest, of Utah (born 1905), was appointed Treasurer of the United States.

BUDGET RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1951 AND 1952

Description	1952 Actual	1953 Estimated
BUDGET RECEIPTS:—		
Direct Taxes on Individuals	\$30,713,000,000	\$34,446,000,000
Direct Taxes on Corporations	21,467,000,000	23,700,000,000
Excise Taxes	8,893,000,000	9,795,000,000
Employment Taxes:—		
Existing Taxes	4,573,000,000	4,932,000,000
Customs	550,000,000	590,000,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	1,803,000,000	1,745,000,000
Deduct:—		
Appropriation to Federal old age and survivors' insurance trust fund	3,569,000,000	4,000,000,000
Refunds of Receipts (excluding interest)	2,302,000,000	2,511,000,000
Total Budget Receipts	\$62,128,000,000	\$68,697,000,000

BUDGET EXPENDITURES	Fiscal Year 1952, Actual	Fiscal Year 1953 Estimated
Military Services	\$39,727,000,000	\$44,380,000,000
International Security and Foreign Relations	5,268,000,000	6,035,000,000
Veterans' Services and Benefits	4,863,000,000	4,546,000,000
Social Security Welfare, and Health	2,491,000,000	2,594,000,000
Housing and Community Development	735,000,000	757,000,000
Education and General Research	171,000,000	272,000,000
Agriculture and Agricultural Resources	1,045,000,000	1,943,000,000
Natural Resources	2,948,000,000	3,370,000,000
Transportation and Communication	1,923,000,000	2,086,000,000
Finance, Commerce and Industry	241,000,000	478,000,000
Labour	243,000,000	252,000,000
General Government	1,411,000,000	1,385,000,000
Interest on Public Debt	5,934,000,000	6,520,000,000
Reserve for Contingencies	—	25,000,000
Adjustment	—855,000,000	—
Total Budget Expenditure	\$66,145,000,000	\$74,593,000,000

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1950-51 TO 1952-53

	(a) 1950-51	(a) 1951-52	(b) 1952-53
Revenue	\$48,143,000,000	\$62,128,000,000	\$68,697,000,000
Expenditure	44,633,000,000	66,145,000,000	74,593,000,000
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)	+ \$3,510,000,000	— \$4,017,000,000	— \$5,896,000,000

(a) Actual.

(b) Budget Estimates.

GOLD AND SILVER MOVEMENTS

Year	Gold		Silver	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
1946	\$532,962,000	\$221,468,000	\$57,578,000	\$35,455,000
1947	2,079,588,000	213,241,000	68,140,000	30,649,000
1948	1,981,175,000	300,771,000	70,885,000	12,400,000
1949	771,390,000	84,936,000	73,536,000	23,281,000
1950	162,749,000	534,036,000	110,035,000	6,202,000
1951	81,259,000	630,382,000	103,469,000	8,590,000
1952	740,254,000	55,921,000	67,296,000	4,921,000

PUBLIC DEBT

On June 30, 1952, the *Federal Public Debt* of the United States stood at \$259,105,000,000; the level at the end of fiscal year 1951 was \$255,222,000,000.

COST OF LIVING IN U.S.A.

The Consumers Price Index (for moderate income families in large cities) showed a monthly average during 1951 of 111.0 (the basic figure of 100 being the 1935-1939 average). The monthly average in 1952 was 113.5, and the figure for March, 1953, was 113.7.

According to figures prepared by the Bureau of Labour Statistics, retail prices (all items) rose during the year July 1, 1951—June 30, 1952 from 110.8 to 113.4 (the average for the years 1947-1949=100). Food rose from 112.3 to 114.6, rents from 112.7 to 117.6, and transportation from 117.5 to 126.3. On the other hand, apparel fell slightly from 106.6 to 105.6. During the first four months of 1953, the consumer price index for all items declined slightly from 113.9 in January to 113.7 in April (1947-1949=100). Food declined from 113.1 to 111.5, while rents rose from 121.1 to 122.1, and transportation rose from 129.3 to 129.4. Apparel remained at 104.6.

The wholesale price index showed a monthly average during 1951 of 114.8 (the average for the years 1947-1949=100). The monthly average declined to 111.6 in 1952, and the figure for April

1953, showed a further decline to 109.4. Wholesale prices for farm products declined from 113.4 in 1951 to 107.0 in 1952, and dropped still further to 97.5 in April 1953. Processed food prices declined from 111.4 in 1951 to 108.8 in 1952 and were down to 103.2 in April, while industrial prices showed a decline from 115.9 in 1951 to 113.2 in 1952 and a slight rise to 113.3 in April 1953.

PERSONAL INCOMES IN U.S.A.

Personal incomes in the United States rose from \$254.1 billion in 1951 to \$268.3 billion in 1952, an increase of \$14.2 billion. Most of this rise was accounted for by an increase of \$11.7 billion in labour income and \$2.0 billion in business, professional, and rental income. The only decline in this period was registered in farm proprietors' income, which went from \$15.6 billion in 1951 to \$15.2 billion in 1952. The average of the seasonally adjusted annual rates for the first four months of 1953 was \$281.8 billion. Preliminary estimates for April 1953, showed personal income at \$283.1 billion, an increase of \$14.8 billion over the 1952 average. Labour income increased from an average of \$182.4 billion in 1952 to \$195.7 in April 1953, and most of the other categories showed small increases during this period. Farm proprietors' income, however, declined from the average of \$15.2 billion in 1952 to \$13.6 billion in April.

PRODUCTION

AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK

Agriculture.—The total land surface, excluding island possessions and Alaska, is 1,903,824,640 acres, of which about 61 per cent. is in farms. The total number of farms in 1950 (1950 Census of Agriculture) was 5,382,162. The cash income from crops in 1946 was, \$10,834,000,000; in 1947, \$13,230,000,000; in 1948, \$13,136,000,000; in 1949, \$12,585,000,000; in 1950, \$12,352,000,000; in 1951, \$13,053,000,000; and in 1952, \$14,627,000,000. Cash income from livestock and livestock products, in 1946, \$13,730,000,000; in 1947, \$16,476,000,000; in 1948, \$17,071,000,000; in 1949, \$15,359,000,000; in 1950, \$15,976,000,000; in 1951, \$19,569,000,000; and in 1952, \$18,499,000,000. It is expected that cash receipts during 1953 will be somewhat below those of 1952.

Livestock and poultry on farms and ranches showed a net increase during 1952 for the fourth successive year. The increase amounted to 1 per cent. There has been a substantial increase in the number of cattle, though the number of all other livestock fell. Horse and mule numbers continued the decline which has been in progress for many years.

Crop production in 1952 was the second largest ever recorded. The aggregate volume was 132 per cent. of the 1923-32 average. Acreage upon which 52 leading crops were planted or grown in 1952 approximated 355,000,000 acres or about 7,000,000 less than in 1951. One reason for the relative smallness of acreage is that there was less abandoned winter wheat land available for replanting with sorghum and other spring crops. Acreages of cotton, all sorghums, spring wheat and barley were significantly smaller than in 1951.

The composite yield per acre in 1952 with an index figure of 150 per cent. (1923-32=100) was greater than for any year except 1948, when the figure was 152 per cent.

Live Stock on Farms, Jan. 1.

	1951	1952	1953
All cattle ...	82,025,000	87,844,000	93,656,000
Milch cows ...	23,722,000	23,369,000	23,996,000
Hogs ...	62,852,000	63,582,000	..
Sheep ...	30,635,000	32,088,000	31,611,000
Horses ...	4,993,000	4,330,000	3,870,000
Mules ...	2,074,000	1,973,000	1,766,000

RECLAMATION

Bureau of Reclamation, Interior Department, Interior Building, 18th and 19th Streets (between C and E streets), N.W., Washington, D.C. Commissioner, Wilbur A. Drexheimer.

The Bureau of Reclamation constructs and operates irrigation, power and other multiple-purpose projects in the area west of the 97th meridian and is the Federal agency with principal responsibility for water conservation in this region. Almost 7,000,000 acres of lands in the arid and semi-arid west can be irrigated by works constructed by the Bureau. In June, 1952, the Bureau had in operation, under construction or authorized 84 irrigation and multiple-purpose projects. Among these is the *Missouri River Basin project*, with more than 250 units, authorized by the Flood Control Acts of 1944 and 1946. Seventy-five projects, or divisions of projects, are producing food supplies and electric energy and furnishing municipal-industrial water. Farmers on Bureau or Reclamation projects in 1952 produced 23,606,417 tons of food and forage crops, valued at \$93,679,755.

136 storage dams have been completed or are under construction on Reclamation projects. Three of them are the three largest concrete structures in the world.

Grand Coulee Dam, on the Columbia River in the State of Washington, the largest concrete structure in the world by volume (10,585,000 cubic yards), and with the greatest hydro-electric power-plant capacity, began operating in March, 1941; its installed capacity is 1,974,000 kW. The dam

will provide storage for the ultimate irrigation of 1,029,000 acres in the Columbia Basin project.

Hoover Dam (Arizona and Nevada), on the Colorado River, is the highest dam in the world (726 ft.), and has an operating power plant with a capacity of 1,249,800 kW., and an ultimate capacity of 1,332,300 kW.

Shasta Dam (602 ft.), on the Sacramento River in California, is the world's second highest. It was completed in 1944, and the power plant has a rated capacity of 793,000 kW.

Hungry Horse Dam, virtually completed in 1952, on the Flathead River in Montana is 565 ft. high, the third highest in the world. It will have an ultimate power capacity of 285,000 kW.

MINERALS

The value of mineral production in continental United States in 1952 totalled an estimated \$13.5 billion. The comparable value for 1951 was \$13.3 billion and for 1950 \$11.9 billion (revised figures).

Nearly three-quarters of the mineral production of the United States (in value) consists of fuels. Most of this is petroleum for which the 1952 demand was estimated at the unprecedented figure of 2,825 million barrels, almost 3.4 per cent. more than in 1951. Nearly 160 million barrels were exported in 1952, an increase of 3.3 per cent. Domestic demand increased by 3.4 per cent.

In 1952 U.S. production of crude petroleum was estimated at 2,492 million barrels, a gain of

12 per cent. over that of 1951. 23,466 new wells were drilled by the industry during the year.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY

The *Weights and Measures* in the United States in common use are of British origin and in many cases are the same as those now employed in Great Britain. The *short ton* of 2,000 pounds (20 hundred weight of 100 pounds each) is generally used instead of the *long ton* of 2,240 pounds. The old "Winchester" bushel and the wine gallon and their subdivisions are used instead of the British Imperial units of capacity; 1 U.S. bushel = 0.9689 British bushel, and 1 U.S. gallon = 0.83268 British gallon. The U.S. *liquid quart* is divided into 32 fluid ounces. The Metric System of Weights and Measures is permissive, but is not extensively used except in scientific work. The unit of currency is the *dollar* of 100 cents. The rate of exchange with sterling will be found on p. 83.

MANUFACTURES

The leading 5 States according to value added by manufacture in the 1951 Annual Survey were: New York (\$11,933,729,000), Pennsylvania (\$9,421,770,000), Ohio (\$4,396,103,000), Illinois (\$8,835,518,000) and Michigan (\$7,392,255,000).

The average number of employees in 1951 was 15,612,619, salaries and wages totalling \$55,692,091,000. The value added by manufacture (value of output less cost of materials and supplies) was \$102,805,814,000.

INDUSTRIAL DIVISIONS, 1951

Division	No. of Employees	Salaries and Wages	Value added by Manufacture
New England.....	1,490,000	\$5,100,000,000	\$8,469,000,000
Middle Atlantic.....	4,155,000	15,263,000,000	26,666,000,000
East North Central.....	4,684,000	18,638,000,000	33,544,000,000
West North Central.....	2,980,000	3,090,000,000	5,688,000,000
South Atlantic.....	1,691,000	4,722,000,000	9,315,000,000
East South Central.....	684,000	1,885,000,000	3,912,000,000
West South Central.....	654,000	2,095,000,000	4,810,000,000
Mountain.....	167,000	589,000,000	1,258,000,000
Pacific.....	1,179,000	4,008,000,000	8,423,000,000

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1951

Group	No. of Employees	Salaries and Wages	Value added by Manufacture
Food and kindred products.....	1,474,000	\$4,819,000,000	\$10,579,000,000
Tobacco manufactures.....	94,000	230,000,000	856,000,000
Textile mill products.....	1,195,000	3,418,000,000	5,421,000,000
Apparel, etc.....	1,123,000	2,955,000,000	4,699,000,000
Lumber and products.....	770,000	2,011,000,000	3,523,000,000
Furniture and fixtures.....	336,000	1,077,000,000	1,804,000,000
Paper, etc.....	495,000	1,823,000,000	4,180,000,000
Printing and publishing.....	765,000	3,068,000,000	5,281,000,000
Chemicals, etc.....	723,000	2,784,000,000	8,165,000,000
Petroleum and coal.....	218,000	970,000,000	2,687,000,000
Rubber and products.....	253,000	963,000,000	1,729,000,000
Leather and products.....	354,000	945,000,000	1,475,000,000
Stone, clay and glass.....	529,000	1,828,000,000	3,561,000,000
Primary metal industries.....	1,244,000	5,137,000,000	9,761,000,000
Fabricated ex. products.....	1,035,000	3,988,000,000	7,139,000,000
Machinery (ex. electrical).....	1,604,000	6,729,000,000	11,219,000,000
Electrical machinery.....	877,000	3,193,000,000	5,753,000,000
Transportation equipment.....	1,469,000	6,057,000,000	9,769,000,000
Instruments, etc.....	253,000	1,001,000,000	1,608,000,000
Miscellaneous.....	519,000	1,711,000,000	2,842,000,000
Total.....	15,613,000	\$55,992,000,000	\$102,085,000,000

LABOUR IN THE UNITED STATES

Organized Labour.—The American Federation of Labour, founded in 1881, consists of 109 national unions (called "international" when they have Canadian branches); the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) formally established in 1938, has 33 affiliates. At least 73 national unions are independent, including the 4 Railroad Brotherhoods (Locomotive Engineers, Firemen and Engineers, Railway Conductors, and Trainmen) and the United Mine Workers.

	Estimated 1952 Membership
AFL.....	9,500,000
CIO.....	5,000,000
Railroad Brotherhoods.....	380,000
United Mine Workers.....	600,000
Others.....	1,270,000

*16,750,000

* Includes 800,000 members in Canada.

Approximately one-third of the non-agricultural labour force of the United States is estimated to be organized.

Work Stoppages.—There were over 5,000 stoppages recorded in 1952, involving 3.5 million workers and causing almost 60 million man-days of idleness. However, this amounted to only 0.57 per cent. of estimated working time of all workers. There were more man-days of idleness in 1952 than in any postwar year except 1946, when 116 million days were lost. Over one-third of the days lost in 1952 were in steel; construction, mining and the group transportation, communication and other public utilities accounted for another third.

Employment and Unemployment.—The civilian labour force (working population) was 62,810,000 in April, 1953. This includes self-employed, wage and salary-earners, employed and unemployed. Unemployment was at the lowest post-war figure of 1,582,000 (2.5 per cent.). In addition there were 2,168,000 temporarily stopped, and 9,248,000 working less than 35 hours a week.

Wages.—Average weekly earnings by industry ranged from \$87.76 per week in soft coal mining

to \$39.07 in laundries. The average for all manufacturing was \$71.51 in January 1953, a three-fold increase since 1939 but in terms of 1939 purchasing power, the increase was 1½ times.

	January 1953	Average Weekly Earnings	Hours Per Week	Average Hourly Earnings
Manufacturing...		\$71.51	41.1	\$1.74
Durable.....		77.43	41.9	1.85
Non-durable..		63.16	39.9	1.58
Coal Mining:				
Anthracite....	70.97		28.4	2.50
Bituminous...	87.76		35.5	2.47
Building-construction.....	87.54		37.0	2.37
Class I Railroads	75.13		40.7	1.85
Gas and Electricity	78.29		41.8	1.87
Wholesale trade	69.63		40.6	1.71
Retail trade....	52.81		39.0	1.34
(except eating and drinking places)				
Laundries.....	39.07		40.7	0.96

A minimum wage of 75 cents an hour is set by federal law for employees engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for interstate commerce, or in activities directly essential to such production. The act requires time and a half for all hours over 40 a week. While national averages by industry are generally above the minimum, rates in some occupations are close to the minimum.

In addition to cash wages, most workers receive some type of "fringe" benefits—the most common forms being paid vacations, and public holidays, various types of insurance and health funds financed by the employer or by employer and union (or employees) jointly. Such fringe benefits have been frequently negotiated during the periods of legal wage stabilization since 1942, in lieu of cash increases.

Wages and price controls, initiated after the outbreak of war in Korea, were ended in the spring of 1953.

INDIAN POPULATION

On Jan. 1, 1950, the enumerated and estimated Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, was 421,600. There are many persons of Indian blood who are not enrolled with any recognized tribe, have no rights in tribal property and receive no services from the Government. The States with the largest resident Indian population are: Arizona, 67,800; Oklahoma 54,000; New Mexico, 43,500; North Carolina, 31,500; South Dakota, 25,600; California, 24,500; Montana, 18,000; Washington, 16,100; New York, 15,100; Minnesota, 13,900.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS, U.S.

Crime	No. of Offences 1951	1952
Murder and Manslaughter ..	6,820	7,210
Manslaughter by negligence	5,510	5,650
Rape	16,800	17,240
Robbery	52,090	58,140
Aggravated Assault	78,640	87,930
Burglary	407,130	442,670
Larceny	1,118,210	1,202,270
Thefts of Automobiles	196,960	215,310
Total	1,882,160	2,036,510

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

North Capitol and H. Streets, Washington, D.C.

The Office was established by Congress in 1860 and has been in continuous operation from that time. It carries out all the printing and binding ordered by Congress and the departments, independent establishments and agencies of the Federal Government, and provides them with stationery. It also distributes Government publications as required by law, maintains the necessary catalogues and a library of these publications, and prints for sale to the public such documents as are not confidential.

Public Printer, Raymond Blattenberger, N.J.
\$15,000.

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

On June 30, 1952, there were 40,919 post offices in the U.S. handling 49,740,510,000 "pieces" of mail matter. The postal revenue was \$1,947,316,280, and the expenditure \$2,674,366,498 for the fiscal year of 1952. The telegraphs and telephones are operated by private companies.

On June 30, 1952, the postal savings deposits amounted to \$2,617,234,673, a decrease of \$170,683,671 since June 30, 1951.

EXTERNAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

MERCHANDISE.

From the figures of the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Year	General Imports	Total Exports and Re-exports	Excess of Exports
1944.....	\$ 3,928,866,000	\$ 14,258,702,000	+ 10,329,836,000
1945.....	4,159,138,000	9,805,625,000	+ 5,646,487,000
1946.....	4,942,054,000	9,738,320,000	+ 4,796,266,000
1947.....	5,756,333,000	14,429,747,000	+ 8,673,414,000
1948.....	7,123,877,000	12,653,058,000	+ 5,529,181,000
1949.....	6,622,390,000	12,051,108,000	+ 5,428,718,000
1950.....	8,852,161,000	10,275,043,000	+ 1,422,882,000
1951.....	10,967,300,000	15,032,379,000	+ 4,065,079,000
1952.....	10,713,518,000	15,165,080,000	+ 4,451,562,000

EXPORTS BY PRINCIPAL COM-
MODITIES OF DOMESTIC ORIGIN, 1952

Commodity	Value
Machinery.....	\$2,155,761,000
Electrical machinery and apparatus.....	609,918,000
Industrial machinery.....	1,315,961,000
Agricultural machinery and implements.....	140,751,000
Office appliances.....	89,131,000
Textiles and textile manufactures.....	605,806,000
Grains and preparations.....	1,481,758,000
Wheat, including flour.....	941,690,000
Automobiles, parts, accessories, and service equipment.....	986,853,000
Tractors, parts and accessories.....	289,403,000
Iron and steel-mill products.....	578,088,000
Chemicals and related products.....	801,277,000
Petroleum and products.....	792,824,000
Coal and related products.....	509,743,000
Cotton, unmanufactured.....	1,873,520,800
Dairy products and eggs.....	93,926,000
Dairy products.....	172,318,000
Eggs and egg products.....	21,609,000
Tobacco and manufactures.....	305,328,000
Fruits and vegetables.....	46,178,000
Fruits.....	139,966,000
Vegetables.....	106,212,000
Iron and steel advanced manufactures.....	341,396,000
Rubber and manufactures.....	159,788,000
All other.....	3,862,888,000

Total.....\$15,026,227,000

UNITED STATES IMPORTS FOR
CONSUMPTION, BY PRINCIPAL
COMMODITIES, 1952

Commodity	Value
Paper and paper materials.....	\$924,298,000
Coffee.....	1,375,867,000
Cane sugar.....	414,790,000
Crude rubber.....	619,101,000
Petroleum and products.....	691,046,000
Vegetable oils, expressed, and oil seeds.....	120,923,000
Wool, unmanufactured.....	382,036,000
Fruits, edible nuts and vegetables.....	218,825,000
Copper, ore, concentrates, ingots and refined.....	411,651,000
Cocoa or cocoa beans.....	178,203,000
Furs, undressed.....	71,421,000
Diamonds.....	155,774,000
Burlaps.....	113,716,000
Chemicals and related products.....	243,932,000
Sawmill products.....	221,515,000
All other.....	4,601,000,000

Total.....\$10,744,608,000

UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE BY
ECONOMIC CLASS, 1952

Class	Imports (1)	Exports (2)
Crude materials..	\$2,935,054,000	\$1,981,786,000
Crude foodstuffs..	2,068,421,000	1,309,132,000
Manufactured do..	1,081,270,000	727,576,000
Semi-manufactures	2,567,291,000	1,639,292,000
Finished manuf..	2,092,576,000	9,308,491,000

Total.....\$10,744,608,000 \$15,026,227,000

(1) Imports for consumption.

(2) Exports of United States merchandise, including civilian supplies sent to occupied areas.

UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1952

Country	Exports and Re-exports to	General Imports from	Country	Exports and Re-exports to	General Imports from
Argentina.....	\$147,465,000	\$158,669,000	Italy.....	\$412,831,000	\$156,658,000
Australia.....	174,764,000	153,960,000	Mexico.....	665,262,000	411,342,000
Belgium and Luxembourg....	291,707,000	190,689,000	Netherlands....	276,492,000	157,206,000
Brazil.....	564,688,000	808,436,000	Norway.....	78,137,000	51,916,000
British Malaya..	36,197,000	382,325,000	Panama, Rep. of..	75,417,000	14,054,000
Canada.....	2,780,308,000	2,384,969,000	Philippine Rep..	282,586,000	235,890,000
Chile.....	129,867,000	286,090,000	Poland and Danzig	286,000	10,247,000
Colombia.....	230,858,000	383,969,000	Sweden.....	123,801,000	99,393,000
Cuba.....	515,531,000	438,049,000	Switzerland.....	151,099,000	142,145,000
France.....	365,138,000	167,000,000	Union of S. Afr..	214,739,000	105,239,000
Germany (West)..	443,854,000	211,883,000	United Kingdom..	675,713,000	485,433,000
Greece.....	64,993,000	19,642,000	U.S.S.R.....	20,000	16,742,000
India.....	379,980,000	272,298,000	Venezuela.....	500,303,000	395,785,000
Indonesia.....	138,349,000	276,302,000	All other.....	5,450,695,000	2,306,193,000

Total.....\$15,165,080,000 \$10,713,518,000

COMMUNICATIONS

RAILWAYS

Data pertaining to Class I, II and III Carriers and their non-operating subsidiaries:—

	1951
Capital Stock outstanding.....	\$9,211,190,275
Funded Debt outstanding.....	9,007,959,367
Total Railway capital actually outstanding.....	18,219,949,639
Dividends declared.....	373,789,683
Interest accrued.....	371,746,739
Total dividends and interest.....	744,536,422
Railway operating revenues.....	10,511,612,000
Railway operating expenses.....	8,122,521,000
Number of passengers carried earning revenue.....	Number 485,468,000
Number of passenger-train cars in service.....	36,319
Number of freight-train cars in service.....	1,786,899
Number of railway employees...	1,292,000
Miles Operated.....	236,599

ROADS

On January 1, 1952, there were 3,326,000 miles of roads and streets in the United States, of which 2,987,000 miles were in rural areas and 339,000 miles were in urban areas. Surfaced roads and streets account for 1,998,000 miles of the total; 667,000 miles are graded and drained, and 661,000 miles are unimproved. State primary roads, including extensions in urban areas, total 401,000 miles (389,000 surfaced). Other roads under State control total 228,000 miles (173,000 surfaced); 2,623,000 miles are under local control (1,419,000 surfaced); and 74,000 miles (17,000 surfaced) are under Federal control.

An estimated total of \$5,014,000,000 was spent in 1952 for roads and streets in the United States. Of this total \$2,986,000,000 was spent for State highways, \$1,085,000,000 was spent for county and local rural roads, \$898,000,000 was spent for city streets, and \$45,000,000 was spent on roads in Federal areas. Capital outlay accounted for 58.1 per cent. of the total expenditures; 32.1 per cent. was spent for maintenance; 4.9 per cent. for administration; 2.0 per cent. for highway police; and 2.9 per cent. for interest on highway bonds.

Motor Vehicles and Taxation.—The number of motor vehicles registered in 1952 in the United States was 53,258,570, an increase of 2.6 per cent. over the 1951 total of 51,913,965. In 1941 the registrations in the U.S.A. were 34,894,134. The State Governments received \$1,468,554,000 in 1941 and \$3,101,167,000 in 1952, respectively, from motor-fuel, motor-vehicle and motor-carrier taxes. In 1952 the Federal Government received \$2,100,066,000 from excise taxes on motor vehicles and parts, gasoline and lubricating oil.

Accidents.—In 1952 there were 38,000 deaths and

over 1,350,000 injuries caused by motor vehicle accidents. The death rate per 100,000,000 miles of travel was 7.3 in 1952, a slight decrease over the 1951 rate of 7.6.

SHIPPING

The active ocean-going Merchant Marine of the U.S. on June 1, 1953, consisted of 1,492 vessels of 1,000 gross tons and over, of which 1,256 were privately owned and 236 were government-owned ships under charter or general agency agreement with private companies. There were 1,853 government-owned vessels in the reserve fleets. Of the active vessels, 1,987 were dry cargo ships, 57 were combination passenger and cargo, and 448 were tankers.

AIR TRANSPORT

United States domestic and international scheduled airlines in 1952 carried 28,381,801 passengers 15,548,247,000 passenger miles, an increase of 11 per cent. in passengers and 18.1 per cent. in passenger mileage over 1951. Mail carried by air during the year totalled approximately 171,000,000 pounds, compared with 270,000 pounds in 1926 when a mail service was first provided by private contractors. The combined express and freight flown by the scheduled airlines during 1952 totalled 233,447,076 ton-miles, an increase of 8.6 per cent. over the 1951 figure.

Domestic air coach or tourist service is becoming increasingly popular in the United States. First introduced in 1948, this type of service carried 352,804 passengers nearly 250,000 miles in 1949. During 1952, scheduled domestic airlines flew 2,309,238,000 air coach passenger miles an increase of more than 81 per cent. over the 1951 total.

In 1954 seven principal classes of commercial air carriers can be distinguished in the United States. (a) The Domestic Trunk Lines (14); (b) Domestic Local Service Lines, operating the low-density traffic routes between the smaller traffic centres and between small and large centres (16); (c) The International and Overseas Group, including all U.S. flag air carriers authorized to operate between the U.S.A. and foreign countries, between foreign countries and into Mexico and the Caribbean (12); (d) Territorial Air Carriers, operating in Hawaii (2); other less important classes are (e) Certificated All Cargo Lines (4); (f) Helicopter Airmail Operators (3); and (g) Non-Certificated Air Carriers, including irregular transport carriers, air taxi operators, air freight forwarders and Alaskan pilot-owners and air carriers (1,653).

584 cities of the United States were served by domestic trunk and local service airlines at the beginning of 1954 and 5,966 airports of all classes were in use, including 363 military. In 1952, 78,644 persons were employed by all domestic airlines and 21,472 by all international airlines.

AIR STATISTICS, 1952

	Domestic Trunk Lines	Local Service Airlines	Territorial Airlines	International Airlines
Planes in service.....	903	131	22	388
Revenue passengers.....	22,768,174	1,736,388	515,180	2,362,059
Revenue passenger miles.....	12,120,789	339,763	67,885	3,019,810
Airmail ton-miles.....	68,296,296	911,863	50,013	27,713,051
Express ton-miles.....	40,375,164	887,471	54,925	..
Freight ton-miles.....	117,128,101	1,116,583	1,257,557	72,627,275
Total revenue ton-miles.....	1,404,867	35,471	6,765	418,496
Total revenue plane miles flown.....	411,424,000	41,143,000	5,366,000	103,399,000

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Name	Party	Born	Inaug.	Died	Age
1. GEORGE WASHINGTON, <i>Va.</i>	Fed.	1732, Feb. 22	1789	1799, Dec. 14	67
2. John Adams, <i>Mass.</i>	"	1735, Oct. 30	1797	1826, July 4	90
3. Thomas Jefferson, <i>Va.</i>	Rep.	1743, April 13	1801	1826, July 4	83
4. James Madison, <i>Va.</i>	"	1751, Mar. 16	1809	1836, June 28	85
5. James Monroe, <i>Va.</i>	"	1758, April 28	1817	1831, July 4	73
6. John Quincy Adams, <i>Mass.</i>	"	1767, July 11	1825	1848, Feb. 23	80
7. Andrew Jackson, <i>Tenn.</i>	Dem.	1767, Mar. 15	1829	1845, June 8	78
8. Martin Van Buren, <i>N.Y.</i>	"	1782, Dec. 5	1837	1862, July 24	79
9. William Henry Harrison, <i>Ohio</i>	Whig	1773, Feb. 9	1841	1841, April 4	68
10. John Tyler (a), <i>Va.</i>	"	1790, Mar. 29	1841	1862, Jan. 17	71
11. James Knox Polk, <i>Tenn.</i>	Dem.	1795, Nov. 2	1845	1849, June 15	53
12. Zachary Taylor, <i>La.</i>	Whig	1784, Nov. 24	1849	1850, July 9	65
13. Millard Fillmore (a), <i>N.Y.</i>	"	1800, Jan. 7	1850	1874, Mar. 8	74
14. Franklin Pierce, <i>N.H.</i>	Dem.	1804, Nov. 23	1853	1869, Oct. 8	64
15. James Buchanan, <i>Pa.</i>	"	1791, April 23	1857	1868, June 1	77
16. Abraham Lincoln, <i>Ill.</i>	Rep.	1809, Feb. 12	1861	1865, April 15	56
17. Andrew Johnson (a), <i>Tenn.</i>	"	1808, Dec. 29	1865	1875, July 31	66
18. Ulysses Simpson Grant, <i>Ill.</i>	"	1822, April 27	1869	1885, July 23	63
19. Rutherford Birchard Hayes, <i>Ohio</i>	"	1822, Oct. 4	1877	1893, Jan. 17	70
20. James Abram Garfield, <i>Ohio</i>	"	1831, Nov. 19	1881	1881, Sept. 19	49
21. Chester Alan Arthur (a), <i>N.Y.</i>	"	1830, Oct. 5	1881	1886, Nov. 18	56
22. Grover Cleveland, <i>N.Y.</i>	Dem.	1837, Mar. 18	1885	1908, June 24	71
23. Benjamin Harrison, <i>Ind.</i>	Rep.	1833, Aug. 20	1889	1901, Mar. 13	67
24. Grover Cleveland, <i>N.Y.</i>	Dem.	1837, Mar. 18	1893	1908, June 24	71
25. William McKinley, <i>Ohio</i>	Rep.	1843, Jan. 29	1897	1901, Sept. 14	58
26. Theodore Roosevelt (a), <i>N.Y.</i>	"	1858, Oct. 27	1901	1919, Jan. 6	60
27. William Howard Taft, <i>Ohio</i>	"	1857, Sept. 8	1909	1930, Mar. 8	72
28. Woodrow Wilson, <i>N.J.</i>	Dem.	1856, Dec. 28	1913	1924, Feb. 3	67
29. Warren Gamaliel Harding, <i>Ohio</i>	Rep.	1865, Nov. 2	1921	1923, Aug. 2	57
30. Calvin Coolidge (a), <i>Mass.</i>	"	1872, July 4	1923	1933, Jan. 5	60
31. Herbert C. Hoover, <i>Iowa</i>	"	1874, Aug. 10	1929	...	...
32. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, <i>N.Y.</i>	Dem.	1882, Jan. 30	1933	1945, April 12	63
33. Harry S. Truman, (a), <i>Missouri</i>	"	1884, May 8	1945	...	...
33. Dwight D. Eisenhower	Rep.	1890, Oct. 14	1953	...	...

† Died in office. ‡ Assassinated. (a) Elected as Vice-President.

‡ Re-elected Nov. 5, 1940, the first case of a third term; re-elected for a fourth term Nov. 7, 1944.

TERRITORIES AND PRINCIPAL ISLAND POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

The territories and the principal islands and island groups under the sovereignty of the United States of America comprise: the Territory of Alaska (which includes all of the Aleutian Islands east of longitude 167° east of Greenwich); the Territory of Hawaii (including Ocean or Kure Island, and Palmyra Island); Kingman Reef (about 1 sq. mile); Johnston (or Cornwallis) Island and Sand Island (about 1 sq. mile in all); Midway Islands; Wake Island; Guam; Howland Baker and Jarvis Islands (about 3 sq. miles in all); American Samoa (including the island of Tutuila, the Manua Islands, and all other Islands of the Samoan group east of longitude 171° west of Greenwich together with Swains Island); Puerto Rico; the Virgin Islands of the United States, and Navassa Island (2 sq. miles).

The Canal Zone is under the jurisdiction of the United States.

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is under the jurisdiction of the United States pursuant to a trusteeship agreement between the U.S. Government and the Security Council of the United Nations. It consists of the Mariana (except Guam), Caroline and Marshall Islands, with a land area of 687 square miles and a population of 57,037 in 1952. Nine individual languages are spoken in the Territory. Copra is the only export of importance.

There are certain small guano islands, rocks, or keys which, in pursuance of action taken under the Act of Congress, August 18, 1856, subsequently embodied in Sections 5570-5578 of the Revised Statutes, are considered as appertaining to the

United States. Responsibility for territorial affairs generally is centred in the Office of Territories, Dept. of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

HAWAII

The Hawaiian (or Sandwich) Islands form a Territory of the U.S. and consist of a chain of 24 (named) islands in the N. Pacific Ocean between 18° 55'—22° 15' N. lat. and 154° 4'—160° 30' W. long. Of the 24 islands 9 are inhabited. The total area is 6,435 sq. miles.

For Administrative purposes the Territory of Hawaii is divided into four counties. The island of Oahu is known as the city and county of Honolulu. The other counties are Hawaii, including the island of that name; Maui, including the islands of Maui, Kahoolawe, Lanai and all of Moikoi except the leper settlement; and Kauai, including the islands of Kauai and Niihau. The leper settlement on Molokai (where Father Damien worked from 1873-1889) constitutes a fifth county, Kalawao, which is under the control of the Territorial Board of Health. The estimated population of the Territory of Hawaii on Jan. 1, 1952, was:—

County	Pop.
City and County of Honolulu..	326,923
County of Hawaii	66,601
Counties of Maui and Kalawao.	47,662
County of Kauai	29,561

Total..... 470,747

The islands were discovered by Capt. James Cook, R.N., in 1778 (he was killed there in 1779) and formed a kingdom under native rulers until Queen

Liliuokalani was driven from the throne in 1893, a republic being proclaimed in 1894. In 1898 the group was annexed by the U.S., being organized as a Territory on June 14, 1900. The Governor is appointed by the President of the U.S. There is a Senate of 15 and House of Representatives of 30 members, the Territory sending an elected Delegate to Congress at Washington, D.C.

The majority of native Hawaiians are Christians. School attendance is compulsory for all children, 6 to 16 years of age. Kindergarten work is offered to 5-year-old children. The University of Hawaii (founded 1907) has an enrolment of 12,821.

The group is of volcanic origin and contains many craters, Haleakala on Maui being the largest in the world. Kilauea and Mauna Loa, on Hawaii, are active volcanoes, with Mauna Kea (13,823 ft. above mean sea level) extinct. The islands are very fertile, and rice, cane sugar, pineapples, coffee, bananas and other tropical and sub-tropical products are abundantly grown.

	1951-52
Tax collections (Territorial)	\$75,464,407
U.S. Internal Revenue collections. . .	134,608,840
Net Territorial Debt (June 30, 1952)	38,431,277
	1951
Exports to U.S.	\$229,000,000
Imports from U.S.	344,628,000

The U.S. Government maintains large military bases on the island of Oahu, including an important naval base at Pearl Harbour.

Governor, Samuel W. King \$15,000
Territorial Secretary, Farrant L. Turner.

CAPITAL, ΨHonolulu, on the island of Oahu, population (1952), 236,370. ΨHilo, on the island of Hawaii, has a population of 26,659.

CANTON AND ENDERBURY

Under the Anglo-American Pact of Aug. 10, 1938, Canton and Enderbury (of the Phoenix Island Group in the Central Pacific) were declared to be for the common use of Gt. Britain and U.S.A. for aviation and communications. The islands are about midway between Hawaii and Australia.

On April 6, 1939, the U.S. and Great Britain agreed to set up a joint regime for Canton and Enderbury Islands. Provision for the joint control of these islands was made by exchange of notes between the two Governments on April 6, 1939.

GUAM

Guam, the largest of the Ladrone or Mariana Islands in the North Pacific Ocean, lies in 13° 25' N. lat. and 144° 39' E. long., at a distance of about 1,506 miles east of Manila. The area of the island is estimated at 217 square miles, with a population of 59,498 (1950), of whom 28,000 are Guamanians. The Guamanians are of Chamorro stock mingled with Filipino and Spanish blood. The Chamorro language belongs to the Malayo-Polynesian family, but has had considerable admixture of Spanish. English is the language used throughout the island, although Chamorro is also used in Guamanian homes.

Guam was occupied by Japanese in Dec., 1941, but was recaptured and occupied throughout by U.S. forces before the end of August, 1944. Under the Organic Act of Guam of August 1, 1950 (Public Law 630 of the 81st Congress), Guam has statutory powers of self-government, and Guamanians are United States citizens. A governor is appointed for a four-year term. A 21-member unicameral legislature is elected biennially. There is also a District Court of Guam, with original jurisdiction in cases under federal law.

Governor, Ford Q. Elridge.

Secretary, Randall S. Herman.

CAPITAL, Agaña. Port of entry, ΨApra.

WAKE AND MIDWAY ISLANDS

Wake Island, annexed in 1898, has an area of about 1 sq. mile and lies in the N. Pacific about 2,300 miles from Hawaii on the direct route to Hong Kong. Wake Island was occupied by Japanese Dec. 27, 1941; it was re-occupied by U.S. on Sept. 15, 1945.

Midway Islands, with a total area of 22 sq. miles and a population (1940) of 437, lie in the N. Pacific about 1,300 miles from Hawaii. There is no indigenous population. The group is under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Navy.

PUERTO RICO

Puerto Rico (Rich Port) is an island of the Greater Antilles group in the West Indies, and lies between 17° 50'–18° 30' N. lat. and 65° 30'–67° 15' W. long., with a total area of 3,435 square miles and a population of 2,210,703 at the census of 1950. Three-fourths of the population are of Spanish descent and about one-fourth coloured. The island is about 100 miles from west to east, and 40 miles from north to south at the western end, narrowing towards the eastern extremity. The capital is 1,399 miles distant from New York, and 963 miles from Key West. Puerto Rico was discovered in 1493 by Christopher Columbus. It was explored by Ponce de León in 1508. It continued a Spanish possession until Oct. 18, 1898, when the United States took formal possession as a result of the Spanish-American War. It was ceded by Spain to the United States by the Treaty ratified on April 11, 1899. Sugar is grown along the coastal plain and tobacco and coffee on the slopes of the hills; fruits, cotton, maize, sweet potatoes, and yams are also grown. The trade is principally with the U.S. About 320 miles of railroad were in operation in June, 1940, and there are good harbours at San Juan and Ponce. The Constitution recently approved by the Congress and the President of the United States, which came into force on July 25, 1952, establishes the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico with full powers of local self-government. Legislation functions are vested in the Legislative Assembly, which consists of 2 elected houses; the Senate of 27 members (2 from each of 8 senatorial districts and 11 at large) and the House of Representatives of 51 members (1 from each of 40 representative districts and 11 at large). Membership of each house may be increased slightly to accommodate minority representatives. The term of the Legislative Assembly is 4 years. The Governor is popularly elected for a term of 4 years. A Supreme Court of 5 members is appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. There are 8 similarly appointed Secretaries at the head of permanent departments, but the selection of the Secretary of State must be approved also by the House of Representatives. The Governor appoints all inferior judges. Puerto Rico is represented in Congress by a Resident Commissioner, elected for a term of 4 years, who has a seat in the House of Representatives, but not a vote. Great improvement has been made in the progress and welfare of the island during the present century—it is self-supporting, free public schools are established throughout, a system of good roads reaches every important city and town, public buildings are attractive and well built, health and sanitary measures are completely modern. The capital,

Ψ Seaport.

Ψ San Juan, had 223,949 inhabitants in 1950, other towns being Río Piedras 132,369, Ψ Ponce 99,190, Ψ Mayaguez 58,788, Ψ Caguas 33,733, Ψ Arecibo 28,500, Bayamon 20,245.

FINANCE.	1950-51
Receipts.....	\$229,031,000
Expenditure.....	226,927,333
Debt (June 30, 1950).....	23,594,640

TRADE.	1950-51
Total Imports.....	\$437,535,606
Total Exports.....	271,041,874

Governor, Luis Muñoz Marín, elected 1948; re-elected 1952.

Resident Commissioner, Antonio Fernós Isern.

AMERICAN SAMOA

American Samoa consists of the island of Tutuila, Aunu'u, Ofu, Olosega, Ta'u, Rose and Swains Islands, with a total area of 76.5 square miles and a population of 18,602 in 1950, distributed as follows:—Tutuila and Aunu'u 15,621; Rose Island, uninhabited; Manu'a Group (Ofu and Ta'u Islands) 2,817; and Swain's Island (annexed May 13, 1925) 164.

Tutuila, the largest of the group, has an area of about 40 square miles and contains a magnificent harbour at Ψ Pago Pago (pop. 1950, 3,531), the capital and seat of government. The remaining islands have an area of about 30 square miles. Copra is the only export of importance.

Under an Executive Order of the President, which became effective on July 1, 1951, civilian administration under the Department of the Interior replaced the Naval administration which had existed since 1900. At present the Government consists of an executive, an advisory bicameral legislature and a judiciary. Most of the Samoans are U.S. nationals, but some have acquired citizenship through service in the United States armed forces.

Governor, Lawrence M. Judd.
Secretary, Leland P. Draney.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands consists of the Mariana (excluding Guam), Caroline and Marshall Islands which extend from latitude 1° to 20° north and from longitude 130° to 172° east. They cover an ocean area of 3,000,000 square miles but have a total land area of only 687 square miles. There are 96 separate islands and island groups in the Trust Territory. The population in 1952 was 57,037. The inhabitants of the Trust Territory are broadly classed as Micronesians. The native cultures vary markedly among island groups and even more among islands and atolls in the same geographic area. Nine mutually unintelligible languages are spoken in the territory.

The Trust Territory is administered by the United States pursuant to a Trusteeship Agreement with the Security Council of the United Nations of July 18, 1947. From the cessation of hostilities to that date, the area was administered under United States Military Government. On July 18, 1947, the islands were placed under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Navy. On July 1, 1951, civilian government was established with the transfer of responsibility for the Trust Territory to the Secretary of the Interior. On January 1, 1953, responsibility for the administration of the islands of Saipan and Tinian in the Mariana Islands was retransferred to the Secretary of the Navy.

For administrative purposes, the territory is

divided into six districts: Saipan, Koror, Yap, Truk, Ponape and the Marshalls. Local governments exist within each district.

High Commissioner, Frank E. Midkiff.

Deputy High Commissioner, James A. McConnell.
Temporary seat of government: Honolulu, Hawaii.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Purchased by the United States from Denmark for the sum of \$25,000,000, and proclaimed, January 25, 1917. The total area of the islands is 132 sq. miles, with a population in 1950 of 26,654. St. Thomas (28 sq. miles) has a population of 13,811; St. Croix (84 sq. miles) has a population of 12,096; St. John (20 sq. miles) has a population of 747. St. Croix exports sugar and rum; Ψ St. Thomas is famous for its harbour.

CAPITAL, Ψ Charlotte Amalie (pop. 11,463), contains one of the finest harbours in the West Indies, accommodating vessels of large draught, and has a large coaling and oil refuelling station. The climate of the Virgin Islands is delightful at all times, and particularly so during the winter months.

Governor, Morris F. de Castro.

Government Secretary, Daniel W. Ambrose.

ALASKA

Alaska is the largest peninsula of the North American continent and includes an area of approximately 586,400 square miles or one-fifth the area of the United States. The population on April 1, 1950, totalled 128,643, of which 33,884 were Alaska Natives (Eskimos, Indians and Aleuts).

Alaska was acquired by the United States in 1867 when the Territory was purchased from Russia for \$7,200,000. The present Organic Act which created the Territory of Alaska was enacted in 1912 and provides the basis for the Territory's government. The Governor is appointed by the President of the United States. The Territory every two years elects a delegate to the Federal Congress. The Territorial Legislature meets biennially in odd-numbered years and consists of two houses, the Senate with 16 members and the House of Representatives with 24 members. The University of Alaska is widely recognized for its mining courses and is a growing centre for Arctic research.

The principal industry of Alaska is its fisheries, and the total annual value of its production is in excess of \$100,000,000. Alaska produces 85 per cent. of the U.S. production of canned salmon. Mining is also important to the economy of the Territory; since 1880 the total value of mineral production has been about one billion dollars. Total timber resources of Alaska are estimated in the order of 435 billion board feet. The interior of Alaska is served by the Alaska Railroad, owned and operated by the U.S. Government. The line extends from the port of Seward northwards 470.6 miles to Fairbanks. The principal cities in the interior are connected with each other by road and to the United States and Canada *via* the Alaska Highway, built by the United States during the Second World War. The Alaska Highway extends from Dawson Creek, British Columbia, Canada, to a junction with Alaska's Richardson Highway, near Fairbanks; only 302 miles of this 1,523-mile road are in Alaska. The Territory is also served by steamship and airlines and lies on one of the principal air routes to the Orient.

Ψ Seaport.

TERRITORIAL TREASURY.

Year ended June 30, 1952.

Net Cash Balance, July 1, 1951...	\$4,781,019.88
Receipts July 1, 1951, to June 30, 1952	24,996,110.55
Disbursements July 1, 1951, to June 30, 1952	20,769,638.00

Net Cash Balance, June 30, 1952... \$9,007,492.43
Governor, B. Frank Heintzleman.

CAPITAL.—Juneau (population 5,956).

Other cities are Anchorage (pop. 11,254),
Fairbanks (pop. 5,771); and Ketchikan (pop. 5,305).

THE PANAMA CANAL

The Panama Canal and its adjuncts, including the related commercial enterprises in the Canal Zone, are operated by the Panama Canal Company, which was formed on July 1, 1951, under the provisions of the Panama Canal Company Act. The Canal Zone is governed by the Canal Zone Government, which was established simultaneously with the new Canal Company. Both organizations are headed by Brigadier General John S. Seybold, U.S.A., who holds the joint title of Governor of the Canal Zone and President of the Panama Canal Company.

The first suggestion for a canal across the Isthmus of Panama was made by a Spanish engineer in 1530, and surveys were actively engaged upon by various private companies between the years 1825 and 1890. In 1876 a concession for the construction of a canal was granted to a French promotion corporation which conducted surveys during a period of two years and reported to an international congress held at Paris in May, 1879, over which Ferdinand de Lesseps presided. This congress advised the construction of a canal at sea-level, and in 1881 the work was undertaken by the Universal Interocceanic Panama Canal Company, of which de Lesseps was nominal head. The amount of work to be accomplished proved to be greater than was estimated, and resulted in the failure of the company, a receiver being appointed in 1889. A new company was formed to carry on the work, and excavation was resumed in 1894. This was continued until May 4, 1904, when the United States Government took possession of the effects of the French company in Panama.

Congress authorized the President in 1902 to purchase the rights and property of the French company for \$40,000,000. Meanwhile, a treaty was negotiated with the Government of Colombia for the cession, upon payment of \$10,000,000, of the territory through which the canal was to be constructed. The failure of the Colombian Government to ratify this treaty led to the secession of Panama on November 3, 1903. The new Government was immediately recognized by the United States, and a treaty was ratified on February 26, 1904, in which rights of sovereignty over a strip of land ten miles in width, extending across the isthmus, were ceded to the United States. The canal is built through the centre of this territory. In 1922 a treaty between Colombia and the U.S. provided for the payment to Colombia of \$25,000,000 in satisfaction of all claims arising out of the Canal controversy. The independence of Panama was recognized by this treaty.

The canal is fifty statute miles long (44.08 nautical miles), and the channel is from 300 to 1,000 feet wide at bottom. It contains 12 locks in twin flights; 3 steps at Gatun on the Atlantic side, 1 step at Pedro Miguel and 2 at Miraflores on the Pacific side, and transit from sea to sea occupies 7 to 8 hours (passage through locks 3 to 3½ hours). The

least width is in Gaillard Cut, and the greatest in Gatun Lake, where the channel can be made much broader at any time by the cutting down of trees and a small amount of dredging. The water depth when the surface of Gatun Lake is at 85 feet above sea-level varies from 85 feet in some parts of Gatun Lake to 42 feet in the Atlantic entrance. The depth through Gaillard Cut is 45 feet.

Including only ocean-going vessels, 300 Panama Canal net tons measurement or over, against which tolls were collected, the volume of traffic passing through the Canal during each of the last 26 fiscal years is shown below:—

Fiscal Year	No. of Transits	Canal *Net Tons	Cargo Tons
1927	5,293	24,245,000	27,733,555
1928	6,253	27,229,000	29,615,051
1929	6,289	27,585,000	30,647,768
1930	6,027	27,716,000	30,018,429
1931	5,370	25,690,000	25,065,283
1932	4,362	21,842,000	19,798,986
1933	4,162	21,094,000	18,161,165
1934	5,234	26,410,000	24,704,009
1935	5,180	25,720,000	25,309,527
1936	5,381	25,923,000	26,505,943
1937	5,387	25,430,000	28,108,375
1938	5,524	25,950,000	27,385,924
1939	5,903	27,170,000	27,866,627
1940	5,370	24,144,366	27,299,016
1941	4,727	20,642,736	24,950,791
1942	2,688	11,010,004	13,607,444
1943	1,822	8,233,999	10,599,966
1944	1,562	6,073,457	7,003,187
1945	1,939	8,380,959	8,603,607
1946	3,747	17,516,517	14,977,940
1947	4,260	20,233,043	21,670,518
1948	4,678	22,902,064	24,117,788
1949	4,793	23,473,236	25,305,128
1950	5,448	28,013,236	28,872,293
1951	5,593	27,180,425	30,073,022
1952	6,524	30,674,302	33,610,509

* Net Tonnage figures 1926-1938 are estimated figures based on revised measurement rules which became effective March 1, 1938.

Distance from New York to Various Ports
(Nautical Miles.)

	Via Panama	Via Suez	Via Cape Town
Yokohama	9,699	13,056	15,099
Manila	11,364	11,521	—
Hong Kong	11,691	11,605	—
Melbourne	9,945	12,933	13,162
Sydney	9,691	13,437	13,402
Wellington	8,522	14,355 (a)	14,129
Colon	1,974	—	—
Valparaiso	4,633 (b)	—	—
San Francisco	5,262	—	—
Seattle	6,038	—	—

(a) Via Strait of Magellan 11,341.

(b) Via Strait of Magellan 8,380.

Distance from Liverpool to Various Ports
(Nautical Miles.)

	Via Panama	Via Suez	Via Cape Town
Colon	4,548	—	—
Valparaiso	7,207	—	—
Sydney	12,385	12,201	—
Wellington	11,096	12,462	13,353
Melbourne	12,519	11,084	12,157
Yokohama	12,273	11,536	—
Manila	14,129	9,649	—
Hong Kong	13,764	9,743	—

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

I.—BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES IN U.S.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

3700 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,

His Excellency Sir Roger Makias, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (1953).

Minister, R. H. Scott, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Minister (Economic), D. H. F. Rickett, C.B., C.M.G.

Minister, C. Empson, C.M.G. (Commercial).

Counsellors, H. Beeley, C.M.G., C.B.E.; H. Jones, O.B.E.; F. S. Tomlinson; R. S. Isaacson; J. W. Carter; Sir Archibald McDonald Gordon, C.M.G.; L. Waight, C.M.G.; A. Mackay; W. E. Taylor; J. Mark, M.B.E.; G. Parker; G. d'A. Edmondson, C.M.G., O.B.E.

1st Secretaries, J. H. A. Watson; P. A. Wilkinson, D.S.O., O.B.E.; E. E. Tomkins; R. W. Bailey; J. R. Wraight (Commercial); Miss B. Salt; H. W. King, M.B.E.; R. T. Callender; E. S. Jones, M.B.E.; N. W. H. Gaydon; J. A. McCall-Judson; Brig. J. H. Tiltman, C.B.E., M.C. (ret.); H. F. B. Fane, M.B.E. (Labour); G. T. D. Patterson; C. H. Eborall (Commercial); R. H. Belcher; L. H. Mitchell, O.B.E.

2nd Secretaries, M. A. Wenner; A. N. McCleary; F. R. MacGinnis; P. H. R. Marshall; W. G. E. Beckmann.

Attachés, J. H. Penson, C.B., C.M.G., M.C.; R. S. S. Dickinson (Civil Air); Dr. W. A. Macfarlane (Scientific); B. A. Cash-Reed (Food and Agriculture); R. S. F. Edwards (Shipping); J. S. Beckett (Petroleum); Maj.-Gen. D. A. L. Wade, C.B., O.B.E., M.C. (Telecommunications); A. Campbell (Colonial); G. L. Payne; H. L. Rowland; Dr. R. Press; Lt.-Col. F. E. Elliot.

Naval Attaché, Commodore L. E. Porter, R.N.

Military Attaché, Col. G. W. White, M.B.E.

Air Attaché, Group Capt. P. Haynes, O.B.E., D.F.C.

Assistant Shipping Attaché, H. F. Hancock, O.B.E.

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„ Vice-Consul, R. C. Hannah.

Jacksonville, Fla.—Consul, A. W. R. Taylor.

„ Vice-Consul, F. J. White.

Boston, Mass.—Consul-General, L. C. S. Barber, M.B.E.

„ Consul, N. M. Hallett.

„ Vice-Consul, M. PLOWMAN.

Chicago, Ill.—Consul-General, B. E. F. Gage, C.M.G.

„ Consul, E. M. Partridge.

„ Vice-Consuls, L. P. F. L'Estrange; H. T. J. Crean.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Consul, B. C. Flynn, M.B.E.

„ Vice-Consul, E. J. W. S. Foote.

Cincinnati.—Consul, W. F. M. Davies.

Denver, Col.—Consul, P. M. Johnston.

„ Vice-Consul, D. Brookfield.

Detroit, Mich.—Consul, J. M. Fisher.

„ Vice-Consul, D. J. Graybrook.

Houston, Tex.—Consul-General, A. C. S. Adams, C.B.E.

„ Consul, J. S. Bennett.

„ Vice-Consul, C. O. Adams.

Dallas.—Consul, S. S. G. Simmons.

Galveston.—Vice-Consul, (vacant).

Kansas City, Mo.—Consul, R. F. McKeever.

„ Vice-Consul, H. E. J. Hale.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Consul-General, Sir Robert

Hadow, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.

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„ Vice-Consuls, B. H. Wilcox; J. W. S. Corbett.

New Orleans, La.—Consul-General, A. D. Francis.

„ Consul, C. W. Arning, M.B.E.

„ Vice-Consul, R. G. Farrar.

Mobile, Ala.—Vice-Consul, W. F. Chapman.

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Rundall, C.M.G., O.B.E.

„ Deputy Consul-General, T. R. Shaw.

„ Consuls, W. J. S. Laing (Commercial);

J. O. McCormick, M.C. (Commercial); H.

Godwin.

„ Vice-Consuls, F. G. Burrett; R. E. Bishop,

M.B.E.; L. P. Biggle.

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Brickell, O.B.E.

„ Consul, A. H. Hughes.

„ Vice-Consuls, P. J. Nolan, M.C.; J. D.

Atkinson.

St. Louis, Mo.—Consul, G. N. Jackson.

„ Vice-Consul, L. H. Williams.

St. Paul, Minn.—Consul (vacant).

„ Vice-Consul, Mrs. L. Stutz.

St. Thomas, Virgin Islds.—Vice-Consul, H. O'Neal (acting).

San Francisco, Cal.—Consul-General, K. J. M. White, C.B.E.

„ Consuls, T. S. Tull, D.S.O., O.B.E.; H. R. G. White.

„ Vice-Consul, W. H. J. Chippendale.

Honolulu, Hawaii.—Consul, G. Davies.

„ Vice-Consul, E. A. S. Tate.

San Juan, Puerto Rico.—Consul, A. H. Noble, M.B.E.

„ Vice-Consul, E. H. O. Thorne.

Seattle, Wash.—Consul-General, K. Bumstead, C.B.E.

„ Consul, L. E. Tudor, M.B.E.

„ Vice-Consul, D. V. Morris (acting).

Portland, Ore.—Consul, J. McDonald, O.B.E.

Spokane, Wash.—Vice-Consul, J. G. Ridland, O.B.E.

Washington, D.C.—Consul-General, H. Jones, O.B.E.

„ Consul, W. G. E. Beckmann.

„ Vice-Consul (vacant).

Baltimore, Md.—Consul (vacant).

„ Vice-Consul, H. D. Fazakerley.

Norfolk, Va.—Consul, (vacant).

„ Vice-Consul, D. H. Payne.

BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES

30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City, N.Y.
Director (vacant).

BRITISH EMPIRE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Office.—387 Fifth Avenue, 7th Floor, New York City, N.Y.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES
IN GREAT BRITAIN

EMBASSY

(1 Grosvenor Square, W.1)
(GROsvenor 9000)*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in London, His Excellency Winthrop W. Aldrich.*
*Minister, Hon. Julius C. Holmes.**Counsellors, Winthrop G. Brown (Economic); Kenneth C. Krentz (Consular); James K. Penfield (Political).**1st Secretaries, William F. Busser; Raymond F. Courtney; Bartley P. Gordon; Robert G. Hooker, Jr.; Benjamin M. Hulley; Paul C. Hutton; Douglas Jenkins, Jr.; William Kling; Jack C. McDermott; Joseph Palmer; Arthur R. Ringwalt.**and Secretaries, Stanley S. Carpenter; Juan de Zengotita; Thomas J. Dunnigan; William G. Gibson; Robert B. Houghton; Margaret J. Tibbets.**3rd Secretaries, Roland C. Shaw; Walter M. McClelland; Edward L. Killham.**Senior Military Attaché and Air Attaché, Brig.-Gen. Jack W. Wood, U.S.A.E.**Army Attaché, Brig.-Gen. Raymond E. S. Williamson, G.S., U.S.A.**Assistant Army Attaché, Col. Walter H. Moursund, Jr., G.S., U.S.A.**Senior Assistant Air Attaché, Col. Kenneth E. Pletcher, U.S.A.F.**Naval Attaché and Naval Attaché for Air, Rear-Admiral Neil K. Dietrich, U.S.N.**Senior Assistant Naval Attaché, Captain Francis L. Busey, U.S.N.**Attachés, Peter Abeille (Maritime); John S. Ames, Jr.; Henri F. Bauer; Chester E. Beaman; Col. Thomas J. Betts; Thomas P. Carroll; John A. Cimperman (Legal); Ray S. Cline; John W. Coffey; John J. Coyle; Warren L. Dean; Daniel De Bardeleben; Stuart W. Don; Dr. Eric Englund (Agricultural); Andrew C. Fleming; Mrs. Margaret K. Gardner; Leo F. Gentner (Administrative); Joseph Godson (Labour); Leonard R. Greenup; Ward J. Haas; Charles R. Harley (Financial); William K. Hitchcock (Civil Air); Charles R. Howard (Customs); Charles M. Johnston; S. J. Kennedy (Customs); J. David Linebaugh; William H. J. McIntyre (Communications); Edwin G. Moline; William H. Morris; Donald H. Nichols; John L. Nolan; John G. Oliver; Dr. Arthur Osborne; John M. Patterson; Barrett Parker; Henry Prager; Leon Picon; Frank D. Taylor; Lyndon Vivrette; Mrs. Ellen H. Walhay; Dr. Ralph W. G. Wyckoff (Science).*

CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES

England:—

*London (Consulate-General and Consular Section), American Embassy, 1 Grosvenor Square, S.1.
(GROsvenor 9000).**Consul-General, Kenneth C. Krentz.**Consuls, John J. Coyle; Harold M. Granata; Frederick H. Houck; Douglas Jenkins, Jr.; Edward S. Parker; Walter M. Walsh.**Vice-Consuls, Ruth S. Anderson; Dale H. Barker; Francis J. Hejno; Olive M. Jensen; Edward L. Killham; Frederick E. Myers.**Birmingham—Consul, Phil H. Hubbard.**" Vice-Consul, Ronald E. Loubert.**Bradford—Consul, Walter W. Hoffmann.**Liverpool—Consul-General, Sheldon Thomas.**" Consul, Vernon B. Zirkle.**" Vice-Consuls, Maynard B. Lundgren; Robert N. Allen.**Manchester—Consuls, Eugene M. Hinkle; James R. Riddle.**Newcastle—Consul, Harold D. Pease.**" Vice-Consul, James O. Belden.**Southampton—Consul, Joseph P. Ragland.**" Vice-Consuls, Courtland Christiani; George H. Strunz.**Wales:—**Cardiff—Vice-Consul, Malcolm P. Hallam.**Scotland:—**Edinburgh—Consul-General, Charles H. Derry.**Glasgow—Consul, Walter Smith.**" Vice-Consuls, Joseph P. Bandoni; A. Hugh Douglas, Jr.**Northern Ireland:—**Belfast—Consul-General, Edward Anderson.**" Vice-Consuls, H. Reid Bird; Thomas Metcalf, Jr.; Robert N. Wellman.*

MUTUAL SECURITY AGENCY

1 Grosvenor Square, W.1

(GROsvenor 9000)

*Minister, Chief of Special Mission, Hon. Lincoln Gordon.**Chief of Mission, Winthrop G. Brown.*DEFENCE MATERIALS PROCUREMENT
AGENCY

(Keysign House, Oxford Street, W.1)

(GROsvenor 9000)

Regional Director (with personal rank of Minister), Hon. Thomas B. Wilson.

U.S. AMBASSADOR TO CANADA

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Hon. Robert Douglas Stuart.

U.S. AMBASSADOR TO AUSTRALIA

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary (vacant)

U.S. AMBASSADOR TO NEW ZEALAND

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Hon. Robert M. Scotten.*U.S. AMBASSADOR TO UNION OF SOUTH
AFRICA*Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Hon. W. J. Gallman.*

U.S. AMBASSADOR TO CEYLON

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Hon. Joseph C. Satterthwaite.

U.S. AMBASSADOR TO INDIA

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Hon. George V. Allen.

U.S. AMBASSADOR TO PAKISTAN

Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Hon. Horace Hildreth.

U.S. AMBASSADOR TO BURMA

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Hon. William J. Sebald.*U.S. AMBASSADOR TO REPUBLIC OF
IRELAND*Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Hon. William Howard Taft.*

The United Nations

CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The foundations of the Charter of the United Nations were laid at the Conference of Foreign Ministers at Moscow in 1943, and upon those foundations a structure was built at the meetings at Dumbarton Oaks, Washington, D.C., Aug. 21-Oct. 7, 1944. The design was discussed and criticised at San Francisco from April 25 to June 26, 1945, on which date representatives of 50 Allied Nations appended their signatures to the Charter.

The United Nations formally came into existence on October 24, 1945. It was later decided that its seat should be in the United States. Permanent headquarters have been erected at Manhattan, New York.

The following sixty States are members of the United Nations:—

Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Salvador, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

The principal organs of the United Nations are:—(1) The General Assembly; (2) The Security Council; (3) The Economic and Social Council; (4) The Trusteeship Council; (5) The International Court of Justice; (6) The Secretariat.

1. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly consists of all the Members of the United Nations. Each Member is entitled to be represented at its meetings by five representatives, but has only one vote. The General Assembly meets once a year in regular session normally on the third Tuesday in September. Special Sessions may also be held.

The first part of the first session was held in London from January 10 to February 14, 1946. The General Assembly met for the second part of the first session from October 23 to December 15, 1946, in New York. The second session was held in New York from Sept. 16 to Nov. 29, 1947; the first part of the third session was held in Paris from Sept. 21 to December 12, 1948. The second part of the third session was held in New York from April 5 to May 18, 1949. The fourth session was held in New York from Sept. 20 to Dec. 10, 1949. The fifth session opened in New York on Sept. 19, 1950, and continued into 1951. The sixth session was held in Paris from Nov. 6, 1951, to Feb. 5, 1952. The seventh session lasted from Oct. 14, 1952 until April 23, 1953.

The work of the General Assembly is divided between six Main Committees, on each of which every Member has the right to be represented:—(1) Political and Security (including the regulation of armaments); (2) Economic and Financial; (3) Social, Humanitarian and Cultural; (4) Trusteeship (including Non-Self Governing Territories); (5) Administrative and Budgetary; (6) Legal. There is also an *ad hoc* Political Committee, to relieve the burden on the first Committee.

The Main Committees consider items referred to them by the General Assembly and recommend draft resolutions for submission to the Assembly's plenary meetings.

The Assembly has two procedural committees—a General Committee and a Credentials Committee; and two standing committees—an Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and a Committee on Contributions.

The General Assembly appoints such *ad hoc* committees as may be required from time to time for special purposes. The Assembly is also assisted in its work by subsidiary bodies such as a Board of Auditors, an Investments Committee, a United Nations Staff Benefit Committee, and an International Law Commission.

During its second session on November 13, 1947, the General Assembly established an Interim Committee, consisting of representatives of all Members, as a subsidiary organ, to function until the Assembly's next regular session. The Interim Committee was charged, *inter alia*, with considering questions affecting peace and security not being dealt with by the Security Council and reporting on them to the Assembly. It was re-established for an indefinite period by resolution of the General Assembly on Nov. 21, 1949.

2. THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Security Council consists of eleven Members, each of which has one representative and one vote. There are five permanent Members (China, France, U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R.) and six non-permanent Members elected for a two-year term.

The Security Council bears the primary responsibility for the maintenance of peace and security. Decisions on procedural questions are made by an affirmative vote of seven Members. On all other matters the affirmative vote of seven Members must include the concurring votes of the permanent Members, and it is this clause which makes the *Veto* possible. The only exception to this rule is that in regard to measures for peaceful settlement a party to a dispute must refrain from voting.

Until 1952 two separate Commissions, the Atomic Energy Commission and the Commission for Conventional Armaments, reporting to the Security Council, dealt with different aspects of the armaments problem. On January 11, 1952, the General Assembly approved the establishment of a new Disarmament Commission, bringing atomic and conventional armaments under one body.

A Committee on the Admission of New Members was set up by the Security Council on May 17, 1946, for the purpose of examining applications for admission to membership in the United Nations which may be referred to it by the Security Council. It is composed of a representative of each of the members of the Security Council.

The Security Council also establishes *ad hoc* committees and commissions which may be required from time to time for special purposes. For example, on August 25, 1947, a Committee of Good Offices on the Indonesian Question was established (the name was later changed to the United Nations Commission for Indonesia). A United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan was established on January 20, 1948, and a United Nations Truce Commission for Palestine on April 23, 1948.

3. THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

This body is responsible under the General Assembly for carrying out the functions of the United Nations with regard to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters.

It has established the following Commissions: Transport and Communications, Fiscal, Statistical, Human Rights, Social, Status of Women, Narcotic Drugs, Population, Regional Economic Commissions for Europe, Asia and the Far East, and Latin America. The Council also supervises and co-ordinates the work of twelve specialized agencies established to cover the main fields of international co-operation.

United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

U.N.I.C.E.F.

United Nations, New York.

London Office: Russell Square House,
Russell Square, W.C.1.

Established by the General Assembly, December, 1946, to meet the emergency needs of children, particularly in war devastated countries, and to further child health purposes generally. In December, 1950, the Assembly directed that emphasis should be given to aiding children in the under-developed areas. In May 1953 the Commission recommended that the General Assembly be requested to approve an indefinite extension of the Fund's mandate. The Fund is financed by voluntary contributions from Governments and from the public. The Fund has given assistance to 81 countries and territories.

4. TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

The establishment of a Trusteeship Council in connexion with territories placed under United Nations supervision through individual Trusteeship Agreements was made possible after the General Assembly on December 13, 1946, approved the following eight Trusteeship Agreements: *New Guinea* (agreement submitted by Australia); *Ruanda-Urundi* (agreement submitted by Belgium); *French Cameroons and French Togoland* (agreements submitted by France); *Western Samoa* (agreement submitted by New Zealand); *British Cameroons, British Togoland, and Tanganyika* (agreements submitted by the United Kingdom); a ninth agreement was afterwards approved concerning *Nauru* (administered by Australia on behalf of Australia, New Zealand and U.K.).

A Trusteeship Agreement for the former Japanese mandated islands, the *Marshalls, Marianas and Carolinas*, was submitted by the United States to the United Nations, and after approval by the Security Council, came into force on July 18, 1947.

A Trusteeship Agreement for the former Italian Colony of Somaliland was approved by the General Assembly on Dec. 2, 1950.

The Trusteeship Council is composed of countries administering Trust Territories; permanent members of the Security Council; and enough other countries (elected by the General Assembly for three-year terms) to make an equal division between countries which administer Trust Territories and countries which do not.

The functions of the Trusteeship Council are to consider reports from administering authorities; examine petitions in consultation with the administering authority; make periodic inspection visits; and check conditions with an annual questionnaire

on the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of trust territories.

Under the United Nations Charter, Members administering territories which have not yet attained a full measure of self-government have undertaken to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General information relating to economic, social, and educational conditions in the territories for which they are responsible. This information is summarized, analysed and classified by the Secretariat. In each of the last seven years it has also been examined by a Special Committee appointed by the General Assembly.

5. THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. The Statute of the court is an integral part of the Charter and all Members of the United Nations are *ipso facto* parties to it. The Court held its inaugural meeting at The Hague on April 18, 1946.

If any party to a case fails to adhere to the judgment of the Court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council.

The 15 judges of the Court (which has its seat at The Hague) were elected by the Security Council and the General Assembly in February, 1946, their terms of office being determined by lot. The General Assembly and the Security Council, at simultaneous but independent elections on October 22, 1948, re-elected the five judges whose terms were to expire in February, 1949.

The first case to come before the Court was the *Corfu Channel Dispute* between U.K. and Albania. On April 9, 1949, the Court ruled that Albania was responsible under international law for the explosions on two British warships which occurred on October 22, 1946, in Albanian waters and for the damage and loss of human life that was the result. By its judgment of December 15, 1949, the compensation due from Albania to the United Kingdom was assessed at £843,947. The Court further ruled that by subsequent acts of the British navy in Albanian waters, the United Kingdom violated the sovereignty of Albania. The Court stated that this declaration constituted in itself appropriate satisfaction.

On May 26, 1951, the U.K. Government submitted a complaint in connection with the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's case. Persia challenged the competence of the Court, and the Persian argument was subsequently upheld by the Court by nine votes to five.

The Court has also given advisory opinions on the question of Membership in the United Nations, on the question of reparations for injuries suffered in the service of the United Nations, on the interpretation of peace treaties with Bulgaria, Hungary and Roumania, and on the international status of South-West Africa.

THE SECRETARIAT

The Secretariat is composed of the Secretary-General, who is the chief administrative officer of the Organization, and an international staff appointed by him under regulations established by the General Assembly. The Secretary-General is appointed for a term of five years. At the end of 1950, Mr. Trygve Lie's term was extended by three years, but he resigned in 1952.

Secretary-General, Dag Hammarskjöld (Sweden).
Assistant Secretary-General (Security Council Affairs),
Konstantin E. Zinchenko (U.S.S.R.).
Do. (Conference and General Services), Shamaldharee Lall (India).

- Do. (Public Information), Benjamin Cohen (Chile).
 Do. (Legal Affairs), Ivan Kerno (Czechoslovakia).
 Do. (Economic Affairs), David Owen (U.K.).
 Do. (Social Affairs), Guillaume Georges-Picot (France).
 Do. (Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories), Victor Chi-Tsai Hoo (China).
 Do. (Administrative and Financial Services), Byron Price (U.S.A.).

BUDGET OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The financial year coincides with the calendar year. On February 13, 1946, the General Assembly established a Working Capital Fund of \$25,000,000 (U.S.).

For the year 1953, the appropriation was \$48,327,700. The scale of assessments for the 1953 budget for British Commonwealth countries was: Australia, 1.75 per cent.; Canada, 3.30 per cent.; India, 3.45 per cent.; Pakistan, 0.79 per cent.; New Zealand, 0.48 per cent.; Union of South Africa, 0.83 per cent.; United Kingdom, 10.30 per cent. The United States contribution was 35.12 per cent.; U.S.S.R. was 12.28 per cent.; France was 5.75 per cent.; and China was 5.62 per cent.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

UNESCO

Unesco House, Avenue Kléber, Paris, 16 (me).

The purpose and functions of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as stated by Article I of the Constitution, are: "to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed by the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations; to collaborate in the work of advancing the mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples, through all means of mass communication and to that end recommend such international agreements as may be necessary to promote the free flow of ideas by word and image; to give fresh impulse to popular education and to the spread of culture, by collaborating with Members at their request, in the development of educational activities; by instituting collaboration among the nations, to advance the ideal of equality of educational opportunity without regard to race, sex or any distinctions, economic or social; by suggesting educational methods best suited to prepare the children of the world for the responsibilities of freedom; to maintain, increase and diffuse knowledge by assuring the conservation and protection of the world's inheritance of books, works of art and monuments of history and science and recommending to the nations concerned the necessary international conventions; by encouraging co-operation among the nations in all branches of intellectual activity, including the international exchange of persons active in the fields of education, science and culture and the exchange of publications, objects of artistic and scientific interest and other materials of information; by initiating methods of international co-operation calculated to give the people of all countries access to the printed and published materials produced by any of them."

A Conference was convened in London on November 1, 1945, of representatives of 44 nations. This body drafted a detailed programme of action, designated Paris as Unesco Headquarters, and drew up a Constitution to become effective after twenty nations had formally accepted and signed it. There are now 65 member States:—Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Korea, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Persia, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Salvador, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet-Nam and Yugoslavia.

The First Session of the General Conference of Unesco was held in Paris in November, 1946. This group elected officers of the organization, and launched its world-wide programme.

Subsequent sessions were held in Mexico City in November, 1947, at Beirut in November/December, 1948, in Paris in September/October, 1949, in Florence in May/June, 1950, and in Paris in June/July, 1951.

The Programme of Unesco is now of a continuing nature, with priority tasks selected from year to year by the General Conference. The Budget for 1952 stands at \$8,718,000. The principal sections of the Programme relate to education (including fundamental and adult education), natural sciences, social sciences, cultural activities, mass communication, rehabilitation, exchange of persons and technical assistance.

Unesco's efforts are more and more concentrated on the realization of certain articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, such as the promotion of free compulsory primary education, universal access to scientific knowledge and participation in the common cultural heritage of mankind, and it is also launching a world-wide campaign of fundamental education on a scale commensurate with the needs.

Director-General, Luther H. Evans (U.S.A.).

Deputy Director-General, John W. Taylor (U.S.A.).

Director, Department of Education, Lione Elvin (U.K.).

Director, Department of Natural Sciences, Pierre Auger (France).

Director, Department of Social Sciences, Alva Myrdal (Sweden).

Director, Department of Cultural Affairs, Jean Thomas (France).

Director, Department of Mass Communications, D. H. Schneider (U.S.A.).

Director, Department of Technical Assistance, Malcolm Adiseshiah (India).

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

FAO

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations was established in October, 1945, as an agency to further separate and collective action of member nations for the purposes of:—

- (i) Raising levels of nutrition and standards of living of the peoples under their respective jurisdictions.
- (ii) Securing improvements in the efficiency of the production and distribution of all foods and agricultural products.
- (iii) Bettering the condition of rural populations, and thus contributing toward an expanding world economy.

FAO is designed to work toward these ends by (1) collecting, analysing, interpreting, and disseminating information relating to nutrition, food and agriculture and agricultural products; (2) promoting and where necessary recommending national and international action; and (3) furnishing technical assistance to governments that request it.

On January 1, 1952, F.A.O. had 68 member countries: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Irish Republic, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Korea, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia.

The general policies of the organization are directed by its Conference on which each member nation has one representative. A council of the Food and Agricultural Organization, composed of 18 member nations, acts for the Conference between its sessions.

Director-General, Norris E. Dodd (U.S.A.).

Deputy Director-General, Sir Herbert Bradley, K.B.E.

Secretary-General, Marc Veillet-Lavalée.

Special Assistants, F. L. McDougall; Joseph L. Orr. *Regional Representative for North America*, Gove Hambridge.

Regional Representative for Near East, Mahmoud Tewfik Hefnawy.

Regional Representative for Asia and Far East, W. H. Cummings.

Regional Officer for Latin America, W. H. Casseres.

Directors of Divisions: F. T. Wahlen (*Agriculture*); A. H. Boerma (*Economics*); D. B. Finn (*Fisheries*); Marcel Leloup (*Forestry*); W. R. Aykroyd (*Nutrition*); F. Weisl (*Administration*); Duncan Wall (*Information and Education*).

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

ICAO

International Aviation Building, Montreal, Canada (with regional offices in Lima, Paris, Cairo, and Melbourne).

The International Civil Aviation Organization came into being on April 4, 1947, when the required number of states (26) ratified the Convention on International Civil Aviation which was drawn up at the International Civil Aviation Conference held at Chicago, U.S.A., in November-December, 1944. On July 1, 1953, 60 states were members of ICAO:—Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hon-

duras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Irish Republic, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Korea, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States and Venezuela.

The objectives of the Organization are described in the Preamble to the Convention on International Civil Aviation as "to ensure that international civil aviation should be developed in a safe and orderly manner and that international air transport services should be established on the basis of equality of opportunity and operated soundly and economically."

ICAO's governing bodies are the Assembly and the Council. The Assembly is the legislative body, composed of delegates from member states with each state being entitled to one vote; the Council is the executive body, composed of 22 members elected by the Assembly. The first meeting of the Assembly was held in Montreal from May 6 to 27, 1947. The Third Council of ICAO was elected by the Seventh Session of the Assembly in 1953.

President of the Council, Dr. Edward Warner.
Secretary-General, E. C. R. Ljungberg.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

ILO

International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland.

The ILO, established in 1919 as an autonomous institution associated with the League of Nations, is a tripartite organization, in which governments, employers and workers are directly represented. It seeks through international action to improve labour conditions, raise living standards, and promote economic and social stability. In 1946, the United Nations and the ILO concluded an agreement under which the ILO was recognized as the specialized agency responsible for international action in the above fields towards the accomplishment of the purposes set forth in the ILO's Constitution.

The ILO consists of the International Labour Conference, which usually meets yearly, the Governing Body, and the International Labour Office.

The Conference is composed of national delegations comprising two government representatives and one delegate each from the most representative worker and employer organizations within each country, together with their advisers.

The 32-member Governing Body is composed of the representatives of 16 Governments, eight worker members and eight employer members. It is selected by the Conference every three years. It selects items for the agenda of the Conference, and supervises the work of the Office and of the various committees and commissions.

Eight Governments hold seats on the Governing Body because of their industrial importance. These are at present Brazil, Canada, China, France, India, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States. Belgium, Chile, Finland, Iran, Mexico, Pakistan, Portugal and Venezuela hold the remaining eight Government seats by election.

The Office undertakes research on labour, social and economic questions, acts as an advisory service to Governments, and prepares documents on the items of the agenda of the various conferences and meetings. It also publishes a number of periodicals, including the *International Labour Review*, *Occupational Safety and Health*, *Industry and Labour*, *Legislative Series*, and the *Year Book of*

Labour Statistics. In addition, it issues frequent reports on a wide range of social and economic questions. Most of these are published in English, French and Spanish.

In 1940 the Office's principal working centre was transferred from Geneva to Montreal and in 1948 was re-established at Geneva. Its liaison office with the United Nations is in New York.

One of the ILO's principal functions is the formulation of international standards in the form of International Labour Conventions and Recommendations. Member countries are required to submit Conventions to their competent national authorities with a view to ratification. If a country ratifies a Convention, it agrees to bring its laws into line with its terms and to report annually how these regulations are being applied. More than 1,350 ratifications of 103 Conventions have been deposited to date. Machinery is available to ascertain whether Conventions thus ratified are effectively applied.

Recommendations do not require ratification, but Member States are obliged to consider them with a view to giving effect to their provisions by legislation or other action. Member States also undertake to report regularly on their position in regard to Recommendations and unratified Conventions.

In addition to its usual activities in the fields of study and research, advice to Governments and the setting of international labour standards, the Organization has initiated a worldwide manpower programme. This programme has aimed at assisting the Organization's member countries to make more efficient use of their labour resources to the end that productivity may be increased, and it has sought to stimulate the transfer of labour from manpower-surplus areas to fill manpower needs elsewhere. It has furnished technical aid in the fields of employment service organization, vocational guidance, vocational training and retraining, and migration.

The following States are at present Members of the ILO: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentine Republic, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Republic of Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippine Republic, Poland, Portugal, Syria, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

OFFICERS OF THE GOVERNING BODY

Chairman, A. M. Malik (Pakistan—Government Member).

Vice-Chairman, Pierre Waline (France—Employers' Member); Léon Jouhaux (France—Workers' Member).

Director-General, David A. Morse.

Deputy Director-General, Jef Rens.

Asst. Directors-General, Raghunath Rao; C. Wilfred Jenks; Luis Alvarado; Jean Morellet; W. Yalden-Thomson.

Treasurer, F. H. Wheeler.

Director, London Branch Office, Frank Pickford, 38-39 Parliament Street, S.W.1.

Other branch offices are located at Ottawa, Washington, D.C., Paris, New Delhi, Bonn and Rome.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATION ITO

c/o ICITO, Palais des Nations, Geneva.

The Economic and Social Council of the United Nations established, on February 18, 1946, a Preparatory Committee of the International Conference on Trade and Employment to prepare an agenda and a draft convention for an International Trade Organization for consideration at the Conference. The ITO was designed for the expansion of world trade and the removal of trade barriers on a world-wide scale.

The draft convention, or Charter, was worked out by a Preparatory Committee which met in 1946 and 1947. During the second session at Geneva in 1947, it was decided to proceed with multilateral tariff negotiations among the members of the Committee.

The Charter was discussed at a conference held at Havana (Nov. 1947–March, 1948), the final act being signed by 54 States. Early in 1951, however, the United States Government indicated that it did not intend to ratify the Havana Charter, but was looking towards the strengthening of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). An interim Commission, ICITO, was created to carry out liaison duties and to prepare for the first Conference of ITO. Since 1951, the Secretariat of ICITO has been performing services for the contracting parties to GATT.

The 1947 tariff reductions were incorporated in GATT, which is both a framework to protect the tariff concessions and a treaty affording most favoured nation treatment to the signatories. Thirty-three countries, comprising four-fifths of the world's trade, have become contracting parties to GATT, within the limits of their existing legislation. A second series of tariff negotiations was held at Annecy from April to October, 1949, and a third series at Torquay from September, 1950 to April, 1951, bringing to 55,000 the number of tariff items consolidated under GATT. The contracting parties have held seven sessions, at which trade problems, arising out of the Agreement, have been dealt with.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION WHO

Palais des Nations, Geneva.

The World Health Organization of the United Nations came into being on April 7, 1948, after its constitution had been ratified by 26 U.N. members. On July 15, 1952, WHO had a total of 80 members and 3 associate members (Southern Rhodesia, Morocco and Tunisia). The non-members of the United Nations are italicised:—Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Irish Republic, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Korea (South), Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Siam, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Union of S. Africa, U.K., U.S.A., Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, and Yugoslavia. Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Ukraine and U.S.S.R. have at various times notified the Director-General that their States no longer consider themselves

members of the organization. Since the constitution does not provide for withdrawal, they remain on the list of member States.

Since 1948, six World Health Assemblies have been held, five of them in Geneva and one in Rome. The 1953 Assembly was held in Geneva from May 5 to 22. Dr. Murchad Khater (Syria) was President. *Director-General*, Dr. M. G. Candau (Brazil). *Deputy Director-General*, Dr. P. Dorolle (France).

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

UPU

Schoshaldenstrasse 46, Berne, Switzerland

The Universal Postal Union was founded at Berne, Switzerland, by the Postal Convention, October 9, 1874. The Union was extended and improved by the Postal Congresses of Paris (1878), Lisbon (1885), Vienna (1891), Washington (1897), Rome (1906), Madrid (1920), Stockholm (1924), London (1929), Cairo (1934), Buenos Aires (1939), Paris (1947) and Brussels (1952), and by the conferences of Berne (1876), Paris (1880), Brussels (1890), Zermatt (1921), Nice (1922), Cortina d'Ampezzo (1925), The Hague (1927), Paris (1928) and Ottawa (1933).

The Union is composed of all the countries of the world with the exception of Nepal, the Maldives and Laccadive Islands and Mongolia. In accordance with the resolution of the General Assembly concerning agencies in relationship with the United Nations, Germany is temporarily suspended from the privileges of membership. The international Bureau functions as the central office of the Union. The Union was established to alleviate the uncertainty, confusion and excessive cost of international postal communications by uniting its member countries in a single postal territory for the reciprocal exchange of mail. The Bureau acts as a liaison organ, and furnishes information and advice to the countries belonging to the Union.

The 12th Congress of the UPU, following negotiations with a committee of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, approved in May 1947 an agreement establishing the relationship between the two organizations. The agreement was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on November 15, 1947. It came into force on July 1, 1948.

Between meetings of the Congress, an executive committee, set up by the Paris Congress of 1947, maintains the continuity of the work of the UPU.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ITU

Geneva, Switzerland.

The ITU came into being in 1865, when the International Telegraph Union was created in Paris. In 1932, in Madrid, this convention was combined with the International Radiotelegraph Convention of 1906, so as to form the International Telecommunication Convention, the basic instrument of the International Telecommunication Union.

The ITU was set up to organize and regulate exchanges of international telecommunications by telegraph, telephone, and radio. For this purpose appropriate regulations have been drawn up.

A plenipotentiary Conference of the ITU met at Atlantic City, N.J. in 1947, in order to revise the Madrid Convention (1932). Annex 1 of the

Atlantic City Convention (1947) contains a list of 78 countries which are ITU Members with full rights upon signature and ratification of, or accession to, this Convention.

The former ITU Convention provided for a Bureau which acted in Berne (Switzerland) from 1868 to 1948 as the Central Office of the Union. Until the end of 1948 it was under the control of the Swiss Government. Since 1948 it has been under the supervision of the new Administrative Council. The ITU Central Office moved in October, 1948, from Berne to Geneva and its official name is now: General Secretariat of the ITU.

The Atlantic City Convention came into force on January 1, 1949. A new Convention was signed in Buenos Aires on Dec. 22, 1952. It comes into force on January 1, 1954.

Secretary-General, L. Mulatier (France).

THE UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

UNA

25 Charles Street, W.x.

The general purpose of UNA is to encourage people to think seriously about international affairs and the need for popular understanding and support for the attempt to organize a just and peaceful international system through the United Nations.

Its policy is: (1) to promote friendship, understanding and co-operation among the peoples of the world; (2) to win active public support for the United Nations; (3) to ensure justice for all nations and the welfare of all peoples by the full use and development of the United Nations; (4) to see that Great Britain carries out her obligations under the Charter, including, if necessary, the use of arms to uphold the law.

CHIEF OFFICERS

Hon. Life President, The Viscount Cecil of Chelwood.

Hon. Presidents, The Rt. Hon. C. R. Attlee, C.H. M.P.; The Lady Violet Bonham Carter, D.B.E.; The Rt. Hon. Sir Winston S. Churchill, K.G., O.M., C.B., M.P.

Joint Presidents, Gilbert Murray, O.M., D.C.L., LL.D., D.Litt.; Miss K. D. Courtney, C.B.E.

Chairman of the Executive Committee, Maj.-Gen. L. O. Lyne, C.B., D.S.O.

Director-General, C. W. Judd.

Hon. Treasurer, M. Lubbock.

Secretary, D. H. Ennals.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL COUNCIL

3 Rutland Square, Edinburgh 2.

President, Sheriff Sir George Morton, K.B.E., Q.C.

Secretary, R. A. Robinson.

WELSH NATIONAL COUNCIL

Welsh National Temple of Peace and Health.
Cathays Park, Cardiff.

President, Rev. Gwilym Davies.

Secretary, W. Arnold.

COUNCIL FOR EDUCATION IN WORLD CITIZENSHIP

President, Gilbert Murray, O.M., D.C.L., LL.D., D.Litt.

Secretary, T. Lawson.

Foreign Countries

The following Articles have been revised under the direction of the various Governments or of the British Representatives at Foreign Courts, to whom the Editor desires to express his warmest thanks. The Editor is also greatly indebted to the Embassies, Legations, and Consulates-General in London for various corrections and additions.

Salaries and Allowances.

The Salaries of Officers of Branch "A" of H.M. Foreign Service are shown below. In addition foreign allowances and furnished accommodation (or rent allowances in lieu thereof) are assigned to Officers serving abroad:—

Grade I—£4,500.	Grade V—£2,000.
Grade II—£3,250.	Grade VI—£1,500 to £2,000.
Grade III—£2,850.	Grade VII—£1,000 to £1,375.
Grade IV—£2,500.	Grade VIII—£615 to £750.
Grade IX—£400 to £560.	

ABYSSINIA. See Ethiopia.

AFGHANISTAN

(Afghānistān)

King of Afghanistan, H.M. Zahir Shah, born Oct. 15, 1914, acceded Nov. 8, 1933 (on the assassination of his father, Nadir Shah); married Nov. 7, 1931, Humaira, daughter of Sardar Ahmad Shah Khan, and has surviving issue four sons and two daughters: H.R.H. Prince Ahmed Shah Khan, b. Sept. 23, 1934; H.R.H. Prince Mohammad Nadir, b. 1941; H.R.H. Prince Shah Mahmud Khan, b. 1946; H.R.H. Princess Bilqis, b. 1932; H.R.H. Princess Maryam, b. 1936; and H.R.H. Prince Daud, b. 1949.

EMBASSY IN LONDON.

31 Princes Gate, S.W.7.
[Kensington: 7507.]

Ambassador in London, H.R.H. Marshal Shah Wali (1950).

Minister-Counsellor, Mir Mohammed Siddiq Hussaini.

1st Secretary, Sayyed Masoud Pohanyar.

3rd Secretary, Mohammed Sharif Agier.

Press Attaché, Rahman Pazhwak.

Cultural Attaché, Mohammed Ishaque.

Attché, M. Sikander.

Afghanistan lies to the N. and W. of Western Pakistan. Its ancient name was Aryana, by which title it is referred to by Strabo, the Greek geographer who lived in the 1st century B.C. The estimated area is 250,000 sq. miles, and the population is estimated (1946) at about 10 to 12 millions. The population is very mixed. The Duranis have predominated since 1747, especially in Kandahar; next come the Ghilzais (military and commercial) and the Tajiks (aboriginals, who are cultivators or retail traders). All are Sunni Moslems, except the Hazaras and Kizilbashes, who belong to the Shia sect.

Afghanistan is bounded on the W. by Persia (boundary fixed 1857 and 1904), on the S. by Baluchistan (boundary fixed 1896-7), on the N. by Asiatic Russia (boundary fixed 1886-7 and 1893-5), and on the E. by the N.W. Frontier Province (boundary fixed 1895). The northern boundary runs from Zulfiqar on the Persian frontier to Kushk, the Russian railway terminus, to the Oxus (or Amu Darya, "Mother of Rivers"), which forms the boundary from Khamiab to Lake Victoria, whence the line to the Chinese frontier

on the branch line from Merv, and thence N.E. was fixed by the Pamir agreement of 1895. The Russo-Afghan frontier was demarcated by the Tashkent Boundary Commission in 1948. The Indo-Afghan frontier was settled by the Durand agreement of 1893. On this frontier from the Pamirs to the Gomal Pass are many Pathan tribes, who are much influenced by Mullahs.

Mountains, chief among which are the Hindu Kush, cover three-fourths of the country, the elevation being generally over 4,000 feet. There are three great river basins, the Oxus, Helmand, and Kabul. The climate is dry, with extreme temperatures.

Afghanistan is divided into seven major provinces, Kabul, Mazar, Kandahar, Herat, Eastern, Southern and Qataghan, and five minor provinces, the Farah-Chakhansur, Girishk, Qhazni, Badakshan and Maimana. Each province is under a Governor (called in major provinces *Naiib-ul-Hakumah*, and in minor provinces *Hakim-i-Ala*).

Government.—Amir Abdurrahman (1880-1901) established a strong central government, with a regular civil and military organization, including offices for public works, posts, police, finance, trade, &c. The Army has been reorganized and is recruited by annual calls; service is for two years with the colours and eight with the reserve. The peace strength is about 64,000. A military academy and military colleges are located in Kabul; and provision is made for training of regular officers abroad. A small Air Force is maintained. Factories for munitions, and for various commercial products, have been erected in Kabul and elsewhere.

As the result of a British mission to Kabul in 1904-5, the engagements which had existed with the Amir Abdurrahman since 1880 were renewed by the treaty of March 21, 1905. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of August, 1907, Russia declared Afghanistan outside the Russian sphere of influence. The Amir Habibullah Khan was assassinated on February 20, 1919; his brother, Nasrulla Khan, seized the throne by a *coup d'état* and temporarily held the reins of government at Kabul, but the Amir's third son, Amanulla Khan, soon after declared himself, and was recognized as King. Afghan troops crossed the Indian frontier on May 2, 1919, on which the Indian Government took immediate steps to expel them; fighting followed and Dakka was occupied by British troops, but overtures were made by King Amanulla and a treaty of peace was signed in August. By this treaty Afghanistan is left formally free and independent. By treaty of Nov. 22, 1921, Great Britain and Afghanistan agreed to respect one another's internal and external independence; to recognize boundaries then existent, subject to a slight re-adjustment near the Khyber; and to establish Legations and consular officers. As successor state to the British Government in India, Pakistan has agreed that her relations with Afghanistan shall be based on the 1921 treaty. Afghanistan applied in September, 1946, for admission to the United Nations Organization and has since been admitted.

Under the Constitution of Oct. 31, 1931, there is a Senate of 43 nominated members and a National Council of 171 elected members, with a Grand Assembly (*Loe Jirgeh*) which is summoned on important occasions. The administration is entrusted to a Council of Ministers.

The laws of Afghanistan are based on the "Shariat," or Islamic law, and tribal custom.

Production.—Agriculture and sheep raising are the principal industries. There are generally two

crops a year, one of wheat (the staple food), barley, or lentils, the other of rice, millet, maize, and dal. Sugar beet and cotton are grown. Afghanistan is rich in fruits. Sheep, including the Karakuli, and transport animals are bred. Silk, woollen and hair cloths and carpets are manufactured. Salt, silver, copper, coal, iron, lead, rubies, lapis lazuli, gold, chrome and talc are found.

The following main roads are open to motor traffic, but are mostly unmetalled—Kabul-Khyber (175 miles); Kabul-Gardez (80 miles); Kabul-Kandahar-Chaman (380 miles); Kandahar-Farah-Herat (400 miles); Kabul-Bamian (140 miles); Kabul - Mazar - i - Sharif (380 miles); Mazar-i-Sharif-Maimana-Herat (500 miles) and Kabul-Khanabad-Falzabad (450 miles). A network of minor roads fit for motor traffic in fine weather links up all important towns and districts.

Goods are still conveyed by pack animals, but motor transport is rapidly taking the place of pack transport as the chief means of conveyance. The chief trade routes to Pakistan and India are the Khyber Pass route, from Kabul to Peshawar (190 miles), and the road from Kandahar to Chaman (70 miles).

Language and Literature.—The languages of the country are Persian and Pushtu and Turki (spoken by Uzbaks and Turkoman tribes in the North). Education is free and nominally compulsory, elementary schools having been established in most centres; there are secondary schools in large urban areas and a university (established in 1932) at the capital.

FINANCE. *Afghanis.*

National Income..... 250,000,000

The annual revenue consists largely of payments in kind. There are taxes on land, sales of animals, a grazing tax, customs duties, stamps, fines, receipts from State lands, monopolies, and factories and mining royalties.

Afghani (of 100 *Puls* = about 5*d.* at official rate of exchange).

353.44 *Afghanis* = 100 Indian Rupees.
508.71 " = 100 Pakistani Rupees.
47.04 " = £1.
16.8 " = \$1.

TRADE.

Imports from U.K. (1952)..... £426,539
Exports to U.K. (1952)..... 315,458

Exports are mainly Persian lambskins (Karakuli), fruits, cotton, raw wool, carpets and spices, while the imports are chiefly cotton yarn and piece goods, metals, leather goods, tea, sugar, jute manufactures, paper and cement.

CAPITAL, Kabul (about 200,000). The chief commercial centres are Kabul and Kandahar (77,000). Other provincial capitals are Herat (75,000), Mazar-i-Sharif (42,000), Jalalabad (22,000) and Khanabad (18,000).

FLAG; Green, red and black, with white device in centre.

BRITISH EMBASSY. (Kabul.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Daniel William Lascelles, C.M.G. (1953).

1st Secretary, W. B. Ledwidge.

Military Attaché, Col. R. A. Conner.

2nd Secretaries, G. K. Dulling; C. W. Martin.

Kabul is distant 7,500 miles from London, transit 21 days; by air 4-6 days.

ALBANIA

Head of the State, Hadji Lechi, assumed office, July 24 1953.

Prime Minister, General Enver Hodja, recognized by Gt. Britain, U.S.A. and U.S.S.R., Nov. 10, 1945.

On Nov. 10, 1945, the British, U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. governments decided to recognize the Albanian administration under Colonel-General Enver Hodja as the provisional government of Albania on the understanding that free elections would be held at an early date, in order that a truly representative government could be formed.

Elections were held in December, 1945, and on Jan. 11, 1946, the Constituent Assembly declared Albania an independent Republic, and on Aug. 7, 1946, Albania applied for admission to the United Nations, but its entry was vetoed by Great Britain and the U.S.A., who had broken off relations with the Albanian Government. The area of the Republic is estimated at 10,700 sq. miles, with an estimated population (1947) of 1,150,000.

Albania is almost entirely an agricultural country and the staple crops are wheat and maize, the estimated production of which in 1946 was 60 and 80 thousand metric tons respectively.

TRADE.

	1949
Imports from U.K.....	£7,000
Exports to U.K.....	nil

CAPITAL: Tirana (pop. 30,000).

ANDORRA

A miniature Republic in the Pyrenees, with an area of 175 sq. miles, and a population of 5,200; it is under the joint suzerainty of France and Spain. There is a Council of Twenty-four, elected by certain of the inhabitants, a judge, and two lay vicars (*viguers*) appointed by France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel. The franchise was enlarged after a bloodless revolution in April, 1933. The language of the country is Catalan. French francs and Spanish pesetas are the accepted currency. Imports from U.K. (1952) £11,300. Andorra, the Capital, has about 600 inhabitants.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, azure, yellow, red; crown on yellow band.

ARABIA

Arabia is a peninsula in the south-west of the Asiatic continent, forming the connecting link between Asia and Africa, and lies between 30° 30'—60° E. long. and 12° 45'—34° 50' N. lat. The north-western limit is generally taken from Akaba at the head of the Gulf of Akaba, to a point in the Syrian Desert about 150 miles north-east, and thence northwards to a point about 50 miles due east of Damascus. The remaining land boundaries are in the form of a horse-shoe, encompassing the Syrian Desert, and descending in a south-easterly direction to the head of the Persian Gulf, and thus excluding the whole of Mesopotamia and the Euphrates Valley. The other boundaries of Arabia are the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, the Arabian Sea, and the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman. Generally speaking, the peninsula consists of a plateau sloping from south-west to north-east towards the Euphrates Valley, except that the broad south-eastern promontory, which encloses the Persian Gulf, contains a coastal range in the Sultanate of Oman.

The total area is estimated at 1,200,000 sq. miles (of which nearly one-half is occupied by the Syrian, Nafud, Dahana, and Rub' Al Khali deserts),

and the total population is believed to be about 10,000,000.

Language and Literature.—Arabic is spoken not only in Arabia, but in many other countries, either as the principal or auxiliary tongue, notably in Egypt and the Sudan, Libya, Morocco, Algeria, Iraq, Palestine, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon; and to some extent also in Nigeria, Madagascar and Zanzibar. Owing to Moorish incursions it was formerly spoken in Spain, the Balearic Islands and Sicily. There are anthologies of pre- and post-Islamic poetry and a considerable prose literature, including popular romances and story cycles (such as "The Thousand Nights and One Night"), historical and biographical studies, and resulting from the westernizing movement, there is a general revival of learning among Arabic speaking peoples. Many daily newspapers are published in Arabic and there is a native Arabic drama.

THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

(al Mamlaka al Arabiyya as-Sa'udiyya.)

King of Saudi Arabia, Ibn Saud (H. M. Abdul Aziz Ibn Abdul Rahman al Faisal Al Saud), G.C.B., G.C.L.E., born about 1880. The family of Ibn Saud previously ruled in Nejd but was deposed by Ibn al Rashid and took refuge in Kuwait; Ibn Saud occupied Riyadh in 1900 and conquered the larger part of Nejd in 1913. In 1921 he became Sultan of Nejd, conquered the Hejaz and became King in 1926. He changed the name of his Kingdom to *Saudi Arabia* in 1932.

Heir Apparent, H.R.H. the Amir Saud Ibn Abdul Aziz Al Saud, G.B.E., born 1902.

Foreign Affairs, H.R.H. Amir Faisal, G.B.E.

Finance, Sheikh Abdulla Suleiman al Hamdan.

Interior and Health, H.R.H. Amir Abdulla al Faisal.

Defence and Aviation, H.R.H. Amir Misha'al al Saud.

EMBASSY IN LONDON.

30 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

[Sloane: 3898.]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Sheikh Hafiz Wahba, K.C.V.O. (1930).

1st Secretary, Abdul Rahman Helaissi.

2nd Secretaries, Hasan Jamal al-Husseini; Fuad A. Nazir.

Press Attaché, Moustapha Wahba.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, so named since Sept. 20, 1932, is a personal union of two countries, the Sultan of Nejd being also King of the Hejaz.

By the *Treaty of Jeddah* (May 20, 1927) Great Britain recognized Ibn Saud as an independent ruler, King of the Hejaz and of Nejd and its Dependencies.

The total area of the Kingdom is about 927,000 sq. miles, with an estimated population of not more than 6 millions.

In the 18th century Nejd was an independent State and the stronghold of the Wahhabi sect. It subsequently fell under the Turkish yoke, but in 1913 the present King threw off Turkish rule and captured from the Turks the Province of Hasa. In 1921 he added to his dominions the territories of the Rashid family of Jebel Shammar, which he captured by force of arms; in 1925 he completed the conquest of the Hejaz, and in 1926 accepted the surrender of the greater part of Asir, the whole of which is now part of the Kingdom.

Nejd ("Plateau") has no definite frontiers, but may be said to extend over about 800,000 square miles of Central Arabia, including the Nafud and Dahana Deserts, and reaches eastward to the Persian Gulf (Hasa). The population is largely nomadic

and is estimated at close on 3,000,000, the majority being Moslems of the Wahhabi movement. There is little agriculture, but wheat and barley are grown, and there is an experimental farm, irrigated from natural deep pools and covering 3,000 acres, at al-Kharj, about 50 miles south of Riyadh. The principal occupation of the bulk of the population is camel and sheep raising, but oil makes by far the largest contribution to the economy of the country. Oil was found in commercial quantities at Dammam, near Dhahran in the Hasa in 1938, and by 1952 production had reached a rate of 380,860,000 barrels per annum. Exports other than oil are negligible. The capital is Riyadh (60,000), and the principal trading centres are Hofuf (the chief town of the Hasa province) (100,000), Ψ Al Khobar and Ψ Dammam on the Persian Gulf littoral, Anaiza, Buraida, Hail (20,000), and Jauif. The old ports (Persian Gulf) were Ψ Qatif, Ψ Uqair and Ψ Al Khobar, which were suitable only for sailing craft, but the Arabian-American Company, which is exploiting the Hasa oil under a 60 years' lease, has built a deep-water port for its own purposes at Ψ Ras Tannura, and a new civil deep-water port, with a pier seven miles long, was brought into use at Ψ Dammam in 1950. A railway is now in operation from Dammam through Hofuf to Riyadh, and it is proposed to extend it to Jeddah via Hail and Medina.

The *Hejaz* ("The Boundary"—between Nejd and Tihamah) extends from Asir in S. to Transjordan in N., and from the Red Sea, the Gulf of Akaba in the W. to the ill-defined boundaries of Central Arabia. The coastline on the Red Sea is about 800 miles, and the total area is about 112,500 sq. miles, with a population of from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000, including many nomad tribes. On the coast are the small ports of El Wejh, Yanbu', Rabegh, Gizan and Ψ Jeddah, the main port of Saudi Arabia, where a new deep-water pier and port buildings were brought into use in 1950. Jeddah contains the ruins of the reputed "tomb of Eve, the mother of mankind"; and inland are many settlements through which runs the course of the now disused Saudi-Arabian section of the Hejaz Railway. The *Oasis of Khaiibar*, east of the railway, contains a considerable population, descendants of former negro slaves, with a centre at Kasr el Yahudi. The importance of the Hejaz depends upon the pilgrimages to the holy cities of Medina and Mecca. In each of the years 1948-51, the pilgrims to Mecca from overseas numbered about 100,000, and in 1952 the number was about 140,000. *Medina* (al-Madinat al-Munawwarat, "The City of Light"), once the terminus of the Hejaz Railway, 820 miles from Damascus, has a permanent population of about 20,000 and is celebrated as the burial place of Muhammad, who died in the city on June 7, 632 (12 Rabi'a, A.H. 12). The Mosque of the Prophet (500 feet in length and over 300 in breadth) contains the sacred tomb of Muhammad. *Mecca*, the birth-place of the Prophet, is 45 miles east of the seaport of Jeddah, by road, and about 200 miles south of Medina, and has a fixed population estimated at 100,000. The city contains the great mosque surrounding the *Kaaba*, or sacred shrine of the Muhammadan religion, in which is the black stone "given by Gabriel to Abraham," placed in the south-east wall of the Kaaba at such a height that it may be kissed by the devout pilgrim. Ψ Jeddah (100,000) is the principal port and commercial centre.

A British company, in which there are U.S., Canadian and Saudi Arabian Government interests, is working the ancient gold mines located in the hills of the Hejaz.

Asir ("The Inaccessible") extends, geographically, from a line drawn inland from Birk on the southern limit of Hejaz to the northern boundary of the Yemen, some 12 miles N. of the port of Meidl. Its breadth extends about 180 miles eastwards to Bisha in the north and to the boundary of the Beni Yam in the south. According to ancient Arab geographers, Asir used to be considered as a part of the Yemen. The territory includes the Farsan Islands, where prospectors have searched for oil, but without success. The maritime lowland is interspersed with fertile areas near the wadis, which afford pasturage and bear grain. Capital, Abha.

Trade and Finance.—Formerly the annual pilgrimage to the Holy Places of the Hejaz provided Saudi Arabia with virtually the whole of her means of payment for imports; it is estimated to have brought £10,000,000 in foreign exchange to the Hejaz in each of the years 1948-50. It is therefore not surprising that the foreign trade of the country was largely conducted by the merchant communities of Jeddah and Mecca. Industry was, and is, non-existent. Imports are estimated to have averaged about £2,500,000 annually before 1939, of which the United Kingdom contributed less than £100,000. India was traditionally Saudi Arabia's principal commercial connexion; and indeed the legal tender of Saudi Arabia, the silver riyal, is of the same weight and fineness as the old Indian rupee. Religious objections to usury have affected the development of banking in Saudi Arabia. No paper currency is in use. Gold coin is still employed as a means of payment for large transactions and as a standard of value. Exchange rates are subject to violent fluctuations. The country shared the inflationary experiences of other Middle East countries during the war years. The effect of oil developments and of investment, mainly American, in Saudi Arabia has been to revolutionize the country's foreign exchange position and greatly to increase the size of the market.

	1951	1952
Imports from U.K....	£3,680,000	£7,340,000
Exports to U.K.....	38,360,000	35,555,000

Communications.—The new railway from the new port of Dammam to the oilfields at Abqai and through Hofuf to Riyadh was opened late in 1951. The only completed metalled road connects Mecca with its Port of Jeddah, but a new road from Jeddah to Medina (about 410 miles) has been partially completed by a British firm and the remainder is under construction by a local contractor. The Saudi Arabian Government employs Transworld Airlines as its agents for the operation of part of its internal air communications, together with 5 Bristol Wayfarers of its own, and scheduled services are flown between Jeddah, Taif, Riyadh, Hofuf and Dhahran. There are first-class airports at Dhahran, originally built by the United States Army as a military base, and at Jeddah. The other airfields named are being developed. Saudi Arabian airlines also maintain regular services to Cairo and Beirut. Twice-weekly services operated by Aden Airways, a subsidiary of B.O.A.C., Air Liban and Misrair call at Jeddah, the route of Aden Airways including Cairo-Luxor-Jeddah-Port Sudan-Asmara-Kamaran-Aden and return.

Education.—There are some thirty primary schools, five secondary schools, and one preparatory school which prepares students who have completed their secondary course for University training, in Egypt or elsewhere. There is no University in Saudi Arabia. With three exceptions, all schools are maintained by the Government. Instruction is given to boys only. There are no girls' schools.

SAUDI ARABIAN FLAG: Green oblong, white device in centre: "There is no God but God, Muhammad is the Prophet of God," and a white scimitar beneath the lettering.

CAPITAL, Riyadh, population about 100,000.

BRITISH EMBASSY (Jedda).

British Ambassador, His Excellency George Clinton Pelham, C.M.G. (1951)..... £2,000

1st Secretary and Consul, H. Phillips.
2nd Sec. and Commercial Sec., J. M. Heath.
3rd Sec. and Oriental Sec., J. A. Thomson.
3rd Secretary, D. M. Spottiswoode.
Vice-Consul, E. J. Hazou.
Administrative Officer, W. Jones.
Accountant, G. R. Toft.
Archivist, W. G. Winter.

THE SHAIKHDOM OF KUWAIT

Ruler, Shaikh Abdulla as-Salim al Subah, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., born 1895, acceded Jan. 28, 1950.

Kuwait is an independent Arab Shaikhdom in special treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government. It extends along the shore of the Persian Gulf from Iraq to Saudi Arabia, with an area of about 3,650 square miles and a population estimated at about 160,000. The port of Kuwait, the capital (pop. about 150,000), is an entrepôt for goods for the interior, and for the export of pearls (in diminishing quantities), skins and wool. Imports, other than those for the Kuwait Oil Company, for the year 1952-53 amounted to £16,000,000, while exports, including re-exports, amounted to £2,449,009. Kuwait is traditionally a dhow-building centre, but the craft is declining. The centre of the Kuwait Oil Company's production is at Burgan, south of Kuwait. In 1952 37,000,000 tons of crude oil were exported from the new jetty constructed by the company at Mina al Ahmadi, about five miles from Ahmadi, the company's administrative and residential centre. In December 1951 a new agreement was reached between the Shaikh of Kuwait and the Kuwait Oil Company, under which the Shaikh became personally entitled to an equal share of the Company's profits. The Company is jointly owned by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company and the American Gulf Exploration Company. The total local European and American population was about 2,000 in 1953. Oil was also struck in the Kuwait-Saudi Arabian Neutral Zone to the South of the State early in 1953. The concession for this area is held by the American Independent Oil Co. and the Pacific Western Oil Corporation.

In view of the very considerable oil revenues, the Kuwait Government has embarked on a large scale development scheme and plans for social services. The first major installation to be opened under the new scheme was a plant for distilling fresh water from the sea at the rate of 1,000,000 gallons a day.

Ships of eight lines make regular calls at Kuwait. B.O.A.C., Iraqi Airways, Cyprus Airways, Misrair, Air Liban, Middle East Airlines, Syrian Airlines and Iranian Airways operate scheduled air services; and other companies make non-scheduled flights to Kuwait under charter. Wireless communication is managed by Cable and Wireless, Ltd. The Post Office is run by the British G.P.O. Banking is done by the British Bank of Iran and the Middle East and the National Bank of Kuwait. The currency is the Indian rupee.

FLAG: Red, with white lettering.

British Political Agent, C. J. Pelly, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Assistant Political Agent G. C. Mayhew.

THE SULTANATE OF MUSCAT & OMAN

Sultan, H. H. Said bin Taimur, born, Aug. 13, 1910, succeeded his father (as 13th of his dynasty to be Sultan of Muscat and Oman), Feb. 10, 1932. The bicentenary of the Al Bu Said dynasty, to which the Sultan of Muscat and the Sultan of Zanzibar belong, was celebrated on Nov. 20, 1944.

The independent State of Muscat and Oman is situated at the easterly corner of Arabia. Its seaboard is nearly 1,000 miles long and extends from near Tibba on the west coast of the Musandam Peninsula round to Ras Darbat Ali. Ras Darbat Ali marks the boundary between the Sultanate and the territory of the Sultan of Qishin and Soqatra, a Sultanate within the Aden Protectorate. A small strip of the coast on the east side of the Musandam Peninsula from Dibbah to Khor Kalba belongs to chiefs of Trucial Oman. The Sultanate extends inland to the borders of the Rub'al Khali or "Empty Quarter" as the South-Eastern Arabian Desert is called. Physically, the Sultanate consists of 3 divisions, a coastal plain, a range of hills and a plateau. The coastal plain varies in width from 10 miles in the neighbourhood of Suwaiq to practically nothing in the vicinity of Matrah and Muscat towns, where the hills descend abruptly into the sea. The mountain range runs generally from north-west to south-east, reaching its greatest height in the Jebel Akhdar region where heights of over 9,000 feet occur. The hills are for the most part barren, but in the high area round Jebel Akhdar they are green and there is considerable cultivation. The plateau has an average height of 1,000 feet. With the exception of oases there is little or no cultivation. North-west of Muscat the coastal plain is known as the Batinah. It is fertile and prosperous, the date gardens extending for over 150 miles. Batinah dates (which ripen in the first half of July, well before the Basra dates) being famous for their flavour. The coast-line between Muscat and the province of Dhofar is barren and forbidding. The fertile province of Dhofar lies on the south-eastern coast of Arabia. Sugar cane is grown and cattle can be raised in this province. Frankincense is also exported. Its principal town is Salalah on the coast, while Ψ Murbat is the port. On the north coast of the Gulf of Oman is the port of Ψ Gwadar and a small tract of country surrounding the town belonging to the Sultan.

The town of Muscat is the capital and seat of Government of the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman. Possessing a natural harbour, though exposed to the north-west wind (*Shumal*), and at one time a town of some commercial importance, it has lost most of its trade, which has been transferred to the adjacent town of Matrah. Matrah is the starting point for the trade routes into the interior. Other ports on the Gulf of Oman are Sohar, Khaburah and Sur. None, however, provides sheltered anchorage.

The area of the Sultanate has been estimated as about 82,000 square miles and the population as 550,000. The inhabitants are for the most part Arab, but there is a strong infusion of negro blood, especially along the coast. The towns of Muscat (pop. 3,500) and Matrah (pop. 8,500) are composed of one third Indian, one third Baluch and one third Negro. The Baluchis have originally mostly migrated from Mekran and the Negroes from Zanzibar. There are few Arab residents in these two towns. In the valleys of the interior, as well as on the Batinah, date cultivation has reached a high level, and there are possibilities of agricultural development if the water supply were more certain. The inland tribes breed large numbers of camel,

which are prized in Arabia for their quality. There are no industries of importance.

The only port of call for steamers is Ψ Muscat (one of the ports on the mail route between Bombay and Basra) where in 1952 173 steamships with an aggregate gross tonnage of 974,701 entered and cleared. The mail service between Muscat and Basra is normally weekly in each direction, and Gwadar is also served by these steamers. The G.P.O., London, operates the post office in Muscat. The postage stamps are ordinary British stamps surcharged with their value in Indian currency. Cable and Wireless, Ltd., operates the telegraph office, and an automatic telephone service in Muscat and Matrah.

Inland transport is by pack animals. A motor road connects Muscat with Matrah and a motorable track extends to Khor Fakhan at the far end of the Batinah, a distance of 210 miles. Hajar and Boshar are also connected by motorable tracks with Matrah. Cars run frequently between Muscat and the towns in the Batinah. None of these routes should be used without previous arrangement.

In December 1951 a new treaty of friendship, to remain in force for 15 years, was signed between the United Kingdom and the Sultanate of Muscat.

FINANCE.

Annual Revenue (estimated).....Rs. 30,00,000

The common medium of exchange is the Maria Theresa dollar. On the coast the Indian rupee circulates, and is the official currency of the Sultanate, although not generally in use in the interior. There are also three denominations of copper coins, twenty, ten, and five, called "baizas." The normal rate of exchange is 200 baizas = 1 M.T. dollar = Rs. 2½ (approx.). The weights in use are one kiyas = the weight of six dollars or 5.9375 oz.; 24 kiyas = one Muscat maund; 10 maunds = one Farasaja; 200 maunds = 1 Bahar. Rice is sold by the bag, other cereals by the following measurement: 40 Palis = one Farrah; 20 Farrahs = one Khandi.

TRADE.

	1949-50
Total imports.....	£2,176,353
Total exports.....	2,282,780
Imports from U.K.....	159,400
Exports to U.K.....	Nil

Trade is mainly in the hands of Hindu Banias and Muslim Khojas, many of whom derive British nationality by descent, and is mainly to and from India and Pakistan. The chief imports are cereals, tea, cigarettes, matches, sugar and cotton piece goods. The chief exports are dates, limes, pomegranates and dried fish.

CAPITAL, Ψ Muscat, population (estimated) 3,500. *Muscat—British Consul-General*, Major F. C. L. Chauncy, O.B.E.

THE KINGDOM OF YEMEN

King of the Yemen, Imam Ahmed bin Yahya Muhammad Hamid Ud Din, born 1891.

YEMENI LEGATION IN LONDON.

41 South Street, W.1.

[Grosvenor: 5246]

Minister, His Excellency Assayed Hasan bin Ali bin Ibrahim.

The late King, Imam Yahya Muhammad Hamid Ud Din, was assassinated in February, 1948, and was succeeded as Imam for a short period by Seyid Abdullah Ibn Al Wazir, the leader of the *coup d'état*. The latter's forces were subsequently defeated by the present Ruler (latterly the Heir Apparent, Seif Al Islam Ahmed), son of the Imam Yahya, who was proclaimed King of the Yemen on March 14, 1948.

Yemen, "the land on the right hand" (of Syria) and the *Arabia Felix* of the ancients, occupies the S.W. corner of Arabia between Asir and the Aden Protectorate, with an estimated area of 74,000 square miles and a population of 3½ millions. It extends inland to the borders of the Hadramaut. The highlands and central plateau of Yemen, and the highest portions of the maritime range form the most fertile part of Arabia, with an abundant and regular rainfall. There are large exports of coffee, food-grains, hides, and raisins. Trade agreements have been concluded with a number of countries. The chief port of Yemen is Ψ Hodeida, which is noted for the export of coffee, shipped from Hodeida to Masawa and Aden, and thence to Europe. The Imam is the head of the Zeidi sect of the Shiah Division of the Islamic religion.

FLAG: Red, with white inscription.

CAPITAL, Taiz (pop. about 12,000); Sana'a has about 25,000 inhabitants, and Ψ Hodeida about 30,000.

British Chargé d'Affaires, M. Jacombe.

BAHRAIN

Ruler, H. H. Sheikh Sir Sulman bin Hamad Alkhalifah, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., born 1895; acceded February 3, 1942.

The Bahrain Islands form an archipelago in the Persian Gulf 20 miles from al Hasa on the Arabian coast. Bahrain ("Two Seas"), the largest island, is 27 miles long and 10 miles wide. Muharraq, to the north east, 4 miles long and 1 mile wide, is connected with Bahrain by a wide causeway nearly two miles in length carrying a motor road. The deep-water channel between the two islands is spanned by a swing bridge. Other islands are Sitra, to the east (3 miles long and 1 mile wide); Nabl Saleh (about 2 miles in circumference) and several uninhabited islets. The islands are low-lying, the highest ground being a hill in the centre of Bahrain 450 ft. high.

The total area is about 213 square miles with a population of 110,000, of whom about half are the original inhabitants belonging to the Shia sect, the remainder, including the ruling family, being Sunnis. The Sunnis live mainly in the towns of Manamah and Muharraq. There are a wealthy Indian community and a number of well-to-do Persian merchants. There is a community of nearly 2,000 British and Americans, including the staff of the Petroleum Company and other firms.

The ruling family (Al Khalifa) came originally from the neighbourhood of Kuwait and occupied Bahrain, which was then in the hands of the Persians, in 1782.

About a twentieth part of Bahrain is cultivated, dates, citrus fruits and lucerne being the chief crops. Bahrain is the centre of the famous pearl fishing industry of the Persian Gulf, which lasts for six months during the summer. During the pearling season, Bahrain is visited by numerous Arab, Indian and continental pearl merchants. Oil was discovered in the island in 1932, operations being conducted by an American-owned company, the Bahrain Petroleum Company, registered in Canada, under a concession granted by the Sheikh. Its refinery is the fifth largest in the world. Other island industries are boat-building, manufacture of sailcloth and reed mats and date cultivation.

The revenue of the State is derived from oil royalties and from customs duties which range from 5 to 25 per cent. *ad valorem* on all imports, and 1½ to 2 per cent. *ad valorem* on transit goods. Much of the trade of the Eastern Saudi Arabian territories, e.g. Nejd and Hasa, passes through Bahrain; it is in fact an entrepôt port. The chief

imports are foodstuffs, textiles and clothing, timber and building materials, vehicles, machinery and manufactured goods, some of which are re-exported, and the chief exports are petroleum products and pearls.

Ψ Manamah, the capital and commercial centre, extends 1½ miles along the northern shore of Bahrain Island. Steamships make periodical calls, and Bahrain is a port of call on the B.O.A.C. air route to India and Australia, and for the services of several other air lines. The British Bank of the Middle East and the Eastern Bank have branches in Manamah. There is radio-telephone service between Bahrain and the U.K. Electricity from the Government station in Manamah supplies light and power in Manamah and Muharraq. Water is obtained from artesian wells, and is supplied to houses within the limits of the municipality.

The principal coin in use is the Indian rupee (13.26 = £1). British weights and measures are used.

FLAG: Red, with vertical white bar next to staff.

CAPITAL, Ψ Manamah: population, about 30,000. British Political Agent, J. W. Wall, C.M.G. (1953). Adviser to the Bahrain Government, Sir Charles Dalrymple Belgrave, K.B.E.

QATAR

Shaikh of Qatar, Ali bin Abdullah bin Jasim al Thani succeeded August 20, 1949.

Qatar is an independent Arab Shaikhdom in special treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government. It covers the peninsula of Qatar from approximately the Northern shore of Khor al Odaid to the Eastern shore of Khor al Salwa. The area is about 8,000 sq. miles, with a population estimated at 25,000.

Oil deposits are being exploited by a British Company, under a concession granted by the Shaikh, and the first oil shipment was made on December 31, 1949. Considerable development has resulted from this source of income. Outside the oil company's installations, conditions in the country are primitive in the extreme. The inhabitants are semi-settled tribesmen and Bedouin; apart from employment with the oil company, pearling, which has greatly declined in recent years, and fishing, are the only alternatives to poor grazing as a means of livelihood. Such towns as exist are merely enlarged villages, with the exception of Doha, which boasts a bazaar, a good harbour for native craft, and an expanding population. The oil company has constructed a deep water port at Umm Said on the East coast of the peninsula. A regular air service connects Qatar with Bahrain and Sharjah on the Trucial Coast. The Shaikh has a British Adviser with a staff of British technical assistants. Wireless communications are managed by Cable and Wireless, Ltd. The Post Office is run by the British G.P.O. The currency is the Indian rupee.

Qatar is within the political charge of the British Political Agent, Bahrain, and a British Political Officer now lives in Doha.

CAPITAL, Doha. Population. Approximately 10,000.

FLAG: Maroon with white vertical bar. British Political Officer, W. B. M. Johnston. Adviser to the Government of Qatar, G. M. Hancock, O.B.E.

TRUCIAL COAST

Six Shaikhdoms, Ras al Khaimah, Umm al Qaiwain, Ajman, Sharjah, Dubai, and Abu Dhabi, on the Persian Gulf seaboard of the Oman promontory between Khor ash Sham and Khor al Odaid,

and Fujairah, on the Gulf of Oman, have treaty relations with the British Government to prevent piracy and slavery and to maintain a perpetual truce in regard to all hostile acts at sea. Their territories have a combined area of about 6,023 square miles with a population of 75,000 to 85,000. The main port is Ψ Dubai, other centres being the coastal towns of Sharjah, Ras al Khaimah, Umm al Qaiwain and Abu Dhabi. The British Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, at Bahrain, through the Political Agent, Trucial States, is the recognized arbiter and adviser of these shakhdoms, and peace is maintained by the British flag. Pearls and dried fish are the chief exports.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

(República Argentina.)

President, General Juan Domingo Perón, born Oct. 12, 1895, assumed office, June 4, 1946, re-inaugurated for second term, June 4, 1952.

CABINET.

(June 4, 1952.)

Vice-President (acting), Rear-Admiral Alberto Teislaire.

Interior, Angel Gabriel Borlenghi.

Foreign Affairs, Jerónimo Remorino.

Treasury, Dr. Pedro José Bonanni.

Justice, Dr. Natalio Carvajal Palacios.

National Defence, General Jose Humberto Sosa Molina.

Navy, Vice-Admiral Anibal O. Olivieri.

Agriculture, Carlos Alberto Hogan.

Public Works, Roberto M. Dupeyron.

Labour and Welfare, Alejandro Giavarini.

Industry and Commerce, Rafael F. Amundaráin.

Air, Brigadier Mayor Juan Ignacio San Martin.

Public Health, Dr. Ramon Carrillo.

Education, Dr. Armando Mendez San Martin.

Transport, Juan Eugenio Maggi.

Economic Affairs, Dr. Alfredo Gomez Morales.

Finance, Dr. Miguel Revestido.

Communications, Oscar Nicolini.

Political Affairs, Dr. Román Alfredo Subiza.

Army, General Franklin Lucero.

Technical Affairs, Dr. Raul Antonio Mende.

Foreign Trade, Dr. Antonio Francisco Cafiero.

EMBASSY IN LONDON.

9 Wilton Crescent, S.W.1.

[Sloane: 2108.]

Ambassador in London, Dr. Domingo A. Derisi (1952).

Minister, Dr. Wilfredo Brunet.

Counsellor, Francisco Bengolea.

Economic Counsellor, Anselmo M. Viacava.

1st Secretary, Alberto Spagnuol.

3rd Secretaries, Jorge Sahores; Eduardo Bretón.

Attachés, Vicente Guillermo Arnaud; Iván P. Ivanisovich.

Military Attaché, Colonel Arnaldo Mutto.

Naval Attaché, Captain Bernardo F. Benesch.

Air Attaché, Vice-Comodoro Carlos Adolfo Soto.

Technical Attachés, Ing. Carlos A. Bontá; Ing.

Amílcar Romeo; Ing. Juan Gatto.

Administrative Assistant, Pascual Russo.

Consul-General, Fernando Taurel.

Consulate-General, 53, Hans Place, S.W.1.

There are also Consulates in Liverpool and Cardiff.

Argentina is a wedge-shaped country, occupying the greater portion of the southern part of the South American Continent, and extending from Bolivia to Cape Horn, a total distance of nearly 2,300 miles; its greatest breadth is about 930 miles. It is bounded on the north by Bolivia, on the north-east by Paraguay, Brazil, and Uruguay, on the south-east and south by the Atlantic, and

on the west by Chile, from which Republic it is separated by the Cordillera de los Andes. (For the statue of Christ the Redeemer, see Chile.) On the west the mountainous Cordilleras, with their plateaus, extend from the northern to the southern boundaries; on the east are the great plains. Those in the north are thickly wooded and are known as *El Gran Chaco*, and further south lie the treeless pampas extending from the Bolivian boundary in the north to the Rio Negro; and south of the Rio Negro are the vast plains of Patagonia. Argentina thus contains a succession of level plains, broken only in Cordoba by the San Luis and Cordoba ranges, in the north-western states by the eastern spurs of the Andes, and in the southern portion of the Province of Buenos Aires by the Tandil Hills (about 1,000 ft.) and the Sierra Ventana, near Bahía Blanca (about 3,000 ft.). The Paraná River, formed by the junction of the Upper Paraná with the Paraguay River, flows through the north-eastern states into the Atlantic, and is navigable throughout its course in Argentina; the Pilcomayo, Bermejo, and Salado del Norte are also navigable for some distance from their confluence with the Paraná. In the Province of Buenos Aires the Salado del Sud flows south-east for some 300 miles into Samborombon Bay (Atlantic). In the south the Colorado and Rio Negro rise in the extreme west and flow across the pampas into the Atlantic, many similar streams in Patagonia (notably the Chubut and Santa Cruz) traversing the country from the Andes to the Atlantic.

The Republic is composed of 26 provinces and 8 territories, comprising in all 1,112,743 square miles, with an estimated population of 18,246,448 (Dec. 31, 1952).

In 1952 births numbered 447,035 and deaths 157,779.

Immigration is encouraged, but applications are examined by an advisory committee composed of representatives of the Ministries of the Interior, Foreign Affairs and Agriculture, and permission is granted or withheld according to the suitability of the applicants. In 1952, 60,939 were admitted. The climate is moderate.

Government.—The estuary of La Plata was discovered in 1515 by Juan Diaz de Solís, but it was not until 1534 that Pedro de Mendoza founded Buenos Aires. In 1810 (May 25) Spanish rule was defied, and in 1816 (July 9) the Independence of Argentina was declared by the Congress of Tucumán. The constitution dates from 1853 (revised 1859 and 1949) and is modelled on that of the U.S. of America, but each province enjoys a large measure of autonomy. The executive is in the hands of the President, who selects his Cabinet. The National Congress consists of a Senate of 30 members, and of a House of Deputies of 149 members, with 11 non-voting delegates from the National Territories.

Agriculture.—Of the total area about one-third is suitable for agriculture and cattle raising. The principal productions are wheat, maize, oats, linseed, sugar, wine, wool, hides, cattle, sheep, horses, goats and pigs. The results of the harvest of 1950-51 and the estimated harvest of 1951-52 are shown below:—

Crop	1950-51	1951-52
	Tons	Tons
Wheat.....	5,796,000	2,100,000
Maize.....	2,670,000	2,040,000
Linseed.....	559,200	343,400
Oats.....	733,000	438,000
Barley.....	762,500	336,300
Rye.....	631,000	..
Birdseed.....	60,400	16,300
Sunflower Seeds.....	1,021,000	692,000

Mineral Production.—Oil has been found in various parts of the Republic and is worked to a considerable extent in the neighbourhood of Comodoro Rivadavia, and other districts. The oil output in 1952 was estimated at 3,949,000 cubic metres, an increase of just over 1 per cent. over 1951. Tin, gold, silver, copper, tungsten, lead, zinc and coal are mined.

Industries.—Meat-packing is one of the principal industries; flour-milling, sugar-refining, and the wine industry are also important. In recent years great strides have been made by the textile industry and the development of a wide range of heavy and light industries is actively encouraged by the Government. A gas pipeline from Comodoro Rivadavia to Buenos Aires was completed during Sept., 1949. This pipeline, including branches, is 1,604 kms. long and has been built to ensure protection against corrosion and wear.

Communications.—There are 27,000 miles of railways, all of which are now State property. The road network, including national highways and provincial and municipal roads, covers 261,000 miles; 3,000 miles are macadam surfaced, 15,000 miles are improved roadways for permanent traffic; the remainder are of natural or graded earth. There are air-services between Argentina and neighbouring Republics, Europe and the U.S.A. The tonnage of vessels entering Argentine ports fell from 9,462,200 tons in 1950 to 9,245,800 tons in 1951. Of the latter figure 1,264,600 tons were U.S., 1,673,600 tons were British, and 1,747,100 tons Argentine. There are 55 medium and short-wave broadcasting stations.

Defence.—The Army is organized in 6 divisions, and numbers about 3,000 officers, 5,000 N.C.O.s and 34,000 men on a peace footing.

The Navy consists of 2 battleships, *Moreno* and *Rivadavia*, 3 cruisers, 16 destroyers, 4 coast defence ships and auxiliary vessels, 10 minesweeping sloops, and 3 submarines; 3 squadrons Naval Air Arm. Strength about 1,000 officers and 16,000 men.

Education.—Primary Education is free and compulsory for four years between the ages of 6 and 14. The scattered population of the country districts constitutes a problem in attendance which is being gradually solved. Illiteracy of adults has fallen in the last 20 years; it is now almost non-existent except in the north and far south, where it is still about 42 per cent. Secondary Education is controlled by the National Government in National Colleges, in Normal Schools, and in Special Institutes for Commerce, Arts and Crafts, Mining, Agriculture, &c. There are National Universities at Córdoba, Buenos Aires, La Plata, Tucumán, Santa Fé and Mendoza, and Faculties at Rosario and Paraná. A Worker's University has recently been inaugurated, and university tuition been made accessible to the working people by special Acts of Parliament.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the Republic and the literature of Spain is accepted as an inheritance by the people. There is little indigenous literature before the break from Spain, but all branches have flourished since the latter half of the nineteenth century, particularly journalism, and until recently Argentina was distinguished among South American countries for the standard of its newspapers, 26 major daily papers being published in Buenos Aires, but under the Perón régime many newspapers and reviews have been closed down, over 130 of them in December-January, 1949-50.

	FINANCE	
	1950 Budget	1951 and 1952 Budget (Biennial†)
	*m. \$n.	*m. \$n.
Revenue.....	4,870,000,000	9,688,200,000
Cash expenditure.	4,869,900,000	9,688,000,000
Expenditure against Bonds ..	964,800,000	2,119,200,000
<i>The Argentine National Debt.</i>		
	1951 m. \$n.	1952 m. \$n.
Internal.....	21,762,900,000	27,031,900,000
External.....	—	12,000,000
<i>TRADE</i>		
	1951 m. \$n.	1952 m. \$n.
Total Imports....	10,479,000,000	8,361,200,000
Total Exports....	6,711,000,000	4,392,000,000
<i>External Trade, 1952</i>		
	To Argentina Pesos	From Argentina Pesos
U.K.....	509,300,000	619,484,000
U.S.A.....	1,537,000,000	1,114,666,000
Brazil.....	880,900,000	325,855,000
Italy.....	247,400,000	81,500,000
France.....	552,500,000	356,974,000

* m. \$n. = pesos moneda nacional = paper pesos.

† Estimated.

For Exchange Rates see p. 83.

CAPITAL. Ψ Buenos Aires, Pop. (1952) 3,403,625. Other large towns are Ψ Rosario (482,140), Córdoba (362,688), Ψ Eva Perón (La Plata) (217,738), Avellaneda (258,778), Santa Fé (177,500), Tucumán (210,431), Mendoza (109,385) and Ψ Mar del Plata (135,006).

NATIONAL COLOURS: Blue and White (War Flag: 3 horizontal bands, blue, white, blue, with rising sun on white band).

NATIONAL DAYS—May 25 and July 9.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Edificio Británico, Calle Reconquista 314, Buenos Aires.

British Ambassador, His Excellency Sir Henry Bradshaw Mack, G.B.E., K.C.M.G. (1951).

Minister-Counsellor, R. H. S. Allen, C.M.G.

1st Secretaries, S. A. Lockhart, O.B.E.; F. R. Stockwell; F. G. Bestall; P. A. Miller.

2nd Secretary, D. P. Aiers.

and Secretary and Administration Officer, A. E. Heath.

3rd Secretary, R. H. Haven-Dyke, M.B.E.

Minister (Commercial), K. Unwin, O.B.E.

1st Secretary (Commercial), H. T. Kennedy.

2nd Secretaries (Commercial), S. G. Burt-Andrews, M.B.E.; F. B. Hutchinson.

Naval Attaché, Capt. P. J. Hill-Norton, R.N.

Military Attaché, Brigadier C. D. T. Wynn-Pope, O.B.E.

Air Attaché, Air Commodore W. F. C. Hobson.

1st Secretary (Information), J. Leadbitter.

Labour Attaché, W. M. Wylie.

Head of Visa Section, I. W. M. Dollar.

Consul-General, A. H. King, C.B.E.

Consul, G. C. Vaughan.

Vice-Consul, J. A. D. Stewart-Robinson.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

There are British Consular Offices at Buenos Aires, Bahía Blanca, Comodoro Rivadavia, Concordia, Eva Perón, Mar del Plata, Puerto Deseado, Río Gallegos, Río Grande (Tierra del Fuego), San Julian, Trelew, Rosario, Córdoba, Santa Fé.

BRITISH COUNCIL.

Representative in Argentina, R. G. C. McNab, O.B.E.
The British Council, Lavalle 190, Buenos Aires.
There are Anglophil Societies at Buenos Aires, Córdoba, Rosario, Tucumán, Villa Mercedes, Bahía Blanca, Punta Alta, Mar del Plata, Santa Fé, Mendoza, Corrientes, Eva Perón, Quilmes, Resistencia, Paraná, Salta, Rio Cuarto and Necochea.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Calle Bartolome Mitre 44x, (6 Piso), Buenos Aires; and (affiliated) British Chamber of Commerce in Rosario.

Buenos Aires is 7,160 miles from Southampton; transit, 17 days by steamship; 2 days by British Overseas Airways Corporation from London Airport thrice weekly.

AUSTRIA

President of the Austrian Republic, Dr. Theodor Koerner, born April 24, 1873; elected May 27, 1951.

CABINET.

(April 2, 1953.)

Chancellor, Ing. Julius Raab (*Austrian People's Party*).

Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Adolf Schaerf (*Socialist*).

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Karl Gruber (*Austrian People's Party*).

Interior, Oskar Helmer (*Socialist*).

Justice, Dr. Josef Gerö (*Non-Party*).

Finance, Dr. Reinhard Kamitz (*Austrian People's Party*).

Education, Dr. Ernst Kolb (*Austrian People's Party*).

Commerce and Reconstruction (vacant).

Agriculture and Forestry, Franz Thoma (*Austrian People's Party*).

Communications and Nationalized Undertakings, Ing. Karl Waldbrunner (*Socialist*).

Social Welfare, Karl Maisel (*Socialist*).

EMBASSY IN LONDON.

18 Belgrave Square, S.W.1

[Sloane 5153-5.]

Ambassador in London, Dr. Lothar Wimmer (1951).

Counsellor, Dr. Johannes Coreth.

and Sec., Dr. Clemens Weichs.

3rd Sec., Dr. Walter de Comtes.

Austria is a country of Central Europe bounded on the north by Czechoslovakia, on the south by Italy and Yugoslavia, on the east by Hungary, on the north-west by Germany and on the west by Switzerland.

Before the war of 1914-18 the area of Austria was 125,533 square miles with a population of nearly 30,000,000. The Austrian Empire was then joined to Hungary to form "The Dual Monarchy" which sided with Germany in the First World War, at the close of which the Austrian Empire was dismembered and the area was reduced to 34,064 square miles with a population of 6,933,905 (1951 Census).

Government.—The Emperor Francis Joseph, head of the Dual Monarchy from 1848, died on Nov. 21, 1916, and his successor abdicated in November, 1918, dying in exile in 1922.

On March 13, 1938, Austria (*Oesterreich*) was annexed by Germany and incorporated into the Reich under the name *Ostmark*.

At the Moscow Conference (Oct. 19-30, 1943) Great Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union pledged themselves to restore the Independence of Austria. After the liberation of Vienna, it was announced on April 29, 1945, that a Provisional Government had been set up in Vienna, with the object of restoring an independent Austrian Republic.

Austria was recognized as a State with the same frontiers as in 1937 (pending a final definition of the frontiers) on Jan. 7, 1946, by the four occupying Powers (Britain, U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and France), and within its 1937 frontiers is, for purposes of occupation, divided into four zones, one allotted to each Power as follows:—

North-eastern (Soviet) zone—Province of Lower Austria with the exception of the city of Vienna, that part of the province of Upper Austria situated on the left bank of the Danube, and the province of Burgenland. *North-western (U.S.A.) zone*—Province of Salzburg and that part of the province of Upper Austria situated on the right bank of the Danube, and the district of Aussee. *Western (French) Zone*—Provinces of Tirol (excluding Ost-Tirol) and Vorarlberg. *Southern (U.K.) Zone*—Province of Carinthia, including Ost-Tirol, and the province of Styria, excluding the district of Aussee. The city of Vienna within its 1937 boundaries is jointly occupied by the armed forces of the four Powers, and its administration is directed by an inter-allied governing authority consisting of four commandants appointed by their respective commanders-in-chief.

On Sept. 16, 1947, H.M. Government announced that the state of war with Austria had come to an end, having decided to take this step owing to the long delays in the signing of a peace treaty, and at the same time a credit of £10,000,000 was granted to Austria.

There is a National Assembly of 165 Deputies. A general election was held in February, 1953, at which the Government coalition of Austrian People's and Socialist Parties increased its large majority by three seats. The Communist Party won only four seats.

Religion and Education.—The predominant religion is Roman Catholic. Elementary education is free and compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14, and there are good facilities for secondary, technical and professional education. There are Universities at Vienna, Graz and Innsbruck.

Language and Literature.—The language of Austria within the boundaries at the date of annexation by Germany (1938) was principally German, the non-German portions of the Austro-Hungarian dual monarchy having been severed at the close of the war of 1914-18. Before the annexation there was a vigorous press with 17 daily papers in Vienna, but under Nazi rule the press came under control and some of the papers were suppressed. But on Oct. 1, 1945, the Allied Council promulgated its Press Law under which the democratic press in Austria was granted the maximum amount of freedom on condition that democratic principles and the fight against Nazism, pan-Germanism and militarism were maintained, and that nothing was published likely to endanger military security, disturb the unity of the Allies or cause public disorder. Newspapers and periodicals may be sold throughout the whole of Austria, irrespective of the zone of publication, and are no longer subject to censorship. There are now eleven daily papers in Vienna including those published by the Occupation Powers, and 24 dailies in the Provinces, as well as numerous weeklies.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is the most important industry, the arable land producing wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, potatoes, sugar beet, turnips, and miscellaneous crops. Many varieties of fruit trees flourish and the vineyards produce excellent wine. The pastures support horses, cattle and sheep, normally in great quantities, but the country was denuded during the late war by German requisitions. Timber forms a valuable source of Austria's indigenous wealth with about

35 per cent. of the total land area consisting of forest areas. Coniferous species predominate and account for more than 80 per cent. of the timber under cultivation. Hard-wood trees are mainly confined to the Vienna and Burgenland areas. Spruce is the most common among the conifers (about 60 per cent. of the total) and beech is the most prevalent of the broad leaf trees.

Hydro-electric power offers great possibilities in Austria. Much has already been done to complete large scale projects begun during the period of German occupation.

Minerals.—There are large iron ore deposits which almost entirely support a thriving iron and steel industry. In addition there are useful deposits of brown coal, oil, magnesite, salt and lead. There are also limited deposits of copper.

FINANCE.

	1951 (Schillings)
Revenue.....	18,669,000,000
Expenditure.....	18,786,000,000

TRADE.

	1952
Imports from U.K.....	£7,792,000
Exports to U.K.....	£11,408,000

Currency.—The unit currency is the *Schilling* of 100 *Groschen*, reintroduced in December, 1945. The official rate of exchange was fixed in May, 1953, at 72.80 Austrian schillings=£1, for all purposes.

CAPITAL. Vienna, on the Danube, population 1,766,102. Other towns are Graz (226,453), Linz (184,685), Salzburg (102,927), Innsbruck (95,055) and Klagenfurt (62,782).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Vienna.

British Ambassador Extraordinary (1951) and Envoy Plenipotentiary, Sir Harold Caccia, K.C.M.G.
Minister and Deputy High Commissioner (vacant).
Counsellor (Commercial), S. E. H. Daw, C.B.E.

There are British Consular Offices at Vienna and Innsbruck.

BRITISH COUNCIL.

Representative, W. R. L. Wickham, O.B.E., Freyung 1, Vienna 1.

BELGIUM

(Royaume de Belgique.)

King of the Belgians, H.M. King Baudouin, born Sept. 7, 1930; succeeded July 17, 1951, on the abdication of his father, King Leopold III, after having acted as Head of the State since August 11, 1950.

Heir Presumptive, H.R.H. Prince Albert, born June 6, 1934, brother of the King.

CABINET.

(January 15, 1952.)

Prime Minister, M. Jean van Houtte.
Minister for National Defence, Col. B. E. M. De Greef.

Foreign Affairs, M. Paul van Zeeland.

Economic Affairs, M. Jean Duveusart.

Agriculture, M. Charles Héger.

Communications, M. P. W. Segers.

Colonies, M. André Dequae.

Interior, M. Ludovic Moyersoen.

Labour, M. Gérard Van den Daele.

Justice, Vicomte C. du Bus de Warnaffe.

Public Health, M. Alfrede de Teyne.

Finance, M. A. E. Janssen.

Education, M. Pierre Harmel.

Public Works, M. Oscar Behogne.

Foreign Trade, M. Joseph Maurice.

EMBASSY IN LONDON.

Chancery and Passport Office, 103 Eaton Sq., S.W.1.

[Sloane: 9271.]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Marquis du

Parc-Lochmaria, C.V.O. (May 20, 1953).

Counsellor of Embassy, Jean Nieuwenhuys.

Military and Air Attaché, Colonel Emile Delelie.

Commercial Counsellor, M. Hippolyte Cools.

1st Secretary, M. Jean de Bassompierre.

2nd Secretary, M. Jean Bourgaux.

Attachés, M. Francois de la Barre d'Erquelinnes;

Baron Jean d'Anethan.

A Kingdom of Western Europe, with a total area of 11,750 square miles and a population, Dec. 31, 1938 (including Eupen and Malmédy) of 8,386,553 (4,142,064 males, 4,244,489 females). The population on December 31, 1951 was estimated at 8,703,119 (4,287,701 males, 4,415,418 females). The Kingdom of Belgium is bounded on the N. by the Kingdom of the Netherlands, on the S. by France, on the E. by Germany and Luxemburg, and on the W. by the North Sea.

Belgium has a frontier of 831 miles, and a sea-board of 42 miles. The Meuse and its tributary, the Sambre, divide it into two distinct regions, that in the west being generally level and fertile, while the table-land of the Ardennes, in the east, has for the most part a poor soil. The "polders" near the coast, which are protected by dykes against floods, cover an area of 193 sq. miles. The highest hill, Baraque Michel, rises to a height of 2,230 feet, but the mean elevation of the whole country does not exceed 526 feet. The principal rivers are the Scheldt and the Meuse. Brussels has a mean temperature of 50° F (summer 65°, winter 37°).

Belgium is inhabited by two distinct races, the Flemish, of Germanic stock, and the Walloons, of Latin stock. Since 1938 there has been an increase in the Flemish population by 100,000 and a decrease in the Walloon population of about the same number. Nearly all the inhabitants are Roman Catholics.

GOVERNMENT.—The kingdom formed part of the "Low Countries" (Netherlands) from 1815 until Oct. 14, 1830, when a National Congress proclaimed its independence, and on June 4, 1831, Prince Leopold of Coburg was chosen hereditary king. The separation from the Netherlands and the neutrality and inviolability of Belgium were guaranteed by a Conference of the European Powers, and by the *Treaty of London* (April 19, 1839), the famous "Scrap of Paper," signed by Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, The Netherlands, and Russia. On Aug. 2, 1914, the Germans invaded Belgium, in violation of the terms of the treaty.

The Kingdom was again invaded by Germany on May 10, 1940. The whole Kingdom eventually fell into enemy hands and was occupied by Nazi troops until the victorious advance of the Allies in September, 1944. A monument at Hertain in the province of Hainault (where British forces crossed the frontier on Sept. 3, 1944), set up by the Anglo-Belgian Union, was unveiled on St. George's Day, 1949.

According to the Constitution of 1831 the form of government is a constitutional representative and hereditary monarchy with a bicameral legislature, consisting of the King, the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives. The Senate is partly directly and partly indirectly elected (or co-opted) for 4 years. 106 members out of 175 are directly elected. The Chamber of Representatives

consists of not more than 1 per 40,000 inhabitants and is elected directly by all adult nationals.

The elections of June, 1950, returned to the Senate 90 Christian Socialists (Catholics), 62 Socialists, 19 Liberals, 3 Communists and 1 Independent, total 175; and to the Chamber of Representatives 108 Christian Socialists (Catholics), 77 Socialists, 20 Liberals and 7 Communists, total 212.

PRODUCTION.—Agriculture and forestry are important industries, the chief crops being oats, rye, wheat, potatoes, barley and sugar-beet. Belgium is essentially a manufacturing country, and it is largely dependent upon foreign supplies for its food. Coal production in 1951 averaged 101,820 metric tons per working day. Other minerals include iron, zinc, lead and copper. The leading industries are collieries, quarries, and metallurgic (Mons, Charleroi, Liège, Namur, Hainaut, Brabant, and Limburg), glass, textiles (Ghent and Verviers), lace (Brussels, Mechlin, Bruges, &c.), flour and starch mills, sugar, distilleries, breweries, &c.

EDUCATION.—Schools are maintained by communal taxation, with provincial and State grants, while many are under ecclesiastical control, Roman Catholic largely predominating. There are 108 State grammar and high schools, and 13 others under the control of local government authorities. In addition there are 152 State modern schools, and 5 under local authorities. There are numerous private colleges and secondary schools. The Universities of Ghent and Liège are maintained by the State; those of Brussels and Louvain are free institutions. After considerable opposition, Ghent University was in 1930 turned into a purely Flemish institution.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Flemish is spoken in the provinces of West Flanders, East Flanders, Antwerp, Limburg, and the northern half of Brabant, and French in the provinces of Hainaut, Namur, Luxembourg, Liège, and the southern half of Brabant. The town of Brussels is bilingual, and the upper classes everywhere speak French. The official languages are both Flemish and French, and also German in the districts acquired after the war. The literature of France and the Netherlands is supplemented by a current of indigenous Belgian literary activity, mainly in the French tongue. Maurice Maeterlinck (1862-1949) was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1911. Louvain library, which ranked among the great libraries of the world, was destroyed by German invaders in the war of 1914-18; reconstructed, mainly by American funds, after peace was declared, it was again destroyed in May, 1940, by German invaders. There are about 58 daily newspapers (French and Flemish) in Belgium.

FINANCE.

Francs

Revenue (1953 Ordinary Budget estimate).....	77,955,800,000
Expenditure (1953 Ordinary Budget estimate).....	77,745,900,000
Extraordinary Expenditure (Original 1953 Extraordinary Budget Estimate).....	20,500,600,000
Debt (July 31, 1952).....	260,805,000,000

The unit of currency is the Belgian franc. On Sept. 19, 1949, the Bank of England official rate of exchange was 140 francs = £1. (See also p. 83.)

TRADE.

	1951	1952
Total Imports	Fr. 127,022,299,000	Fr. 123,022,796,000
Total Exports	132,567,833,000	122,550,071,000

	1951	1952
Imports from U.K....	£56,193,000	£56,877,000
Exports to U.K.	87,260,000	91,787,000

COMMUNICATIONS.—In 1951 there were 5,030 kilometres of normal gauge railways operated by the National Railway Company; the length of light railways (narrow gauge) operated in 1951 was 3,898 kilometres (of which 1,527 were electrified). On Dec. 31, 1951, there were 522,638 telephone subscribers in Belgium. Ship canals include Ghent-Terneuzen (18 miles, of which half is in Belgium and half in the Netherlands; constructed 1825-1827); Roupel (20 miles, by which ships drawing 18 ft. reach Brussels from the sea; opened in 1922); and Bruges (from Zeebrugge on the North Sea to Bruges, 6½ miles; opened in 1922). The Albert Canal (79 miles), which figured prominently in the fighting (Sept. 1944), for the relief of Belgium and the Netherlands and for the invasion of Germany, links Liège with Antwerp; it was completed in 1939 at the cost of £13,500,000, and accommodates barges up to 1,350 tons. There are 9,335 kilometres of State and provincial roads. Most of the maritime trade of Belgium is carried on in foreign bottoms, the mercantile marine consisting (1951) of 96 vessels (449,129 tons), in addition to which there are 427 fishing boats (25,985 tons).

There are regular Belgian air services between Brussels and London, Paris and The Hague, as well as overseas services to the U.S. and the Congo. In addition, many foreign air-lines call at Brussels.

The Capital, BRUSSELS, had a population (Dec. 31, 1951) of 927,801 (with suburbs). Other towns are Ψ Antwerp, the chief port (477,490); Ψ Ghent (218,081), which has large cotton and flax spinning mills, and is the second port of importance after Antwerp, while its flower shows are famous; Liège (250,604), the centre of the iron industry, and Charleroi (253,580), the important coal-mining and metallurgical centre; Mechlin or Malines (61,712); Ψ Bruges (51,805); Ψ Ostend (51,156). Brussels is 224 miles from London; transit, 8 hours.

NATIONAL FLAG: 3 vertical bands, black, yellow, red.

BELGIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY—July 21.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

2 Rue de Spa, Brussels.

Consular Section, 44 Rue Joseph II, Brussels.

Visa Section, 48 Rue Joseph II, Brussels.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Christopher Frederick Ashton Warner, K.C.M.G. (1951).

Counsellor, C. C. Parrott, C.M.G., O.B.E.

1st Secretary, Earl Jellicoe, D.S.O., M.C.

Commercial Counsellor, A. H. Tandy, C.B.E.

1st Secretary (Commercial), J. C. Petersen.

1st Secretary (Information), R. G. B. Bevan.

1st Secretary and Labour Attaché, W. J. Bate.

1st Secretary and Consul, W. C. R. Aue, O.B.E.

1st Secretary (Visa Section), R. Dawson, D.S.O.

2nd Secretary, S. Y. Dawbarn.

Naval Attaché, Commander W. E. J. Eames,

D.S.C., R.N.

Military Attaché, Col. R. H. C. Drummond-

Wolff.

Air Attaché, Group-Captain P. W. Townsend,

C.V.O., D.S.O., D.F.C.

3rd Secretaries, M. H. Wrigley; W. H. Taylor

(Administration); J. G. Wills.

Junior Attaché (Commercial), J. J. Sinclair.

Archivist, Miss I. A. Carpenter.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

204 Rue Royale, Brussels.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

There are British Consular Offices at Brussels, Antwerp and Ostend.

BRITISH COUNCIL.

Representative, H. G. Wayment, 23 Avenue Marnix, Brussels.

THE BELGIAN CONGO

Governor-General, His Excellency M. Léon Petillon.

The Independent State of the Congo, founded in 1885, became a Belgian Colony on Nov. 15, 1908. Situated between long. 12°-31° E. and lat. 5° N.-13° S., the colony comprises an area of 909,654 sq. miles, with a native population (Dec. 31, 1952) of 11,788,711 and a non-native population of about 75,764, of which about 78 per cent. are Belgians.

It is administered by the Minister of the Colonies at Brussels, assisted by a Colonial Council of 14 members, of whom 8 are nominated by the King, 3 by the Senate and 3 by the Chamber. The Governor-General in Leopoldville is assisted by a Government Council of nominated members.

The Congo River is navigable for large vessels from its mouth at Banana to Matadi (95 miles), where the European steamers discharge and recharge their cargo; but between that place and Leopoldville, on Stanley Pool, there occur rapids and falls which have been avoided by a railroad 227 miles in length. A narrow-gauge line runs from Boma to Tchela in the Mayumbe (87 miles). Above Leopoldville the river and its numerous affluents are navigable by steamer for about 7,000 miles, the falls on the Upper River being avoided by a metre-gauge line from Stanleyville to Ponthierville (78 miles). Another line from Kindu to Albertville on Lake Tanganyika (444 miles) connects the West Coast of Africa with British East Africa and the East Coast. The Katanga-Bukama Railway (443 miles) links up the Rhodesian Railway system with the steamers plying on the Upper Congo River, connecting with both the East and the West Coast. The Bukama-Port Franqui Railway (702 miles) makes it possible to travel by train direct from Cape Town to Port Franqui, a distance of 3,400 miles. This new route plays an important part in the export of copper from the Katanga mines, its possibilities being limited only by the capacity of the Port of Matadi. Other railways are Aketi-Kombwa-Mungbere (447 miles), Kwomba-Bondo (75 miles); Tenke-Dilolo (324 miles), which joins the Benguela Railway in Portuguese Angola; Charlesville-Makumbi (56 miles) and Manono-Mayumba (32 miles), making a total for the Colony of 3,427 miles. Regular internal air services are established from Leopoldville to Costermansville, Libenge, Coquilhatville, Luluabourg, Stanleyville, Lusambo and Elisabethville, and Elisabethville to Costermansville and Irumu. External air services are operated to Kano, Tripoli, Rome, Lisbon, Cairo, Athens, Brussels and Johannesburg, and to New York (Pan-American). Two local lines operate feeder lines and a charter service to various smaller centres.

Motor roads total 89,405 miles. The most important motor road is the *Route Royale Congo-Nil* (563 miles) from Djamba, on the Rubi, to Redjaf, on the Nile. Another runs from Bukama (*via* Kanda-Kanda and Luebo) to Port Franqui, on the Kasai (1,000 miles). A complete system of telegraphic communication has been established throughout the Colony and is connected with the international system.

The West Coast District has rather scanty rain

(40 inches), but on the Mayumbe Hills and in the whole interior the rainfall averages between 60 and 80 inches, and the country is very fertile and productive. There was much volcanic activity in Kivu Province in 1948. Sleeping sickness, once very prevalent and destructive, is now decreasing.

Extensive forests cover the central districts.

Production (including Ruanda-Urundi).—Oil palms are plentiful, and supply an increasing trade in palm-oil and palm-kernels. Cotton, cocoa, rubber and coffee are successfully planted. The Colony is rich in minerals. The metallic mineral output in 1952 was: copper, 205,749 tons; raw zinc concentrates, 189,355 tons; calcined zinc concentrates, 57,905 tons; coal, 252,385 tons; manganese ore, 127,978 tons; cobalt (alloys), 7,977 tons; (granulated), 3,321 tons; cassiterite, 14,803 tons and smelted tin, 2,809 tons. In 1948 a new uranium bearing mineral (named sengierite after its discoverer) was found in the Katanga mines. Refined gold (in kilograms) amounted in 1952 to 11,348; diamonds (in carats) from Lubilash, 11,033,840 and from Kasai 594,988, silver (in tons), 147. Extensive radium deposits exist in the Elisabethville Province, where there are enormous deposits of copper. Bukamas is the centre of an extensive tin-belt, and alluvial and reef gold are found in the North-eastern Congo. Diamond-bearing gravels are worked in the south. A 10-year plan, covering the needs of the population, public equipment, and agricultural and industrial development, was approved by the Belgian Legislature in 1950. The plan is financed from loans not exceeding 20,000,000,000 Belgian francs (about £143,000,000). The Belgian Information Service reported in March, 1946, that, as compared with 1935, the rubber production was 12 times greater; copper, tin and coffee had increased by 60 per cent.; the output of diamonds (7,534,000 carats) and of gold had doubled; and that of palm nuts and palm oil had also doubled. In addition, the Congo produced 50,000 tons of locally processed cotton and, all food crops and live-stock breeding showed considerable increases.

Language, Religion and Education.—The people are mainly of Bantu-Negro stock, divided into semi-autonomous tribes, each speaking a Bantu tongue. Swahili, a Bantu dialect with an admixture of Arabic, is the nearest approach to a common language. It is estimated (1952) that there are 3,712,635 native Christians in the Colony (Roman Catholic 3,068,284, Protestant 644,351). Missionaries co-operate with the Government in educational matters, and more than half the total expenditure on native education consists of grants to schools established by the various missions. Determined efforts are being made to lower the illiteracy figure. There are public libraries in urban centres for the white population and for such of the natives as can read French, English, or other European languages.

CAPITAL, Leopoldville (pop. 257,197; 13,045 whites), Principal towns, Ψ Matadi (48,351); Elisabethville (117,879); Jadotville (55,960); Stanleyville (47,315); Luluabourg (27,252); Coquilhatville (25,457); Kolwezi (33,462); Bukara (26,792) and Ψ Boma (20,531).

	FINANCE.	
	1952 Francs	1953 Francs
Ordinary		
Revenue	6,816,440,000	7,889,405,000
Expenditure	6,879,170,000	7,666,646,000
Extraordinary		
Revenue	504,454,000	..
Expenditure	2,007,951,000	..

TRADE.*

	1952
Total Imports.....	Francs 20,304,587,000
Total Exports.....	20,085,416,000
Imports from U.K.....	£10,509,000
Exports to U.K.....	£10,526,000

* Including Ruanda-Urundi.

The chief exports are palm-kernels and palm oil, cotton, cocoa, gum-copal, rubber, ivory, copper, gold, tin, radium, wolfram, rubber and jute substitutes, and diamonds.

Ruanda and Urundi (Mandated July, 1919, now Trust Territory), formed the N.W. corner of German East Africa from 5° S. lat. to the S. borders of (British) Uganda and have an area of about 20,540 square miles, with a total native population (1948) of 3,793,922, 4,461 Europeans, and 1,488 Asiatics. They lie W. of the Victoria Nyanza and N.E. of Lake Tanganyika, through which are their respective outlets. The soil is poor, and the only exports are live-stock and hides. The administrative capitals are Nianza (Ruanda) and Kitega (Urundi), the commercial capitals being Kigali (Ruanda) and Usumbura (Urundi). There are 4,870 miles of roads and no railways. Finance (1952): Revenue 417,443,000 francs; Expenditure 435,706,000 francs.

CONSULAR OFFICES.

There are British Consular Offices at Leopoldville and Elisabethville.

BHÜTAN

Bhutan (area, about 18,000 sq. miles; pop. about 300,000, mainly Buddhists) lies on the S.E. of the Himalayas, and its products resemble those of Nepal. In 1863, owing to outrages on British subjects, portions of it were annexed to India, an annual allowance being paid by the Indian Government as compensation. By a treaty in 1910 this allowance was fixed at £6,667. This figure was doubled in 1942 for the duration of the war, and the larger sum has continued to be paid. The present ruler is Maharajh Jigme Dorji Wangchuk (succeeded 1952). The estimated annual revenue is £30,000. Bhutan's total trade with India is estimated at over £65,000 a year. There is no British Representative.

CAPITAL, Punakha.

BOKHARA. See U.S.S.R.

BOLIVIA

(República de Bolivia)

President of the Republic, Dr. Victor Paz Estenssoro, assumed office, April 16, 1952.

EMBASSY IN LONDON.

106 Eaton Square, S.W.1

[Sloane: 3231.]

Ambassador in London, Dr. Justo Rodas Eguino, Consul-General, Señor Felipe Seleme Vargas.

There are Bolivian Consular Offices in Liverpool, Birmingham, Hull, Cardiff and Glasgow.

The Republic of Bolivia extends between lat. 10° and 23° S. and long. 57° 30' and 69° 45' W., and its area is estimated at 475,000 square miles with an estimated population (1946) of 3,787,800. The Republic derives its name from its liberator, Simon Bolivar (born 1783, died 1830.)

The executive power is vested in a President elected for 4 years by direct popular vote. A

President is ineligible for re-election for a further term until 4 years have elapsed after a former term has ended. In May, 1951, a military *coup d'état* took place and a junta of senior officers was formed under the leadership of General Ballivian. In April 1952, after three days of heavy fighting, the National Revolutionary Movement took over the government of the country.

The National Congress consists of a Senate of 27 members elected for 6 years, and a Chamber of Deputies of 112 members elected for 4 years. One-third of the Senators and one-half of the Deputies retire every two years. The Congress, however, is in suspense.

The chief topographical feature is the great central plateau (65,000 square miles) over 500 miles in length, at an average altitude of 12,500 feet above sea level, between the two great chains of the Andes, which traverse the country from south to north, and contain, in Illampu, Illimani, and Sajama, three of the highest peaks of the western hemisphere. The total length of the navigable streams is about 12,000 miles, the principal rivers being the Itenes, Beni, Mamore, and Madre de Dios.

Mining and agriculture are the principal industries, the mineral productions being very valuable. The ancient silver mines of Potosi are now worked chiefly for tin, but gold, partly dug and partly washed, is obtained on the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes; the tin output is, after that of Malaya, the largest in the world, 37,899 fine tons (metric) being exported in 1948: copper, antimony, wolfram, bismuth, salt and sulphur are also found, and petroleum is being produced in growing quantities. Its agricultural produce consists chiefly of rice, barley, oats, maize, cotton, indigo, indiarubber, cacao, potatoes, cinchona bark, medicinal herbs, &c. Manufactures are in a very undeveloped state, but are being fostered by protection and exchange control restrictions. There are 1,454 miles of railways in operation; the construction of a line from Cochabamba to Santa Cruz (400 miles), is proceeding very slowly, only some 126 miles being completed, of which 80 miles are open to traffic. On the line connecting Santa Cruz with Corumbá, across the Brazilian frontier, some 250 miles have either been completed or are nearing completion. The Government also contemplates the construction of other lines linking up Santa Cruz with the central plateau and with the Argentine, with a total length of over 1,000 miles. There are about 10,950 miles of telegraph wire, and wireless services between Riberalta, La Paz, Cobija, Capitandí (Chaco). There is direct railway communication to the sea at Antofagasta (32 hours), Arica (20 hours), and Mollendo (2 days), and also to Buenos Aires (3½ days); branch lines run from Oruro to Cochabamba, and from Río Mulato to Potosi, and from Potosi to Sucre, the legal capital. The principal railway line is the Antofagasta and Bolivia railroad (749 miles), which is British owned. Communication with Peru is effected by rail to Guayaquil and thence by steamer across Lake Titicaca to the railroad at Puno.

Commercial Aviation in Bolivia is conducted by Pan American-Grace Airways and Braniff International Airways (American) and Lloyd Aéreo Boliviano (Bolivian), the two former providing international connexions with U.S.A., West coast South American countries, Canal Zone, Brazil and Argentina; Lloyd Aéreo Boliviano, attending to local flights, links La Paz with Oruro, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz and Trinidad, &c., and connects with "Panair do Brasil" for transport of passengers and mails in Brazil.

Bolivia is without a sea-coast, having been deprived of the ports of Tocopilla, Cobija, Mejillones,

and Antofagasta by the "Pacific War" of 1879-1882. The Peace Army amounts to about 5,000 all ranks, the War Effective being about 105,000.

Language and Literature.—The official language of the country is Spanish, but the Indian inhabitants (about two-thirds of the population) speak either Quichua or Aymará, the two races being more or less equal in numbers.

The Roman Catholic religion is established and subsidized. Elementary education is compulsory and free and there are secondary schools in urban centres. The high percentage of illiterates is yielding to modern methods; all illiterates under 21 are nominally compelled to attend school. Provision is also made for higher education; in addition to St. Francisco Xavier's University at Sucre, founded in 1624, there are many other institutions offering university instruction. Bolivian literature has not yet produced authors of world-wide renown. There are six daily newspapers in Bolivia.

FINANCE.

Estimated revenue (1953).....	Bs.6,335,039,402
Estimated expenditure (1953)...	Bs.6,335,039,402
Public debt (Dec. 31, 1952).....	Bs.4,151,382,019
Bs.—Bolivianos.	

Until May 14, 1953, there were four official rates of exchange, Bs.60=United States \$1, Bs.100=U.S.\$1, Bs.130=U.S.\$1 and Bs.245=U.S.\$1. The rate of exchange in any particular transaction depended on the degree of necessity of the import in question in terms of the Bolivian national economy. Non-essential goods could be imported with privately acquired foreign exchange. On May 14, however, the Government issued eight Supreme Decrees which, among other things, established a single official rate of exchange of Bs.190 U.S.= \$1 for a wide range of imports together with a free market for less essential imports. Licences are required for all imports.

TRADE.

Exports to U.K.....	£16,153,231
Imports from U.K.....	1,870,079

The principal exports are tin, lead and antimony ores, wolfram, cocoa and hides; the chief imports are wheat and flour, sugar, iron and steel products, machinery and textiles.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, La Paz. Population (1946) 300,000. Other large centres are Cochabamba (76,500), Potosí (40,000), Santa Cruz (33,000), Sucre, the legal capital and seat of the judiciary (30,000), Tarija (17,000), and Oruro (50,000).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands; Red, yellow, green.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Avenida 16 de Julio, La Paz.)

British Ambassador, His Excellency Sir John Garnett Lomax, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C. (1949).

1st Secretary and Consul, D. R. Ashe.

Military Attaché, Brigadier C. D. T. Wynn-Pope, O.B.E.

Air Attaché, Group-Captain R. B. Ward.

Archivist and Vice-Consul, N. F. Date.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

There are British Consular Offices at La Paz, Sucre, Oruro and Cochabamba.

BRAZIL

(República dos Estados Unidos do Brasil.)

President, Dr. Getúlio Dornelles Vargas (assumed office January 31, 1951).

Vice-President, Senhor João Café Filho.

MINISTRY

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Vicente Rão.

Justice and Interior, Senhor Tancredo de Almeida Neves.

Labour, Industry and Commerce, Senhor João Belchior Goulart.

Transport and Public Works, Dr. José Américo de Almeida.

Finance, Dr. Oswaldo Aranha.

Agriculture (vacant).

Education and Public Health, Senhor Antonio Balbino de Carvalho Filho.

War, General Cyro Espirito Santo Cardoso.

Marine, Vice-Admiral Renato de Almeida Guillobel.

Air, Brigadier Nero Moura.

BRAZILIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

32 Green Street, Mayfair, W.1.

[Mayfair: 0155.]

Ambassador, Senhor Samuel de Souza Leão Gracie (1952).

Minister-Counsellor, Senhor João Emílio Ribeiro.

Commercial Counsellor, Senhor Edgard de Mello.

Counsellor, Senhor Frank Moscoco.

Naval Attaché, Captain Carlos Paraguassú de Sá.

Military Attaché, Col. Henrique Geisel.

Air Attaché, Brigadier Henrique Raymundo Dyott Fontenelle.

Assistant Air Attaché, Major Ayrton Bezerra Studart.

First Secretaries, Senhor Afonso Rodrigues Palmeiro; Senhor Manoel Antonio de Pimentel Brandão.

Second Secretary, Senhor Francisco de Assis Grieco.

Third Secretary, Senhor Carlos F. Ledkie Lobo.

Commercial Attaché, Senhor Orlando Meringolo.

Assistant Commercial Attaché, Senhor Caio de Freitas Castro.

Attaches, Senhor Marió Gomide Ribeiro dos Santos; Senhor Gastão Nothman; Senhor Manoel A. Braune.

CONSULATE-GENERAL IN LONDON.

32 Green Street, Mayfair, W.1.

Consul-General, Senhor Décio Coimbra.

Vice-Consuls, Senhor Helio Antonio Scarabotolo; Senhor L. A. Tarsis da Fontoura.

There is a Brazilian Consulate-General at Liverpool and Consulates at Southampton, Cardiff and Glasgow and an Honorary Consulate at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

POSITION AND EXTENT.

Brazil, the most extensive State of South America, discovered in 1500 by Pedro Álvares Cabrai, Portuguese navigator, is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, the Guianas, Colombia and Venezuela; on the west by Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Argentina; on the south by Uruguay; and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean. Brazil extends between lat. 5° 26' N. and 33° 45' S. and long. 34° 45' and 73° 59' 22" W., being 2,685 miles from north to south, and 2,690 from west to east, with a coast-line on the Atlantic of 4,604 miles. The Republic comprises an area of 3,289,440 square miles, with a population of 52,645,479 (1950 Census).

The northern States of Amazonas and Pará are mainly wide, low-lying, forest-clad plains. The central state of the Mato Grosso is principally plateau land and the eastern and southern States are traversed by successive mountain ranges interspersed with fertile valleys. The principal ranges are *Serra do Mar* in São Paulo; the *Serra Geral* (Caparaó 9,393 feet) between Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo.

the *Serra do Mantiqueira* (Itatiaia, 9,163 feet), and the *Serra do Espinhaço* (Itacolomi, 5,748 feet), in the south-east of Minas Gerais; the *Serra do Paranan*, between Goiaz and Minas Gerais, the *Serra dos Aymores*, which divide Espirito Santo from Minas Gerais; and the *Serra do Gurguela, Branca and Araripe*, which envelop Piaui.

Brazil is unequalled for its rivers. The River Amazon has tributaries which are themselves great rivers, and flows from the Peruvian Andes to the Atlantic, with a total length of some 4,000 miles. Its principal northern tributaries are the *Rio Branco, Rio Negro, and Japura*; its southern tributaries are the *Jurua, Purus, Madeira and Tapajos*, while the *Xingu* meets it within 200 miles of its outflow into the Atlantic. The *Tocantins and Araguaya* flow northwards from the Plateau of Mato Grosso and the mountains of Goias to the Gulf of Para. The *Parnaiba* flows from the encircling mountains of Piaui into the Atlantic. The *Sao Francisco* rises in the South of Minas Gerais and traverses Bahia on its way to the Eastern coast, between Alagoas and Sergipe. The *Paraguay*, rising in the south-west of Mato Grosso, flows through Paraguay to its confluence with the *Parana*, which rises in the mountains of that name and divides Brazil from Paraguay. On the *Iguassu*, which unites with the Upper Parana at the Brazil-Argentine-Paraguay boundary, are the majestic Falls of the *Iguassu* (200 ft.), and on the *Sao Francisco* are the no less famous falls of *Paulo Affonso* (260 ft.).

GOVERNMENT.—Brazil was colonized by Portugal in the early part of the sixteenth century, and in 1822 became an independent empire under Dom Pedro, son of the refugee King Joao VI. of Portugal. On Nov. 15, 1889, Dom Pedro II., second of the line, was dethroned and a republic was proclaimed. Constitutional Government, under the Constitution of 1891, was suspended after the revolution of 1930. Dr. Getulio Vargas, who had been Chief of the Provisional Government since 1930, was elected President and assumed office on July 20, 1934. By a *coup d'etat* of Nov. 20, 1937, he closed Congress, abolished the old political parties and issued a new Constitution. On Sept. 18, 1946, the *Estado Novo* established by Vargas was superseded by a new constitution, limiting the Presidential term to 5 years (in place of 7) and restoring a Congress of two chambers. Gen. Dutra, who was the first President elected under the new Constitution, was succeeded, as a result of elections held in October, 1950, by Dr. Vargas.

PRODUCTION.—The minerals are very considerable and valuable, comprising among others coal, manganese, iron pyrites, gold, diamonds and precious and semi-precious stones and as yet the surface has been little more than scratched. Some oil has been found in Bahia and a second large refinery will be completed shortly. Brazil's national steel works at Volta Redonda produced, in 1952 476,234 tons steel ingots, 358,979 tons pig iron and 360,088 tons rolled steel. A new blast furnace was installed in 1952. The national production of iron ore in 1952 was over 2 million tons.

Brazil's agriculture and vegetable extractive produce is abundant, coffee, cotton, maize, sugarcane, cocoa, rice, citrus fruits and bananas, being the main agricultural products and timber, rubber, carnauba wax, herva-mate, jute and other fibres being the main vegetable extractives.

The export of coffee (valued at Cr.19,212,708,000 in 1952) is government regulated in order to stabilize its price. It comes mainly from the States of Sao Paulo and Parana and is exported through the Ports of Santos, Rio de Janeiro and Paranagua.

National industry is expanding but is limited in many districts by shortage of electrical power.

The main types of production are textiles, food-stuffs, metallurgical, hides and leather, construction (cement, etc.), wooden manufactures, chemical and pharmaceutical, ceramics and glass, electrical, etc.

DEFENCE.—The peace effective of the Army is about 200,000 all ranks. The Navy consists of 2 cruisers, 15 destroyers and escorts, 11 corvettes, 3 submarines, 15 submarine chasers, 2 sail training ships, 3 ocean-going tugs, 2 survey vessels, 2 river monitors and various auxiliaries. The strength of the Navy is about 25,000 officers and men. The Air Force has about 800 aircraft, and is the largest in South America.

EDUCATION.—Primary education is carried out by private initiative and at the cost of municipalities and States, in some cases with a Federal subsidy; there were 2,862,655 pupils in 1935. Secondary and Technical education is carried out by Federal and State governments at the State University of Brazil (founded in 1937) and at private colleges. All private schools are slowly passing under the control of the Board of Education. In 1940 there were over 3,000,000 pupils enrolled at elementary schools, 250,000 at secondary and special schools and 28,000 students at the Universities. Higher education is carried out by Federal and State governments at the State Universities of Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, and at the University colleges at Manaos (Amazonas) and Curitiba (Parana) and other private colleges.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Portuguese, with dialectal varieties, is the language of the country, foreign languages being read and spoken in the following order: French, Italian, English, German and Spanish. Until the second quarter of the nineteenth century Brazilian literature was dominated by Portugal. French influence is traceable for the next half century, since when a national school has come into existence and there are many modern authors of high standing. Public libraries have been established in urban centres and there is a flourishing national press with widely circulated daily and weekly newspapers; 25 daily newspapers are published at Rio de Janeiro.

COMMUNICATIONS.—In 1950 there were 36,685 kilometres of railway open, mostly of metre gauge. In August, 1941, the President approved expenditure of on a line 435 miles in length from Corumba, Brazil, to Santa Cruz, Bolivia, a link in the Trans-Continental Line from Rio and Santos to Arica (Chile) on the Atlantic coast. Work has progressed well beyond the Brazilian border and is expected to be completed during the present year. Length of telegraph 42,100 miles (1948). In 1950 12,095,564 tons of shipping entered Rio and 11,028,717 entered Santos. These two ports handle the great bulk of Brazil's import trade.

Seven foreign airlines, BOAC, Air France, SAS, KLM, Aerolneas Argentinas, Iberia and Alitalia (in addition to Panair do Brasil) operate services between Brazil and Europe. Pan American World Airways, Braniff and Aerovas Brasil operate services between Brazil and U.S.A., and there are connexions with all Latin American countries. Eight major domestic airlines, as well as the Brazilian Air Force, maintain services throughout the country.

FINANCE.		1953
Estimated Revenue.....	Cr.	34,295,000,000
Estimated Expenditure.....		34,005,000,000
External Debt (Dec. 31, 1952).		£41,900,000
	U.S.	\$131,600,000
Internal Debt (Dec. 31, 1952) .	Cr.	20,450,000,000

On Nov. 1, 1942, the *Cruzeiro* of 100 Centavos was substituted for the *milreis* (of 1,000 Reïs) at 83.648 *milreis*=£1. The official market selling rates of the Bank of Brazil (June, 1952) were Cruz, 52.42=£1; Cruz, 18.72=U.S. \$1. Early in 1952 a free market was legalized for certain transactions, including some exports, remittance of capital and dividends, etc. Free market quotations average about Cr.120=£1. (See also p. 83.)

TOTAL TRADE (1952)

Total Imports..... Cr.37,178,622,000
Total Exports..... 26,064,999,000

	1951	1952
Imports from U.K....	£54,418,552	£52,312,955
Exports to U.K.....	66,362,186	15,582,485

The principal imports are machinery, iron and steel manufactures, vehicles, chemicals, wheat and flour, petrol, fuel oils and paper. The principal exports are coffee, cotton, timber, cocoa, hides and skins, tobacco and maize. Coffee accounts for over one-half of total export values.

CAPITAL. Ψ Rio de Janeiro. Population (1950), 2,550,000. Other large centres are São Paulo, 2,250,000; Ψ Salvador (Bahia), 424,142; Ψ Recife (Pernambuco), 534,468; Ψ Belém (Pará), 260,608; Ψ Belo Horizonte (Minas Gerais), 360,313; Ψ Fortaleza (Ceará), 280,084; Ψ Niterói (Rio de Janeiro), 190,147; Curitiba (Paraná), 183,863; Ψ Porto Alegre (Rio Grande do Sul), 401,213; Campos (Rio de Janeiro), 240,829; Santos (São Paulo), 206,920.

FLAG: Green, with yellow lozenge in centre; blue sphere with white band and stars in centre of lozenge.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Geoffrey Harington Thompson, K.C.M.G. (1952)..... £7,625 Residence, Rua São Clemente 360.
Chancery, Praia do Flamengo 284, 2° andar.

Counsellor, L. F. L. Pyman.

2nd Secretary, A. Leavett.

Minister (Commercial), W. Godfrey, C.B.E.

1st Secretary (Commercial), D. MacFarlane.

2nd Secretary (Commercial), S. J. Lovell.

3rd Secretary (Commercial), R. H. Tenison.

1st Secretary (Head of Visa Section), B. B. Edge.

1st Secretary (Labour), L. Mitchell.

1st Secretary (Information), D. H. Clibborn.

2nd Secretary (Information), (vacant).

Naval, Military and Air Attaché, Capt. H. C. Ranald, O.B.E., R.N.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

There are British Consular Offices at Rio de Janeiro, Belém (Pará), Belo Horizonte, Morro Velho, Vitória, Salvador (Bahia), Manaus, São Luiz (Maranhão), Fortaleza, Maceió, Natal, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, São Paulo, Curitiba, Florianópolis, Santos, São Francisco do Sul, Recife, Aracaju.

BRITISH COUNCIL.—Representative of the British Council in Brazil, V. E. Blomfield, Avenida Churchill 129, 20th Floor, Rio de Janeiro.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN BRAZIL, Rua Visconde de Inhauma, No. 91, 2°, Caixa Postal 56, Rio de Janeiro. (Representatives at Bahia, Pernambuco and Pará.)

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF SÃO PAULO AND SOUTHERN BRAZIL, Rua Barão de Paranapiacaba 64; 3rd Floor, São Paulo. (Branches at Santos and Porto Alegre.)

Rio de Janeiro, 5,750 miles distant from London; transit, 11 days.

BULGARIA

(Bulgariya.)

President of the Presidium of the National Assembly,
Lt.-Gen. Georgi Damyanov (Communist).

CABINET.

(Feb. 1, 1950.)

President of the Council of Ministers, Vulko Chervenkov (Communist).

Vice-Presidents of the Council of Ministers:

Raiko Damyanov (Communist).

Georgi Traikov (Agrarian).

Georgi Chankov (Communist).

Lt.-Gen. Ivan Mihailov (Communist).

Karlo Lukanov (Communist).

Anton Yugov (Communist).

President of the State Planning Commission, Evgeni Mateev (Communist).

President of the Commission of State Control, Dimo Dichev (Communist).

Interior, Georgi Tsankov (Communist).

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Mincho Neichev (Communist).

National Education, Demir Yanev (Communist).

Finance, Kiril Lazarov (Communist).

Justice, Rade Naldenov (Agrarian).

National Defence, Lt.-Gen. P. P. Panchevski (Communist).

Internal Trade, Pelo Pelovski (Communist).

External Trade, Dimiter Ganev (Communist).

Public Works and Roads, Ivan Vinarov.

Municipal Economy and Works, Stoyan Tonchev (Agrarian).

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones, Tsola Dragoicheva (Communist).

Heavy Industry, T. Tsolov (Communist).

Light Industry, Atanas Dimitrov.

Electrification, Kimon Georgiev (Fatherland Front).

Public Health, Dr. Peter Kolarov (Communist).

Transport, D. K. Dimitrov (Communist).

Supply and Food Production, Rusi Hristosov (Communist).

Head of the Directorate of State Supply and State Reserve, Nikola Trayanov (Communist).

LEGATION IN LONDON.

12, Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.7.

[Western: 9400.]

Minister, Nalden Nikolov (1950).

The Republic of Bulgaria is bounded on the north by Roumania, on the west by Yugoslavia, on the east by the Black Sea, and on the south by Greece and Turkey. The total area is approximately 43,000 square miles, with a population (1947) of 7,022,206. The prevailing religion of the Bulgarians is the Eastern Orthodox Church (83 per cent.); Moslems (Turks and Pomaks) (14 per cent.), and various others (3 per cent.). For secular purposes the Gregorian (Western) Calendar is in use.

A Principality of Bulgaria was created by the Treaty of Berlin (July 13, 1878) and in 1885 Eastern Roumelia was added to the newly-created principality. In 1908 the country was declared to be an independent kingdom, the area at that date being 37,202 square miles, with a population of 4,337,500. In 1912-13 a successful war of the Balkan League against Turkey increased the size of the kingdom, but in August, 1913, a short campaign against the remaining members of the League reduced the acquired area, and led to the surrender of Southern Dobrudja to Roumania. On Oct. 22, 1915, Bulgaria entered the War on the side of the Central Powers by declaring war on Serbia. She thus became involved in the defeats of 1918, and on

Sept. 29, 1918, made an unconditional surrender to the Allied Powers. On Nov. 29, 1919, she signed the *Treaty of Neuilly*, which ceded to the Allies her Thracian territories (later handed over to Greece) and some territory on the western frontier to Yugoslavia.

Nazi troops entered the country on March 3, 1941, and occupied Black Sea ports, but Bulgaria was not officially at war with the Soviet Union. On August 26, 1944, the government declared Bulgaria to be "neutral in the Russo-German war" and delegates to Cairo sought terms of peace from Great Britain and the United States. The Soviet Union refused to recognize the so-called "neutrality" and called upon Bulgaria to declare war against Germany, and no satisfactory reply being received on Sept. 5, 1944, the U.S.S.R. declared war on Bulgaria. Bulgaria then asked for an armistice and on Sept. 7 declared war on Germany, hostilities with U.S.S.R. ending on Sept. 10. Armistice with United Nations was signed in Moscow, Oct. 28. On Sept. 9 a *coup d'état* gave power to the Fatherland Front, a coalition of Communists, Agrarians, Social Democrats and Republican officers and intellectuals. In August, 1945, the main body of Agrarians and Social Democrats left the Government. The Peace Treaty with Bulgaria was signed on Feb. 22, 1947, and came into force on Sept. 15, 1947. It recognized the return of Southern Dobrudja to Bulgaria.

GOVERNMENT.—On Sept. 8, 1946, a referendum was held, at which, according to the published results, an overwhelming majority declared for the abolition of the Monarchy and the setting up of a Republic. On Oct. 27, a general election to a Grand National Assembly (with power to make a constitution) was held; the Opposition won 101 seats out of 465. According to the new Constitution the legislature is a single chamber National Assembly or *Subranie* elected by adult suffrage on the basis of one deputy to every 30,000 inhabitants for a maximum term of four years. The opposition Agrarian Party was suppressed on Aug. 24, 1947, following the pronouncement of the death sentence on its leader, Nikola Petkov. The opposition newspapers ceased to appear after April, 1947. Nine opposition Social Democrats continued to sit in the National Assembly until they were placed under restraint in July, 1948. The Government Social Democratic Party fused with the Workers' (Communist) Party on Aug. 11, 1948.

Bulgaria linked herself to the other countries of Eastern Europe by a series of treaties of Friendship, Collaboration and Mutual Aid, the first of which was signed with Yugoslavia on November 27, 1947. This was followed by similar treaties with Roumania (January 16, 1948), the Soviet Union (March 18), Czechoslovakia (April 26), Poland (May 30) and Hungary (July 6). The treaty with Yugoslavia was abrogated in 1949.

PRODUCTION.—Bulgaria is essentially agricultural, the principal crops being beet, rye, wheat, barley, oats, maize, tobacco, oleaginous seeds, soya beans, fodder, fruits, vegetables and cotton. The livestock includes sheep, goats, cattle, pigs, horses, asses and mules. There are brown and black coal deposits, certain of which produced (1947) 4,046,000 tons. The present annual production is approximately 5,500,000 tons. There is a large variety of thermal and mineral springs, several of which have been modernized. Certain areas are well mineralized with copper, lead, zinc, iron and manganese, and the Government announced special efforts to develop these ores on account of the present shortage of agricultural exports. There are large deposits of bituminous shale and indications of petroleum. Alluvial gold is found in

many places. Local industry has been encouraged by a Two Year Plan followed by a Five Year Plan covering all aspects of the country's economic life.

DEFENCE.—Under the Peace Treaty signed between Bulgaria and the Allies, the Bulgarian Army is limited to 55,000 men, but it is believed at present to be at least 200,000 strong.

EDUCATION.—Free basic education is compulsory for children from 7 to 15 years inclusive. The Bulgarian educational system was reorganized on Soviet lines in September, 1950, and is now stated to comprise more than 6,000 primary schools and 250 secondary schools. In 1950-51 there were nearly 900,000 school-children. The study of Marxism-Leninism is compulsory. Technical institutes were attended by 70,000 students in 1950-51.

The gymnasias are of two kinds: general (261 schools giving day and evening classes), and technical (249 schools and institutes).

Before September 9, 1944, illiteracy stood at 32 per cent. of the population. In 1950 it was claimed that only 19 per cent. of the population remained illiterate.

There are universities at Sofia, Plovdiv and Varna with 6, 2 and 3 faculties respectively; the Sofia State Polytechnic has 2 faculties and the Academy for Rural Economy has four. During the academic year 1950-51 there were stated to be 29,679 students at Bulgarian Universities. There are High schools at Rusé (technical), Svishtov (economics), and Sofia (Physiculture), and Academies of Music, Drama and Art—all in Sofia.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Bulgarian is a Southern Slavonic tongue, closely allied to Russian (see U.S.S.R.) with local admixtures of modern Greek, Albanian and Turkish words. There is a modern literature, chiefly educational and popular. The alphabet is Cyrillic, as in Russia. In 1953 there were 6 daily newspapers in Sofia.

COMMUNICATIONS.—On Jan. 1, 1941, there were 13,366 miles of road open, and new roads have since been built to an estimated length of 560 miles. There were 2,676 miles of normal and 327 miles of narrow-gauge railway open. On Dec. 31, 1940, there were 870 post offices, 669 telephone exchanges and 877 telegraph offices. In 1941 vessels cleared at Black Sea ports numbered 7,424 (665,239 tons), and 17,626 vessels (4,075,118 tons) cleared at Danube ports.

FINANCE. 1953

	leva (gold)
Budget revenue (estimated)	19,021,000,000
Budget expenditure (estimated)....	17,973,000,000

Debi (Mar. 31, 1947):—

External.....	leva 44,385,108,595
Internal Consolidated	44,669,645,905
" Non-Consolidated.....	25,226,538,401
" Total.....	68,896,184,306

Leva: 797 = £1 (June, 1950). Revaluation of the *lev* was decreed on May 10, 1952. 19.04 (new) *leva* = £1. For budget purposes 100 old *leva* will equal 4 new *leva*.

TRADE. 1948

Total Imports	leva 35,119,000,000
Total Exports.....	34,113,500,000

Before the war the principal imports were raw, semi-manufactured and finished textiles, metals and manufactures, industrial and agricultural machinery, implements and tools, chemicals, tanning materials, mineral and vegetable oils, greases, fats, gums, wax, paper, hides, leather, glassware, china and porcelain, drugs and medicines, colonial

goods, sawn timber, rubber. The principal exports were cereals and flour, bran, tobacco, eggs, beans, poultry and dairy produce, sunflower seed and cake, vetches, goat, sheep and lamb skins, attar of roses, live-stock, nuts, fruits, silk cocoons, charcoal, hardwoods, copper matte and lead ore. Trade up to 1944 was principally in the hands of Germany and at the present time 92 per cent. of trade is with the U.S.S.R. The 1951 harvest was excellent.

CAPITAL, Sofia. Pop. (1947), 434,888, at the foot of the Vitosha Range, the capital and commercial centre, is on the main railway line to Istanbul, 338 miles from the Black Sea port of ΨStalin (Varna) (77,792) (closed to foreign shipping) and 125 miles from Lom (15,182), on the Danube; ΨBurgas (43,684) is also a Black Sea port, those on the Danube being ΨRusé (53,420), ΨVrshetov (12,949), ΨVidin (18,580). Other important trading and industrial centres are Plovdiv (125,440) and Pleven (38,997).

FLAG: 3 horizontal bands, white, green, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, His Excellency John Eric Maclean Carvell, C.B.E. (1951).

Residence, 69 Boulevard Tolbuhin, Sofia.

1st Secretary and Consul, P. Murray.

Military Attaché, Colonel G. P. D. Adams.

and Secretary, H. A. Dudgeon.

2nd Secretary (Commercial), J. G. Dixon.

Information Officer, D. J. Hyland.

Vice-Consul, W. R. Haydon.

BURMA

(Independent Union of Burma.)

President (from March 13, 1952), Dr. Ba U.

CABINET.

(March 16, 1952.)

Prime Minister, U Nu.

National Planning and Religious Affairs, U Win.

Foreign Affairs and Shan State, Sao Hkun Hkko.

Finance and Revenue, U Tin.

Kachin State, Sima Duwa Sinwa Nawng.

Chin Affairs, U Shein Htang.

Karen State, Saw Aung Pa.

Kayah State, Sao Wunna.

Transport and Communications, Mahn Win Maung.

Information, U Tun Win.

Minorities and Refugee Rehabilitation, U Ba Saw.

Agriculture and Forests, Thakin Kyaw Dun.

Judicial Affairs and Social Services, U Khin Maung Lat.

Industry, U Kyaw Nyein.

Public Works and Rehabilitation, Bo Min Gaung.

Education, U Than Aung (Archibald Rivers).

Commerce, Civil Supplies and Co-operatives, Thakin Tha Khin.

Defence and Mines, U Ba Swe.

Home Affairs, Bo Khin Maung Gale.

Land Nationalization, Thakin Tin.

Cultural Affairs, U Tun Pe.

Housing and Labour, M. A. Raschid.

BURMESE EMBASSY IN LONDON.

19A Charles St., Berkeley Square, W.1.

Amassador, His Excellency Thado Maha Thray Sithu U Ka Si (1952).

Area and Population.—Burma forms the western portion of the Indo-Chinese district of the continent of Asia, lying between 9° 58' and 28° N. latitude and 92° 11' and 101° 9' E. longitude, with an extreme length of approximately 1,200 miles

and an extreme width of 575 miles. In the north the frontier with Tibet and China has not yet been demarcated; the north-west frontier touches the Dominion of Pakistan and the Republic of India; the Bay of Bengal forms the western frontier and on the north-east and east Burma marches with the Chinese province of Yunnan, French Indo-China and Siam. The area of the Union includes Burma proper with the Chin Hill and Kachin Hill tracts (192,158 sq. miles), the Shan States (57,816 sq. miles) and the Karenni States (4,519 sq. miles) making a total of 254,493 sq. miles. The population of the 233,492 sq. miles of British Burma covered by the census operations of 1931 was 14,647,756 showing a density of 62 persons to the square mile. The population of the Union may be estimated at 17,500,000 to 18,000,000 for 1953, showing an estimated density of 61 persons to the square mile.

Physical Features.—Burma falls into three natural divisions, Arakan (with the Chin Hills region), the Irrawaddy basin and the old Province of Tenasserim, the last-named including the Salween basin and extending southwards to the Burma-Siam peninsula. Mountains enclose Burma on three sides, the highest point being Hka-kabo Razi (19,296 ft.) in the northern Kachin hills. Mt. Popa, 4,981 ft., in the Myingyan district is an extinct volcano and a well-known landmark in Central Burma.

Races, Language and Religions.—The indigenous inhabitants who entered Burma from the north and east are of similar racial types and speak languages of the Tibeto-Burman, Mon-Khmer and Tai groups. The three important non-indigenous elements are Indians and Pakistanis (about 800,000), Chinese (about 300,000), with Europeans and Anglo-Burmans numbering in all about 10,000. Burmese, Shan, Karen, Kachin and Chin are the chief languages. Buddhism is the religion of 85 per cent. of the people, with 5 per cent. Animists, 4 per cent. Moslems, 4 per cent. Hindus and rather less than 3 per cent. Christians.

Government.—Burma formed part of British India until April 1, 1937, when it became a separate territory with a considerable measure of self-government. The country was invaded by the Japanese in December, 1941, and until October, 1945, the Civil Government functioned in India.

In September, 1946, a new Executive Council was appointed, consisting of a coalition of the main political parties. By agreement in London this body subsequently became the Interim Government. In April, 1947, elections were held for a Constituent Assembly and in June, 1947, the Assembly adopted a resolution declaring that Burma's status should be that of an independent Sovereign Republic.

The Treaty which made Burma an Independent State outside the British Commonwealth was signed in London on Oct. 17, 1947, and came into force on Jan. 4, 1948. The Treaty regulated matters arising out of the transfer of power and defines the future relations of the two governments "in terms of complete freedom, equality and independence." The terms of the Treaty were implemented in the Burma Independence Act, which received the Royal Assent on Dec. 10, 1947. The Act also provided for the cessation of the suzerainty of the Crown over the Karenni States and under the new constitution all the frontier areas came within the federal framework of the Union. Provision was made as to option to retain British nationality. Appeals from Burma to the Privy Council ceased at Jan. 4, 1948.

In March, 1948, the Burma Communist Party went into open revolt against the Government. The President declared a state of emergency on

August 10, 1948, and martial law was applied to 26 districts of Central and Southern Burma a few days later. At the end of January, 1949, the Karens also rebelled, temporarily occupied Meiktila, Mandalay and Maymyo in Upper Burma, and seized Insein, a small town 11 miles from Rangoon, from which they were not dislodged until May, 1949. The Communists, People's Volunteer Organization and army mutineers set up a "People's Democratic Front" Government at Prome in March, 1949. In June the Karens proclaimed their own State with its capital at Toungoo. Toungoo, however, was retaken in March, 1950, and the Rangoon-Mandalay road, which had long been closed to traffic, was freed in April. In the following three years the Government carried out operations against the insurgents and by April, 1953, had virtually reduced the Communists and Peoples Volunteer Organisation to military impotence, although considerable areas of Central Burma remained under their control. "The hill areas of Western Burma remained quiet but the presence of Chinese Nationalists in the Eastern Shan States became an increasing military and political embarrassment which by May, 1953, remained unsettled.

Burma asked the British Government for financial assistance early in 1949, and accepted the offer of a loan of £6 million sterling from five Commonwealth countries (the United Kingdom, India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Australia) in March, 1950. Burma joined the Colombo Plan in 1952.

The first general election under the new Constitution, during the second half of 1951, resulted in the return to power of the "Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League," of which the Burma Socialist Party is the principal constituent.

Defence.—The Defence Agreement under the Treaty of 1947 provides for a British Mission of the three fighting services to work with the Union defence forces and accords to the latter certain training facilities in British establishments.

Education.—The literacy rate is high compared with other Asiatic countries, there is no caste system and women engage freely in social intercourse and play an important part in agriculture. Before the Japanese invasion there were over 8,000 recognized and about 19,000 unrecognized colleges and schools with an estimated total of 1,000,000 pupils, many of whom received elementary instruction in Buddhist monasteries. The University of Rangoon was founded in 1920, with a Medical College, an Engineering College and a Teachers' Training College attached. There was an Agricultural College at Mandalay, a Forestry Institute at Pyinmana and a Veterinary College and Technical Institute at Insein.

Finance.—The chief sources of revenue are land tax, customs duties, income tax, excise duties and forest service; the chief heads of expenditure are defence and police, civil works, superannuation and pensions, administration and social welfare. The estimates for 1941-42 were: income £12,849,000; expenditure £13,708,000.

Production, Industry and Commerce.—The chief agricultural products are rice, sesamum, maize, jowar (millets), cotton, beans, wheat and grain. Rice cultivation is the mainstay of Burma's economy; before the war Burma was the world's largest exporter of rice, her total production of some 6 million tons a year being raised from 12 million acres or 70 per cent. of the country's total cropped area. The pre-war yearly average of rice exports was over 3 million tons. In 1952 exports reached 1,300,000 tons. The net area sown in 1938-39 was 17,387, 241 acres, two-thirds of the popula-

tion being dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. Reserved forests covered 19,913,930 acres. 1,470,333 acres were irrigated. The principal export after rice is teak, of which some 200,000 tons were exported annually. Burma is fairly rich in minerals, especially petroleum, rubies, jadestone, and wolfram. Of these petroleum is the most important. In the decade ending 1939 the production was over 250 million gallons a year valued with by-products for export at £10 million a year. There were considerable exports by land to Western China.

The value of the seaborne trade (excluding Government stores, bullion and re-exports of foreign goods) in the last full year before the Japanese invasion exceeded £51,000,000 (imports £15,600,000; exports £35,860,000). Under the Treaty of 1947 existing preferential duties on Burmese goods are continued until denounced, "as if Burma were part of His Majesty's Dominions."

Communications.—The Irrawaddy and its chief tributary, the Chindwin, form important waterways, the main stream being navigable beyond Bhamo (900 miles from its mouth) and carrying much traffic.

ψ The chief seaports are Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab and Bassein.

The Burma Railways had a total length in 1940 of 2,300 miles, extending to Myitkyina, on the Upper Irrawaddy. The *Burma Road* from Lashio to Kunming (in the Chinese Province of Yunnan) was constructed in 1937-39, with a total length of approximately 800 miles. Since the war a considerable network of internal air services has come into being.

Chief Towns.—The chief city of Lower Burma, and the seat of the government of the Union is Rangoon, on the left bank of the Rangoon river, about 21 miles from the sea. The city contains the Shwe Dagon pagoda, much venerated by Burmese Buddhists. Population (1950), about 700,000. Mandalay, the chief city of Upper Burma, had a population of (1952) 182,000. Moulmein one of 99,000 and Bassein 77,000. Pagan, on the Irrawaddy S.W. of Mandalay, contains many sacred treasures and objects of interest to antiquaries.

NATIONAL FLAG.

The Union flag is red, with a canton of blue bearing a large white five-pointed star surrounded by 5 smaller stars of like pattern and colour.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Rangoon.)

British Ambassador, His Excellency Paul Henry Gore-Booth, C.M.G. (1953).

There is a *British Consulate* at Maymyo. Transit from London to Rangoon; by sea, 26-35 days; by air, 2-5 days.

Representative of British Council, J. E. V. Jenkins, O.B.E., Rander House, Phayre Street, Rangoon.

CHILE

(República de Chile.)

President (1952-1958), General Carlos Ibañez assumed office, Nov. 4, 1952.

CABINET.

May 21, 1953

Interior, Oswaldo Koch.

Foreign Affairs, Oscar Fenner.

Economy and Commerce, Rafael Tarud.

Finance, Felipe Herrera.

National Defence, General Abdon Parra.

Public Works, Orlando Latorre.

Justice, Santiago Wilson.

Agriculture, Alejandro Sales.

Labour, Enrique Monti.

Health, Dr. Eugenio Suarez.

Land and Colonization, Jorge Munóz.

Education, Juan Gomez Millas.

Mines, Clodomiro Almeyda.

Secretary-General (Minister without Portfolio), René Montero.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

5 Audley House, 9 North Audley Street, W.1.

[Mayfair: 8382.]

Ambassador in London, Señor Don Enrique Balmaceda (1953).

Minister-Counsellor, Señor Don Higinio Gonzalez.

Counsellor, Señor Don Oscar Bustamante.

Commercial Counsellor, Señor Don Pedro Alvarez.

1st Secretary, Señor Don Ricardo Letelier.

3rd Secretary, Señor Don Pedro Daza.

Secretary, Señor Don Antonio Gandarillas.

Naval Attaché, Captain Rafael Mackay.

Assistant Naval Attaché, Commandante Fernando J. Porta.

Air Attaché, Comandante Máximo Errázuriz.

Civil Attaché, Señor Don Calixto Rogeis.

Consulate-General, 6 Audley House, 9 North Audley Street, W.1.

A State of South America, of Spanish origin, lying between the Andes and the shores of the South Pacific, extending coastwise from just north of Arica to Cape Horn south, between lat. $19^{\circ} 15'$ and $55^{\circ} 59' S.$, and long. $66^{\circ} 30'$ and $75^{\circ} 48' W.$ Extreme length of the country is about 2,800 miles, with an average breadth, north of 41° , of 100 miles. The great chain of the Andes runs along its eastern limit, with a general elevation of 5,000 to 15,000 feet above the level of the sea; but numerous summits attain a greater height. The chain, however, lowers considerably towards its southern extremity. The Andes form a boundary with Argentina, and at the head of the pass where the international road from Chile to Argentina crosses the frontier, has been erected a statue of *Christ the Redeemer*, 26 feet high, made of bronze from old cannon, to commemorate the peaceful settlement of a boundary dispute in 1902. There are no rivers of great size, and none of them is of much service as a navigable highway. In the north the country is arid. Chile is divided into 25 provinces and the aggregate area is estimated at 285,100 square miles. In 1929 Chile signed a treaty ceding the province of Tacna to Peru but retained the province of Arica in return for a payment to Peru of £1,200,000.

Among the island possessions of Chile are the *Juan Fernandez group* (2 islands) about 360 miles distant from Valparaiso, where a wireless station has been erected. One of these islands is the reputed scene of Alexander Selkirk's (Robinson Crusoe) shipwreck. *Easter Island* ($27^{\circ} 8' S.$ and $109^{\circ} 28' W.$), about 2,000 miles distant in the South Pacific Ocean, contains stone platforms and hundreds of stone figures, the origin of which has not yet been determined. The area of the island is about 45 sq. miles.

The total area of the Republic is estimated at 290,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 5,915,376 (May, 1952). Included in the total are four racial divisions: (a) Spanish settlers and their descendants; (b) indigenous Araucanian Indians, Fuegians, and Changos; (c) mixed Spanish Indians; and (d) European immigrants, who were represented in 1935 by 23,439 Spaniards, 11,070 Italians, 5,292 British, 10,861 Germans, 5,007 French, 1,345 Syrians, 1,374 Swiss, 4,064 Yugoslavs, 272 Danes and 1,343 Russians. In 1951 the

registered births numbered 191,332; marriages 46,195; and deaths 92,728.

GOVERNMENT.—Chile was discovered by Spanish adventurers in the 16th century, and remained under Spanish rule until 1810, when a revolutionary war, culminating in the *Battle of Maipú* (April 5, 1818), achieved the independence of the nation. Under the present Constitution (Aug. 30, 1925), the President is elected by direct choice of all Chilean citizens who have the right to vote. The National Congress consists of a Senate of 45 members, and of a Chamber of 147 Deputies. There is universal suffrage for persons who have attained the age of 21, can read and write, and are on the electoral roll. Chilean women obtained equal voting rights with men on Dec. 21, 1948, before which they only participated in municipal elections.

PRODUCTION, &c.—Agriculture and mining are the principal occupations, though industrial development is being actively encouraged by the Government. Wheat, maize, barley, oats, beans, peas, lentils, wines, tobacco, hemp, Chili-pepper, potatoes, onions and melons are grown extensively; the vine and all European fruit-trees flourish in the central zone and fruit is an important export item. Excellent wines are produced and exported and are becoming more widely known in world markets. There are large timber tracts in the central and southern zones of Chile, some types of which are being exported to Europe in increasing quantities. In 1951 there were estimated to be 2,186,000 cattle in the country. The mineral wealth is considerable, the country being particularly rich in copper-ore, iron-ore and nitrate. Uranium is also said to have been discovered in small quantities. The production of refined copper in 1952 was 404,000 metric tons. The rainless north is the scene of the only commercial production of nitrate of soda (Chile saltpetre) from natural sources in the world. Production in 1952 (including potassium nitrate) was 1,428,000 metric tons. Chile also produces iodine, manganese ore, coal, and a small quantity of gold. 2,417,000 metric tons of coal and 2,310,000 metric tons of iron were produced in 1952. The country has also large deposits of high grade sulphur, but mostly around high extinct volcanoes in the Andes Cordillera, difficult of access. Production of refined sulphur has hitherto been in relatively small quantities: in 1952 it was 30,000 metric tons. Local consumption is on the increase. Oil was struck in Magallanes (Tierra del Fuego) in December, 1945, and the Government has been promoting the industry ever since. By the end of 1951, over 70 wells had been drilled, most of which contain oil. An oleoduct 70 kilometres long now joins the principal field in Cerro Manantiales with Clarence Bay. Two thousand barrels of crude oil are at present being produced daily and it is hoped to increase this figure to 10,000 barrels a day. The first export shipment was made in February, 1950, and in 1951 a total of 95,000 metric tons was exported. A large steel plant was completed and started operation during 1950 at Huachipato, near Concepción. In 1952 the total of all iron and steel products amounted to 242,591 metric tons. Production in 1953 is expected to be nearly 300,000 metric tons.

In recent years a considerable cotton and woollen textile industry has developed, of which the spindles and looms now amount to 280,831 and 7,148 respectively. Minor industries include tanning, flour milling, lumbering, distilling, fish canning and whaling, brewing, and the manufacture of starch, soap, biscuits, rope, glassware, pottery, paint, boots and shoes, hosiery, millinery, cheese, furniture, matches, brushes, cordage, paper and

cigarettes. Domestic industries include weaving and embroidery.

COMMUNICATIONS.—The bulk of the country's commerce is distributed along its lengthy sea-board in Chilean ships, which have a virtual monopoly of cabotage. Foreign trade continues to be carried on mostly by foreign steamship lines operating either directly to the West Coasts of North and South America, or *via* the Panama Canal to Europe or *via* the Straits of Magellan. Chilean vessels have also been participating for many years in foreign trade with North America and Europe. The Chilean mercantile marine in 1949 numbered 90 vessels of a total gross tonnage of 172,771.

The first railway was opened in 1851 and there are now 6,100 miles of track, of which 849 miles are operated by British companies. A line runs from Pisagua in the north to Puerto Montt in the south. With the completion of a section of 435 miles from Corumbá, Brazil, to Santa Cruz, Bolivia, the Trans-Continental Line will link the Chilean Pacific port of Arica with Rio de Janeiro on the Atlantic. Another line from Antofagasta to Salta (Argentina) was opened in 1948. Further south, the Trans-Andine Railway connects Valparaíso on the Pacific with Buenos Aires, crossing the Andes at 11,500 ft. In 1949 there were 12,500 miles of telegraph, 1,302 post offices and 55,000 miles of telephone.

DEFENCE.—All able-bodied male citizens from 19th to 45th year must serve in one of the armed forces for a training period of 2 years in the Navy or one year in the Army or Air Force. In 1953 the Army had 6 infantry and artillery divisions and 1 cavalry division with a total strength of 1,980 officers, 10,000 regular other ranks plus 15,000 conscripts. The Air Force had 531 officers with 4,700 other ranks plus 1,000 conscripts with a strength of some 150 aircraft. The Navy consisted of 1 battleship, 2 cruisers, 6 destroyers, 3 frigates, 3 corvettes, 3 submarines, 1 submarine depot ship, 1 transport and various other small vessels with a complement of 956 officers and 15,521 regular ratings plus 1,000 conscripts. In addition there is a paramilitary police force of Carabineros of some 10,000 officers and men.

EDUCATION is free, elementary education being compulsory since 1920; there were (in 1950) 535,237 pupils at elementary, and about 150,000 at secondary schools. There are 5 Universities (2 in Santiago, 2 in Valparaíso, and 1 in Concepción). The religion is Roman Catholic.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Spanish is the language of the country, with admixtures of local words of Indian origin. Recent efforts have reduced illiteracy and have thus afforded access to the literature of Spain, to supplement the vigorous national output. The Nobel Prize for Literature was awarded in 1945 to Señora Gabriela Mistral, for Chilean verse and prose. The National Library in Santiago contained (1939) over 500,000 volumes. There are over 100 newspapers and a large number of periodicals, including many devoted to professional, scientific and social subjects; 30 daily newspapers were published in 1940. A dictionary of the extinct *Yamana* language, once spoken in Tierra del Fuego, was deposited (1946) in the British Museum.

FINANCE.

	1952
	Chilean pesos
Revenue (Financial Year).....	36,184,100,000
Expenditure (Financial Year).....	41,948,000,000
External Debt (Dec. 31, 1952):—	
Direct—Long Term.....	8,813,913,435
Short Term.....	283,009,997
Indirect.....	1,128,378,036

External Debt (Dec. 31, 1952):—

Long Term:—

Sterling.....	£19,112,464
U.S.....	\$109,858,500
Swiss Francs.....	Fr. 86,496,200

Short Term:—

Sterling.....	£1,376,700
U.S.....	\$3,184,183
Indirect.....	U.S. \$95,371,078

Chile's official exchange rate registered with the International Monetary Fund is Ch. \$31=U.S. \$1, but there are several other depreciated official exchange rates as well as an official "free" exchange rate at which visible and invisible foreign trade may be transacted. Most of the non-Governmental invisible trade and about 40 per cent. of the visible trade is transacted at the official "free" exchange rate, which, in June, 1952, was Ch. \$339 = £1. The fixed official exchange rate at which most of the visible trade is transacted is Ch. \$168 = £1. (See also p. 83.)

EXTERNAL TRADE.

	1951	1952
	Gold pesos	Gold pesos
Total imports....	1,594,600,000	1,795,100,000
Total exports....	1,802,600,000	2,206,400,000
Imports from U.K....	115,000,000	157,200,000
Exports to U.K....	109,400,000	122,400,000

Since 1949 the gold peso has been worth about 15. 6d.

The principal exports in 1952 were metallic and non-metallic minerals (refined copper, ingots and bars, nitrates, etc.), cereals, vegetables, fruit and wool. The principal imports in 1952 were industrial oils, chemicals, machinery, tools, electrical and transport equipment and sugar.

CAPITAL. Santiago (June, 1952) 1,506,889 (Greater Santiago). Other large towns are:—Ψ Valparaíso (222,238), Ψ Concepción (133,573), Temuco (90,957), Viña del Mar (88,196), Chillán (67,311), Talca (63,602), Ψ Antofagasta (62,844), Ψ Valdivia (60,077), Ψ Talcahuano (63,133), Ψ Iquique (40,865), Ψ Punta Arenas (37,990). Punta Arenas, on the Straits of Magellan, is the southernmost city in the world.

FLAG: 2 horizontal bands, white, red; in top quarter a white star on blue square, next staff.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Calle Bandera 227, Piso 3° Santiago (Casilla 72D))

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Charles Norman Stirling, C.M.G. (1951).

Chancery, Calle Bandera 227, Piso 3°, Santiago.

First Secretary and Consul, Hon. H. A. A. Hankey.

Naval Attaché, Capt. G. F. Renwick, R.N.

Air Attaché, Group-Capt. R. B. Ward.

First Secretary (Commercial), J. H. Wright.

First Secretary (Information), D. V. Bendall.

M.B.E.

First Secretary (Labour) (vacant).

Second Secretary (Commercial), H. J. Griffiths.

Third Secretary (Information), N. L. Shearman.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

There are British Consular Offices at Santiago, Antofagasta, Tocopilla, Iquique, Valparaíso, Concepción, Coquimbo, Valdivia, Osorno and Punta Arenas. **BRITISH COUNCIL.**—Representative of the British Council, in Chile, D. A. A. Traversi, Casilla 154D, Santiago. There are Anglophil Societies at Santiago, Valparaíso and Concepción.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN THE REPUBLIC OF CHILE. Calle Bandera 227 (Piso 4°) Casilla 4087, Santiago and Calle Blanco 689,

Casilla 1676, Valparaíso (Branches at Concepción, Talcahuano and Punta Arenas).

Valparaíso is distant from London 9,000 miles *via* Panama, and 11,000 *via* the Strait; transit 28 to 45 days.

CHINA

(Ta Chung-Hua Jen-Min Kung-Ho Kuo—
The People's Republic of China.)

Chairman of the Central People's Government Council,
Mao Tse-Tung, born 1893, assumed office 1949.

EMBASSY IN LONDON.
(Now closed.)

AREA AND POPULATION.—Estimates vary considerably. The *League of Nations Statistical Year Book*, 1942-1944, gave a total area for China of 11,103,000 sq. kilometres (approximately 4,300,000 sq. miles) and a total population for China of 450,000,000. The latest estimate of population (1950) gives a figure of 483,870,000.

RESTORATION OF TERRITORY.—On Oct. 1, 1930, Weihaiwei, the island of Liu Kung and certain other islands were restored by Great Britain to China. In the Cairo Declaration of Dec. 1, 1943, it was agreed that all the territories which Japan had stolen from the Chinese, such as Manchuria, Formosa and the Pescadores, should be returned to the Republic of China. The former French leased territory of Kwang Chou Wan was restored to China by the Sino-French Convention of August 18, 1945.

GOVERNMENT.—On October 10, 1911, the party of reform forced the Imperial dynasty to a "voluntary" abdication, and a Republic was proclaimed at Wuchang.

Many years of internal dissension followed the establishment of the Republic, but in 1928 the Kuomintang (Nationalist Party) achieved supremacy and established a one-party government in Nanking which was accorded recognition by the Foreign Powers. After more than seven years of war with Japan (July 7, 1937, to Aug. 5, 1945), disputes arose between the Central Government and the Chinese Communists. There were hopes of a peaceful settlement in January, 1946, when, as a result of mediation by General George C. Marshall (then President Truman's special Envoy in China), an armistice was signed at Chungking and an all-party Consultative Conference was convened to resolve the disputed issues. These hopes of agreement were disappointed and hostilities broke out again.

On April 18, 1947, President Chiang Kai-shek attempted to unite the country by declaring one-party rule in China at an end and by announcing the formation of a new State Council to include representatives of the main political parties. The Communists declined to co-operate in the formation of this body and the Central Government's offer to reserve a number of seats for Communist representatives was later withdrawn.

A National Assembly was elected on Nov. 21, 1947, for six years. It had the power to elect and recall the President and Vice-President of the Republic, to amend the Constitution and to ratify amendments thereto proposed by the Legislative Yuan.

The year 1949 was marked by a rising tide of Communist successes. In January, 1949, Marshal Chiang Kai-shek resigned office as President and the authority of the Nationalist Government rapidly declined as province after province was occupied by Communist forces. The Nationalist Government abandoned Nanking on April 23, 1949, and headquarters were removed to Chungking. In August, the Communist forces advanced into

South China, and by January, 1950, the Nationalists retained control only in the islands of Formosa (Taiwan) and Hainan, and in some remote parts of Western China. Taipei, in Formosa, is now the Nationalist capital. On June 27, following the invasion of South Korea by North Korean Communist forces, President Truman announced that the U.S. Fleet would resist any attack on Formosa.

On Sept. 30, 1949, the "People's Political Consultative Conference" of 636 Delegates meeting at Peking elected a council of 56 members and a National Committee of 180 members to make proposals and recommendations to the Council. On October 1, Mao Tse-Tung, Chairman of the Central People's Government, proclaimed at Peking the inauguration of the People's Republic of China.

The Chairman of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs is Chou En-Lai. The flag of the People's Republic bears the date Aug. 1, 1927, with a large gold star for the Communist Party and four smaller gold stars for the workers, peasants, bourgeoisie and "patriotic" capitalists. The date is that of the Communist revolt against the Kuomintang.

The U.S.S.R. broke off negotiations with the Nationalist Government on October 2, 1949, and established diplomatic relations with the Central People's Government. The régime was recognized by all the Communist-dominated countries, by Great Britain on Jan. 6, 1950, and by a number of other countries.

RELIGION.—The indigenous religions of China are Confucianism (which includes ancestor worship), Taoism (originally a philosophy rather than a religion) and, since its introduction in the first century of the Christian era, Buddhism. All three are professed and practised by Chinese other than Moslems (who probably do not number more than about 20,000,000), Christians (Roman Catholics about 1,250,000; others 400,000) and Jews.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—In June 1950 the Communist Government passed legislation to set up provincial and city councils to be responsible for local government until provincial and city people's congresses should be elected.

THE PROVINCES OF CHINA.

The latest estimates for the 32 Provinces, which include Manchuria, Inner Mongolia, Taiwan and Yunnan, are shown in the following table:—

Province	Estimated Area sq. miles	Estimated Population 1952
†Anhui.....	87,930	24,500,000
Chahar.....	174,350	4,000,000
†Chekiang.....	64,000	19,900,000
Chinghai.....	435,750	1,300,000
Fukien.....	46,300	11,150,000
*Heilungkiang.....	167,000	5,500,000
Honan.....	68,000	30,500,000
Hopei.....	115,800	29,800,000
Hunan.....	83,400	30,000,000
Hupei.....	71,500	21,500,000
*Jehol.....	190,000	6,200,000
‡Kansu.....	245,000	6,800,000
Kiangsi.....	70,000	12,700,000
†Kiangsu.....	38,600	36,000,000
*Kirin.....	113,000	7,000,000
Kwangsi.....	77,000	15,000,000
Kwangtung.....	90,000	27,800,000
Kweichow.....	67,000	10,500,000
*Liaosi.....	89,000	7,400,000
*Liaotung.....	178,000	8,600,000
‡Ningxia.....	172,000	750,000
Pingyuan.....	85,000	16,400,000
Shansi.....	82,000	15,000,000
†Shantung.....	56,000	40,500,000

Province	Estimated Area sq. miles	Estimated Population 1950
§Shensi.....	118,000	10,500,000
§Sikang.....	267,000	1,750,000
§Sinkiang.....	743,000	4,000,000
Suiyuan.....	217,000	2,300,000
*Sungkiang.....	88,700	5,150,000
Szechwan.....	219,000	47,100,000
Taiwan (Formosa)...	14,000	6,400,000
Yunnan.....	147,000	10,900,000

* These 6 North-eastern Provinces constitute the district known as *Manchuria*.

† These 4 Eastern Provinces constitute the "East China People's Government" set up by the Communist Central Government in January, 1950. This regional régime includes the large centres of Shanghai, Nanking, Tsingtao and Foochow.

§ These 4 Provinces constitute the "North-Western China People's Government."

EDUCATION.—Under the Nationalist Government education was compulsory from the age of 6 to 12. This policy is stated to have been continued by the Communists. In 1952 there were about 550,000 primary schools in operation with about 45,000,000 pupils. There were also 5,100 secondary schools, with about 2,000,000 pupils. The majority of the 35 provinces have provincial universities in addition to national and private institutions. In August, 1950, the Communist Government took over all schools supported by foreign missions, and in October, 1950, closed the Roman Catholic University in Peking.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—The Chinese language has many dialects, Cantonese, Hakka, Swatow, Foochow, Wenchow, Ning-po and Wu, and most important, Mandarin (of which the standard form is Pekinese). There are many sub-dialects of Mandarin, some of which are closely allied while others diverge so much as to be almost separate dialects. Chinese literature is among the richest in the world and paper has been employed for writing and printing for nearly 2,000 years, movable wooden blocks having superseded carved wooden slabs many centuries ago. Confucian books of religion, histories, works dealing with philosophy and the arts, poetry, and literary criticism, novels and romances are abundant and many have been translated into other tongues. In 1937 there were 337 daily newspapers and 1,881 periodicals published at Nanking, Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Canton and other large centres, but in June, 1949, the closing down of the American owned *Evening Post* and *Mercury* left Shanghai with only one English Language newspaper, *The North China Daily News*, which itself closed down in March, 1951.

EXCHANGE RATE.—On Jan. 10, 1950, the Chinese Communist news agency reported that the People's Bank of China had fixed official exchange rates at 23,000 "people's currency dollars" to U.S. \$1 and 64,000 to £1 sterling. In September, 1950, the rates were U.S. \$1=PCD. 31,000 and £1=PCD. 78,000.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.—China is essentially an agricultural and pastoral country. Wheat, barley, maize, millet and other cereals, with peas and beans, are grown in the northern provinces, and rice and sugar in the south. Rice is the staple food of the inhabitants and the currency slump of 1948 caused a rise in price to 2,200,000 Chinese dollars a *picul* (133 lb.); a special meeting of rice dealers was called to devise means to check the continued rise in price. Cotton (mostly in valleys of the Yangtze and Yellow Rivers), tea (in the west and south), with hemp, jute and flax,

are the most important crops. In February, 1950, a spokesman of the Communist Government admitted the existence of a grave famine situation in North China, and said that there were over 7,000,000 famine refugees. Later reports suggested that it was one of the worst famines in China for more than fifty years. In June, 1950, an Agrarian Reform Law, redistributing the land, was passed.

Livestock is raised in large numbers. Silk worm culture is one of the oldest industries. Cottons, woollens and silks are manufactured in large quantities, and flour and rice milling have grown important in late years. The mineral wealth of the country is very great, coal of excellent quality being produced; iron ore, tin, antimony, wolfram, bismuth and molybdenum are also abundantly found. Oil is produced in the province of Kansu and in South Manchuria.

TRADE.

The value of the Special Trade of China (Imports retained for home consumption and Exports of merchandise of home produce or manufacture) is shown below for a series of years in Standard Dollars.

Year	Imports	Exports
1939.....	\$1,333,654,000	\$1,037,247,000
1940.....	2,027,143,000	1,970,121,000
1942.....	1,444,340,000	191,700,000
1943.....	3,114,320,000	164,460,000
1946.....	1,501,160,000	412,110,000
1947.....	10,681,326,570	6,376,504,300

The principal articles of export in 1947 were animals and animal products; oils; textile fibres; ores and metals and tea. The principal imports were raw cotton, cotton yarn and thread; oils, fats and soap; motor cars and ships; books, paper and paper-making materials; chemicals; metals and ores; and dyes, paints and varnishes.

	1951	1952
Imports from U.K....	£2,675,000	£4,588,000
Exports to U.K.....	7,667,000	2,991,000

COMMUNICATIONS.—Of the total area of China about half consists of table lands and mountainous districts where communications and travel are generally difficult and dangerous, the highest point being *Minya Konka* (24,900 ft.) about 150 miles west of Chungking. To open up sea communications from the south-west the *Burma Road*, over 770 miles in length from Lashio, Burma, to Kunming in Yunnan, was constructed in 1937-39. The road was the chief highway for war supplies to China, until cut by the Japanese in 1942; the success of the Allies in Burma in 1945 restored the use of the road and of communication between Yunnan and Burmese ports. Motor lorries perform the journey in seven days, in contrast with the difficult and lengthy pack-mule transit before the road was constructed. There is motor road and railway connexion between Chungking and French Indo-China. In districts not served by roads the principal means of communication from E. to W. is afforded by the rivers, of which the principal are the Yangtze (3,400 miles), Hoangho or Yellow (2,600) and the West River (1,650), and from N. to S. by the Grand Canal. The course of the Yellow River was diverted in 1936 to stop the westward advance of the Japanese armies; in March, 1947, it was reported that (with the help of UNRRA, which included the supply of money and engineers) the Yellow River was again flowing in its old course and emptying into the Gulf of Chihli.

Railways.—The length of the railways is less than 8,000 miles, inclusive of the Manchurian

lines, or less than one-fifth (per 100 sq. miles) of those available in Turkey.

Shipping.—The China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. has a fleet of 31 ships of an aggregate tonnage of 60,000. In 1947 the number of vessels entered and cleared for abroad was 31,751 with a total tonnage of 9,980,000. Of these totals 19,366 vessels (1,412,260 tons) and 16,343 junks (1,325,994 tons) were under the Chinese flag and 3,682 vessels (8,997,219 tons) were under foreign flags.

Telegraphs connect Peiping with Europe and Tibet and the line is being extended to Lhasa. There are about 97,000 miles of land lines and several high-power wireless installations. Telephones, municipal and long-distance, are in general use in the settled and trade areas, and wireless telephony has been installed in the large centres.

SPECIAL TERRITORY

Tibet, a plateau seldom lower than 10,000 feet, forms the northern frontier of India (boundary imperfectly demarcated), from Kashmir to Burma, but is separated therefrom by the Himalayas. The area is estimated at 463,000 square miles with a population 3,000,000. About one-fifth of the male population are monks and polyandry is common. There is an army with an establishment of 10,000 all ranks, consisting of infantry serving on a militia basis and armed with modern weapons. India imports from Tibet wool, borax, salt, and musk; musk, horn and herbs are sent to China. The imports are chiefly cotton and woollen goods, grain, hardware, glass, sugar, biscuits, dried fruits and tobacco, with silver bullion and coined rupees to balance the excess of exports. The present currency is reckoned in *sangs* (mostly paper). The 1939 value was about 8 *sangs* = 2 rupee, which has risen in favour of Tibet to about 3½ *sangs* = 1 rupee (1946). Trade passes from Bengal (through Sikkim) and from the Punjab and the United Provinces.

Between the 7th and 9th centuries A.D. Tibet was a successful military power whose boundaries extended far into Shensi (China) and for a time to the kingdom of Magadha (India). Later, the influence of Buddhism softened earlier military aggressiveness and Tibet remained in contact with, and was influenced (but not dominated) by, its Mongolian and Chinese neighbours until early in the 18th century when the Manchu Emperor of China, K'anghsi, taking advantage of internal dissensions in Tibet, invaded the country and established officers at Lhasa. Manchu authority in Tibet appears to have been always loose and by the end of the 19th century was merely nominal.

The Anglo-Chinese Convention of 1890 under which a trade mart was opened at Yatung was persistently flouted by the Tibetans and as a result a political mission was despatched from India, with a military escort. It reached the capital, Lhasa, after sharp fighting, on August 3, 1904. A new Convention was signed (Sept. 7), providing for the erection of boundary pillars between Sikkim and Tibet; for three trade marts, with British and Tibetan agents; for unrestricted traffic by existing routes, and for payment of an indemnity.

From 1906 the Chinese took advantage of the confusion which followed the withdrawal of the British expedition from Tibet to establish by force a greater degree of authority in Tibet than they had previously enjoyed. This lasted only until 1912 when the Tibetans took the opportunity provided by the Chinese Revolution against the Manchus to

evict the Chinese from Lhasa and to drive them beyond the Salween. They brought back the Dalai Lama who on the Chinese invasion had taken shelter in India.

In 1918 Chinese aggression on the border led to successful retaliation by Tibet in which the Chinese were driven beyond the upper waters of the Yangtze, but from 1931 to 1933 there was confused fighting on the China-Tibet border, as a result of which the Tibetans lost their hold on most of the territory to the East of the Upper Yangtze which they reoccupied in 1928. Since then the Upper Yangtze has remained roughly the *de facto* frontier between Tibet and China, no permanent settlement with China having been found possible.

In 1933 the great thirteenth Dalai Lama died at the age of 58 and since then a Regent has presided over the destinies of Tibet, the fourteenth Dalai Lama, installed in September, 1939, being of the age of 17 in 1951. In 1937 the Panchen Lama (Tashi Lama) the second religious dignitary of Tibet, died in China, whither he had fled in 1923 on account of disagreement with the Dalai Lama. A new incarnation has not yet been recognized.

In a New Year Message to the Army at the beginning of 1950, the Chinese Communist Government claimed that Tibet was "part of the Continental China," and that one of the Communist Army's tasks would be to "liberate" it.

In October, 1950, Chinese Communist forces invaded Eastern Tibet. The Dalai Lama later left Lhasa and set up his Government at Yatung, near the Sikkim frontier. On May 23, 1951, an agreement was reached whereby Tibet accepted Chinese suzerainty. The Communist army was allowed entry into Tibet and a Communist military and administrative headquarters set up.

PRINCIPAL CHINESE CITIES.—The Communist Government has reinstated Peiping as the National capital, under its old name of Peking. From 1928 to 1949 the capital was Nanking. Peking has an estimated population of 2,031,000. The population of the principal ports and trade marts is estimated as follows: Nanking, 2,020,000; Amoy, 240,000; Antung, 200,000; Canton, 1,496,000; Changsha, 700,000; Chefoo, 250,000; Chinkiang, 220,000; Chungking, 2,110,000; Foochow, 400,000; Hangchow, 600,000; Hankow (including Wuchang and Hanyang), 800,000; Harbin, 638,000; Hsinking, 420,000; Ichang, 110,000; Kirin, 150,000; Mengtsz, 200,000; Mukden, 1,551,000; Newchwang, 170,000; Ningpo, 300,000; Shanghai, 5,407,000; Shasi, 150,000; Soochow, 300,000; Swatow, 200,000; Tientsin, 1,795,000; Tsingtao, 756,000; Wanhsien, 300,000; Wenchow, 140,000; Wuchow, 100,000; Wuhu, 140,000.

FLAG OF "PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC."—The "Gate of Heavenly Peace" at Peking, superimposed on the national flag, with a large star and four small stars at the top, and a wheel at the base. The whole is encircled by ears of wheat and rice.

BRITISH EMBASSY, PEKING.

Ambassador (vacant).

Minister and Chargé d'Affaires, H. Trevelyan, C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.

Counsellor, M. C. Gillett, C.M.G.

1st Secretaries, C. T. Crowe; J. F. Ford, O.B.E. (Chinese Secretariat).

2nd Secretaries, D. F. T. Luard; M. P. Buxton.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There is a British Consular Office at Shanghai.

COLOMBIA

(República de Colombia.)

President, Gen. Rojas, assumed office June, 1953.

EMBASSY IN LONDON.

3 Hans Crescent, S.W.1.

[Kensington: 9277.]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Dr. José María Villarreal.

Minister-Counselor, Dr. Francisco Gonzalez.

Counselor, Dr. Hernando Manrique-Alvarez.

1st Secretary, Dr. Antonio Pineros Corpas.

Consulate-General, 23 Pont Street, S.W.1.

Consul-General, Señor Alberto Cardonas.

Vice-Consul, Señor Juvenal Betancourt.

Chancellor, Señora Varinka Symington.

There are Colombian Consular Offices at Liverpool and Glasgow.

The Republic of Colombia lies in the extreme north-west of South America, having a coastline on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It is situated between $2^{\circ} 40' S.$ to $12^{\circ} 25' N.$ lat. and 68° to $79^{\circ} W.$ long., with an estimated area of 461,606 square miles, and a population (1951 estimate) of 11,641,586.

The Colombian coast was visited in 1502 by Christopher Columbus, and in 1536 a Spanish expedition under Quesada penetrated to the interior and established on the site of the present capital a government which continued under Spanish rule until the revolt of the Spanish-American colonies of 1811-1824. In 1829 Simon Bolivar (born 1783, died 1830) established the Republic of Colombia, consisting of the territories now known as Colombia, Panama, Venezuela and Ecuador. In 1829-1830 Venezuela and Ecuador withdrew from the association of provinces, and in 1831 the remaining territories were formed into the Republic of New Granada. In 1858 the name was changed to the Granadine Confederation and in 1861 to the United States of Colombia. In 1886 the present title was adopted. In 1903 Panama seceded from Colombia, and is now a separate Republic. There is a Congress of two Chambers, Senate (56 members) and Chamber of Deputies (112 members).

There are three great ranges of the Andes, known as the Western, Central, and Eastern Cordilleras; the second contains the highest peaks, but the latter is the more important, as it consists of a series of vast tablelands, cool and healthy. This temperate region is the most densely peopled portion of the Republic.

The principal rivers are the Magdalena, Cauca, Atrato, Caquetá, Meta, Putumayo and Patia. The Patia flows through the famous Minima Gorge of the Western Cordilleras, and one of its tributaries (the Carchi, or Upper Guatara) is spanned by the Rumichaca Arch, or Inca's Bridge, of natural stone. On the Funza is the Great Fall of Tequendama, 480 feet in height.

The Colombian forests are extensive; among the trees are mahogany, cedar, fustic, and other dye-woods and medicinal plants. The mineral productions are emeralds, gold, silver, platinum, copper, iron, lead, and coal; in 1952 some 38½ million barrels of petroleum were produced and prospecting for new sources of production is in progress in many parts of the Republic. The principal agricultural products are coffee, cotton, bananas, rice and maize, and in some parts tobacco, wheat and other cereals. Manufactures, mainly for home consumption, consist of woollen, cotton and artificial silk textiles, leather goods, chemicals, rubber goods, furniture, boots and shoes, confectionery, cigarettes and beer.

The Navy consists of 2 destroyers, 3 frigates, and some small craft, with personnel about 2,500; a battalion of the Colombian army is at present with the United Nations forces in Korea. The first railway was opened in 1855, about 1,914 miles being open in 1949, with 28,674 (1946) miles of telegraph; there were also (1948) about 8,700 miles of national roads, in addition to departmental (some macadam) and "dirt" roads (passable by motors in dry weather only). A large scale road-building plan is at present under way. A large volume of traffic is carried on the River Magdalena, which is navigable for 900 miles. The main port for Bogotá is Ψ La Doreda, 592 miles from Barvanquilla. There are daily passenger and cargo air services between Bogotá and Barranquilla, Bogotá and Medellín and Bogotá and Cali. There are also subsidiary services to Cartagena, Santa Marta, Manizales, Pereira, Armenia Pasto, Buenaventura, Barrancabermija, Popayan, Ipiales, Bucaramanga, Cúcuta and Villavicencio. There are daily services to the U.S.A., Lima and Quito, a weekly service to London via Jamaica and a daily service via New York. There are also weekly air services direct to Europe and a direct twice-weekly service to Caracas. New York can be reached in 2 days and air mail is delivered in England 5 to 7 days after leaving Bogotá. There are wireless stations at Barranquilla, Bogotá, Medellín, Cali and Cúcuta.

Roman Catholicism is the established religion, but all religions are tolerated.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the country and education has been free since 1870. Great strides have been made in reducing illiteracy and it is estimated that about 60 per cent. of those over 10 years of age can read and write. In addition to the National University at Bogotá (founded in 1572) there are universities in the towns of Medellín, Cartagena, Popayan and Manizales and the department of Nariño. There is a flourishing press in urban areas and a national literature supplements the rich inheritance from the time of Spanish rule.

FINANCE.

	pesos
Estimated budget revenue and expenditure, 1952	632,630,000
Estimated budget revenue and expenditure, 1953	768,000,000
Debt, December 31, 1952:—	
Internal	375,101,137
External	161,685,616
Peso = 40 cents U.S. (official) (see also p. 83).	

TRADE.

	1950	1951
	pesos	pesos
Total imports	656,000,000	872,000,000
Total exports	768,000,000	1,053,000,000
Imports from U.K.	£5,919,738	£6,779,698
Exports to U.K.	214,782	654,409

CAPITAL, Bogotá, pop. (1951 estimate) 640,180. Bogotá is an inland city in the Eastern Cordilleras, at an elevation of 8 to 9 thousand feet above sea-level. Other centres are Medellín (354,582), Barranquilla (278,938), Cali (284,188), Manizales (135,396), Ψ Cartagena (125,587) and Bucaramanga (112,249).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Apartado Aeres, No. 4508, Bogotá.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary

His Excellency Reginald Keith Jopson,
C.M.G., O.B.E. (1953)

£3,625

1st Secretary, F. F. Garner.
Naval Attaché, Capt. G. F. Renwick, R.N.
Air Attaché, Wing-Cdr. P. D. W. Hackforth.
 1st Secretary (Commercial), J. M. Hunter, M.C.
 2nd Secretary (Commercial), D. F. Duncan.
 1st Secretary (Information), L. Boas.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

There are British Consular Offices at *Bogotá*, *Barranquilla*, *Medellín*, *Calí*, *Cartagena*, *Mariquita* (*Honda*) and *Santa Marta*.

BRITISH COUNCIL—Representative in *Columbia*, C. W. Yates, Apartado Nacional 61, *Bogotá*.

Distant from London 6,200 miles; sea and local transit, to *Bogotá* (via *Cartagena* or *Barranquilla*), 18 days. Also via *New York*, 18 days.

COSTA RICA

(República de Costa Rica.)

GOVERNMENT.

A Revolutionary Junta which had governed the country since April, 1948, was replaced on November 8, 1949, under a new Constitution, by a government headed by Señor Otilio Ulate, who remains President for a standard period of four years.

LEGATION IN LONDON.

Minister in London (vacant)

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General, Mme. Ofelia Segreda de Wright.

Consulate-General, 65 London Road, Stanmore, Middlesex.

Consulate, Princess House, 95 Gresham St., E.C.2.
Consul, John C. Eggers.

The Republic of Costa Rica, the most southern State of Central America, extending across the isthmus, between 8° 17' and 11° 10' N lat. and from 82° 30' to 85° 45' W. long., contains an area of about 23,000 English square miles, and a population (1952) of 868,747. The Republic lies between Nicaragua and Panama and between the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean.

For nearly three centuries (1530-1821) Costa Rica formed part of the Spanish-American dominions, the seat of government being at *Cartago*. In 1821 the country joined in the War of Independence, and from 1824-1839 it was one of the United States of Central America.

On Dec. 1, 1948, the Army was abolished, the President declaring it unnecessary, as the country loved peace.

The coastal lowlands by the Caribbean Sea and Pacific have a tropical climate but the interior plateau, with a mean elevation of 4,000 feet, enjoys a temperate climate. The capital is 103 miles from the Atlantic and 72 miles from the Pacific.

The principal agricultural products are coffee, bananas, rice, maize, sugar-cane, potatoes, cocoa beans and hemp, the soil being extremely fertile.

The chief ports are *Limón*, on the Atlantic coast, through which passes most of the coffee exported, and *Puntarenas* on the Pacific coast. Bananas are principally exported from *Golfito* and *Quepos*, ports which have been developed on the Pacific Coast by the United Fruit Co. In 1952 ships of a gross tonnage of 1,859,642 entered at Costa Rican ports. About 400 miles of railroad are open. In 1945 there were 430 post offices and 289 telegraph offices (19 wireless), with 1,903 miles of telegraph and telephone line. The country is well provided with airways, and Pan-American Airways, K.L.M., LACSA and TACA call at *San José*, while feeder services link the main centres of population with the capital.

Spanish is the language of the country. Educa-

tion is compulsory and free, but it is mainly from the leisured class that the executive, legislature and judicature are recruited.

FINANCE.

	1952
Revenue.....	Colones 189,482,000
Expenditure.....	165,213,000
Public debt (Nov. 1952):—	
External.....	168,215,000
Internal.....	200,245,000
Exchange rates. Official rate, 6.35 Colones to U.S.\$ and 18.56 Colones to the £ Sterling.	
Free rate. Colones 6.63=U.S.\$1. Colones 18.90=£1 Sterling (see also p. 83).	

TRADE.

	1952
Total imports.....	U.S.\$ 867,874,451
Total exports.....	47,230,450
Imports from U.K. (1949)...	£1,911,315
Exports to U.K. (1949).....	£97,787

The chief exports (1952) were coffee, bananas, cocoa beans, hemp, tunny fish, sugar, timber and rice. The imports, 74 per cent. from U.S.A. and 8 per cent. from U.K., consisted of flour, copper sulphate, textiles, mineral oils, motor vehicles, chemical products, fertilizers, lard, powdered milk, cement, bicycles and chinaware.

CAPITAL, *San José*, pop. (1950), 93,858; *Cartago*, 12,005; *Ψ Limón*, 11,813; *Alajuela*, 12,101; *Heredia*, 12,506; and *Ψ Puntarenas*, 10,737.

FLAG: Five horizontal bands, blue, white, red, white, blue (the red band twice the width of the others).

BRITISH LEGATION AND CONSULATE-GENERAL.

San José.

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Clarence Norbury Ezard, O.B.E. (1952).

Secretary, W. Hickson.

For the Military and Labour Attachés, see Mexico.

There is also a British Consular Office at *Port Limón*.

San José is 5,687 miles from London; sea transit direct 18 days; via *New York*, 20 days; *Air Mails* (via *New York*), 3 to 10 days from London. Ocean Mail, 4 to 6 weeks.

CUBA

(República de Cuba.)

Provisional President, General Fulgencio Batista y Zaldívar, assumed office, April 4, 1952.

CABINET.

(1952)

Prime Minister, General Fulgencio Batista y Zaldívar.

Minister of State, Dr. Miguel Angel Campa Caraveda.

Minister of the Interior, Dr. Ramón O. Hermida Antorcha.

Minister of Finance, Dr. Marino Lopez Blanco.

Minister of Education, Dr. Andrés Rivero Agüero.

Minister of Justice, Dr. Gastón Godoy.

Minister of Defence, Dr. Nicolás Pérez Hernández.

Minister of Communications, Dr. Pablo Carrera Justiz.

Minister of Public Works, Señor Alfredo Nogueira.

Minister of Health, Dr. Enrique Saladrigas Zayas.

Minister of Commerce, Señor Raúl Lorenzo Ruiz.

Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Alfredo Jacomino Lopez.

Minister of Labour, Dr. Carlos Saladrigas Zayas.

Ministers without Portfolio, Dr. María Gomez Carboneil; Dr. Santiago Alvarez Rodriguez; Señor Justo Salas Arznaga; Dr. Leonardo Anaya Murillo; Señora Julia Elisa Consuegra Rodriguez; Señor Amadeo López Castro; Señor Justo Luis Pozo; Señor Santiago C. Rey Perna; Señor Justo García Rayneri; Dr. Gustavo Gutierrez Sánchez; Dr. José Pardo Jiménez; Señor Carlos A. Fernandez Campos.

Secretary of the Presidency, Dr. Andrés Domingo Morales del Castillo.

Under Secretary of State, Dr. Gonzalo Güell.

Minister of Information, Señor Ernesto de la Fe y Perez.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

27-28 Hyde Park Gate, S.W.7.

[Western: 3637.]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Señor Dr. Roberto Gonzalez Mendoza y de La Torre.

Attaché, Señor Erasmo Pelles.

Consul-General, Señor Don Julio A. Brodermann.

Consul-General, Liverpool, Señor Eusebio Román.

Cuba (the largest of the "West India" Islands) lies between 74° and 85° W. long., and 19° and 23° N. lat., with a total area of 44,178 sq. miles and a population of 5,871,000 (1953 census).

The island or Cuba was visited by Christopher Columbus, during his first voyage, on October 27, 1492, and was then believed to be part of the Western mainland of India. Early in the 16th century the island was conquered by the Spaniards, to be used later as a base of operations for the conquest of Mexico and Central America, and for almost four centuries Cuba remained under a Spanish Captain-General. [The island was under British rule for one year, 1762-1763, when it was returned to Spain in exchange for Florida.] Separatist agitation culminated in the closing years of the 19th century in a fierce and blood-thirsty war. In 1898 the government of the United States intervened and despatched the battleship *Maine* to Havana harbour, and in February of that year the vessel was sunk by an explosion, the cause of which remains an unsolved mystery. On April 20, 1898, the U.S. Government demanded the evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish forces, and a short Spanish-American war led to the abandonment of the island, which was occupied by U.S. troops. From Jan. 1, 1899, to May 20, 1902, Cuba was under U.S. military rule, and reforms of the widest and most far-reaching character were instituted. On May 20, 1902, an autonomous government was inaugurated with an elected President, and a legislature of two houses. The island was, however, again the prey of revolution from Aug. to Sept., 1906, when the U.S. Government resumed control. On Jan. 28, 1909, a republican government was again inaugurated. In 1933 a revolution was followed by provisional government until May, 1936, when a constitutional government was elected. A new Constitution was promulgated in 1940.

Of the total area of 28,000,000 acres, there were (1947), about 4,875,000 acres under cultivation, of which 52 per cent. was under sugar. Tobacco, sweet potatoes, bananas, rice, coffee, cocoa and maize are also grown and tropical fruits (oranges, coco-nuts, pineapples, &c.) flourish. The chief agricultural products of the island are sugar and tobacco; sugar crop (1951) 5,589,232 long tons (estimated at over 6,500,000 long tons in 1952); tobacco crop (1951) 77,000,000 lb.; the chief product of the forests is mahogany. White cedar is also used for boxing the tobacco crop. The livestock includes 4,136,000 cattle and 407,925 horses,

the vast savannahs of Central Cuba being particularly suitable for cattle ranges.

8,710 route miles of railroad are open (public service 3,059; private lines on plantations and in mining areas 5,651) and about 12,000 miles of telegraph line; there are about 2,200 miles of roads. The island forms an important stopping place for many international airlines.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the island, but English is widely understood. Education is compulsory and free. The University of Havana was founded in 1728 but until its enlargement under American auspices in the first quarter of the twentieth century no great progress was made in secondary or higher education. Public libraries have been established and there is a flourishing daily press with wide circulations.

FINANCE.

	1951-52	1952-53
Revenue (Estimated) ..	\$336,900,000	\$312,000,000
Expenditure (Est'd.) ..	299,813,000	350,000,000
Public Debt (Dec. 31, 1951)	217,700,000	217,700,000

Nominally \$=U.S.\$1. U.S. currency ceased to be legal tender in Cuba on June 30, 1951 (see also p. 83).

TRADE.

	1952
Imports	\$618,314,082
Exports	675,344,960
Imports from U.K.	£85,442,696
Exports to U.K.	£26,360,266

The exports are principally sugar, molasses and tobacco; the imports are food and beverages, textiles and machinery.

CAPITAL, Ψ Havana (pop., Census 1953, 783,122); other towns are Ψ Santiago (166,565), Hoigüin (226,644), Camagüey (204,254), Santa Clara (144,630), and Ψ Cienfuegos (99,000).

FLAG: Five horizontal bands, blue and white (blue at top and bottom) with red triangle, close to staff, charged with silver star.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Chancery: Edif. Bolivar, Capdevila No. 101, 9th Floor.)

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Adrian Holman, C.M.G., M.C. (1948)

1st Secretary and Commercial Secretary, P. S. Stephens.

2nd Secretary and Consul, R. H. F. Smith.

2nd Secretary (Commercial), H. Lewty.

Military Attaché (Resident at Mexico City), Col.

C. G. Irving-Bell.

Air Attaché (Resident at Caracas), Wing-Cdr.

P. D. W. Hackforth.

1st Secretary (Labour) (Resident at Mexico City), H. A. N. Brown.

1st Secretary (Information) (Resident at Mexico City), E. P. Lecours.

Vice-Consul, A. G. Battle.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

There are British Consular Offices at Havana, Camagüey and Santiago de Cuba.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(Československá Republika.)

President, Antonín Zápotocký, born December 19 1884, elected March 21, 1953 (for 7 years).

CABINET.

(March 21, 1953.)

Prime Minister, Viliam Siroky.*Deputy Prime Ministers*, Jaromir Dolansky; Alexej Cepicka (*Minister of National Defence*); Rudolf Barak.*Heavy Engineering*, Karel Polacek.*Light Industry*, Alois Malek.*Finance*, Julius Duris.*Justice*, Dr. Vaclav Skoda.*Manpower*, Jaroslav Havelka.*Communications*, Dr. Alois Neuman.*Internal Trade*, Frantisek Krajcir.*Interior*, Vaclav Nosek.*Health*, Dr. Josef Plojhar.*Transport and Railways*, Antonin Pospisil.*Building Industry*, Dr. Emanuel Slechta.*Food*, Mme. Ludmila Jankovcova.*Education and Culture*, Ernest Sykora.*Foreign Trade*, Richard Dvorak.*Fuel and Energy*, Dr. Josef Jonas.*Metallurgy and Ore Mines*, Josef Reitmajer.*Chemical Industry*, Otto Simunek.*Agricultural Supply*, Josef Krosnav.*Building Materials*, Josef Kysely.*Foreign Affairs*, Vaclav David.*Planning*, Josef Puck.*State Control*, Oldrich Beran.*Agriculture and State Farms*, Jindrich Uher.*Universities*, Ladistar Stoll.*Without Portfolio*, Zdenek Nejedly.

EMBASSY IN LONDON.

8 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.

[Sloane: 9241.]

Czechoslovak Ambassador in London, His Excellency

M. Josef Ullrich (1951).

3rd Secretary, M. Ladislav Tačner.*Military and Air Attaché*, Lt.-Col. Stanislav Matas.*Assistant Military and Air Attaché*, Capt. Jaroslav Rybáček.*Commercial Attaché*, M. Karel Netolický.*Assistant Commercial Attaché*, M. Miloslav Lukás.*Attachés*, M. Jan Pačlík; M. Stanislav Slavík;

M. Josef Sebesta.

Area and Population.—Czechoslovakia, formerly part of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, declared its independence on Oct. 28, 1918 (Czechoslovak Independence Day), the territory thus affected having an area of 53,700 square miles.

Since the War of 1939-45 the territory and population of the Republic have undergone change. By a treaty with the Soviet Union (June 29, 1945) Ruthenia was ceded to U.S.S.R., thus reducing the area by over 4,000 square miles and the population by over 750,000. In addition, the expulsion of the Sudeten German minority sanctioned at the Potsdam Conference has been completed and the latest estimate of the population (Jan. 1, 1950) is 12,536,000.

In 1948 there were 101,238 gypsies (84,438 in Slovakia and 16,700 in the Czech Provinces).

Government.—In September, 1938, Adolf Hitler demanded the cession of the Sudeten districts. On Sept. 29, 1938, a Four Power Conference at Munich acquiesced in the annexation of the territory, on the understanding that no further demands would be made, but on March 14, 1939, Nazi troops invaded Czechoslovakia, in flagrant violation of the terms of the Munich Conference, and

two days later Adolf Hitler proclaimed that Czechoslovakia had "ceased to exist" and had become a Protectorate of the Reich under the names Bohemia and Moravia.

On July 22, 1940, Great Britain recognized the Czechoslovak National Committee set up in London as a provisional Czechoslovak Government, and on July 18, 1941, Great Britain fully recognized the Czechoslovak Government headed by President Benés.

Following the liberation of Eastern Slovakia by Soviet forces in 1945, President Benés and most of the members of his Government left London for Moscow for discussions with the Czechoslovak *émigré* movement in the Soviet Union on the formation of a new Government which would have its seat on Czechoslovak territory. The composition and programme of this Government, which was headed by M. Z. Fierlinger, were announced at Kosice in Slovakia on April 4, 1945.

The Kosice Government included equal representation of four Czech parties (Czech Socialists, Social Democrats, Communists and Popular Party) and two Slovak parties (Democrats and Communists). The main points of its programme were the expulsion of the German and Hungarian minorities and large-scale nationalization. At Potsdam, in July, 1945, it was agreed that the Germans of Czechoslovakia should be transferred to the American and Soviet zones of occupation in Germany, and the movement was completed, in the main by October, 1946.

The first elections in the liberated Republic were held on May 26, 1946, the Communists emerging as the leading party with 38 per cent. of the votes cast. On July 3, 1946, K. Gottwald, the Communist leader, formed a Government of parties participating in a National Front, whose programme was a continuation of the Kosice programme with a two-year plan of economic recovery and reconstruction superimposed. The uneasy alliance between the parties was terminated by a crisis precipitated by the mass resignation on February 20, 1948, of Ministers representing parties opposed to the Communists in protest against the widespread introduction of Communists into the police force by the Communist Minister of the Interior. The Communist Party, with the aid of Action Committees, seized power, and on February 25 a new Government, predominantly Communist was formed. On May 30, 1948, new elections were held, the choice lying between a single joint election list of parties in the National Front, and a blank vote. The Government claimed that 90 per cent. of the electorate voted and that 89 per cent. of the votes cast were for the National Front. Dr. Benés resigned from the Presidency on June 7. The Communist control of the country is now unqualified. The Government introduced a Five-Year economic plan for the years 1949 to 1953, aiming at raising the living standard of all sections of the working population and based on increased productivity of labour, large scale extension of heavy industry, and the industrialization of Slovakia.

Language and Literature.—Czech and Slovak are the official languages but the literature is mainly Czech in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia. The Reformation gave a widespread impulse to Czech literature, the writings of Jan Hus (who was martyred in 1415) familiarising the people with Wyclif's teaching. This impulse endured to the close of the seventeenth century when Amos Komensky, or Comenius (1592-1670) was expelled from the country. Under Austrian repres-

sion, and with the outlawing of the national language, there was a period of stagnation until the national revival in the early nineteenth century. Modern prose drama and fiction are represented by several authors of international reputation, notably K. M. Capek-Chod (1860-1927), F. X. Svoboda (1860-1943), Jaroslav Hilbert (1871-1936), Viktor Dyk (1877-1931), Arnost Dvorák (1880-1933), Ivan Olbracht (b. 1882), K. Capek (1890-1938), and Vladimír Vancura (1891-1942). Liberty of the press ceased with the violation of independence in 1939. It was temporarily restored on the liberation of the country. After the Communist coup of February 20, 1948, however, freedom of the press was "curtailed." All papers and periodicals were forced to follow the party line and a number of publications were banned. On July 1 serious cuts were made in internal print distribution, causing a further decline in the number of papers and periodicals available.

Education.—Before the Nazi invasion there were about 16,000 public and private elementary schools, with about 1,800,000 pupils and about 400 secondary and technical schools with 160,000 students. The Czech University of Prague was founded in 1348. There is also a university at Brno and additional universities are being instituted in other important towns. The number of students is now several times the pre-war figure. In the 16th century there was a University at Olomouc which was closed by the Hapsburgs at the end of the Thirty-years War. In 1947, President Benés opened a new University at Olomouc. Slovakia has its own university at Bratislava.

Finance.—The Czechoslovak currency is the Czechoslovak *Koruna* (Kcs=Czechoslovak crown) of 100 heller. From the devaluation of the pound in 1949 up to May 30, 1953, the exchange rate was Kcs. 139.58=£1. From June 1, 1953 the rate has been Kcs. 20.16=£1. This change took place as the result of an internal currency reform when a new currency was issued at a basic exchange rate of Kcs. 1.00 of the new currency for Kcs. 5.00 of the old. The new foreign exchange rate represents an appreciation of the new crown by 38.94 per cent. The Budget estimates for 1953 (given in old crowns) are, for expenditure, Kcs. 530,910,000,000 (as compared with Kcs. 323,529,000,000 in 1952) and for revenue, Kcs. 435, 207,000,000 (Kcs. 324, 272,000,000 in 1952). The increase over the 1952 estimates is largely due to the inclusion of new items such as National Insurance.

CAPITAL, Prague (Praha), on the Vltava (Moldau), the former capital of Bohemia with a population (1948) of 922,000. Other towns are Moravská Ostrava (181,000), Brno (Brünn) in Moravia (273,000), Bratislava, where the Danube forms the southern boundary of the Republic (184,000), and Plzen (Pilsen) (121,000).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Thunovská ulice 14, Prague III.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Derwent William Kermode. K.C.M.G. (1953)

1st Secretary, J. G. S. Beith.

2nd Secretary, B. H. C. Sykes.

Consul and 1st Secretary (Commercial), C. M. MacLehose, M.B.E.

Vice Consul, W. N. R. Allchin.

3rd Secretary (Commercial), A. M. W. Platt.

Military Attaché, Col. C. R. Buchanan.

Assistant Military Attaché, Maj. J. R. Symes, M.C.

Air Attaché, Wing-Comdr. T. H. B. Tayler.

Administrative Officer, E. R. C. Holland.

DENMARK

(Kongeriget Danmark.)

King, Frederik IX, elder son of King Christian X, born March 11, 1899; suc. April 20, 1947; married May 24, 1935, Princess Ingrid (born March 28, 1910), daughter of H.M. King Gustav VI Adolf, King of Sweden; and has issue Princess Margrethe, born April 16, 1940 (*Heir Presumptive*), Princess Benedikte, born April 29, 1944, and Princess Anne-Marie, born Aug. 30, 1946.

CABINET.

(Oct. 30, 1950)

Prime Minister, Erik Eriksen.

Foreign Affairs, Ole Björn Kraft.

Finance, Thorkil Kristensen.

Agriculture, Jens Sønderup.

Defence, Harald Petersen.

Interior and Housing, Aksel Möller.

Justice, Helga Pedersen.

Labour and Social Affairs, Poul Sørensen.

Public Works, Jørgen Jørgensen.

Fisheries, Knud Rée.

Ecclesiastical Affairs, Carl Hermansen.

Trade, Industry and Shipping, Aage L. Rytter.

Education, Flemming F. Hvidberg.

EMBASSY IN LONDON.

29 Pont Street, S.W.1.

[Sloane: 9891].

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Count

Eduard V. S. C. Reventlow, G.C.V.O.

Counsellor, Count Eggert Knuth, C.V.O. (Minister Plenipotentiary).

2nd Secretaries, J. B. Scarenins; Uffe Himmelstrup.

Naval Attaché, Commodore J. H. J. Jegstrup, C.V.O.

Air Attaché, Colonel T. P. A. Orum, C.V.O.

Military Attaché, H.H. Prince Georg of Denmark, C.V.O.

Agricultural Counsellor, P. A. Moltesen.

Counsellor-in-Charge of Press Affairs, Ebbe Munck, C.B.E.

Asst. Press Attaché, Tyge Kappel.

Fisheries Attaché, J. C. Bogstad.

Vice-Consul, H. Findstrup.

Consulate-General, 67 Pont St., S.W.1. [Kensington: 6656].

Consul-General, J. A. Vestbirk, K.C.V.O. (Minister Plenipotentiary in Charge of Commercial Affairs).

Consul, R. H. Kampp (Commercial Counsellor).

Vice-Consul, H. Macgaard Nielsen (Commercial Secretary).

Vice-Consul, C. Jacobsen.

AREA AND POPULATION.—A Kingdom of Northern Europe, and the smallest of the Northern States, consisting of the islands of Zealand, Funen, Lolland, etc., the peninsula of Jutland, and the outlying island of Bornholm in the Baltic. Denmark is situated between 54° 34'–57° 45' N. lat., and 8° 5'–15° 12' E. long., with an area of 16,608 square miles, and a population estimated (January, 1953) at 4,352,500. In 1952 there were 76,943 births, 39,173 deaths and 35,724 marriages.

GOVERNMENT.—Under the Constitution of the Kingdom of Denmark Act of June 5, 1953, the legislature consists of one chamber, the *Folketing*, of not more than 179 members including 4 for the Faeroes and 2 for Greenland. The voting age is 23 years. The first elections for the new *Folketing* were held in the autumn of 1953. At the General Election of April 21, 1953, the Social Democrats, the largest party, increased its number of seats from 59 to 62. Other parties (with previous number of seats in parentheses), were as follows: Moderate

Liberals 34 (32); Conservatives 26 (27); Social Liberals 13 (12); Single Tax Party 9 (12); Communists 7 (7).

EDUCATION is free and compulsory, the schools being maintained by taxation. Special schools are numerous, technical and agricultural predominating. There are Universities at Copenhagen (founded in 1478) and Aarhus (1933).

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—The Danish language is akin to Swedish and Norwegian. Danish literature, ancient and modern, embraces all forms of expression, familiar names being Hans Christian Andersen (1805-1875), Soeren Kierkegaard (1813-1855) and Georges Brandes (1842-1927), with Henrik Pontoppidan (1857-1943) and Karl Gjellerup (1857-1919), who shared the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1917, and Johannes V. Jensen (1873-1950), who received the same award in 1945. In 1952 there were 271 daily newspapers in Denmark, of which 12 were published in Copenhagen.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.—Twenty-four per cent. of the population live exclusively by agriculture, and about 48 per cent. by manufactures and trade. The chief products are wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, seeds, cattle, horses, pigs and dairy produce; manufactures based on imported raw material cover most of the home consumption.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Mercantile marine (ships about 100 gross tonnage) (December, 1952) 576 ships, with a gross tonnage of 1,362,000. There are (1952) 4,772 kilometres of railway and 345,567 kilometres of telegraph and telephone lines.

FINANCE.

	1952-53
Revenue (Budget).....	Kr.2,511,299,000
Expenditure (Budget).....	2,504,298,000
State Liabilities (Mar. 31, 1951).....	798,000,000
Ordinary Debt:—	
Internal.....	3,163,000,000
External.....	1,936,000,000
Rate of Exchange—Kr.19.36 = £1 (see also p. 83).	

TRADE.

	1952	1950
Total Imports.....	Kr.6,645,000,000	
Total Exports.....	5,874,000,000	
Imports from U.K.	£69,179,000	£96,545,000
Exports to U.K.	80,780,000	99,135,000

The principal imports are solid and liquid fuels, pulp, paper and cardboard; wood and cork, fertilizers, textiles, iron and steel, machinery, vehicles, food and feeding-stuffs. The chief exports are dairy produce, bacon, meat, eggs, livestock, seeds, machinery and ships.

CAPITAL, Ψ Copenhagen. Population (1950), 974,901. Other centres are Ψ Aarhus, 116,167; Ψ Aalborg 79,806; Ψ Odense, 100,940; Ψ Horsens, 35,898; Ψ Randers, 40,098; Ψ Esbjerg, 48,205; Ψ Fredericia 25,981; Ψ Kolding, 13,027; Ψ Vejle 29,448 and Roskilde 26,355.

FLAG: Red, with white cross.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Offices, Kasteisvej 38-40, Copenhagen.

Residence, Bredgade 26, Copenhagen.

British Ambassador, His Excellency Eric Alfred Berthoud, C.M.G. (1952).

Commercial Counsellor (and H.M. Consul-General), J. Currie, O.B.E.

Counsellor, R. Cecil.

1st Secretaries, R. Ede (Agricultural Attaché); E. Barber (Labour Attaché) (Resident in Stockholm);

F. J. J. Day, O.B.E.; Lt.-Comdr. F. C. Bishop, R.N. (ret.) (H.M. Consul); R. G. Silversides (Scientific Attaché) (Resident in Stockholm). and Secretaries, M. W. Errock; H. Niblock. 3rd Secretary, Major C. L. Bayliss. Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. H. R. Grace, M.C. Naval Attaché, Comdr. G. C. Potter, D.S.C., R.N. Assistant Naval Attaché, Comdr. M. Martin, R.N. (Resident in Stockholm). Air Attaché, Wing-Comdr. F. R. Jeffs, A.F.C. Chaplain, Rev. T. H. Croxall, D.D.

There are also Vice-Consulates at Aarhus, Esbjerg, Horsens and Odense.

BRITISH COUNCIL.

Representative, J. S. H. Clissold, Rosenvaengets Allé 32, Copenhagen.

Outlying Parts of the Kingdom

The outlying parts of Denmark have about 55,000 inhabitants. The FARØE, or Sheep Islands (540 sq. m. pop. (1950) 31,667), capital, Thorshavn, are governed by a Lagting of 25 members, and send 2 representatives to the Folketing at Copenhagen. On September 14, 1946, the Lagting with the consent of the Danish Government for its own guidance held a plebiscite on the Farøe. About one-third of the electors did not, however, take part in the voting: of the rest a little more than half the votes cast were in favour of separation from Denmark and the establishment of a republic. At a subsequent general election for the Lagting a great majority voted in favour of remaining a part of the Kingdom of Denmark with a certain extent of home rule. In 1948 the Farøe received a certain measure of home rule. Special Farøese affairs are administered by a council of 3 members. GREENLAND (ice-free portion about 132,000 sq. m., total area about 840,000 sq. m., population, 1952, 22,890), is divided into 3 provinces (West, North and East). Greenland is under the administration of the Prime Minister's Department. West Greenland (cap., Godthaab) has a Landsraad of 14 members and sends 2 representatives to the Folketing at Copenhagen. The trade of Greenland is mainly under the management of the Royal Greenland Trade Department; discoveries of lead were made in 1948. Imports from U.K. (1949) £56,387. The United States of America has acquired certain rights to maintain air bases in Greenland.

Copenhagen, distant from London 728 miles; transit 36 hours.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

(República Dominicana.)

President, General Hector B. Trujillo Molina, assumed office Aug. 16, 1952.

EMBASSY IN LONDON.

37 Eaton Square, S.W.1.

[Sloane: 6727.]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in London, Dr. Themistocles Messina (1952). Consulate-General, 24 Wilton Street, S.W.1. Consul-General, Señor Don Luis A. de Boyrie de Moya.

There are also Consular Offices at Liverpool Manchester, Nottingham, Grimsby, Southampton, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Belfast.

The Dominican Republic, formerly the Spanish portion of the island of Hispaniola, is the oldest settlement of European origin in America.

The island was discovered by Christopher Columbus in December, 1492, who named it "La Española" or "Little Spain." In 1496 he ordered

his brother, Bartholomew Columbus, to found the capital at the mouth of the Ozama River, on the south of the island, which city he called Santo Domingo. The island immediately became the objective for adventurous Spanish colonists, who exploited the native Indians for the sake of the gold found in the streams. African negroes were imported for the sugar and other plantations both in Santo Domingo and Haiti.

In 1821 Santo Domingo broke away from Spain and declared itself independent, but in 1822 it was invaded and subjugated by its negro neighbours from the west, the Haitians. The latter were driven out on Feb. 27, 1844, when the Dominican Republic was definitely proclaimed by the natives.

The country was occupied by American marines, from 1916 until the adoption of a new Constitution in 1924. A Provisional Dominican Government was in office from October 21, 1922, until July 12, 1924, when a properly elected Constitutional Government was installed, with complete authority over all matters except the collection of the Customs and the redemption of foreign obligations, which continued to be administered by an American official. On Sept. 24, 1940, a new convention was signed at Washington; this provided for the withdrawal of the U.S. Receiver-General, the Customs to be collected by the Dominican Government, and the whole public revenue to be deposited in an agreed bank, the service of the debt being recognized as a first charge on the deposit. Congress consists of a Senate of 19 members, elected for 5 years, and of a Chamber of Deputies of 45 members, also elected for 5 years.

The Dominican Republic lies between Cuba on the west and Puerto Rico on the east and covers an area of about 19,322 square miles, with an estimated population of 2,121,083 (1950). The climate is tropical in the low lands and semi-tropical to temperate in the higher altitudes. An extensive system of motor highways, totalling nearly 900 miles of first-class roads, has been built, and as a result of recent repairs, they are now in excellent condition for motoring. There are about 2,760 miles of mainly second-class and inter-communal roads. There is a direct road from Ciudad Trujillo to Port-au-Prince, the capital of Haiti, enabling the journey from capital to capital to be made in one day. There are about 150 miles of public railway, and a telephone system connects practically all the towns of the republic. There are 12 wireless stations, and the All America Cable Company maintains an efficient service with all parts of the world. Radio Communications of America have a wireless station in Ciudad Trujillo.

Spanish is the language of the Republic and education has made considerable progress. Native literature has not yet produced authors of world-wide reputation.

Sugar, cocoa beans, coffee and tobacco are the most important crops. Other products are mahogany, furniture woods, lignum-vitæ, log wood, divi-divi, cotton, wax, honey, maize, hides, turtle-shell and starch.

The Republic is served by five airlines, Pan-American, KLM, Caribair, Chicago and Southern Airlines and the Compania Dominicana de Aviacion, all using the General Andrews Field at Ciudad Trujillo, leased to Pan-American.

FINANCE

	1950	1951
Revenue.....	\$72,668,840	\$74,606,200
Expenditure.....	72,630,958	74,606,200
Public Debt (December 31, 1950).		24,639,909
One Dominican Peso (new currency issued 1947)		
= \$1.00 U.S. (see also p. 83).		

TRADE

	1949	1950
Imports.....	\$46,814,000	\$41,788,000
Exports.....	73,749,000	83,515,000
	1949	1950
Imports from U.K....	\$2,103,000	\$1,012,000
Exports to U.K.....	31,185,000	34,697,000

The chief imports are motor cars, tricycles and motor cycles, whiskey, radios, textiles, tyres, paints and confectionery; the chief exports are sugar, tobacco and coffee.

The principal export to U.K. in 1949 and 1950 was sugar.

CAPITAL, Ciudad Trujillo (formerly called Santo Domingo), population (1950) 181,583. Other centres are Santiago de los Caballeros (62,520); San Pedro de Macoris (24,200); San Francisco de Macoris (18,200) and Puerto Plata (17,060).

FLAG: Red and blue, with white cross.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Avenida Independencia, 54, Ciudad Trujillo.)

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency S. H. Gudgeon, C.B.E. (March, 1951).
2nd Secretary and Vice-Consul, F. R. Jeffers.
Air Attaché, Wing-Comdr. P. D. W. Hackforth.
Labour Attaché, H. A. N. Brown.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Ciudad Trujillo, Puerto Plata and San Pedro de Macoris.

ECUADOR

(República del Ecuador)

President of the Republic, Dr. J. M. Velasco Ibarra, assumed office, Sept. 1, 1952.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Teodoro Alvarado Garaicoa.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

Flat 3B, 3 Hans Crescent, S.W.1

[Knightsbridge: 1367]

Ambassador in London (vacant).

Chargé d'Affaires, Señor Jorge Espinosa.

Counsellor, Señor Tristán de Avilés.

Consuls at Liverpool, Birmingham and Glasgow.

Area and Population.—Ecuador is an equatorial State of South America, the mainland extending from lat. 1° 38' N. to 4° 50' S., and between 75° 20' and 81° W. long., comprising an area, reduced by boundary settlements (Jan. 29, 1942) with Peru, to about 226,000 sq. miles.

The Republic of Ecuador is divided into 17 provinces and one territory. It has a population (Census of Nov. 27, 1950) of 3,076,933, mostly descendants of the Spaniards, aboriginal Indians, and Mestizoes. The territory of the Republic extends across the Western Andes, the highest peak of which is Aconcagua, in the Chilean sector (22,976 ft.), the highest peaks in Ecuador being Chimborazo (20,498 ft.), Iliniza (17,405 ft.), Carhuairazo (16,515 ft.), Cotacachi (16,301 ft.) and Pichincha (16,000 ft.) in the Western Cordillera; and Cotopaxi (19,498 ft.), Antisana (18,864 ft.), Cayambe (19,160 ft.), Altar (17,730 ft.), Sangay (17,464 ft.), Tungurahua (16,690 ft.) and Sinchalagua (16,365 ft.) in the Eastern Cordillera. Ecuador is watered by the Upper Amazon, and by the rivers Guayas, Mira, Santiago, Chone, and Esmeraldas on the Pacific coast. There are extensive forests, and the cinchona bark tree is common.

The *Galápagos* (Tortoise) Islands, forming the province of Colon, were annexed by Ecuador in 1832. The archipelago lies in the Pacific, about 500 miles from Saint Elena peninsula, the most westerly point of the mainland. There are 12 large and several hundred smaller islands with a total area of about 3,000 sq. miles and an estimated population of 1,346. The capital is San Cristobal, on Chatham Island. Although the archipelago lies on the equator, the temperature of the surrounding water is well below equatorial average owing to the *Antarctic Humboldt Current*. The islands export guano and orchilla moss. There is an increasing amount of fishing, mainly for the North American market.

Government.—The former Kingdom of Quito was conquered by the Incas of Peru in the latter part of the 15th century. Early in the 16th century Pizarro's conquests led to the inclusion of the present territory of Ecuador in the Spanish Viceroyalty of Peru. The independence of the country was achieved in a revolutionary war which culminated in the battle of Mount Pichincha (May 24, 1822). A new constitution was issued on Dec. 31, 1946. Elections were held in June, 1952, and Dr. Velasco Ibarra, who had already been President twice before was elected President.

Production and Industry.—The chief products are cocoa, petroleum, rice, vegetable ivory, bananas, balsa wood, cotton, coffee, indiarubber, sugar, orchilla weed, straw hats, bark, yams, tobacco, fruits, sarsaparilla, wheat, &c. Its minerals consist of gold, quicksilver, lead, iron and copper; emeralds and rubies are occasionally met with, and sulphur is found in many parts.

Communications.—There are about 1,000 miles of permanent roads and 2,500 miles of roads which are only open during the dry season. There are 683 miles of railway, including the railway from Quito to Guayaquil. The main north-south railway is now being extended north-west towards the coast at San Lorenzo. Four commercial air lines operate (Panagra, Area, Braniff and Avianca) and there are services from Quito to Guayaquil, Cuenca, Loja, Manta, Tulcan, Esmeralda, Latacunga, Ambato and Riobamba.

Defence.—The standing army has a strength of about 8,000, and its organization is being modernized by a U.S. military mission. There is a small Air Force and there are a few training ships.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the country. The electorate of Congress is confined to adult male and female citizens who can read and write and in recent years considerable headway has been made in reducing the high figure of illiteracy. 6 daily newspapers are published at Quito and 6 at Guayaquil. Elementary education is free and compulsory. In 1949-50 there were 320,931 pupils at the 3,291 primary schools and 27,196 pupils at the 156 High Schools. The 4 Universities (at Quito, Guayaquil, Cuenca, and Loja) had 4,020 students in the same year.

FINANCE	1952
Revenue (Budget).....	Sucres 544,242,200
Expenditure (Budget).....	544,242,200
Internal Debt.....	150,833,000
External Debt.....	\$U.S. 42,985,000
Sucre quoted at 42.42 = £1.	

As a result of advice given by a Mission composed of representatives of the International Monetary Fund and of the Federal Reserve Bank, New York, an emergency law concerning international exchange was promulgated on June 5, 1947, and extended on December 1, 1950. Under this law importations are restricted to categories of goods included in three lists—Essential, Necessary

and Luxury goods. Taxes are imposed upon the two latter categories.

TRADE	
	1951
Imports....	Sucres 885,585,000
Exports....	782,415,000
	1,170,398,900

Imports from U.K.	£1,181,510	£1,198,670
Exports to U.K.	134,290	171,400

In 1948 U.S.A. sent 78 per cent. of imports and received 40 per cent. of exports.

The chief exports are cocoa, bananas, rice, caoutchouc, vegetable ivory and gold, cinchona bark, Panama hats and coffee; the chief imports are textiles, machinery, foodstuffs, and manufactured goods.

CAPITAL, Quito. Population (1950), 211,566; Ψ Guayaquil (262,624) is the chief port; other centres are Cuenca, 46,425; and Riobamba 29,611.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, yellow, blue and red (the yellow band twice the width of the others).

BRITISH EMBASSY (Apartado No. 314, Quito)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Norman Mayers, C.M.G. (1951).
1st Secretary and Consul, J. McAdam Clark, M.C.
2nd Secretary and Vice-Consul, N. R. W. Smith.
Archivist, Miss T. M. Cullis.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Quito and Guayaquil.

EGYPT

(Misr)

President and Prime Minister, General Mohammed Neguib, assumed office on deposition of King Ahmed Fuad II, June 18, 1953.

CABINET

(Sept. 7, 1952)

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser.

War and Marine, Wing Cdr. Abdel Latif Boghdadi.
Commerce and Industry, Dr. Mohammed Sabry Mansour.

Public Works, Murad Fahmy.

**Wakfs, Hassan El Baquory.*

Communications, Dr. Hussain Abu Zeid.

Foreign Affairs, Mahmoud Fawzi.

Education, Ismail Qabbany.

Agriculture, Abdullah Salem.

Health, Dr. Nur Ed-Din Tarraf.

Finance, Dr. El Emary.

Propaganda, Dr. Abbas Ammar.

National Guidance, Maj. Salah Salem.

Minister of State, Fathy Radwan.

EGYPTIAN EMBASSY, LONDON

75 South Audley Street, W.1

[Grosvenor: 2401]

Egyptian Ambassador in London, His Excellency Abdul Rahman Hakki (1953).

Minister-Counsellor, Abdel Hamid Seoud.

2nd Secretaries, Abdel Aziz Taher; Ahmed Talaat; Mohamed Ezzat Madkour.

* Wakfs is an institution of Moslem Law similar to the "trust" of English Law. When property is made Wakf it is dedicated expressly or implicitly to some charitable or religious object, or for the benefit of private individuals. The nearest British equivalent is "The Public Trustee."

3rd Secretaries, Moustafa El-Dib Benshi; Dr. Ahmed Esmat Abdel Magid.

Military Attaché, Col. Mohammed Hamdi el Maghraby.

Air Attaché, Group Capt. Ali Attia.

Assistant Air Attaché, Wing-Comdr. Youssef Wassef.

Labour Attaché, Abdallah I. Darwish.

Attaches, Saad El-Fatary; Abd El-Rehim Azzet; Ahmed Tewfik Khalil; Abdel Halim Badawi; Youssef Hafez Hassan.

Commercial Counsellor, Ahmed Fuad.

Commercial Attachés, Mahmoud Abdel-Hamid Shalaby; Hani Abou Rida.

Agricultural Counsellor, Gamil Aboul Fetouh.

Hon. Attaché, Abdel Aziz Ghaleb.

Consulates-General, 26 South Street, W.1; 415 Derby House, Exchange Buildings, Liverpool.

AREA AND POPULATION.—The total area of Egypt is estimated at 1,000,000 square kilometres (386,110 square miles), the inhabited area being only 35,168 square kilometres (13,578 square miles), with a population enumerated in June, 1947, as 19,090,000 (including nomads).

There are three distinct elements in the native population. The largest, or "Egyptian" element, is a Hamito-Semitic race, known in the rural districts as *Fellahin* (*fellāh*—ploughman, or tiller of the soil). The *Fellahin* have been mainly of the Moslem faith since the conquest of the country in the 7th century, but there are about 1,000,000 Coptic and Greek Orthodox Christians in Egypt. A second element is the *Bedouin*, or nomadic Arabs of the Libyan and Arabian deserts, of whom about one-seventh are real nomads, and the remainder semi-sedentary tent-dwellers on the outskirts of the cultivated end of the Nile Valley and the Fayūm. The third element is the *Nubian* of the Nile Valley between Aswān and Wadi-Halfa, of mixed Arab and negro blood. The *Bedouin* and *Nubians* are Moslems.

The territory of Egypt comprises (1) *Egypt Proper*, forming the N.E. corner of the African continent, divisible into (a) the valley and delta of the Nile, (b) the Libyan or Western Desert, and (c) the Arabian or Eastern Desert; (2) *The Peninsula of Sinai*, forming part of the continent of Asia; and (3) a number of *Islands* in the Gulf of Suez and Red Sea, of which the principal are Jubal, Shadwan, Gafatin and Zeberged (or St. John's Island). This territory lies between 22° and 31° N. lat. and 24° and 37° E. long. The northern boundary is the Mediterranean, and in the south Egypt is coterminous with the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The western boundary runs from a point on the coast 10 kilometres N.W. of Sollūm to the latitude of Siwa and thence due S. along the 25th meridian to the parallel of 22° N. (the N. boundary of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan) at 'Uweināt Mountain. The E. boundary follows a line drawn from Rālū on the Mediterranean (34° 15' E. long.) to the head of the Gulf of Aqaba, from which point the remainder of the E. boundary is washed by the waters of the Gulf of Aqaba and the Red Sea. The "settled land area" is stated officially at 7,667,000 *feddāns* (12,431 square miles) and the area of lakes at 641,000 *feddāns* (1,039 square miles), a total of 8,308,000 *feddāns* (13,470 square miles).

Physical Features.—The Nile valley varies in width from less than half a mile in the southern granitic region to over 10 miles in the northern limestone region, and the cliffs in some places rise to heights of over a thousand feet above the river. The fertile lands, on which the prosperity of the country depends, occupy the floor of the valley between the river and the bounding cliffs, while to the north of Cairo they spread out into the

irregular fan-shaped formation of the Delta which comprises the six provinces of Lower Egypt, with the richest soil in the country. The Nile has a total length of 3,850 miles. In the 960 miles of its course through Egypt it receives not a single tributary stream. The river has a regular yearly rise and fall, attaining its maximum level about the middle of September and its minimum about the end of May. At Cairo the average rise and fall is about 13 feet. Westward from the Nile Valley into Tripoli stretches the *Libyan Desert*, an arid region, containing some depressions, whose springs irrigate small areas known as *Oases*, of which the principal, from S.E. to N.W., are known as Kharga, Dakhla, Farafra, Baharia, and Siwa. On the eastern edge of the Libyan Desert, a few miles south-west of Cairo stand the Pyramids of Giza, of which the highest, the *Great Pyramid*, is 451 feet high. (A new pyramid, making 4 in all, was discovered by Prof. Selim Hassan in Feb. 1932). Close to the pyramids is the *Great Sphinx*, 189 feet long. In the Eastern Desert a great backbone of high and rugged mountains extends north-westwards from Ethiopia to near Suez, and reappears as a detached mass in the Peninsula of Sinai. Flanking this mountain chain on the west, between the axis of the range and the Nile, are plateaux of sandstones and limestones, dissected by *wādīs* (dry water-courses), often of great length and depth, with some wild vegetation and occasional wells and springs. The roads follow the course of the main *wādīs* from well to well, and here and there are to be found small encampments of wandering Arabs. The north (Mediterranean) coast of Sinai is flat and sandy. Inland, the ground gradually rises into a highly dissected limestone Plateau, which extends southward for about 150 miles and terminates in the great scarp of El Tih. South of El Tih the character of the country abruptly changes, the southern third of the peninsula being formed of rugged granitic mountains intersected by deep ravines. Springs and wells occur in fair abundance, mostly in the *wādīs*, and running water (mostly brackish) is found at a few points.

Religions.—At the Census of 1947 there were 19,037,984 Moslems, 1,273,371 Coptic and Greek Orthodox Christians, 50,200 Roman Catholics, 103,256 other Christians (Protestant and Reformed Churches), and 65,639 Jews. The chief Moslem religious authorities in Egypt are the *Sheik el Gamī el Azhar* and the *Mufti el Di-yor el Masriya*.

Government.—From 30 B.C. to A.D. 639 Egypt was a province of the Roman Empire, but in A.D. 640 the Christian inhabitants were subjugated by Moslem invaders, and Egypt became a province of the Eastern Caliphate. In 1517 the country was incorporated in the Ottoman Empire and was governed by pashas sent from Constantinople until the beginning of the 18th century, when for about 100 years the ruler was chosen from among the Mamelukes, or bodyguard. *Mohammed Ali*, who was proclaimed *Pasha* in 1805, exterminated the Mamelukes in 1811 and was eventually made hereditary governor of Egypt and the Sudan by a *firman* from the Sultan of June 1, 1841.

In 1882, a military revolt, headed by an officer of the Egyptian Army (*Ahmed Arābi Pasha*), assumed alarming proportions and a British expedition was despatched to re-establish the authority of the Khedive. Meanwhile a revolt had broken out in the southern provinces, headed by *Sheikh Mohammed Ahmed*, of Dongola, who proclaimed himself a *Mahdi* of Islam, and the British expeditionary force, sent to quell the rebellion of 1882, remained in the country as an army of occupation until 1936 (see below).

During the War of 1914–18 a British Protectorate over Egypt was declared (Dec. 28, 1914) and

Khedive Abbas Hilmi was deposed. He was succeeded by Hussein Kamel, with the title of Sultan, and died Oct. 9, 1917, being succeeded by his brother, Ahmed Fuad. The British Protectorate terminated on Feb. 28, 1922, and Sultan Ahmed Fuad was proclaimed King of Egypt. Following closely on the accession of King Farouk, Egypt became a sovereign state by the *Anglo-Egyptian Treaty*, signed in London (Aug. 26, 1936); the military occupation by British troops was terminated and Ambassadors were duly accredited at the Courts of St. James's and Cairo. Provision was made in the Treaty for a reconsideration of its terms in 1956, and negotiations for revision were opened in 1946. For the progress of further negotiations during 1952-53, see "Events of the Year."

The security of Egypt was threatened after the outbreak of war in 1939 and reinforcements were sent from Britain and the Dominions. Axis troops invaded Egypt in 1940 and fierce fighting ensued, with Allied victories and reverses, until the decisive victory in "The Battle of Egypt" (Oct.-Nov. 1942) drove the enemy out of the country. In July, 1952, King Farouk abdicated in favour of his infant son, who became King Ahmed Fuad II. In June, 1953, however, Gen. Neguib's military council deposed the young king, and declared Egypt a Republic, Gen. Neguib himself assuming the Presidency.

Legislature.—Parliament (*Barlaman*) under the monarchy consisted of a Senate (*Maglis Al-Shuyukh*) of 180 members, of whom two-fifths were nominated by the King, the remainder being elected (for 10 years) on the basis of 1 Senator for every 180,000 inhabitants; and of a Chamber of 319 Deputies (*Maglis Al-Nuwwab*) elected (for 5 years) on the basis of 1 for every 60,000 inhabitants. Gen. Neguib has set up a committee to draft a new Constitution.

Local Government.—The chief towns constitute governorships (*muhāfazas*), and the remainder of the occupied country is divided into provinces (*mudariyas*), which are subdivided into districts (*markaz*), each under a *mamur*, who controls the head man (*omda*) of each village in his district. By the law of 1883 provincial councils were instituted, consisting of two representatives from each *markaz*, under the presidency of the *mudir* (or governor) of the province. These councils were reorganized in 1920 and were made the elementary education authority for the province, with certain restricted powers of local government.

Defence.—The Army, in which service is nominally compulsory, has been expanded from its pre-war (1939) strength of 23,000 and there is a small Air Force. Under the Treaty of 1936, British troops are responsible for the defence of the *Suez Canal Zone*. A small, but efficient, Navy has been built up during the last few years.

Language and Literature.—Arabic is the main language of Egypt and since the last quarter of the 19th century an Arabic daily press has modernized the spoken idiom. The rich literature of Arabia is an inheritance from Islam and in the past half century indigenous poetry and drama have given abundant evidence of vitality. French and English are secondary languages in urban areas. In 1951 16 daily newspapers were published in Cairo (7 Arabic, 1 English, 2 Armenian, 5 French, 1 Greek) and 9 at Alexandria (1 Arabic, 4 Greek, 4 French).

Education on native lines has long been given in elementary vernacular schools. The native system of education is completed by the more promising pupils at the Azhar University in Cairo, the principal University of the Moslem world. In

1940-41 there were 3,931 *Maktabs* (elementary vernacular schools), with 563,170 male and 491,320 female pupils.

Agriculture.—The principal crops grown during *Saifi* (summer) are cotton, rice, sugar cane, and sorgho (maize). *Nili* (flood) part of *Saifi*, has the date of its commencement fixed by the Irrigation Department according to the quantities of water available before the flood, which reaches its highest level in September—it generally begins in July; the principal crops are maize and rice. *Chitwi* (winter) begins in November and ends in June; the principal crops are cereals, bersem (a variety of clover) and—mainly in Upper Egypt—beans, lentils, onions and helba.

Live Stock.—At the 1947 Census there were 28,000 horses, 1,126,000 asses, 1,321,000 cattle, 1,240,000 buffaloes, 1,875,000 sheep, 1,476,000 goats, 196,000 camels and 50,000 swine.

Fisheries.—The sea and lake fisheries employed 40,000 men and 17,000 boys in 1945, the product of the fisheries being valued at nearly £E5,000,000.

Minerals.—The riparian districts of the lower Valley of the Nile are ill-provided with workable mineral deposits, with the exception of abundant building materials. The mineral resources of Egypt, therefore, are situated in its otherwise barren deserts. Known deposits are chiefly situated at great distances from one another and from the Nile. This fact has retarded exploration and development, but of late years considerable progress has been made. Owing to lack of knowledge of mining, consequent upon their pursuits being entirely agricultural, the local industrial classes have had very little hand in the existing enterprises, whose capital and organization are chiefly foreign. The principal products in 1950 were petroleum, manganese ore, phosphate rock, gypsum, natron, and sulphate of sodium. In 1949 the U.S. Socony Vacuum Oil Company (working in conjunction with Anglo-Egyptian Oilfields) discovered wells about 20 miles south of Sudr, in Sinai on the Gulf of Suez.

Manufactures and Industries.—The principal articles of Egyptian manufacture are cotton and woollen fabrics, silks, embroideries, rayon yarns and fabrics, artificial fertilizers, glassware, soap, vegetable oils, brass, silver and copper ware, leather goods, rugs, pottery, alcoholic beverages, sugar, perfumery, cigarettes and cement.

Railways.—The principal lines radiate from Cairo to Alexandria (and on to Rosetta), Damietta and Ismailia (continuing northwards to Port Said and southward to Suez). From Cairo the line runs southwards for a distance of 554 miles to Shellal, the First Cataract. At this point a steamer connection runs to Wadi Halfa, connecting the Egyptian State with the Sudan Government Railways. Westwards from Alexandria (and close to the coast) runs a line to the frontier at Sollum, thus joining Tripoli to Egypt. The total length of the Egyptian State Railways (excluding the Auxiliary Railways of Upper Egypt and the Western Oases Railway) on March 31, 1941, was 3,690 miles (including 157 miles of branch line and 1,000 miles of siding). In 1949-50 57,617,870 passengers and 5,972,007 tons of merchandise were carried, the total receipts being £E3,009,960 and the estimated working expenses £E11,758,160. The gauge is standard (4 ft. 8½ in.). There are two other State-owned lines in Egypt, namely, the Auxiliary Railways of Upper Egypt, consisting of 282 miles of standard gauge, and the Western Oases Railways, a length of 141 miles (75 centimetre gauge) connecting the oasis of Kharga with the Nile Valley. In addition to the Government lines, there are 883 miles of light railways exploited by public companies.

A swing bridge, constructed during the Second World War, across the Suez Canal at El Firdan, established connexion between Cairo and Beirut, Syria, over the northward extension of the Palestinian railway system from Halfa to Tripoli (Syria), and there is now a continuous line linking the Libyan port of Tobruk and the former Turkish capital of Istanbul, although, since the Palestine conflict, there has been no through traffic.

Roads and Caravan Routes.—A sea coast motor road exists from Alexandria to Mersa Matruh, with an extension along the coast to Sollûm and thence to connect with the coast road in Libya. The principal caravan routes lead to the Oases of the Libyan Desert (though Kharga can now be reached by train), whence there is a route, known as the Darb el 'Arbain, leading to Dar Fûr and the south of the Sudan. There are many well-known routes across the Arabian Desert to the Red Sea, that from Qena to Qoseir being probably the most frequently used.

Shipping.—For the SUEZ CANAL, see Index. —**Apart from the three great seaports of Alexandria, Port Said, and Suez, Egypt has but few harbours and anchorages adapted for large craft; the principal are those of Sollûm and Matruh on the Mediterranean, Tor, Abu Zenima, Zeitia, Jemsa and Hurgada in the Gulf of Suez, and Safage, Qoseir and Halaib on the Red Sea. The Khedivial Mail Steamship Line has its headquarters at Alexandria and a dépôt at Suez. Other Egyptian shipping companies are the Alexandria Navigation Company and the Société Misr de Navigation Maritime. In 1946 11,091 mercantile steamers (42,664,000 tons) entered Egyptian ports.**

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were, in 1947, 6,193 post offices and stations. There were on March 31, 1947, 12,000 miles of State telegraph and 145,000 miles of State telephone wire. In addition, the Eastern Telegraph Company has lines throughout the country. A system of savings banks has been introduced, under the control of the Post Office, the actual deposits being collected in rural districts by the *sarrafi* (village tax-collector).

FINANCE

	1951-52	1952-1953*
Revenue (Budget).	£E212,415,000	£E206,000,000
Expenditure (do.).	231,000,000	206,000,000

*Estimated.

£E (Egyptian pound of 100 piastres) = £1 os. 6½d. sterling. Rate of Exchange (Nov. 8, 1946)—Piastres 97-50 = £1 (see also p. 83).

TRADE

	1951	1952
Total Imports ..	£E241,829,000	£E218,771,000
Domestic Exports	200,640,000	142,851,000
Imports from U.K.	41,927,000	32,465,000
Exports to U.K.	38,572,000	12,907,000

The principal imports are textiles, metals, and manufactures thereof, coal and coke, chemicals, machinery, vehicles, foodstuffs, timber and wood and paper. The exports are principally raw cotton, rice, mineral products and onions.

CAIRO, the capital (population 1947, 2,100,486) stands on the E bank of the Nile, about 14 miles from the head of the Delta. Its oldest part is the fortress of Babylon in old Cairo, with its Roman bastions and Coptic churches. The earliest Arab building is the Mosque of 'Amr, dating from A.D. 643, and the most conspicuous is the Citadel,

built by Saladin towards the end of the 12th century. The bazaars are always interesting, especially the Khân-el-Khalhî, the Hamzâwî, and the Brass Bazaar, though the Muski, which leads to them, is fast losing its oriental character. The Anglican Cathedral of All Saints overlooks the Nile and occupies a site presented to the British colony by the Egyptian government.

ψ **ALEXANDRIA** (pop. 1947, 928,237), founded B.C. 332 by Alexander the Great, was for over 1,000 years the capital of Egypt and a centre of Hellenic culture which vied with Athens herself. Its great *pharos* (lighthouse), 480 feet high, with a lantern burning resinous wood, was one of the "Seven Wonders of the World." Alexandria now contains two royal palaces, Ras-el-Tin and Montaza, while almost the entire cotton trade of the country is here controlled by the big dealers and brokers. Other towns are: Tanta (139,665), ψPort Said (178,432), Mansura (102,709), Asyût (90,378), Faiyûm (74,314), Zagazig (82,912), Mahalla el Kubra (115,509), Damanhur (84,983), Minya (69,667), ψSuez (108,250), Beni Suef (57,464), ψDamietta (68,520), Giza (53,620), Qena (43,037), Shibin el-Kom (41,836), Sohga (43,234), and ψRosetta (28,698).

CAPITAL, Cairo.

FLAG: Green, with white crescent (convex side to flagstaff), and three 5-pointed white stars (arranged in an equilateral triangle) between the horns.

BRITISH DIPLOMATIC OFFICERS

(The Embassy, Kasr-el-Doubara, Cairo)

British Ambassador, His Excellency Sir Ralph Skrine Stevenson, G.C.M.G. (1950).

Private Secretary and Comptroller, Capt. A. T. G. C. Peachey, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.N. (ret.).

H.M. Minister, M. J. Cresswell, C.M.G.

Commercial Minister, A. N. Cumberbatch, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Naval Attaché, Capt. H. P. Henderson, D.S.O., R.N.

Military Attaché, Brigadier G. W. Duke, C.B.E., D.S.O.

Air Attaché, Air Commodore A. P. Campbell, C.B.E.

Counsellor and Consul-General, J. F. R. Vaughan-Russell, C.B.E.

Oriental Counsellor, T. E. Evans, O.B.E.

Labour Counsellor, M. T. Audsley, C.M.G.

Counsellors, J. Hamilton, C.M.G., M.C.; C. B. Duke, C.L.E., O.B.E.

Counsellor (Legal), W. M. Graham, C.M.G., C.B.E.

1st Secretaries (Commercial), J. B. Flux, M.B.E.; L. M. Minford.

2nd Secretaries, R. A. Burroughs; M. Henderson; O. C. B. St. John; A. W. Sansom, M.B.E.; J. Lamb, M.B.E.; F. Smitherman, M.B.E.; W. B. Emery.

1st Secretary and Consul, M. E. Taylor, M.B.E.

1st Secretary (Information), J. Murray.

Civil Air Attaché, B. G. Barnard.

2nd Secretaries, A. J. Wilson, M.C.; Major A. W. Sansom; R. V. M. Stanbury; H. H. Hale.

Asst. Mil. Attaché, Major C. P. Tamlyn.

Asst. Air Attaché, S/Ldr. K. Johnson.

and Secretary (Information), F. Wells.

Attaché, C. J. H. Foulkes.

BRITISH COUNCIL.—

Representative in Egypt, C. D. Howell, C.B.E., 22 Sharia Adly, Cairo.

There are British Institutes at Cairo, Alexandria and Assiut.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF EGYPT, 20 Sharia Soliman Pasha, Cairo; 6 Rue de l'Antienne Bourse, Alexandria, and P.O. Box No. 65, Port Said.

CAIRO is 2,520 miles from London; transit *via* Trieste, 5 days; *via* Marseilles, 6 days.

ETHIOPIA

(Ya Ityopia Nigusa Nagast Mangist)

Emperor of Ethiopia, His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., LL.D., son of the late Ras Makonnen, Governor of Harar; born July 23, 1892; married in July, 1911, Waizero (Lady) Manen, daughter of Degamatch Asfau Mikael, son of Negus (King) Mikael of Wollo; crowned as Negus Oct., 1928; proclaimed Emperor April 2, 1930; crowned as Emperor Nov. 2, 1930; in exile 1936-1940; led his patriot army 1940-41; returned to his capital May 5, 1941.

Crown Prince, H.L.H. Prince Asfa Wossen, G.C.V.O., G.B.E., eldest son of the Emperor, born July 27, 1916; married May 9, 1932, Walatta Israel daughter of Ras Siyum, whom he divorced in 1945, when he married Waizero Madferish Worq, daughter of Major-General Ababa Damtaw.

The Duke of Harar, H.L.H. Prince Makonnen Haile Selassie, second son of the Emperor, born Oct., 1923; married Feb. 20, 1946, Woizero Sara Gizaw

EMBASSY IN LONDON

17 Princes Gate, S.W.7

[Kensington: 7212]

Ambassador, H. E. Ato Abbebe Retta.

Counsellor, Ato Berhanou Tessema.

and Secretary, Ato Kifle Tesfaye.

3rd Secretary, Ato Seyoum Areru.

Position and Extent.—Ethiopia (or Abyssinia) is an inland country in North-Eastern Africa, bounded on the North by the former Italian Colony of Eritrea, which was federated with Ethiopia under the Ethiopian Crown in September, 1952, in accordance with the United Nations Resolution of Dec. 2, 1950; on the South by Kenya; on the West by the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan; and on the East by French and British Somaliland, and the former Italian portion of Somaliland, which is now being administered by Italy as a Trusteeship territory, the northern and eastern neighbours cutting it off from access to the Red Sea, from which it is distant about 40 miles along the greater part of the Eritrean boundary. The area is estimated at 350,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 10 to 12 millions, of whom fewer than one-half are of the ruling race of Amharas and the remainder mainly Gallas, Guraghi, negro tribes on the west and south frontiers, and Danakil and Somalis on the east.

Ethiopia is mainly a mountainous country, volcanic in origin, with several peaks of about 14,000 ft., notably in the centre and in the Simien range in the north; many other mountains exceed 20,000 ft. The lower country and valley gorges are very hot; the higher plateaux are well watered, with a genial climate. There are two main seasons in the year, a dry winter, October to May, and a rainy summer from June to September, with a season of "small rains" occurring generally in March. The chief river is the Blue Nile, issuing from the Tsana lake; the Atbara and many other tributaries of the Nile also rise in the Ethiopian highlands.

The Amharas, who inhabit the provinces of Tigre, Begemdir, Gojjam, Wollo, parts of Shoa, and many of the Gallas, are Christian (a branch of the Coptic Church). The head of the Coptic Church is the Coptic Patriarch at Alexandria, who appoints the Abuna (Metropolitan Bishop) of Ethiopia on the recommendation of the Council of the Ethiopian Church. Since 1950 Bishops have been appointed by the local Metropolitan Bishop, without direct recourse to Alexandria. Moslems predominate in some areas, notably Harar and Jimma, the Moslem centre being at Harar.

Government.—Under the Constitution of 1931, restored in 1942, the absolute power of the Emperor is subject to certain limitations. There is an Upper Chamber of Nobles, nominated by the Emperor, and a Lower Chamber nominated by nobles and local chiefs.

Production and Industry.—The principal pursuits are agriculture and cattle breeding. In the hotter regions, sugar-cane, cotton, &c., flourish; in the middle zone maize, wheat, barley, coffee, wild oranges and other fruit trees, tobacco, potatoes, &c., are cultivated; and above 6,000 feet are excellent pastures with some corn cultivation. Coffee provides about one half of the country's total exports by value. The forests are a potential source of wealth. Horses, mules, donkeys, cattle, oxen, goats, and sheep, and camels in the lowlands, form a large portion of the wealth of the people.

Communications.—A railway links Addis Ababa, the capital, *via* Dire-Dawa, with Jibuti, 486 miles away. Several roads were constructed before and during the Italian occupation; the principal road runs from Addis Ababa to Dessie and on to Asmara in Eritrea, with a branch from Dessie to Assab on the Red Sea Coast. Gondar is linked to Asmara by a road through Axum and Adua. Others run from Addis Ababa west to Leketiti, south-west to Jimma, Gore and Gambela, south to the Kenya frontier, and east to Jibouti. In September, 1950, Ethiopia was granted a loan of U.S. \$5,000,000 by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for the extension and repair of the highway system. The Ethiopian Air Lines maintain regular services from Addis Ababa to Jimma, Gore and Gambela; Dabra Markos and Gondar; Dire-Dawa; and certain other provincial towns. External services are operated to Jibouti, Aden, Asmara, Port Sudan, Cairo, Khartoum, Nairobi and Jeddah.

Defence.—Ethiopia was invaded by Italy and after a long and arduous campaign (1935-36) was annexed to the Italian East African Empire from 1936-1941. The country was freed from Italian rule by British and Imperial forces, with the assistance of Ethiopian patriot irregulars, Addis Ababa being captured and the Emperor proclaimed as the rightful ruler, May 5, 1941. Gondar, the last centre of Italian resistance, surrendered on Nov. 27, 1941. British and Imperial troops were subsequently withdrawn.

The armed forces comprise the Imperial Bodyguard, the Imperial Army and the Imperial Air Force. The Imperial Bodyguard consists of infantry and some artillery and is trained by Swedish officers. Since April, 1951, one of its five battalions has always been in Korea under the United Nations flag. The Imperial Army consists of infantry, artillery, engineers, signals, ordnance and supply services, and a squadron of light tanks has been formed. The Imperial Air Force comprises two mixed attack squadrons and a flying training school. The aircraft are of British and Swedish manufacture. The training staff is Swedish. The Police Force is under a British

Commissioner who is assisted by 44 British officers; the police training school is staffed by Swedish officers.

Education.—Elementary education is provided without religious discrimination, by Government schools in the main centres of population; there are also Mission schools. In or near the capital are two Secondary Schools, a Technical School, an Agricultural School, a Theological College, and a Teacher-training College; also cadet-schools for the Army, Imperial Guard, Air Force, and Police. Amharic is the official language of instruction, with English as the first foreign language. Arabic is taught in Koran Schools; and Ge'ez (the ancient Ethiopic) in Christian Church Schools, which abound. Adult education is met to some extent by Institutes which provide evening classes in Addis Ababa. The British Council was withdrawn from Ethiopia in June, 1951.

FINANCE

	1949-50	1950-51*
Revenue	£8,784,300	£7,858,571
Expenditure	8,454,800	7,555,478

* Estimated.

Currency.—A new Ethiopian currency was issued by the State Bank of Ethiopia in July, 1945, at an exchange rate of Ethiopian \$10 = £1, backed almost entirely by sterling securities. The East African shilling remained legal tender temporarily but not the Maria Theresa dollar, although it continued to be widely used in the Provinces. In November, 1946, a Proclamation was issued by which the use and possession of Maria Theresa dollars were forbidden, and all coins had to be surrendered to the Ethiopian authorities at a rate of two Maria Theresa dollars to three Ethiopian dollars. Ethiopia did not devalue her currency in line with sterling in September, 1949, and a rate of E \$7 = £1 has been maintained since that date.

TRADE

	1951-52
Total Imports	£15,972,785
Total Exports	16,295,360

The chief imports by value are cottons, salt, sugar, tyres, vehicle parts and petrol; the principal exports by value being coffee, hides and skins, oil-seeds, flour, cereals and pulses.

CAPITAL. Addis Ababa (estimated population 250,000), also capital of the province of Shoa; other provincial capitals are Makale (Tigré), Gondar (Begemdir), Dessie (Wallo), Debra Markos (Gojjam), Lekemti (Wallega), Goré (Ilubbabor), Jimma (Kaffa), Chencha (Gamu-Gofa), Yirgalem (Sidamo), Aselle (Arusi), and Harar (Harar). Besides these, Dire-Dawa, Gambela, and Aduwa are towns of some importance. There are ancient architectural remains at Aksum, Gondar, Lalibela and elsewhere.

ETHIOPIAN FLAG: Three horizontal bands; green, yellow, red.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Addis Ababa)

Ambassador, His Excellency Douglas Laird Busk, C.M.G. (1951) £3,800
1st Secretary, C. O. I. Ramsden.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Addis Ababa, Harar and Mega.

ERITREA

A former colony of Italy, Eritrea extends from Ras Kasar, 8° 2' N., to Ras Demoiria, 12° 42' N., and is bounded on N.W. by the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, on S. by Ethiopia, and on S.E. by French

Somaliland. It consists of a high, mountainous hogsback interposed between the Red Sea and the Sudan, flanked on east and west by flatter territory. The mountains range up to 10,000 ft. and Asmara, the capital (pop. 123,000, 14,500 Italians), stands at 7,800 ft. above mean sea level. Total area, 48,350 square miles, with a population of about 1,000,000, of whom about 20,000 are Europeans. Of the population about half are Coptic Christians and the remaining half are Moslems.

Eritrea was administered by Great Britain from the end of the Second World War until September 15, 1952, when in accordance with a resolution of the United Nations Assembly of December 2, 1950, it was federated with Ethiopia under the Ethiopian Crown. A new Constitution for Eritrea, drawn up by the U.N. Commissioner, and approved by the Eritrean Constituent Assembly, was ratified by the Emperor Haile Selassie on August 11, 1952. The Government of Eritrea has legislative, executive and judicial powers in domestic affairs, and its jurisdiction extends to all matters not vested in the Federal Government, including health, education, welfare, law and order, the levying of taxes and adoption of a budget. Defence, currency, foreign affairs, finance, foreign trade and communications (including ports) are within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. The Federation of Eritrea with Ethiopia was ratified by the Emperor Haile Selassie on September 11, 1952, and came into effect with the final handing over of authority by the British Administration at midnight on September 15, 1952.

Full executive power is, subject to certain safeguards, in the hands of a Chief Executive elected by the Assembly to hold office during its own term, but not responsible to the Assembly. The single chamber Assembly is elected by all adult males of federal nationality. There is also in Eritrea a representative of the Emperor who has certain formal rights and prerogatives not affecting Eritrea's autonomy. English was adopted as the official language of the Eritrean Assembly.

Chief Executive of Eritrea, Ato Tedla Bairu, appointed Sept. 16, 1952.

ψ Massawa (pop. 27,000) is the chief port, where there is a good harbour, other centres being Keren (10,000), Decamere (9,000), Adi Ugri, Agordat and Tessenet. A railway from Massawa runs to Asmara and thence inland to Keren and Agordat, with projected extensions towards the S.E. boundary.

FINLAND

(Suomi)

President, Joho Kusti Paasikivi, born 1870, elected March 9, 1946, re-elected for term of six years, March 15, 1950.

CABINET

(March 17, 1950)

Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. U. K. Kekkonen (Agrarian).

Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ralf Törngren (Swedish).

Agriculture, Martti Miettunen (Agrarian); Emil Luukka (Agrarian); Hannes Tialnen (Social Democrat).

Commerce and Industry, Penna Tervo (Social Democrat).

Finance, J. Nuikkanen (Agrarian).

Education, Reino Oittinen (Social Democrat).

Social Affairs, Väinö Leskinen (Social Democrat);

Lauri Murtomaa (Agrarian).

Justice, Sven Högström (Swedish).

Interior, V. J. Sukselainen (Agrarian).

Communications and Public Works, Eetu Korjalainen (Social Democrat); Kauno Kleemoia (Agrarian). Defence, Emil Skog (Social Democrat).

LEGATION IN LONDON

65 Chester Square, S.W.1

[Sloane: 0771]

Minister in London, His Excellency Monsieur Ernst Ossian Soravuo (1952).

Area and Population.—A country situated on the Gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, with a total area of 130,127 square miles, of which 70 per cent. is forest, 9 per cent. cultivated, 9 per cent. lakes and 12 per cent. waste and other land, population (Jan. 1, 1953) 4,116,000. In 1952 the birth rate was 22.9 per 1,000, death rate 9.6 per 1,000. The infant mortality rate is 31.6 per 1,000 live births. 96 per cent. of the people are Lutherans, 1.7 per cent. Greek Orthodox and 2.3 per cent. belong to other religious bodies. The loss of Karelia meant resettling about 480,000 refugees mainly on some 46,000 new farms provided by the Government, partly from holdings exceeding 62 acres and partly by purchase.

The Åland Archipelago (Åhvenanmaa), a group of small islands at the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia, covers about 572 square miles, with a population (1949) of 23,008 (wholly Swedish-speaking). The islands have a semi-autonomous status.

Government.—Under the Constitution there is a single Chamber (*Eduskunta*) for which women are eligible, now composed of 200 members, elected by universal suffrage of both sexes. The legislative power is vested in the Chamber and the President. The highest executive power is held by the President who is elected for a period of 6 years.

The last general election was in July, 1951. The present state of the Parties is as follows: Agrarian 57, Social Democrats 53, People's Democrats (mainly Communists) 43, Conservatives 28, Swedish 15, National Party 20. 29 women were returned in 1951. The extreme Right, which was represented before the War, is banned by the Peace Treaty.

Defence.—By the terms of the Peace Treaty (Feb. 10, 1947) with U.K. and U.S.S.R., the army is limited to a force not exceeding 34,000. The Navy is limited to a total of 10,000 tons displacement with personnel not exceeding 4,500. The Air Force, including naval air arm, is limited to 60 machines with a personnel not exceeding 3,000. Bombers or aircraft with bomb-carrying facilities are expressly forbidden. The Defence Forces contain a cadre of regular officers and N.C.O.'s, but their bulk is provided by conscripts who serve for an average of 8 months.

Education.—Primary education is compulsory and free for all children from 7 to 15 years, and in 1950-51 there were 490,000 in attendance at primary schools, with 95,000 in secondary schools and 26,000 in colleges for vocational training. Evening courses for adults were attended by about 44,000 students (1949-50). There are 11 Higher Schools with 4,400 students, and in addition to the State University of Helsinki (about 9,000 students) there is a Finnish-speaking University (450 students) and a Swedish-speaking University (550 students) at Turku.

Language and Literature.—In 1950 all but 9 per cent. of the people were Finnish-speaking, 8.6 per cent. speaking Swedish and 0.4 per cent. other languages (mainly Lapps leading a nomadic life in the north). Since 1883 Finnish has been on an equal footing with Swedish as the official language of Finland, but since independence in 1917 Finnish has slowly been displacing Swedish. In literature

also, until the close of the eighteenth century, Swedish was dominant, but awakening Finnish nationalism in the early years of the nineteenth century and the establishment of an association for the promotion of Finnish literature in 1831 gave Finnish the status of a literary language. There is a vigorous modern literature. Eemil Sillanpää was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1939. There are 60 daily newspapers in Finland.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture and forestry are the principal occupations of the people. The cultivated area is small (about 6,000,000 acres in 1950, including 2,400,000 acres under hay). The main crops are hay, oats, wheat, rye, barley and potatoes. The *Live Stock* (1950) included 427,000 horses, 1,822,000 cattle, 1,329,000 sheep, 469,000 swine and 3,202,000 poultry. Reindeer (Feb., 1949) numbered 106,806, about 120,000 having perished during the war of 1939-45. The productive forest area covers 53,500,000 acres and is a great source of wealth, exceeding that of every European country except Russia. The growing stock comprises 48,384,000,000 cu. ft., including bark, of which 45.5 per cent. is pitch pine, 32.2 per cent. spruce, and the rest largely birch. Saw mills, wood pulp, cellulose and paper manufacture provide the chief industry with about 26,000 persons employed in the factories. There is no coal, and mineral resources, with the exception of copper ore, are limited. Reparations payable to U.S.S.R. proved a heavy draw on the country's economic resources, but they were completed in September, 1952.

Communications.—There are 3,117 miles of rail-road and a well-developed telegraph and telephone system. There is railway connexion with Sweden and U.S.S.R., passenger boat connexion with most of the countries of Western Europe, and telephone communication with most countries of the world. External civil air services are maintained by BEAC (as far as Stockholm), Aero O/Y (Finnish Airlines), Scandinavian Airlines System and Pan American Airways. Aero Flot (the Soviet State Airlines) maintains a service twice a week with Leningrad and Moscow, and Czech State Airlines twice a week with Prague. Internal air services are Finnish. The merchant fleet (March 1953) consists of 346 steamers (461,072 gross tons), 134 motor vessels (153,441 gross tons), and 130 sailing ships (including those with auxiliary engine) (12,334 gross tons).

FINANCE		1953
Revenue (Budget).....	Marks	185,599,200,000
Expenditure (do.).....		205,012,000,100
Debt (March 1953).....		124,233,000,000
Finnish Mark 646 = £1 (see also p. 83).		

TRADE		1952
Total Imports.....	Marks	182,186,300,000
Total Exports.....		156,829,200,000

	1951	1952
Imports from U.K.:	£50,200,000	£53,600,000
Exports to U.K.	89,700,000	58,200,000

The principal imports are raw materials, food-stuffs, machinery and manufactured goods. The exports are principally the output of the timber mills (timber, cellulose and paper).

CAPITAL, Ψ Helsinki (Helsingfors). Population (1952) 384,500; other towns are Ψ Turku (Åbo), 106,000; Tampere (Tammerfors), 105,000; Lahti, 45,000; Pori (Björneborg), 43,000; Oulu (Uleåborg), 38,000; Ψ Vaasa (Vasa), 35,000; and Kuopio, 33,000.

FLAG: White with blue cross.

NATIONAL DAY: December 6.

BRITISH LEGATION
Helsinki

British Minister's Residence, Itäinen Puistotie 8B.
Chancery Offices, E. Esplanadikatu 18.
British Minister, His Excellency Sir Andrew Noble.
Bt., C.M.G. (1951).

1st Secretary, I. D. Scott, C.I.E.

Naval Attaché, Capt. A. A. F. Talbot, D.S.O., R.N.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. G. C. M. Bowser.

Asst. Military Attaché, Capt. R. B. Hoskyn, M.C.

1st Secretary, J. D. Helps.

1st Secretary (Labour), P. C. D. Archer.

2nd Secretaries, D. G. Barr; J. E. Cable.

1st Secretary (Commercial), R. A. Daniell.

2nd Secretary (Commercial), G. S. McWilliam.

1st Secretary (Information), F. B. Aikin-Sneath,
C.B.E.

3rd Secretary (do.), D. M. Edwards, D.S.O.

Chaplain, Rev. H. Isherwood.

There are British Consular offices at Helsinki,
Tampere, Turku, Pori, Kotka, Oulu and Hamina.
British Council Representative (Lasipalatsi, Helsinki),
R. Washbourn.

FRANCE

(La République Française)

President of the French Republic (1947-1953),
Monsieur Vincent Auriol, born 1884; elected
Jan. 16, 1947.

CABINET

(June 28, 1953)

Prime Minister, Joseph Laniel (*Ind. Rep.*)
Deputy Prime Ministers, Paul Reynaud (*Ind. Rep.*);
P. H. Teitgen (*M.R.P.*), Henri Queuille (*Radical*).
Minister of National Defence, René Pleven
(*U.D.S.R.*).

Justice, Paul Ribeyre (*Peasant Party*).

Foreign Affairs, Georges Bidault (*M.R.P.*).

Labour and Social Security, Paul Bacon (*M.R.P.*).
Public Works, Transport and Tourism, J. Chastellain
(*Ind. Rep.*)

Agriculture, M. Houdet (*Dem. Ind.*)

Reconstruction and Housing, M. Lemaire (*Gaullist*).

Overseas France, L. Jacquinet (*Ind. Rep.*).

Interior, Léon Martineau-Deplat (*Radical*).

Public Health and Population, P. Coste-Floret
(*M.R.P.*).

Education, André Marie (*Radical*).

Industry and Commerce, Jean-Marie Louvel (*M.R.P.*).
Ex-Servicemen and War Victims, A. Mutter (*Peasant
Party*).

Posts and Telegraphs, P. Ferri (*Gaullist*).

Finance and Economic Affairs, Edgar Faure (*Radical*).

Ministers of State, M. Corniglion-Molinier (*Gaul-
list*); E. Barrachin (*Dissident Gaullist*).

FRENCH EMBASSY IN LONDON

Residence: 22 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8
[Bayswater: 3075]

Chancery: 58 Knightsbridge, S.W.1
[Sloane: 3404]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, H. E.
Monsieur René Massigli, G.C.V.O., K.B.E. (Sept.
1944).

Minister Plenipotentiary (Counsellor of Embassy),
Comte Etienne de Crouy-Chanel.

1st Counsellor, M. Claude Lebel.

2nd Counsellor, M. Jacques de Beaumarchais.

Counsellor Speciality Attaché, M. René Varin,
C.B.E.

1st Secretaries, M. André Mattéi; M. Gérard
André, C.V.O.

and Secretaries, M. Pierre de Menthon; M.
Georges Gaucher; M. Vincent Labouret.

Attachés, M. Xavier de Nazelle; M. Héliér de
Villeneuve-Flayosc.

Consul-Attaché, M. Marcel Meyrier.

Secretary-Archivist, Mlle. Yvonne Petremont.

Military Attaché, Col. Claude de Guerre.

Assistant do., Chef d'Escadrons Auguste Le
Man, M.B.E.; Chef d'Escadrons Morris-
Albert de Montal; Capitaine Théophile
Cousse.

Naval Attaché, Contre Amiral Yann le Hégre.

Air Attaché, Colonel de Rancourt de Mimérand,
C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.

Assistant Air Attaché, Commandant L. J. And-
lauc.

Labour Counsellor, M. Henry Hauck.

Financial Attaché, M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu.

Assistant Financial Attaché, M. Hubert Saint-Bris.

Commercial Counsellor, M. Jean de Sallay.

Assistant Commercial Counsellor, M. Michel de
Boissieu.

Commercial Attachés, M. Jehan Dior; M. Raymond

Ricaud; M. Pierre-Marie Colmant; M.

André Sellier.

Press Attaché, M. Bertrand de la Salle.

Assistant Cultural Attaché, M. Jean Auba.

POPULATION OF FRENCH DEPARTMENTS
(Census of 1946)

Ain	306,778	Loiret	346,918
Aisne	453,411	Lot	154,897
Allier	373,381	Lot et Garonne	265,440
Alpes, Basses ..	83,162	Lozère	90,523
Alpes, Hautes ..	84,932	Maine et Loire	496,068
Alpes Mari- times	448,973	Manche	435,153
Ardèche	254,598	Marne	386,926
Ardennes	245,335	Marne, Haute	181,840
Ariège	145,955	Mayenne	256,317
Aube	235,237	Meurthe et Moselle	528,805
Aude	268,889	Meuse	188,786
Aveyron	307,717	Morbihan	506,884
Belfort	86,648	Moselle (a)	622,145
Bouches du Rhône	976,220	Nièvre	248,559
Calvados	400,226	Nord	1,917,455
Cantal	186,813	Oise	396,724
Charente	311,137	Orne	273,159
Charente Maritime	416,187	Pas de Calais	1,168,545
Cher	286,070	Puy de Dôme	478,732
Corrèze	254,601	Pyrénées, Basses	415,797
Corse	267,971	Pyrénées, Hautes	201,954
Côte d'Or	335,692	Pyrénées Ori- entales	228,776
Côtes du Nord	526,955	Rhin, Bas (b)	673,281
Creuse	188,669	Rhin, Haut (c)	471,705
Dordogne	387,643	Rhône	918,866
Doubs	298,255	Saône, Haute	202,573
Drôme	267,731	Saône et Loire	506,749
Eure	315,902	Sarthe	412,214
Eure et Loir	258,110	Savoie	235,939
Finistère	724,735	Savoie, Haute	270,468
Gard	393,279	Seine	4,775,711
Garonne, Haute	512,260	Seine Inférieure	846,131
Gers	190,405	Seine et Marne	407,137
Gironde	858,381	Seine et Oise	1,414,910
Hérault	461,100	Sèvres, Deux	312,756
Ile et Vilaine	578,246	Somme	441,351
Indre	252,075	Tarn	298,117
Indre et Loire	349,685	Tarn et Garonne	167,664
Isère	574,019	Var	370,688
Jura	216,386	Vaucluse	249,838
Landes	248,395	Vendée	393,787
Loir et Cher	242,419	Vienne	313,932
Loire	631,591	Vienne, Haute	336,313
Loire, Haute	228,076	Vosges	342,315
Loire Inférieure	665,064	Yonne	266,014

(a), (b), (c). These Departments correspond with
the districts of Alsace and Lorraine.

AREA AND POPULATION.—The most westerly State of Central Europe, extending from 42° 20' to 51° 5' N. lat., and from 7° 45' E. to 4° 45' W. long., bounded on the north by the English Channel and Straits of Dover (Pas de Calais), which separate it from England. Its circumference is estimated at about 3,000 miles, and its area (in 1914) at 207,076 square miles, divided into 90 departments, including the island of Corsica, in the Mediterranean, off the west coast of Italy. The territory ceded by the *Treaty of Frankfurt* (May 10, 1871) amounted to 5,604 square miles; that regained by the *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28, 1919) to 5,819 square miles, making the 1939 area of France (exclusive of Algeria) 212,895 square miles, with a population (census of March 10, 1946) (excluding 312,105 absent on service) of 40,517,923, of whom 1,670,729 were foreigners. (Estimated, Dec. 31, 1952, at 42,733,000, including Corsica.)

On Oct. 11, 1947, the State of the Saar voted for economic union with France and on Oct. 13, 1947, a plebiscite in the Tenda and Briga areas on the Franco-Italian frontier (225 square miles, 6,000 inhabitants) confirmed the decision of the Peace Treaty by 91 per cent. of the votes cast. A general election in Nov., 1952, gave a majority for economic union.

French National Statistical Service figures relating to births:—

Year	Number	Year	Number
1940.....	533,000	1947.....	863,000
1941.....	490,000	1948.....	864,000
1942.....	542,000	1949.....	865,000
1943.....	589,000	1950.....	855,620
1944.....	600,000	1951.....	822,000
1945.....	641,000	1952.....	815,000
1946.....	836,000		

In 1946, for the first time for eleven years, the birth rate was higher than the death rate, and in the three years 1946-1948 the natural increase in population was 983,000. The mortality rate in 1948, with 506,000 deaths, was the lowest on record. In 1950 the figure was 530,000. Infant mortality fell from 108 per 1,000 live births in 1945 to 55 in 1949, and 52 in 1950.

GOVERNMENT.—The monarchical system of government was overthrown by the *French Revolution* (1789-1793), and the *First Republic* endured until the Great Napoleon (born Aug. 15, 1769, died May 5, 1821) founded the First Empire in 1804. The monarchy was restored in 1814, and also after the "Hundred Days" of Napoleon (March 20-June 29, 1815), until the *Second Republic* of 1848, which became the *Second Empire* on Nov. 22, 1852. On Sept. 4, 1870, the Emperor Napoleon III. (nephew of the Great Napoleon) was deposed, and the *Third Republic* was set up. The constitution of the Third Republic vested the legislative power in a Chamber of Deputies (numbering 618 in 1940) elected for 4 years, and a Senate (numbering 314 in 1940) elected for 9 years, one-third retiring every 3 years. The executive was vested in the President, who was elected for 7 years by the Senate and Chamber assembled in Congress. The President of the Republic selected a President of the Council of Ministers from among the leaders of the various political groups and confirmed his choice of colleagues.

On Sept. 1, 1939, Germany invaded Poland, thus precipitating war with France and Great Britain, who had (March 31, 1939) given an open pledge to support Poland against aggression.

On June 17, 1940, the late *Maréchal Pétain* sought terms of surrender from the Germans. A number of French troops had reached British ports after the

evacuation of the British Expeditionary Force from Dunkirk and St. Valéry, and on June 23, 1940, after stating that the French Government had capitulated before all means of resistance had been exhausted, General de Gaulle announced the formation of a Provisional National Committee "to defend that part of the French Empire which has not yet been conquered by Germany and to free that part of France still under the yoke of the invader."

On July 14, 1942, the name of the Free French movement was changed to *La France Combattante* (Fighting France).

On June 3, 1943, after prolonged negotiation, there was set up a *French Committee of National Liberation*, which was recognized by the United Nations on August 26, 1943.

Paris was liberated on August 25, 1944, and on October 13, 1944, the de Gaulle administration was recognized by the United Nations as the government of France.

Under the de Gaulle administration there was a single chamber legislature (The National Consultative Assembly) which met at Algiers until France was liberated. The enlarged Consultative Assembly met in the Luxembourg Palace (Paris), formerly the Senate House, on Nov. 7, 1944.

Following the Referendum of Oct. 21, 1945, a Constituent Assembly was elected with the task of drafting a new constitution.

On May 15, 1946, the Constitution drafted by the Constituent Assembly was rejected by a national referendum and the Assembly was dissolved. On June 2, 1946, another Assembly was elected for the duration of seven months and for the purpose of framing and submitting a Constitution to another national vote.

Under the new Constitution, adopted by a majority of 1,132,011 in a National Referendum on Oct. 13, 1946, the Legislature consists of the National Assembly and the Council of the Republic. Both Chambers are elected on a territorial basis, the National Assembly by universal direct suffrage and the Council of the Republic by the communal and departmental Councils through universal indirect suffrage. Laws are passed by the National Assembly only, but the Council of the Republic examines all bills given a first reading by the National Assembly in an advisory capacity. If the Council's advice is affirmative the bill becomes law. If the Council's advice disagrees, the Assembly gives the bill a second reading and if it rejects the Council's amendments, it must do so by a public ballot of all its members and by an absolute majority.

In June, 1951, a General Election was held, and the resulting composition of the National Assembly was:—

Party	Seats
Communists.....	103
Socialists.....	104
Radical Socialists.....	94
M.R.P.....	85
Moderates.....	98
R.P.F. (General de Gaulle)...	118
Miscellaneous and Colonial...	24
Total.....	626

On Jan. 16, 1947, the National Assembly and the Council of the Republic met and elected M. Vincent Auriol as President of the Republic.

PRODUCTION.—The chief agricultural products are wheat, barley, rye, maize, oats, potatoes, beet-root (for the manufacture of sugar), hops, &c. Rice is being grown in parts of the Camargue (Rhône delta). Fruit trees abound, and are very

productive, the principal being the olive, chestnut, walnut, almond, apple, pear, citron, fig, plum, &c.

The Harvest in 1952 (provisional figures) was:—

	(Quintals)
Wheat.....	83,100,000
Oats.....	32,700,000
Barley.....	17,100,000
Rye.....	4,800,000

Forestry is an important industry, the principal forests being those of the Ardennes, Compiègne, Fontainebleau, and Orleans, consisting chiefly of oak, birch, pine, beech, elm, chestnut and the cork-tree in the south. The vine is cultivated to a very great extent, as the names Bordeaux, Burgundy, Champagne, &c., universally testify. Production in 1952 was 53,200,000 hectolitres. Cider-making is also an important industry, and the production in 1950 was 22,000,000 hectolitres. The live stock (1952) included 16,194,000 cattle, 7,662,000 sheep and lambs, 7,154,000 pigs, 2,333,000 horses, 201,000 asses and 88,000 mules. The mineral resources include coal, pig iron, copper, lead, silver, antimony and salt. Over 55,000,000 tons of coal were mined in 1952. The most important manufactures are of metals, watches, jewellery, cabinet-work, carving, pottery, glass, chemicals, dyeing, paper making, woollens, carpets, linen, silk and lace.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—French is the universal language of France and of a large proportion of the people of Belgium, Luxemburg, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt, Tunisia, Algeria, Mauritius, Haiti, the Province of Quebec, Canada, and of the State of Louisiana, U.S.A., to whom the almost inexhaustible literature of France is a treasured heritage. The work of the *French Academy*, founded by Richelieu in 1635, has established *le bon usage*, equivalent to "The King's English" in Great Britain. French authors have been awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature on 7 occasions—R.F.A. Sully-Prudhomme (1901), F. Mistral (1904), Romain Rolland (1915), Anatole France (1921), Henri Bergson (1937), Roger M. du Gard (1937), and André Gide (1947).

DEFENCE.—The personnel of the Defence Forces on June 7, 1950, was—Army 456,000; Navy 54,000; Air Force 68,000. The French Navy included (1952) 2 battleships, 3 aircraft carriers, 5 cruisers, 21 destroyers and 13 submarines. The number of aircraft is not stated and is being supplemented by purchases in Great Britain and U.S.A.

EDUCATION.—The educational system is highly developed. Central Administration comprises (a) Ministry of National Education with Secretariats of State for Technical Education, Youth and Sports, and for Fine Arts; (b) Superior Educational Council, charged with the actual administration; (c) Consultative Committee (advisory); (d) Educational Bureaux and Inspecting Staffs, whose heads report direct to the Minister. Local Administration comprises (a) Territorial Academies, with inspecting staffs for all grades; and (b) Departmental Councils, presided over by the *prefet*, charged especially with primary education. (i.) Primary education is secular, compulsory and free, the school age being 6 to 14. Schools are for boys, for girls, or mixed. (ii.) Secondary: State lycées, communal colleges, and many private establishments, 7-yrs. course, either (a) purely classical; (b) purely modern; (c) Latin and sciences; or (d) Latin and modern languages. Sèvres school and the Sorbonne (University of Paris) are among the well known establishments. (iii.) Special Schools are numerous. (iv.) There are 17 Universities, with over 136,000 students at the beginning of 1951 (State universities alone grant degrees, but numerous private faculties and private institutions further higher education): Aix (A.D. 1409), Alger,

Besançon (1485), Bordeaux (1441), Caen (1432), Clermont (1808), Dijon (1722), Grenoble (1339), Lille (1530), Lyon (1808), Montpellier (1125), Nancy (1572), Paris (1150), Poitiers (1431), Rennes (1735), Strasbourg (1567), and Toulouse (1230).

ARCHAEOLOGY, ETC.—There are dolmens and menhirs in Brittany, prehistoric remains in Dordogne, cave drawings in Ariège, and throughout France various megalithic monuments erected by primitive tribes, predecessors of Iberian invaders from Spain (now represented by the Basques), Ligurians from northern Italy and Celts or Gauls from the valley of the Danube. Julius Cæsar found Gaul "divided into three parts" and described three political groups—Aquitani south of the Garonne, Celts between the Garonne and the Seine and Marne; and Belgæ from the Seine to the Rhine. Roman remains are plentiful throughout France in the form of aqueducts, arenas, triumphal arches, &c., and the celebrated Norman and Gothic Cathedrals, including Notre Dame in Paris, and those of Chartres, Reims, Amiens (where Peter the Hermit preached the First Crusade for the recovery of the Holy Sepulchre), Bourges, Beauvais, Rouen, etc., have survived invasions and bombardments, with only partial damage, and many of the renaissance and XVIIIth century châteaux survived the French Revolution.

COMMUNICATIONS.—The length of the *Routes Nationales* is about 50,000 miles, and of local roads 342,000 miles. The principal rivers of France are the Seine, Loire, Garonne, and Rhône, the navigable waterways having a length of 9,774 km. The Rhone is navigable for 1,200-ton vessels from the sea to Switzerland.

The system of railroads in France is very extensive. The length of lines of general interest, inclusive of local lines, open for traffic on January 1, 1951, was 40,600 km., of which about 4,100 km. were electrified. The lines left open in Sept. 1944 totalled only 11,125 miles, but the work of reconstruction then begun has restored the pre-war figure. Passengers and goods carried in 1950 were estimated at 542,000,000 and 39,000,000 tons respectively. In 1950 there were 2,320,000 telephone subscribers.

Civil Aviation.—In 1950 Air France flew 38,000,000 kilometres and carried 770,000 passengers.

TOURIST TRAFFIC.—It is estimated that upwards of 3,200,000 foreigners visited France during the 1951 tourist season, a record number.

Shipping.—The French mercantile marine in 1952 consisted of 735 ships of 3,393,090 gross tons. During the year 1950 the total tonnage of vessels handled in French ports amounted to 31,524,000 tons.

FINANCE 1950

Total revenue (Budget).... Fcs. 3,217,000,000,000
Ordinary expenditure (do.)... 2,237,000,000,000

The Public Debt on December 31, 1951, amounted, to Fcs. 4,287,000,000,000, of which the external debt accounted for Fcs. 1,254,000,000,000.

Currency.—The unit of currency is the franc of 100 centimes. In Feb., 1944, the exchange value of the franc was fixed (for the whole French Empire, except the Levant) at 200 francs=£1 sterling. In December, 1945, the franc was devalued (for Metropolitan France only) to 480 francs=£1 sterling. On Jan. 26, 1948, the rate was 864 francs=£1 and 214.392 francs=\$1 U.S. On Oct. 17, 1948, the rate was changed to 1,062 francs=£1 and 264 francs=\$1 U.S. The currencies of French territories in the Pacific and the French rupee were not affected by the change. The Bank of England Official rate on Sept. 18, 1949

(after devaluation). was francs 980=£1 sterling (see also p. 83).

COMMERCE

The principal imports are coal and coke, wool, cotton, cereals, petroleum chemicals, oleaginous fruits and seeds, machinery, raw skins, timber, caoutchouc, copper and coffee. The principal exports are chemical products, iron and steel, textiles (silk and cotton), automobiles, wine, soaps and perfumes, and glass.

FRENCH FOREIGN TRADE

1950

Imports .. *Fr.* 792,480,000,000

Exports .. 685,680,000,000

TRADE WITH UNITED KINGDOM

Year	To France	From France
1938	£23,334,000	£23,508,000
1948	45,000,000	46,500,000
1949	33,000,000	70,000,000
1950	40,000,000	99,000,000
1951	54,000,000	135,000,000
1952	60,000,000	87,000,000

ALGERIA

Algeria.—Algiers surrendered to a French force on July 5, 1830, and Algeria was annexed to France in Feb. 1842. Since 1881 the three northern departments of Algeria—Algiers, Oran, and Constantine—have formed an integral part of France, under a Governor-General, assisted by a Consultative Council of 15 official members and a Superior Council of 60 members. Algeria sends 14 Senators and 30 Deputies to Paris. Algeria lies between 8° 45' W. to 12° E. longitude, 37° 6' N. to an undetermined S. limit about 19° N., covering an area estimated at 222,120 square miles, with a population (1948) of 8,676,016. The total value of imports in 1951 was 203 billion francs, and of the exports 135 billion francs. The bulk of trade is with France. The exports consist mainly of wine, wheat and other cereals, sheep and oxen, skins, fruits, zinc and iron ores, olive oil, phosphates, corkwood, esparto grass, manufactured tobacco, and vegetables. The principal imports from the U.K. were coal and patent fuel, machinery, cotton oil, cotton tissues, tin plates, clothing, and prepared skins. Iron, copper, quicksilver, zinc, and lead mines are being worked. In 1939 there were over 3,000 miles of railroad open for traffic; and in 1938 the number of ships engaged in foreign trade entering Algerian ports was 3,956. The principal town is Ψ Algiers, the capital (municipal population, 1948, 416,758), a most important coaling station and much frequented as a health resort; other large towns are Ψ Oran (362,295), Constantine (159,541), Ψ Bone (94,021), Sidi bel Abbès (78,679), Tizi Ouzou (27,897), Ψ Philippeville (53,242), Mascara (57,500), Tlemcen (85,345), Ψ Bougie (52,283), and Ψ Mostaganem (99,490).

Southern Algeria, consisting of the Territories of Ain Sefra, Ghardaia, Touggourt and the Saharan Oases, was formed into a separate colony on Dec. 24, 1902. The population of Southern Algeria at the census of 1948 was 816,993 (included in the figure given above).

Governor-General, M. Roger Léonard.

CAPITAL OF FRANCE. Paris, on the Seine.

Population (1947) 2,725,374. The seat of the l'Étain Government was Vichy. Twenty-two other cities exceeded 100,000 at the Census of 1946

— Ψ Marseilles 636,000, Ψ Lyons 571,000, Ψ Bordeaux 254,000, Ψ Nice 211,000, Toulouse 264,000, Ψ Nantes 200,000, Lille 189,000, Strasbourg 174,000, St. Etienne 178,000, Ψ Le Havre 107,000, Ψ Toulon 126,000, Ψ Rouen 107,000, Nancy 113,000, Reims 111,000, Roubaix 101,000, Clermont Ferrand 109,000, Rennes 114,000, Dijon 101,000, Grenoble 102,000, Limoges 108,000, Nîmes 104,000, Le Mans 100,000, Mulhouse 88,000, and Metz 70,000.

The chief towns of Corsica are Ψ Ajaccio 40,000 and Ψ Bastia 53,000.

Paris is distant from London 267 miles.

FLAG: The "tricolour," three vertical bands, blue, white, red (blue next to flagstaff)

THE FRENCH UNION

The French overseas territories have a total area of approximately 3,750,000 sq. miles with an estimated population (1947) of 63,000,000.

FRENCH INDIA (see India).

INDOCHINA

Indochina comprises the three states of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos.

VIET NAM.—On May 22, 1949, the National Assembly ended the colonial status of Cochinchina and thus facilitated the unification of the three Ky (Provinces) of Tonkin, Annam and Cochinchina as the independent state of Viet Nam, within the French Union. The capital is Ψ Hanoi.

The recognition of the three states of Indochina by Great Britain and the U.S. was announced on Feb. 8, 1950. The Soviet Union and Communist China recognise the rebel Viet-Minh Communist front in Viet Nam, which for some time has been waging a guerrilla war against the Emperor Bao Dai.

North Viet-Nam, formerly *Tonkin*, a French Protectorate since 1883, has an established area of 43,000 square miles and a population (1942) of 10,000,000. Rice is the principal crop. The capital is Ψ Hanoi (160,000), the principal seaport being Ψ Haiphong (122,000).

Central Viet-Nam, formerly *Annam*, a French Protectorate since 1884, has an estimated area of 58,000 square miles and a population (1943) of 7,184,000. Rice is the principal product. The imports were valued in 1938 at 47,740,000 *Fr.* and the exports at 112,860,000 *Fr.* The capital is Hué (40,000), the seaports being Ψ Tourane (27,000) and Ψ Qui Nhon.

South Viet-Nam, formerly *Cochin-China*, ceded to France by the King of Annam in 1868 and a French Colony from 1868 to 1949, has an estimated area (including the Condor Islands) of 26,000 square miles and a population (1948) of 5,628,000. A Republican form of government was set up in 1947. Rice (3,720,000 metric tons in 1938) and sugar are the principal products. The capital and principal seaport is Ψ Saigon (pop. 111,000); Ψ Chalon (145,000).

Emperor of Viet Nam, Bao Dai (formerly Emperor of Annam); born 1913, succeeded Nov. 6, 1945; recognized as Head of Viet-Nam March, 1949.

LEGATION IN LONDON

14 Victoria Road, W.8

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, M. Nguyen Khac Ve (1952).

CAMBODIA, a French Protectorate since 1863, has an estimated area of 70,000 square miles and a population (1950) of 4,150,000. Rice is the principal crop. Norodom Sihanuk, King of Cambodia, succeeded April 26, 1941, and in 1947

he granted a constitution with an elective assembly. The capital is Ψ Phnom Penh (260,000).

LAOS.—By treaty signed July 19, 1949, the King of Laos (Sisavang Vong) became an independent sovereign within the French Union. Laos, which includes the protected Kingdom of Luang Prabang and has been a French Protectorate since 1893, has an estimated area of 90,000 square miles and a population (1948) of 1,500,000. The capital is Vientiane (10,000).

BRITISH LEGATION Saigon

H.M. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Hubert Ashton Graves, K.C.M.G., M.C. (1951).

FRENCH TERRITORIES IN AFRICA

Algeria is an integral part of France. Morocco is a French (and partly Spanish) protectorate.

Tunisia has been a French protectorate since 1881. It lies between Algeria and Tripoli, and extends southwards to the Sahara, with a total area of about 45,000 sq. miles and a population (Census of 1948) of 3,230,952 (including 143,977 French civilian population and 84,935 Italians). The valleys of the northern region support large flocks and herds, and contain rich agricultural areas, in which wheat, barley, and oats are grown. The vine and olive are extensively cultivated. The principal minerals are coal, copper, lead, zinc and iron, and phosphates and marble are also worked.

In 1951 the revenue was 36,058,000,000 Fr. and the expenditure 36,045,000,000 Fr.

The chief exports are phosphates, olive oil, wheat, esparto grass, barley, beans, blankets, sponges, and dates; the chief imports are textiles and other manufactures, iron, steel, machinery and provisions. Eighty per cent. of the trade is with France and Algeria. In 1951 the imports were valued at 63,819,000,000 Fr. and the exports at 37,907,000,000 Fr. Ψ Tunis, the capital (connected by canal with La Goulette on sea-coast), had a municipal population of 370,333 at the Census of 1948; it occupies a site near that of Carthage; other towns are Ψ Sfax (144,615), Ψ Bizerta (27,000), Ψ Gabes (23,200) and Ψ Monastir (10,572).

Bey and Possessor of the Kingdom of Tunisia, H.H. Sidi Mohammed al Amini, born Sept. 4, 1881; acceded, May 15, 1943.

French Resident-General, M. Pierre Viozard.

The Federation of French West Africa extends from Mauritania to Dahomey, and has a total area of 1,799,159 square miles and a population (1945) of 16,000,000 (Europeans, 32,000). The capital of the Federation is Ψ Dakar (Senegal), which had a population (1948) of about 150,000. The revenue and expenditure of French West Africa were balanced in 1951 at 17,114,000,000 Fr. The trade of the Federation of French West Africa in 1951 was valued at 61,336,000,000 Fr. for imports and 38,704,000,000 Fr. for exports, the principal exports being ground-nuts (almost entirely from Senegal), palm kernels, palm oil, cocoa, cabinet woods, bananas, gold and cattle. French West Africa consists of Senegal (77,814 sq. miles, pop. 1,999,000), capital, St. Louis; Mauritania (322,244 sq. miles, pop. 560,000); French Guinea (96,865 sq. miles, pop. 2,262,000); Ivory Coast (189,029 sq. miles, pop. 2,224,000); Dahomey (47,144 sq. miles, pop. 1,505,000); and the inland colonies of French Sudan (582,437 sq. miles, pop. 3,350,000) and the Niger (483,526 sq. miles, pop. 2,162,000), Governor-General of French West Africa, M. Bernard Cornut-Gentille (1951).

Trustee Territories.—Between Dahomey and the

Gold Coast Colony lies the French sphere of the former German colony of Togoland (20,404 sq. miles, pop. 1,015,000); capital, Lomé (34,000); and between (British) Nigeria and the French Congo the French sphere of the former German colony of Kamerun (143,415 sq. miles with a population of 3,073,000). High Commissioner of French Cameroon, M. Soucardaux.

French Equatorial Africa (capital, Brazzaville), consists of the Gaboon (106,181 sq. miles, pop. 409,000), capital, Ψ Libreville (pop. 20,000), Ψ Port Gentil (12,000); Middle Congo (160,000 sq. miles, pop. 684,000), capital, Brazzaville (pop. 87,000); connected by railway with Ψ Pointe Noire (39,000); Ubanghi Shari (230,000 sq. miles, pop. 1,072,000), capital, Bangui (pop. 67,000) and Chad (481,000 sq. miles, pop. 2,241,000), capital, Fort Lamy (pop. 23,000).

French East Africa consists of French Somaliland (9,000 sq. miles, pop. 62,000, including 2,300 Europeans). Capital, Ψ Jibuti (pop. 17,000). French Somaliland is separated from the Aden Protectorate by the Straits of Bab el Mandeb and occupies the coast of N.E. Africa round the Gulf of Tadjara, extending about 80 miles inland (Ethiopia).

A railway from Jibuti crosses the S. boundary and runs *via* Diredda to Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia.

Governor of French East Africa, M. Numa Sadoul.

Madagascar, 228,000 square miles, pop. (1950) 4,369,000, is 240 miles distant from the S.E. coast of Africa, and is the fifth largest island in the world. It has been a French Protectorate since 1890. In 1896 the Hova dynasty was suppressed and Queen Ranavalona III. (born 1861, died 1916, who had reigned since 1883) was exiled to Algeria, the administration being entrusted to a Governor-General. An insurrection was launched on March 20, 1947, by a native movement led by the Hovas. It was speedily crushed and the leaders arrested. Agriculture and cattle raising are the principal industries; the minerals include gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, and zinc. The chief exports are gold, cattle, bark, manioc (for arrow-root), beans, hides, skins, fibre, rice, timber and rubber; the chief imports are cottons, metal manufactures, wines and spirits, coal, clothing, lime and cement. The capital Antananarivo, has a population of 183,000; other towns are Ψ Tamatave (the chief port) 36,000, Ψ Majunga 38,000, Ψ Diego Suarez 30,000, Ψ Mananjary, Ψ Tulcar, Andoveranto and Vohemar. The trade of Madagascar (1951)—Imports, 22,887,000,000 Fr.; Exports, 13,332,000,000 Fr. High Commissioner, M. Bargues.

Dependencies of Madagascar are the Comoro Archipelago (capital, Zandzi), consisting of the islands of Great Comoro, Anjouan, Mayotte and Mohilla and of certain islets, the total area being about 800 sq. miles, with a population (1950) of 169,000. In the Mozambique Channel are Juan de Nova, Europe Island and Bassas da India, the last being uninhabited. La Réunion (formerly Ile de Bourbon), about 420 miles E. of Madagascar, has been in occupation since 1643, and has had the status of an overseas department. Area about 1,000 sq. miles, population (1950) 261,647; capital, St. Denis (39,000). Assigned to the administration of Réunion are the distant islands of St. Paul (3 sq. miles), New Amsterdam (27 sq. miles) and Kerguelen containing whaling and fishing stations (1,100 sq. miles). The Crozet Islands (200 sq. miles) and Adélie Land (see p. 723), in the Antarctic Continent are also dependencies of Réunion.

IN AMERICA.—Off the south coast of Newfoundland are two small groups of islands, of which the

largest are St. Pierre and Miquelon. In the West Indies is Martinique (capital, Ψ Port de France, pop. 66,006, with Ψ Trinité, 39,173 and Ψ Marin 37,369) and Guadeloupe (capital, Ψ Pointe à Pitre, 44,551, Ψ Basse Terre, pop. 13,638), with Marie Galante (Ψ Grand Bourg 12,827), Ile des Saintes, Petite Terre, St. Bartholomew, and St. Martin. In South America, is French Guiana (capital, Ψ Cayenne, 12,000). Included in French Guiana is a group of islands (St. Joseph, Ile Royal, and Ile du Diable) known as Iles du Salut. On Devil's Isle, Captain Dreyfus was imprisoned from 1894–1899. The total area of French possessions in North and South America is 35,320 square miles, with a population of 588,000.

Martinique, Guadeloupe, Réunion and French Guiana were raised to the status of *Departements* of France, as from Jan. 1, 1947.

In OCEANIA.—New Caledonia (7,200 sq. miles, pop. 65,000, capital, Ψ Noumea) is a large island in the Western Pacific, 700 miles E. of Queensland, with dependencies, the Isle of Pines, the Wallis Archipelago, the Loyalty Islands (Mahé, Lifou, Uvéa, &c.), the Huon Islands and Futuna and Alofi. New Caledonia was discovered in 1774 and annexed by France eighty years later; from 1871 to 1896 it was a convict settlement. The Society Islands (Tahiti, Moorea, &c., capital Papeete), an archipelago in the South Pacific, have an area of about 650 sq. miles, and a population of about 63,000; the Marquesas (Nukahiva, Hiva-oa, &c.), 500 sq. miles, pop. 3,000; Leeward Isles (Huahine, Raiatea, Tahaa, Bora Bora, Maupiti, &c.); the Gambier Islands (Mangareva, &c.); the Tubuai Islands (Rurutu, Raiavava, Rimatava, &c.); Rapa Island; Makatea; and Maiao Island.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(35 Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris 8c)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Oliver Charles Harvey, C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. (1947).....£14,000
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, D. P. Reilly, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Minister (Commercial), E. W. Meiklerfeld, C.M.G.
Consul-General, E. T. Lambert.
Counsellor, Sir Anthony Rumbold, Bt., C.M.G.
Counsellor (Administration), S. K. Millar, O.B.E.
Counsellor (Information), G. T. Corley-Smith, C.M.G.
Counsellor (Labour), R. W. Luce.
1st Secretaries, A. L. Mayall; F. G. Waters; T. W. Dupree; B. C. A. Cook, O.B.E.; G. C. Harcourt, M.B.E.; V. T. Bayley, O.B.E.; B. A. Ashford-Russell, M.B.E.; J. C. D. Scarlett, O.B.E.
2nd Secretaries, C. H. Bourke Borrowes, M.B.E.; W. C. Brayne; W. V. Deacock, M.B.E.; W. N. Hugh-Jones; R. T. Landale; Sir A. Meyer, Bt.; A. Michel; R. H. Owen.
3rd Secretaries, Miss R. M. B. Chevalier; J. F. C. King; D. M. Kitching; E. J. Oddy.
Naval Attaché, Capt. E. Hale, R.N.
Asst. Naval Attachés, Comdr. M. B. Franklin, D.S.C., R.N.; Comdr. J. K. Pearsall, R.N.
Military Attaché, Brigadier G. A. C. Macnab, C.B.
Asst. do., Col. A. W. A. Malcolm, M.V.O.; Major W. I. Mason-Macfarlane; Major E. F. B. Davies.
Air Attaché (vacant).
Asst. do., Wing-Cdr. E. G. Campbell-Voullaire, D.F.C.
Civil Air Attaché, R. Birkett, D.F.C.
Honorary Attaché, T. H. Greene, O.B.E.
Chaplain of the British Embassy Church, Rt. Rev. G. A. Chambers, O.B.E., D.D.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices in Metropolitan France at Paris, Ajaccio, Bordeaux, Boulogne, Calais, Dieppe, Dunkirk, Le Havre, Lille, Lyon, Marseilles, Nantes, Nice, Rouen and Strasbourg. In Africa and neighbouring islands at Algiers, Antananarivo, Bone, Ubreville, Majunga, Tamatave, Réunion, Duala, Casablanca, Dakar, Conotou, Lomé, Rabat, Fez, Tunis, Sfax. In other French Colonies and dependencies at Hoorn and Wallis Islands, French Guiana, Martinique, Guadeloupe (French West Indies); Noumea (New Caledonia); Pondicherry (India); Saigon, Hanoi, Haiphong (Indo-China); St. Pierre and Miquelon; Tahiti (Society Islands).

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

6 Rue Halévy, Paris

President, C. F. Court.

Vice-Presidents, K. Trevor, M.C.; J. G. Batten.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative in Paris, H. Harvey Wood O.B.E., 28 Avenue des Champs Elysees, Paris, VIII.

GERMANY

* Deutsches Reich (German Realm)

THE HISTORY OF GERMANY from 1863–1945 is marked by wars of aggression. In 1864, Prussia, in company with Austria, attacked Denmark, and after a short campaign annexed the peninsula of Schleswig-Holstein. In 1866, as a result of war with Austria (the Seven Weeks' War), Prussia acquired the hegemony of the North Germanic Confederation from Austria. After the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, when Prussia wrested Alsace-Lorraine from France, the North Germanic Confederation and three South German States became the Germanic Confederation, the King of Prussia being proclaimed German Emperor at Versailles on Jan. 18, 1871.

At the outbreak of the War of 1914–1918, Germany was a Confederate League bearing the name German Empire (Deutsches Reich) under the hereditary presidency of the King of Prussia holding the title of German Emperor. At the close of the war, Germany lost most of the gains she had acquired since 1863, including all her colonies.

GERMANY BETWEEN THE TWO WARS.—On Nov. 9, 1918, two days before Germany sued for an Armistice from the victorious Allies, the German Emperor abdicated, and the Government of the country was taken over by the Council of the People's Commissioners in Berlin. In January, 1919, elections were held to a National Assembly on the basis of universal adult suffrage (male and female). The Assembly met at Weimar (Feb. 6, 1919), and elected Friedrich Ebert President of the Republic, a position he occupied until his death (Feb. 28, 1925) when Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg was elected in his stead. Von Hindenburg was re-elected April 10, 1932, the rival candidate being Adolf Hitler, who was born at Braunau, Austria (April 20, 1889) and had migrated as a young man to Bavaria. After the

* Nazi historians referred to the National Socialist régime as *Dritte Reich*. The *First* was the Holy Roman Empire, established in A.D. 962 by Otto I of Saxony, enduring until 1806. The *Second* was established by Prince Otto von Bismarck, after the Franco-Prussian war in 1871, and endured until 1918. The *Third* was established by Adolf Hitler in 1933.

Presidential Election of 1932 (at which Hitler received 13,417,460 votes against von Hindenburg's 19,359,642) a General Election of 1933 provided Hitler's party, the *Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter Partei* (National Socialist German Workers' Party, or Nazis) with an absolute majority in the legislature (*Reichstag*) and Hitler became Prime Minister (Chancellor), a position which became fused with that of President at the death of von Hindenburg (Aug. 2, 1934), and Adolf Hitler exercised supreme and uncontrolled authority in the Reich.

THE WAR OF 1939-1945.—After concluding a Treaty of Non-Aggression with Soviet Russia (Aug. 24, 1939), Germany invaded Poland (Sept. 1, 1939), thus precipitating war with France and Great Britain, who had (March 31) given a pledge to support Poland against aggression.

Germany invaded and occupied Denmark (April, 1940), Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg (May, 1940); France was then attacked and sued for peace in mid-June. The lightning war against Britain began on August 11, 1940, but the *Luftwaffe* attack, which was to prepare the way for invasion, was defeated. In April, 1941, Yugoslavia was invaded and Germany joined Italy in attacking Greece and Crete. On June 22, 1941, the U.S.S.R. was invaded. In 1942 the Nazi empire reached its height. The boundaries of Greater Germany included Alsace-Lorraine, Luxemburg, Eupen-Malmédy, large areas of Poland, Memelland and Slovenia; Germany and her satellites controlled all European countries except the British Isles, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Sweden and parts of European Russia, as well as large tracts of North Africa. The turning point came in November, 1942, with the Soviet victory at Stalingrad and the British at El Alamein. In 1943 a Soviet offensive threw the invader back almost to the Polish frontier, and the Western Allies, after defeating the Axis in North Africa, landed in Italy. In June, 1944, the Second Front opened on the Normandy beaches and by September, 1944, Germany itself was the battlefield. On May 8, 1945, the unconditional surrender of all German forces was accepted by representatives of the Western Allied and Soviet Supreme Commanders.

Hitler committed suicide on April 30, 1945.

THE POST WAR PERIOD.—After the surrender the Allied Powers assumed supreme authority in Germany. Power was to be exercised by the Commanders-in-Chief, each in his own zone of occupation and jointly in matters affecting Germany as a whole through a Control Council. Berlin was to be governed jointly by the four occupying powers. The guiding lines of policy were laid down in the agreement reached between the U.K., U.S. and U.S.S.R. Governments at Potsdam in August, 1945, which was to remain in force until a Peace Treaty should confirm or revise its directives. It was decided that "for the time being no Central German Government shall be established," but that central German administrative departments acting under the direction of the Control Council should be established in the fields of finance, transport, communications, foreign trade and industry. The Eastern frontier of Germany was provisionally redrawn (pending final settlement in the Peace Treaty) to transfer the northern area of East Prussia, including Königsberg (now Kaliningrad), to the U.S.S.R. and the rest of East Prussia and all the area lying east of the Oder and Western Neisse rivers to Polish control. On Oct. 15, 1947, the Saar, enlarged at the expense of German territory, voted for economic union with France, but retained political autonomy (see p. 948). The Potsdam agreement also laid down that Germany

should be disarmed and prohibited from producing armaments, that production of certain other goods should be limited to the amount needed to support a peacetime economy and that existing capital equipment surplus to these requirements should be removed as reparations and distributed by the Inter Allied Reparations Agency among the nations who had suffered war damage, in proportion to their losses. (The proportions were fixed by the Paris Conference of November, 1945). The agreement further dealt with denazification, democratization, refugees, restitution, decartelization, etc.

Though certain details of the Potsdam agreement (not yet superseded by a Peace Treaty) have been carried out, differences in interpretation among the Allies have made it impossible to apply the provisions in full. Quadripartite control became a dead letter when the Russians withdrew from the Berlin *Kommandatura* in 1948.

Western Germany

Western German Federal Republic.

President, Theodor Heuss, elected for five years, Sept. 12, 1949.

CABINET

Federal Chancellor and Foreign Minister, Dr. Konrad Adenauer (C.D.U.).

Vice-Chancellor and Minister for E.R.P., Franz Blücher (F.D.P.).

Economic Affairs, Prof. Ludwig Erhard (C.D.U.).

Finance, Dr. Friedrich Schäfer (C.S.U.).

Interior, Dr. Robert Lehr (C.D.U.).

Labour, Anton Storch (C.D.U.).

Justice, Dr. Thomas Dehler (F.D.P.).

Housing, Fritz Neumayer (F.D.P.).

Food and Agriculture, Dr. Wilhelm Niklas (C.S.U.).

All-German Affairs, Jakob Kaiser (C.D.U.).

Refugees, Dr. Hans Lukaschek (C.D.U.).

Transport, Dr. ing. Hans Christoph Seebohm (German Party).

Posts and Telegraphs, Dr. Hans Schuberth (C.S.U.).

Affairs of the Federal Council, Heinrich Hellweg (German Party).

F.D.P.=Free Democrats; C.D.U.=Christian Democratic Union; C.S.U.=Christian Social Union.

CONSULATE-GENERAL IN LONDON

6 Rutland Gate, S.W.7

Chargé d'Affaires, Dr. Hans Schlange-Schöningen (with the personal rank of Ambassador).

Area and Population.—The area of the Federal Republic is approximately 96,700 square miles with a population estimated (1952) at 48,700,000, compared with 39,300,000 in September, 1939. The increase is largely due to the influx of refugees. Distribution of the population among the *Länder* in December, 1952, was:—

Schleswig-Holstein	(U.K. zone) ..	2,400,000
Hamburg	" " ..	1,700,000
Lower Saxony	" " ..	6,600,000
North Rhine Westphalia	" " ..	13,800,000
Bremen	(U.S. ") ..	600,000
Hesse	" " ..	4,400,000
Bavaria	" " ..	9,100,000
Baden-Württemberg	(U.S. and French zone) ..	7,000,000
Rhineland Palatinate	(French zone)	3,700,000

Western Berlin, with a population of 2,200,000, is represented in the Federal Parliament and is treated as a *Land* for the purposes of finance, but has no voting rights.

Population of the principal cities and towns in the Federal Republic (1950):—

Hamburg.....	1,604,600	Mülheim on	
Munich.....	831,017	Ruhr.....	148,606
Essen.....	605,125	Sollingen.....	147,782
Cologne.....	590,825	Hagen.....	146,099
Frankfurt.....	523,923	Aachen.....	129,967
Dortmund....	500,150	München-	
Düsseldorf....	498,347	Gladbach....	122,388
Stuttgart.....	481,845	Ludwigshafen	122,329
Bremen.....	444,196	Oldenburg....	121,643
Hanover.....	441,615	Münster.....	119,788
Duisburg.....	408,877	Regensburg....	116,997
Wuppertal....	362,125	Heidelberg....	115,750
Nürnberg.....	360,017	Bremerhaven..	113,925
Gelsenkirchen	310,108	Bonn.....	111,287
Bochum.....	290,406	Herne.....	111,249
Kiel.....	253,857	Freiburg.....	109,822
Mannheim....	244,000	Osnabrück....	108,909
Lübeck.....	237,860	Reckling-	
Brunswick....	223,263	hausen.....	104,857
Wiesbaden....	218,255	Remscheid....	102,929
Oberhausen..	202,343	Flensburg....	102,045
Karlsruhe....	198,014	Wilhelms-	
Augsburg....	184,712	haven.....	100,926
Krefeld.....	170,482	Watenstedt-	
Kassel.....	161,322	Salzgitter....	100,630
Bielefeld.....	153,111		

Vital Statistics.—There were 15.7 live births per 1,000 inhabitants in the Federal Republic in 1952, compared with 19.8 per 1,000 for the same area in 1938. Deaths were 10.4 per 1,000 in 1952 and 11.4 per 1,000 in 1938, giving an excess of births over deaths in 1952 of 5.3 per 1,000 and in 1938 of 8.4.

Government.—The Federal Republic grew out of the fusion of the three western zones. The economic union of the U.K. and U.S. zones followed the Fusion Agreement of December, 1946. The Bizone was later joined by the French zone and in 1948-49 a Parliamentary Council, elected by the Diets of the three zones, drafted a provisional democratic federal constitution for Germany. This Basic Law came into force in the three western zones on May 24, 1949. It provides for a President, elected for a five-year term, and for two houses, with a four-year-term of office, the lower elected by direct universal suffrage and the upper composed of delegates of the *Länder*. The results of the election for the lower house (*Bundestag*) held on Sept. 6, 1953, were as follows:—

Party	Numbers
Christian Democratic and Christian	
Social Unions.....	244
Social Democrats.....	150
Free Democrats.....	48
All-German Bloc.....	27
German Party.....	15
Centre Party.....	3
Total.....	487

When the Federal Government took office the Allied Military Governors were replaced by High Commissioners. In 1952 a contractual agreement was signed between the Federal Republic and the western Allies, whereby the Republic, in return for certain promises regarding a defence contribution, a foreign debt settlement, and the continuation of allied policies concerning decartelization, democratization, restitution, etc., regains virtual sovereignty. This agreement, which has been ratified by all the parties concerned, will come into force when the European Defence Community (E.D.C.) has been ratified by all the contracting parties. The High Commissioners will then be replaced by Ambassadors. The present High Commissioners are:

United Kingdom, Sir Frederick Hoyer Millar, G.C.M.G., C.V.O. (with personal rank of Ambassador).
United States, Dr. J. B. Conant.
France, M. François Poncet.

Membership of International Organizations.—The Federal Republic is not yet a member of the United Nations, but is a member of some of the specialized agencies, such as the International Labour Office, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund. She is also a member of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, the European Payments Union, the Council of Europe and the European Coal and Steel Community. She is not a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, but was the first country to ratify the European Defence Community Treaty.

Economic Position.—The division of the country gave rise to serious economic problems. The main areas of surplus food production were transferred to Poland and some of the principal centres of light industry (Berlin, Thuringia and Saxony) were lost to the Soviet zone. As the lost food could not be replaced from West German sources the Republic is therefore more dependent on food imports than was the pre-war Reich, but most of the light industries have been rebuilt in the west. With United States and British help, economic recovery became unexpectedly rapid after the currency reform of 1948. In terms of 1936 prices the Gross National Product increased between 1936 and 1952 by over 40 per cent., but because of the larger 1952 population the increase per head was only 12 per cent. Of the net national product, agriculture and forestry accounted for 11 per cent.; industry and handicrafts, 51 per cent.; trade and transport, 20 per cent.; and services, etc., 18 per cent.

Agriculture.—The total agricultural area amounts to 14,200,000 hectares, of which 8,100,000 hectares was under plough in 1952. The forest area is 7,000,000 hectares. The 1951-52 harvest yielded 6,600,000 tons of bread grains, 4,900,000 tons of fodder grains and 23,900,000 tons of potatoes. The livestock population at the end of 1952 included 11,600,000 cattle, 1,300,000 horses, 1,500,000 sheep and 13,000,000 pigs.

Industry.—The highly developed and diversified secondary industries are based on the great basic coal and steel industries of the Ruhr. The monthly average index of industrial production has developed as follows (1936=100):

	1948	1952
Basic Industry.....	56.7	130.8
Investment goods.....	51.4	170.0
Consumer goods.....	53.8	134.6
Food industry.....	76.6	127.4
Electric Power.....	112.2	198.9
Building.....	88.5	134.7

All industrial production 63.1 144.4

Hard coal production rose from 9,700,000 tons a month in 1936 to 10,300,000 tons in 1952; brown coal from 4,700,000 tons to 6,900,000 tons; pig iron from 1,000,000 tons to 1,100,000 tons; crude steel from 1,200,000 tons to 1,300,000 tons, and rolled steel from 822,000 tons to 892,000 tons. An average of 25,000 passenger cars a month were produced in 1952 (1936, 14,520), 8,818 commercial vehicles (1936, 3,558), 118,400 tons of sulphuric acid (1936, 88,166), 23,000 tons of chlorine (1936, 8,214), 24,369 tons of cotton yarn (1936, 22,983) and 7,461 tons of woollen yarn (1936, 3,942). 437,700 dwellings were completed in 1952.

Labour.—Of the 15,000,000 employed in 1952, 10,400,000 were men. 1,400,000 persons were unemployed, of whom 943,000 were men. In 1952,

5,500,000 (4,100,000 men) were employed in industry; coal mining absorbed 549,000; metal-lurgy, 256,000; mechanical engineering and vehicle production, 790,000; chemicals, 311,000; and textiles and clothing, 790,000. Productivity of labour in 1952 reached 105 per cent. of the 1936 level. 441,000 working days were lost through strikes in 1952.

Finance.—Under the Federal constitution the yields of indirect taxes accrue to the Federal Government, while direct taxes accrue to the *Länder*, who are obliged to transfer part of them to the central authorities. The principal items of central government expenditure are occupation costs and social charges (refugees, pensions, unemployment relief, etc.). In the 1953-54 Federal Budget estimates, revenue and expenditure are expected to balance at DM23.5 milliard. Occupation costs are put at DM9.9 milliard and social charges at DM8.0 milliard.

In 1952 an agreement was reached, though it has not yet been ratified, for the settlement of German pre-war and post-war foreign debts. An agreement was also signed whereby the Federal Republic will pay to Israel and Jewish organizations over a period of years reparations amounting to DM3.5 milliard.

Defence.—At present the Federal Republic does not participate in Western defence, except in so far as she contributes to the maintenance of Allied troops in Germany. When the Contractual Agreement comes into force it is intended that German forces shall be built up within the framework of the European Defence Community and that the German financial contribution to defence shall be comparable with that of the other major western powers.

Foreign Trade.—In 1952, imports were valued at DM16.2 milliard and exports at DM16.9 milliard. 37 per cent. of imports consisted of foodstuffs and 35 per cent. of raw materials; 19 per cent. came from the dollar area and 67 per cent. from the European Payments Union countries. 90 per cent. of all exports were manufactured goods. The dollar area took 9.5 per cent. of all exports and the E.P.U. area 74.5 per cent. Exports to the U.K. amounted to DM1.5 milliard in 1952 and imports from the U.K. to DM2.048 milliard.

Communications.—The railways of the Federal Republic measure 18,950 miles and the classified roads 47,038 miles. In 1952 the railways handled 268,000,000 tons of goods, the inland waterways 95,000,000 tons and ocean and coastal shipping 37,000,000 tons. Railway rolling stock included, in 1952, 10,900 steam locomotives, 457 electric locomotives, 22,500 passenger coaches and 246,200 goods waggons. In 1951 there were 681,573 passenger cars and 414,343 lorries. Ocean-going shipping under the German flag in June, 1953, amounted to 1,450,000 tons gross.

Social Welfare.—There is compulsory insurance against sickness, accident, old age and unemployment. Pension schemes for widows and orphans of public servants are in operation. Public assistance is given to persons unable to earn their living, or with insufficient income to maintain a minimum standard of living.

Law and Justice.—Judicial authority is exercised by the Federal Constitutional Court, the Supreme Federal Court, and the courts of the *Länder*. Judges are independent and subject only to the law. The death sentence has been abolished.

Language and Literature.—Modern (or New High) German has developed from the time of the Reformation to the present day, with differences of dialect in Austria and Alsace and in the German-speaking

cantons of Switzerland. The literary language is usually regarded as having become fixed by Luther and Zwingli at the Reformation, since which time many great names occur in all branches, notably philosophy, from Leibnitz (1646-1716) to Kant (1724-1804), Fichte (1762-1814), Schelling (1775-1854) and Hegel (1770-1831); the drama from Goethe (1749-1832) and Schiller (1759-1805) to Gerhart Hauptmann (1862-1946); and in poetry, Heine (1800-1856). German authors have received the Nobel Prize for Literature on five occasions—Theodore Mommsen (1902), R. Eucken (1908), P. Heyse (1909), Gerhart Hauptmann (1912), and Thomas Mann (1929). Circulation of daily papers reached 11,500,000 in 1951. There are now over 1,200 daily papers.

Education.—School attendance is compulsory for all children between the ages of 6 and 14. In May, 1950, there were 28,779 elementary schools, with 130,618 teachers and 6,314,452 pupils in the Federal Republic, excluding Bremen. There were 579 *Mittelschulen* with 6,000 teachers and 196,000 pupils and 1,488 secondary schools with 28,872 teachers and 620,488 pupils. In the summer of 1951 the 26 universities of the Republic had over 73,000 students. The largest universities are in Munich, Bonn, Mainz, Cologne, Münster, Hamburg, Göttingen, Frankfurt and Heidelberg.

Religion.—According to the 1950 census there were 24,400,000 Protestants in the Republic, 21,600,000 Roman Catholics and 1,500,000 others.

CAPITAL, Bonn, in North Rhine Westphalia, on the left bank of the Rhine, 15 miles distant from Cologne. Population, 111,287. Bonn is a cathedral and university town, the university buildings being the seat of the legislature.

Foreign Office

(German Section)

8 Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.1.

[Museum: 5040]

Office of the Allied High Commission (British element), Wahnheide

High Commissioner for West Germany, Sir Frederick Hoyer Millar, G.C.M.G., C.V.O. (with personal rank of Ambassador).

Deputy High Commissioner, J. G. Ward, C.M.G.

Chief Administrative Officer (vacant).

Head of Chancery, C. P. Hope.

Principal Advisers, G. C. Allen (Education); R. Jackling (Finance and Economics); M. E. Bathurst, C.M.G., C.B.E. (Legal); V. A. Goddard, C.B.E. (Labour).

Chiefs of Divisions, Maj.-Gen. J. M. Kirkman, C.B., C.B.E. (Intelligence); M. A. M. Robb (Information Services).

MILITARY SECURITY BOARD

U.K. Commissioner, Maj.-Gen. C. J. G. Dalton, C.B.E.

REGIONAL ORGANIZATION

Land Commissioners, Brig. J. Lingham, C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (ret.) (North Rhine/Westphalia); M. S. Henderson, C.M.G. (Lower Saxony); Brig. R. V. Hume, C.B.E., T.D. (ret.) (Schleswig Holstein); Dr. J. K. Dunlop, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C., T.D. (Hamburg).

Commandant (British Sector, Berlin), Maj. Gen. C. F. C. Coleman, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.

Political Adviser and Deputy Commandant (British Sector, Berlin), E. M. Rose.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Liaison Officer, G. L. Hitchcock, Düsseldorf.

There are British Consulates at Berlin, Hamburg, Düsseldorf, Bremen, Frankfurt, Munich and Stuttgart.

Eastern Germany

Administration.—When the Federal Republic was formed, the People's Council of the Soviet zone, appointed in 1948, was converted into a Provisional People's Chamber. On Oct. 7, 1949, this Chamber enacted a constitution of the "German Democratic Republic," and a provisional Land Chamber was established consisting of fifty deputies appointed by the Diets of the *Länder*. The German Democratic Republic is not recognized by the governments of western countries. A number of governmental reforms has been introduced since the original constitution was drafted, including the abolition, in July, 1952, of the five Land governments and diets. In June, 1953, the main Government posts were held as follows:—

President, Wilhelm Pieck, born 1874, elected Oct. 11, 1949.

Minister-President, Otto Grotewohl.

Deputy Minister-Presidents, W. Ulbricht; H. Rau;

O. Nuschke; H. Loch; L. Bolz; P. Scholz.

Chairman, State Manning Commission, B. Leuschner.

Chairman, State Control Commission, F. Lange.

It was not until the summer of 1953 that the Soviet Commander-in-Chief was replaced in the civilian sphere by a High Commissioner. The first to hold the latter post was Vladimir Semionov, formerly Political Adviser to the C.-in-C. In September, 1953, the title of High Commissioner was altered to that of Ambassador.

Area and Population.—The area of Eastern Germany is 41,380 sq. miles and its population in October, 1946, was 17,300,000:—

Saxony-Anhalt...	4,200,000	Saxony...	5,600,000
Brandenburg...	2,500,000	Thuringia...	2,900,000
Mecklenburg...	2,100,000		

Principal cities and towns: Dresden (467,966); Leipzig (607,655); Magdeburg (236,326); Halle (222,505); Erfurt (174,633); Rostock (114,869); Zwickau (122,862), and Karlmarxstadt (Chemnitz) (250,188). Eastern Berlin, an integral part of the zone and its capital city, has a population of approximately 1,200,000.

In July, 1952, in the interests of "democratization" and the further centralization of power, the old *Länder* were abolished and replaced by 14 *Bezirke* (regions) as follows:

Land	Bezirke
Mecklenburg....	Rostock; Schwerin; Neubrandenburg.
Brandenburg....	Potsdam; Cottbus; Frankfurt.
Saxony.....	Karlmarxstadt; Dresden; Leipzig.
Saxony-Anhalt..	Halle; Magdeburg.
Thuringia.....	Erfurt; Gera; Guhl.

Each region has its own *Bezirksrat* (assembly) and *Bezirksrat* (council) to deal with purely regional affairs.

Economic Position.—From the economic point of view the Eastern zone is a more unbalanced area than the Federal Republic. It is more nearly self-sufficient in food, but has few industrial raw materials apart from brown coal and copper ore. Before the war its highly developed secondary industries were dependent on Ruhr coal and steel.

The Soviets claimed reparations from Germany to a value of \$ (1938) 10 milliard. Between 1945 and March, 1948, they removed considerable quantities of capital equipment to the U.S.S.R. and took over a number of important plants as Soviet

State Concerns (S.A.G.). S.A.G.'s now account for perhaps one-eighth of all industrial production in Eastern Germany. Their products are sold partly in Germany and partly to the U.S.S.R. and other foreign countries. In addition the zone pays reparations from current production to the U.S.S.R. and, although the amounts have been reduced, the obligation continues until 1965. Economic control has been centralized, industry subjected to rigid central planning, state ownership and trading greatly expanded at the expense of private interests and the basic industries given priority over secondary industries. Large new steel plants have been erected at Fürstenberg/Oder and at Calbe, and crude steel production is now greater than before the war. Ties with the other satellites have been strengthened; over 80 per cent. of the zone's foreign trade is now with the East, and in 1950 the zone became a member of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (C.M.E.A.). In 1951 a Five Year Economic Plan was introduced, designed to double the then level of industrial production by the end of 1955. It was alleged that this 1955 level would also be double that of 1936.

Religions.—At the census of 1946, Eastern Germany had 14,132,174 Protestants, 2,110,507 Roman Catholics and 75,578 others.

GREECE

(Hellas)

King of the Hellenes, Paul I, born Dec. 14, 1901; acceded (on the death of his brother King George II), April 1, 1947; married Jan. 9, 1938, Princess Frederika, daughter of the Duke of Brunswick (born April 18, 1917), and has issue:—

- (i) Crown Prince (*Diadoch*) H.R.H. Prince Constantine, born June 2, 1940.
- (ii) H.R.H. Princess Sophia, born Nov. 2, 1938.
- (iii) H.R.H. Princess Irene, born May 11, 1942.

CABINET

(Nov. 19, 1952)

Prime Minister, Field Marshal A. Papagos.
 Minister of Foreign Affairs, S. Stephanopoulos.
 Minister of Co-ordination, S. Markezinis.
 Finance, C. Papayannis.
 Interior, P. Lykourazos.
 Industry, A. Protopapadakis.
 Agriculture, A. Apostolides.
 Welfare, C. Adamopoulos.
 Labour, E. Gonis.
 Works, C. Karamanlis.
 Merchant Shipping, L. Lambrianides.
 Minister Governor-General of Northern Greece, A. Stratos.
 Communications, H. Psaros.
 Justice, D. Bombakos.
 Education, C. Kallias.
 Commerce, A. Kapsalis.
 Minister to Prime Minister's Dept., P. Siphnaiois.
 National Defence, P. Kanellopoulos.
 Without Portfolio, E. Tsouderos; J. Exindariis.

ROYAL GREEK EMBASSY IN LONDON

51 Upper Brook Street, W.1

[Mayfair: 0694]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Monsieur Vassilios Mostras (1953).
 Counsellors, J. Phrantzas; A. Sgourdeos.
 1st Secretary, Aristide Pilavachi.
 Hon. Attachés, P. P. Argenti; Spiro X. Constantini.
 Commercial Counsellor, Nicholas Pierrakos.
 Department of Information, Stelio Hourmouzios (Acting Director).

Military Attaché, G. Skaleos (acting).

Naval and Air Attaché, Captain A. Athanassiou, R.H.N.

Consulate General and Department of Information, 34 Hyde Park Square, W.2.

Consul General, A. Sgourdeos.

There is a Consulate at Cardiff and Honorary Consulates at Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Dover, Falmouth, Hull, Immingham, Liverpool, Middlesbrough, Milford Haven, Newcastle, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sheffield, Southampton and Yarmouth, Swansea, Glasgow and Leth, and at Belfast.

A maritime Kingdom in the south-east of Europe, bounded on the N. by Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, on the S. and W. by the Libyan and Ionian seas, and on the E. by Turkey, with an estimated area of 51,180 sq. miles. A census was held throughout the country on April 7, 1951, which estimated the population at approximately 7,600,000, including the population of the Dodecanese (126,000).

The area of the mainland is 41,328 sq. miles, and of the islands 9,854 sq. miles. The main divisions are: Macedonia (which includes Mt. Athos), Thrace, Epirus, Thessaly, Continental Greece (which includes the island of Euboea and the Sporades, or "scattered islands," of which the largest is Skyros), the Peloponnese (or Morea), the Dodecanese or Southern Sporades (12 islands occupied by Italy in 1912 during the Italo-Turkish War and ceded to Greece by Italy in 1947) consisting of Rhodes, Astypalaia, Karpathos, Kassos, Nisyros, Kalymnos, Leros, Patmos, Kos, Simi, Khalki and Kastellorizo, the Cyclades (a circular group numbering about 200, with a total area of 923 sq. miles; the chief islands are Syros, Andros, Tinos, Naxos, Paros, Santorini, Milos and Serifos), the Ionian Islands (Cephalonia, Corfu, Lefkas, Ithaki, and Zante), the Aegean Islands (Chios, Lesbos and Samos). In Crete there was for over 1,000 years (3000 to 1400 B.C.) a flourishing civilization which spread its influence far and wide throughout the Aegean, and the ruins of the palace of Minos at Cnossos afford evidence of astonishing comfort and luxury. Greek civilization emerges about 1300 B.C. and the poems of Homer, the blind poet of Chios, which were probably current about 800 B.C., record the 20-year struggle between the Achaeans of Greece and the Phrygians of Troy (1194-1184 B.C.).

Government.—The independence of Greece dates from March 25, 1821, and was ratified by the Treaty of Adrianople (Sept. 12, 1829) and the Convention of London (Feb. 3, 1830), after a successful insurrection against the Ottoman Empire, to which the country had been subjected since the 15th century. After a succession of rulers of the Wittelsbach (Bavarian) and Glucksburg (Danish) dynasties the Kingdom was declared a Republic by the Constituent Assembly on March 25, 1924. On Oct. 11, 1935, it was again declared a Kingdom, and a plebiscite held on Sunday, Nov. 3, 1935, caused the return to the Throne of King George II. On October 28, 1940, Italy declared war on Greece and invaded the country from Albania, but within a month Greek troops, assisted at sea and in the air by Great Britain, expelled the invader and advanced in triumph into Albania. On April 6, 1941, Germany invaded Yugoslavia and Greece and came to the aid of the defeated Italian forces. British and Commonwealth ground forces were sent to the assistance of Greece, but the fresh onslaught led to her occupation by German, Italian and Bulgarian troops. By her own exertions and by Allied help Greece was freed in October, 1944.

There followed in December-January, 1944-5, a short period of civil war in which the Communists attempted to seize power by force. After a plebiscite held on Sept. 1, 1946, King George II was recalled. In 1947, Communist guerilla disturbances assumed the proportions of civil war, which continued with increasing damage and destruction to the country until the summer of 1949 when the Greek Army's victories overwhelmed the guerillas. Normal conditions were sufficiently restored throughout the country to enable a general election to be held on March 5, 1950. Since then, with the help of the Mutual Security Agency (formerly E.C.A.), Greece has been tackling the formidable task of rehabilitation and reconstruction after ten troubled years; and has made steady, if slow, progress, despite political instability. Further general elections were held in September 1951 and November 1952. At the latter 300 deputies were elected, of which 241 belong to the Greek Rally, the Government Party, 31 to the Liberal Party, 18 to the E.E.P.K. (National Progressive Union of the Centre) and the rest to various independent groups.

Defence.—The Navy has 70 ships in commission; the strength of the Army is approximately 145,000; and the Air Force consists of 8,200 men and 6 squadrons. In April, 1952, the British Military Mission and R.A.F. delegation left after seven years' service in Greece.

Production.—Agriculture is the principal industry and employs more than half the population, the most important product being tobacco, which accounts for nearly half the value of total exports of Greece. The most important of the fruit trees are the olive, the vine, orange, lemon, fig, almond, citron, pomegranate, and currant-vine. Currants were originally grown round Corinth and were known as *vains de Corauntz*, anglicized as currants. The principal minerals mined are iron ore, iron pyrites, manganese, magnesite, chrome, bauxite, lead, zinc and emery. The chief manufactures are textiles (cotton, woollen, silk and rayon), chemicals, cement, glass, footwear and carpets. There are also metallurgical and ship-repairing industries. Many large projects are at present being carried out at the instigation of the American M.S.A. Mission. These are an electric power system covering most of the country, irrigation and land reclamation, the decentralisation of industry and the development of lignite mining and its use for fuel.

Communications.—In 1937 there were 2,650 miles of railroad open to traffic. By the end of 1950, the entire railway network had been restored in spite of delays due to band activities. Athens is linked by direct sleeping car services with Paris and Istanbul. Since 1947, 3,500 km. of main roads have been restored and resurfaced, and the secondary road system is being repaired and enlarged. The Corinth Canal, which had been blocked in 1944 by the retreating enemy, was fully re-opened in September, 1948. In December, 1951, the Greek mercantile marine consisted of 321 vessels (1,238,868 tons), apart from sailing vessels and motor craft.

Religion.—Over 96 per cent. of the people are adherents of the Greek Orthodox Church, which is the State religion, all others being tolerated and free from interference. The Greek church recognizes the spiritual primacy of the Ecumenical Patriarch at Constantinople, but is otherwise a self-governing body administered by the Holy Synod under the Presidency of the Archbishop of Athens and All Greece.

Education is free and compulsory from the age of 6 to 12 and is maintained by State grants. Secondary education is somewhat backward, particularly in the country districts. There are two

Universities, Athens and Salonika, that of Athens being of some repute.

Language and Literature.—The spoken dialects of Modern Greece are descended by a process of natural development from the "Common Greek" of Alexander's empire. In the field of literature, official and technical matter is mostly composed in *katharevusa* , a conservative literary dialect evolved by Adamantios Corais (Diamant Coray), who lived and died in Paris (1748–1833), but novels and poetry are mostly composed in *dimotiki* , a progressive literary dialect which owes much to John Psycharis (1854–1929). The poets Solomos, Palamas and Cavafis have won a European reputation.

CURRENCY

The Greek *drachma* has an official exchange rate of 84,000=£1 sterling and 30,000=U.S. \$1.
(See also p. 83.)

TRADE

	1951 \$ U.S.	1952 \$ U.S.
Total imports	425,952,000	288,948,000
Total exports	101,867,000	114,365,000
Imports from U.K.	42,851,000	36,982,000
Exports to U.K.	15,439,000	19,370,000

CAPITAL, Athens. Population 559,250. Other large towns are: Ψ Thessaloniki (Salonika) (417,994), Ψ Piræus (184,980), Ψ Patras (141,144), Ψ Volo (54,019), and Ψ Cavalla (51,000); in Crete— Ψ Heraklion or Candia (39,000), Ψ Canea (27,000), and Ψ Rethymno (10,000); in the Ionian Islands— Ψ Corfu (35,000), Ψ Zanté (13,000), and Ψ Argostolion (10,000); in the Cyclades— Ψ Hermopolis (22,000); in Lesbos— Ψ Mitylene (32,000); in Chios— Ψ Chios (27,000).

FLAG: 9 horizontal bands, alternately blue and white, with white cross, on blue ground, in corner.

NATIONAL DAY: March 25.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(a Odos Loukianou, Athens)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Charles Brinsley Pemberton

Counsellor, A. E. Lambert.

Counsellor (Commercial), F. H. Gamble.

Counsellor (Labour Attaché), F. Hampton, C.B.E.

1st Secretaries, J. E. Galsworthy; N. Bicknell,

D.S.O., D.F.C. (Commercial); F. B. Richards,

D.S.C. (Information); W. F. Redmond, M.B.E.

(Consul); C. N. Halkias, O.B.E.; P. Whinney,

D.S.C.; D. N. Royce.

2nd Secretaries, S. Oates; E. G. Harman; J. M. C.

Vivian.

Military Attaché, Brig. A. Abel Smith, O.B.E.

Asst. (do.), Maj. D. C. M. Mather, M.C.

Air Attaché, Air Commodore F. R. Drew, C.B.E.

3rd Secretary (Information), F. A. Wise.

Attaché (Archivist), H. Williams.

Attaché (Commercial), M. D. W. McCann.

Embassy Chaplain, Rev. D. A. Duncan, M.C., M.A.

Hon. Attaché, J. M. Cook (Director, British School

of Archaeology).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Athens, Salonika, Piræus, Patras, Canea, Rhodes and Samos.

BRITISH COUNCIL

27 Philikis Etairias, Athens. *Representative*, W. G. Tatham, M.C.

GUATEMALA

(República de Guatemala)

President, Colonel Jacobo Arbenz, assumed office March 15, 1951.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Lic. Raul Osegueda.

LEGATION IN LONDON

21 Eaton Place, S.W.1

(Sloane: 8359)

Chancery, 19 Hanover Court, Hanover St., W.1

[Grosvenor: 6149]

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, His Excellency Dr. Francisco Linares Aranda (1950).

There is a Consulate-General at Liverpool and Consuls at Glasgow and Belfast.

Guatemala, the most northerly of the Republican States of Central America, is situated in N. lat. from 13° 45' to 17° 49', and in W. long. from 88° 12' 49' to 92° 13' 43', and comprises an area of 45,452 square miles, and a population (at the census of 1950) of 3,546,624. There is a single chamber legislative assembly of 68 members and a cabinet of 10 of whom 9 are Ministers of State. The Republic is divided into 22 departments, and is traversed from W. to E. by an elevated mountain chain, containing several volcanic summits rising to 13,000 feet above the sea; earthquakes are frequent, and the capital (which is at an altitude of 4,800 ft.) was destroyed by an upheaval in Dec., 1917. The country is well watered by numerous rivers; the climate is hot and malarious near the coast, temperate in the higher regions. The rainfall in the capital is 57 in. per annum. 740 miles of railway were open for traffic in 1943. The chief Ψ seaports are San José de Guatemala and Chamerico on the Pacific, and Livingston and Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic side.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the country, and since the establishment of the University at the capital in 1918 education has received a marked impulse and the high figure of illiteracy is being reduced. The National Library contains about 80,000 volumes in the Spanish tongue.

FINANCE

1953-54

Estimated Revenue..... Quetzales 73,000,000

Estimated Expenditure..... " 73,000,000

External Debt (Dec. 31, 1952) .. *21,124,430

* Of which Q9,000,000 consisted chiefly of amounts due on drafts from abroad.

At par 1 Quetzal = \$1 U.S. Exchange rate 2.80 Q = £1. (See also p. 83.)

TRADE

	1952
Imports	Quetzales 75,721,363
Exports	" 87,462,689

	1952
Imports from U.K.	£14,144,928
Exports to U.K.	£1,477,811

The principal export is coffee, other articles being bananas, *chicle* (chewing gum), hides, honey, timber and gold. The chief imports are textiles, cotton, yarn, wheat, flour, petroleum, vehicles and machinery.

CAPITAL, Guatemala. Pop. (1950), 284,922. Quezaltenango (second city of the Republic), has a pop. of 27,696. Other towns are Coban (7,916), Zacapa (8,281), and Ψ Puerto Barrios (15,332).

Flag: Three vertical bands, blue, white, blue.

BRITISH LEGATION

(112 Calle Poniente, No. 3-27, Guatemala)

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and
 Consul-General, His Excellency, W. H.
 Gallienne, C.B.E. (1947).

1st Secretary, Consul and 1st Secretary (Commercial),
 R. McC. Andrew.

*Military Attaché, Col. C. Irving-Bell.

*Labour Attaché, H. A. N. Brown.

* Resident in Mexico City.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Guatemala,
 Quezaltenango and Puerto Barrios.

HAITI

(République d'Haiti)

President, Col. Paul Eugène Magloire, born 1907;
 assumed office, Dec. 6, 1950.

Foreign Affairs, M. Pierre Liautaud.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

12 Hans Crescent, S. W. 1.

Ambassador in London, H. E. Monsieur Love O.
 Léger (1953).

Secretary, M. Gerard Jean Baptiste.

Attaché, Mlle. Addline Maximilien.

The Republic of Haiti occupies the western third of the island of Santo Domingo, formerly known as Hispaniola, which, next to Cuba, is the largest island in the West Indies.

The area of the Republic is estimated at 10,500 sq. miles with a population (1950 census) of 3,111,973, negroes being in the great majority. There are, however, many mulattoes and others with varying admixture of white blood, especially in the towns. About 1,000 British subjects, chiefly of British West Indian origin, reside in Haiti.

A French colony under the name of Saint-Dominique from 1697, the slave population, estimated at 500,000, revolted in 1791 under the leadership of Toussaint L'Ouverture, who was born a slave and made himself Governor-General of the colony. He capitulated to the French in 1802 and died in captivity in 1803. Resistance was continued by Jean Jacques Dessalines, also a former black slave, who, on January 1, 1803, declared the former French colony to be an independent state. It was at this time that the name of Haiti was adopted. It is an aboriginal Indian word meaning mountainous. Dessalines became Emperor of Haiti, but was assassinated in 1806. Political chaos with a succession of tyrannies and republics continued until U.S.A. intervened in 1925, when a treaty was signed whereby certain public services were to be controlled by U.S. officials. On Oct. 1, 1931, the U.S. officials in charge of Public Health, Public Works, and the Agricultural Technical Service, were withdrawn. The last U.S. troops left Haiti on Aug. 15, 1934. U.S. control of the revenue of Haiti officially ended on October 1, 1947. The internal revenue service was handed back to the Haitian Government in 1934. A revolution took place in May, 1950, resulting in the overthrow of President Estimé, and the assumption of control by a Military Junta. The new President was elected by direct popular vote in Oct. 1950.

The present constitution (November, 1950) provides for a Senate of 21 members and a Chamber of Deputies of 37 members. The President is elected by popular franchise for a term of six years, and is not immediately re-eligible. Women are at

present restricted to voting in municipal elections, but the constitution contemplates the extension to them of full political rights in the near future.

Production, Industry, etc.—In French colonial times, Haiti was one of the most productive countries in the world and the richest French possession. Improvident methods of peasant agriculture succeeded the plantation system and resulted in the gradual impoverishment of natural resources through exhaustion of the soil, deforestation and erosion. In recent years measures for agricultural rehabilitation have been taken and a gradual restoration of the productiveness of the country may be expected. The main project in hand at present is a scheme for the irrigation of 100,000 acres of the Artibonite valley for which the Import-Export Bank has approved a loan of \$14,000,000. The principal products are coffee, bananas, logwood, cocoa, cotton, hides, sisal, sugar, honey, gums, and oil-seeds, these being the chief exports. There are said to be deposits of gold, silver, copper, tin, and iron, but little has been done to exploit mineral resources. Manufactures are relatively unimportant, but there is some production of cotton piece-goods, lard and handicraft articles of mahogany and sisal. A good rum is produced.

Communications.—Internal surface communications are poor. Except in the immediate vicinity of the capital and some other towns the roads are unsurfaced, and in the rainy season many places are inaccessible by road. A programme of road construction, begun in 1951, continues to make progress. Owing to the very mountainous nature of the country railway communications are negligible. Internal air services are maintained by the Aviation Corps of the Haitian Army. The principal towns are connected by telegraph and telephone.

Air services by Pan-American and other air lines are regular and frequent, and there are fairly frequent sea communications with New York for passengers and freight. Direct shipments to Port-au-Prince from U.K. ports and now made by the Saguenay Terminals Line. Sailings between Haiti and Jamaica are infrequent. External telegraph and postal communications are normal (air-mail transit U.K.—Port-au-Prince 3-4 days).

Climate.—The climate is tropical with comparatively little difference in the temperatures between the summer (March-Oct.) and the winter (Nov.-Feb.). The temperature at Port-au-Prince rarely exceeds 95° F., but the humidity is high, especially in the autumn.

Language and Literature.—French is the official language of the country, but most of the people speak a debased dialect known as Creole French. Education is free but estimates of illiteracy are as high as 95 per cent. In 1953 there were 6 principal French daily newspapers published at Port-au-Prince and 1 English weekly.

	1950-51 Gourdes	1951-52 Gourdes
Revenue	125,250,000	146,277,000
Expenditure	121,800,000	160,000,000
Total Debt (Sept.).....	32,269,000	37,561,000
5 Gourdes = \$1 (U.S.). (See also p. 83.)		
	1950-51 Gourdes	1951-52 Gourdes
Total Imports	222,585,000	253,477,000
Total Exports	247,978,000	264,623,000
Imports from U.K. ...	10,203,000	11,145,000
Exports to U.K.	12,879,000	2,422,000

The principal exports are listed above; the principal imports are cottons, foodstuffs, machinery, mineral oil and soap.

CAPITAL, Ψ Port-au-Prince, Population (1950 census), 195,672. Other centres are: Ψ Cap Haïtien (24,957); Ψ Aux Cayes (11,835); Ψ Goaïaves (13,534); Ψ Jacmel (8,545); Ψ St. Marc (10,485); Ψ Port de Paix (6,309); Jérémie (11,138).

FLAG: Two horizontal bands, blue, red; in the centre, the coat-of-arms on a white square.

BRITISH EMBASSY
(Pacot, Port-au-Prince)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency David Jarvis Mill Irving (1953)

(plus allowances) £1,500 to £2,000
1st Secretary and Consul, P. P. Caruana.

Pro-Consul, A. M. O'Meally.

Air Attaché (resident in Caracas), Wing-Cdr. P. D. W. Hackforth.

Labour Attaché (resident in Mexico City), H. A. N. Brown.

HEJAZ, see Arabia

HONDURAS

(República de Honduras)

President (1949-1955), Dr. Juan Manuel Galvez; assumed office Jan. 1, 1949.

LEGATION IN LONDON

15 Mount Street, W.1

[Grosvenor: 6153]

Minister in London, His Excellency Dr. Tiburcio Carias.

Chargé d'Affaires, Señor Don Carlos A. Suazo.

Attaché, Ing. Fernando Lanza.

Consulate-General in London, 15 Union Court, E.C.2.

Vice-Consul (in charge), Herbert C. Cock.

There is a Consulate General in Liverpool, and there are Consular Offices at Birmingham, Manchester, Newcastle and Glasgow.

Honduras, one of the five Republican States of Central America, lies between lat. 13° and $16^{\circ} 30'$ N. and long. 83° and $89^{\circ} 41'$ west, with a seaboard of about 400 miles on the Caribbean Sea and an outlet, consisting of a small strip of coast 77 miles in length on the Pacific. Its frontiers are contiguous with those of Guatemala, Nicaragua and El Salvador. The Republic contains a total area of approximately 44,482 square miles and a population of 1,533,625 (1950 census) of mixed Spanish and Indian blood. There is a strong foreign negro (British West Indian) element in Northern Honduras. The country is very mountainous, being traversed by the Cordilleras, but possesses well watered fertile valleys and wooded tablelands. The climate varies with the altitude, being tropical throughout the year in the coastal belts and temperate and healthy in the uplands.

Originally discovered and settled by the Spaniards at the beginning of the sixteenth century, Honduras formed part of the Spanish American Dominions for nearly three centuries until 1821 when independence was proclaimed.

Under the revised Constitution of 1936, the Legislature consists of a single Chamber Assembly of 49 members elected by popular vote in the ratio of one deputy per 25,000 inhabitants. The executive authority is vested in the President who is assisted by a Council of six Ministers. The Republic is divided into 17 departments and one

territory, La Mosquitia, which is inhabited by Indian tribes and largely unexplored.

The chief industry is the production of bananas. Other products are coffee, coconuts, tobacco, beans, maize, rice and tropical fruits. Cattle raising is becoming an increasingly important industry, a large number of cattle being exported to the neighbouring countries every year. Honduras is also a timber producing country, the most important woods being pine, mahogany and cedar. There are large tracts of uncultivated land.

The mineral resources of the country are reputed to be considerable, though still largely unexploited. In the year ending June 30, 1951, 3,828,719 oz. of silver and 31,123 oz. of gold in the form of bars, nuggets, amalgam and concentrates, were produced. The production of lead was approximately 1,000,000 lbs. Exports to the U.K. for the year 1950-51 were valued at £166,713 for gold amalgam and £57,075 for gold bars. The principal mines are American owned.

820 miles of railway were in operation in the year 1952, chiefly to serve the banana plantations and the Caribbean ports. The total road mileage is approximately 1,400, the greater part of which is in poor condition, but improvements are now being rapidly made and new roads built. In the Aviation Division there are 25 airports in use in Honduras, exclusive of numerous small landing and emergency fields. There are three international air services (TACA Internacional, PAA and TAN) and two domestic air services (SAHSA and TACA (Honduras)). There are 2,733 miles of telephone lines, 4,604 miles of telegraph lines and 349 post-offices.

Ψ The chief ports are Puerto Cortes, Tela and La Ceiba on the North Coast, through which passes the bulk of the trade with the United States and Europe, and Amapala, situated on Tiger Island in the Gulf of Fonseca, on the Pacific side.

Language and Literature.—The language of the country is Spanish. Primary and secondary education is free and compulsory and, although there is still a great deal of illiteracy, it is gradually diminishing. There is no recognized native literature.

FINANCE		1951-52
Revenue	Lempiras	47,840,279
Expenditure	"	39,118,975
Foreign Debt (June 30, 1952) .	"	323,875
Internal Debt (June 30, 1952) .	"	7,961,425

The currency is the *Lempira* (named after a native chief), value of 50 cents., U.S. and (June 30, 1950) Lps. 5.60 to the £. (See also p. 83.)

In 1925 the Government of Honduras ratified an agreement concluded with the Council of Foreign Bondholders, providing for the liquidation of the Foreign Debt by annual payments of £40,000 over a period of 30 years, and these payments are regularly made.

TRADE		1951-52
Imports	Lempiras	109,179,000
Exports	"	68,932,000
Imports from U.K.	"	2,933,000
Exports to U.K.	"	1,165,000

CAPITAL: Tegucigalpa. Pop. (1950), 90,000 (including the contiguous town of Comayagüela); other towns are San Pedro Sula (30,000), Ψ La Ceiba (20,000), Ψ Tela (12,829), Ψ Puerto Cortes (10,536), Choluteca (8,000), Amapala (3,000) and Trujillo (2,000).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, blue, white, blue (with five blue stars on white band).

BRITISH LEGATION

(Tegucigalpa.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul General, His Excellency Gerald Ernest Stockley (1950).

2nd Secretary and Vice-Consul, J. A. Honeyford.
Military Attaché, Col. C. G. Irving-Bell (resident in Mexico City).

Air-Attaché, Wing-Comdr. P. D. W. Hackforth (resident in Caracas).

1st Secretary (Labour), H. A. N. Brown (resident in Mexico City).

Archivist, J. J. M. Lee.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Tegucigalpa, Tela and Truxillo.

Tegucigalpa is 5,930 miles from London; transit, via New York, 14 days; via Panama, 20 days. By air via New York, 4 days.

HUNGARY

(Magyarország)

President of the Presidential Council of the Republic, István Dobi, re-elected July 1953.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(July 4, 1953)

President of Council, Imre Nagy.

Vice-President and Minister of Interior, Ernő Gerő.

Vice-President and Minister of Agriculture, András Hegedűs.

Foreign Affairs, János Boldoczky.

Finance, Károly Olt.

Internal and Foreign Trade, József Bognár.

National Defence, Lt.-Gen. István Bata.

Heavy Industry, István Hidas.

Head of Politburo and Secretariat of Hungarian Workers' Party, Mátyás Rákosi.

LEGATION IN LONDON

(35 Eaton Place, S.W.1)

(Sloane: 4048)

Minister in London, János Katona (1953).

Area and Population.—The area of Hungary may be stated at approximately 36,000 sq. miles with a population (Dec. 1952) of over 9,500,000.

Government.—By unanimous vote of the National Assembly, Hungary was re-constituted a Kingdom in 1920, after having been declared a Republic on Nov. 17, 1918. Hungary joined the Anti-Comintern Pact on Feb. 24, 1939, and entered the War of 1939-45 on the side of Germany. In December, 1944, a Provisional Government of Liberation was set up in Debrecen under the leadership of General Bela Miklós. On Jan. 20, 1945, this government signed an armistice with the United Nations, under the terms of which an Allied Control Commission was set up in Budapest and the frontiers of Hungary were withdrawn to the limits existing in 1937.

The first four years of the Republic saw fundamental changes in the social structure. Under a Land Reform Act (March 15, 1945) all the former class of great landowners were dispossessed and the land was distributed among the peasants in small holdings with a maximum area of 1.422 acres. In 1946 the mines and heavy industry were nationalized and were followed in December, 1947, by the banks, and in 1948 by practically the whole of industry and by the schools. Towards the end of 1948 the Government began a campaign to liquidate the "Kulaks" with a view to forcing

the peasantry into co-operatives and ultimately establishing collective agriculture. In 1949 practically all the industries previously unaffected were nationalised. In May, 1949, the Democratic People's Party was dissolved, and a new election held in which no opposition was allowed to participate. The People's Front obtained 95.6 per cent. of the votes, and in June an overwhelmingly Communist Government was appointed. A decree of February 18, 1952, nationalising much house property, almost completed the socialisation of the entire economy. On May 17, 1953, general elections were held. As in 1949 only a single list of candidates was put forward. In June and July, 1953, the Party and Government structure were revised. Mr. Imre Nagy became Prime Minister instead of Mr. Rákosi, who remained Head of the Party. The Prime Minister put forward a new Government programme admitting serious economic and political errors in the past, providing greater stress on agriculture and the individual peasant, and proposing an amnesty for minor offenders, dissolution of internment camps and adjustment of conditions for deportees.

Production, Industry, etc.—The greater part of the area of Hungary consists of the Alföld or Great Plain, parts of which may be considered as among the most fertile for agricultural purposes in the world, producing grain of excellent quality and supporting a number of horses, cattle and swine. The 1948 crop of bread grains was considerably larger than that of the previous year, being officially estimated at 2,232,000 metric tons, and the maize crop was good (3,246,000 metric tons). 2,699,000 metric tons of potatoes, 1,685,000 metric tons of sugar-beet, and 2,402,000 metric tons of fodder-beet were grown. No figures have been published since 1948, but official claims were made that for 1951 production of all cereals was approximately 20 per cent. above the average of the ten years before the war. Late frost and summer drought badly affected the 1952 harvest, which was described as the worst for several decades. An extensive irrigation scheme is being carried out, and root crops, industrial crops and rice are to be grown in greater quantities. In the mountainous districts there are rich deposits of coal and bauxite and the latter supply an expanding aluminium industry. Oil wells situated mainly in Western Hungary feed local refineries whose products are sold at home and abroad. Crude oil is also exported. The output of coal in 1952 was claimed to be 18,700,000 tons, and an output of 24,000 tons of aluminium and 500,000 tons of oil may have been realized. The production of iron and steel is being augmented and the Three-Year Plan of reconstruction launched in July, 1947, was succeeded at the end of 1949 by a Five-Year Plan of industrialization designed to transform Hungary into a predominantly industrial country with a well-developed but subsidiary agriculture. In July, 1953, the Government admitted that this was not being achieved without considerable sacrifice and hardship, and that plans for heavy industry had been too ambitious.

No part of Hungary touches the sea. The length of navigable rivers is 687 miles, and the Republic possesses important fishery preserves in the Danube in addition to those in Lake Balaton.

Religion and Education.—About two-thirds of the Magyars are Roman Catholics, and the remainder mostly Calvinist. There are five types of schools under the Ministry of Education—infant schools 3-6, general schools 6-14 (compulsory), vocational schools (15-18), secondary schools (15-18), universities and adult training schools (over 18). It is estimated that there were approximately 50,000 university students in 1953.

Language and Literature.—Magyar, or Hungarian, is one of the Finn-Ugric languages and has retained its purity since its introduction into Western Europe in the ninth century. Magyar literature developed in relatively modern times (from the later years of the eighteenth century). Prose literature provides many famous names, including Nikolas Josika (1794–1865), Josef Eötvös (1813–1871), and Maurus Jókai (1825–1904). The teaching of Russian is compulsory in schools for children from the ages of 13 to 18 years. In 1953 there were 5 daily newspapers published in Budapest. The provincial newspapers were merely echoes of the Budapest party papers.

FINANCE 1953

Revenue (Budget Estimate). Forints 52,739,000,000
Expenditure (do.)..... 51,864,000,000

The *Pengo* (of 100 Filler) was superseded in August, 1946, by a new currency, the *forint* (of 100 Filler). The exchange value (June, 1953) was 32.84 Forints=£1.

TRADE 1950

Imports (Estimated)..... £96,000,000
Exports (Estimated)..... 101,000,000

1951 1952

Imports from U.K. £1,443,000 £809,000
Exports to U.K. 10,000 12,000

CAPITAL; Budapest, on the Danube; population (1949) 1,058,300. The other large towns are: Szeged (132,600); and Debrecen (119,600); there are some 10 other towns with a population over 50,000.

FLAG: Red, white, green (horizontally), arms (without supporters) in centre.

BRITISH LEGATION

6 Harmincad Utca, Budapest V

Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency George Peter Labouchere, C.M.G. (1953).... £3,000
1st Secretaries, R. M. Saner, O.B.E.; G. G. Simpson (Commercial).

2nd Secretary, Miss G. G. Brown.

Consul, M. J. T. Nicholson.

Military Attaché, Col. E. T. Wilson.

Air Attaché, Wing-Cdr. F. G. Foot.

BRITISH COUNCIL

The British Council was expelled by the Hungarian Government on March 26, 1950.

Budapest is distant 1,126 miles from London, transit by rail 45–48 hours.

ICELAND

(Island)

President (Aug. 1, 1952 to July 31, 1956), Asgeir Asgeirsson.

Prime Minister (Sept. 13, 1953), Olafur Thors.

Foreign Affairs, Prof. Kristian Gudmundsson.

LEGATION IN LONDON

17 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1

[Victoria: 5337]

Minister Plenipotentiary in London, His Excellency Agnar Klemens Jónsson (1951).

Iceland is a large volcanic island in the North Atlantic Ocean, extending from 63° 23' to 65° 33' N. lat., and from 13° 22' to 24° 35' W. long., with an estimated area of 40,500 square miles, or greater than that of Ireland. The population was 146,540 in 1951.

An Act for the creation of a Danish-Icelandic Federal Constitution, Denmark and Iceland to

be free and independent States under the same Sovereign, came into force on Dec. 1, 1918, but, since the constitution granted in 1904, the assembly (*Althing*) had been more or less independent of the Government at Copenhagen in internal questions. On the German invasion of Denmark in April, 1940, the Icelandic Government was temporarily invested with the royal power by a resolution of the *Althing*. On May 17, 1941, the *Althing* decided to elect a Regent to serve for one year at a time.

On May 23, 1944, by plebiscite, the Act of Union of Dec. 1, 1918, was repealed and a new constitution adopted under which a republican form of government was instituted. The new constitution was proclaimed on June 17, 1944, at Thingvellir, where the *Althing* was founded in 930 A.D. The membership of the *Althing* was maintained at a maximum of 52, of whom 14 are elected to form the Upper House.

The principal products of the island are fish, fish oils, mutton, wool and ponies. The principal exports are fish, herring oil, fish meal and sheepskins; the imports consist of almost all the necessities of life, the chief items being grain and meal, sugar, coffee, salt, coal, oil and petrol, cotton goods, tobacco, spirits, hardware, and timber.

The mercantile marine consisted (1952) of 654 steam and motor vessels (including 103 motor vessels of under 12 tons each) of 97,644 gross tons (motor vessels 590 of 58,640 tons, steam 64 of 39,004 tons). 614 of the total number are fishing vessels. Iceland is in direct telegraphic communication with Great Britain.

A regularly weekly air service is maintained between Prestwick or London and Reykjavik (about 5 hour journey). There are also air services from the island to Scandinavia and U.S.A. On June 26, 1948, the Final Act of the International Civil Aviation Organization conference was signed, pledging States concerned with North Atlantic air travel to share the cost of providing and maintaining equipment and facilities in Iceland essential to safety on that route. In 1949 Iceland was to contribute 17.5 per cent. of the necessary reimbursement.

Language and Literature.—The ancient Norraena (or Northern tongue) presents close affinities to Anglo-Saxon and as spoken and written in Iceland to-day differs little from that introduced into the island in the ninth century. There is a rich literature with two distinct periods of development, from the middle of the eleventh to the end of the thirteenth century and from the beginning of the nineteenth century to the present time.

FINANCE 1951

Revenue Krónur 414,458,000
Expenditure " 305,110,000
External Debt " 196,409,250
Internal Debt " 204,294,000
E.C.A. and M.S.A. Aid (1952) \$3,184,115
E.P.U. Aid (1952) \$2,400,000

TRADE 1952

Imports Krónur 911,417,000
Exports " 639,804,000
Imports from U.K. " 188,494,000
Exports to U.K. " 89,137,000

In Sept., 1949, the Icelandic Króna was fixed at Krónur 936.5=\$100 U.S., following the devaluation of the £1. On March 19, 1950, a further devaluation took place, the rates being fixed at Krónur 1,628.57=\$100 U.S.; Krónur 45.55=£1.

CAPITAL Ψ Reykjavik. Population (1951), 57,514. Other centres are Isafjord, Hafnarjord, Akranes, Siglufjord, Akureyri, Seydisfjord, Nordfjord and Vestmannaeyjar (Westmann Islands).

FLAG: Blue, with white-bordered red cross.

BRITISH LEGATION

Reykjavik

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency James Thyne Henderson, C.M.G. (1953).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are Consular Offices at Reykjavik, Akureyri and Westmann Islands.

INDONESIA

Republic of Indonesia

President, Achmed Sukarno, born June 6, 1901; assumed office, December 17, 1949. Vice-President, Mohammed Hatta.

CABINET

(July 31, 1953)

Prime Minister, Dr. Ali Sastroamijoyo. Deputy Prime Ministers, Mr. Wongsonegoro; Zainul Arifin.

Interior, Prof. Hazairin.

Foreign Affairs, Mr. Sunarjo.

Defence, Iwa Kusumasumantri.

Finance, Ong Eng Die.

Communications, Abikusno Tjokrosujoso.

Justice, Djody Gondokusomo.

Labour, S. M. Abidin.

Health (and Acting Minister for Information), Dr. F. Lumbantobing.

Social Affairs, R. P. Suroso.

Agriculture, Mr. Sadjarwo.

Public Works, Prof. Rooseno.

Education, Mohammed Yamin.

Religious Affairs, K. H. Maskur.

Economic Affairs, Iskaq Tjokvohadisurjo.

Ministers of State, Mr. Sudibio; Mohammed Hanafiah.

Indonesian High Commissioner to the Netherlands, Susanto Tirtoprodjo.

Netherlands High Commissioner to Indonesia, Count Bylandt.

INDONESIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

38 Grosvenor Square, W.1

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Dr. Subandrio.

Counsellor, Mr. Marjoenani.

First Secretary, N. S. Toemenggoeng.

Second Secretary, T. A. Mochtar.

Attachés, H. N. Lumbantobing; R. O. Sutrisno.

Commercial Counsellor, Taher Ibrahim.

Economic Adviser, P. H. Westernman.

Press Attaché, Ganis Harsono.

Assistant Cultural Attaché, Miss Suksesi Budiardjo.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. M. D. Djambek.

Situated between latitudes 6° North and 11° South and between longitudes 95° and 141° East, Indonesia comprises the islands of Java and Madura, the island of Sumatra, the Riouw-Lingga Archipelago (which with Karimoon, Anambas, Natuna Islands, Tambelan, and part of Sumatra, forms the "Residency of Riouw"), the islands of Bangka and Billiton, part of the island of Borneo, Celebes Island, the Molucca Islands (Ternate, Halmahera,

Buru, Ceram, Banda, Timor-Laut, Larat, Bachiam, Obi, Kei, Aru, Babar, Leti and Wetar), part of Timor Island, and the islands of Bali and Lombok, with a total area of 735,000 miles, and a population estimated at 80,000,000.

From the early part of the 17th century much of the Indonesian Archipelago was under Netherlands rule. Following the World War, 1939-45, a strong nationalistic movement manifested itself and sporadic fighting between Netherlands and Indonesians occurred throughout the Netherlands Colonies, the position being complicated by the presence of Japanese forces. British and Indian troops were landed in Java and Sumatra to assist in restoring order and suffered many casualties. The protracted failure to reach a political settlement led to military action by the Netherlands' government against the Indonesian Republic and on two occasions, in July, 1947, and December, 1948, the Security Council of the United Nations entered the dispute and set up a Good Offices Committee to assist in reaching a settlement. In the Netherlands a Bill providing for the transfer of sovereignty to Indonesia and ratification of the agreements reached at a Round Table Conference at The Hague was passed on December 21, 1949. Formal transfer of sovereignty by the Netherlands took place on December 27, 1949. A provisional federal constitution was adopted and the country named the United States of Indonesia.

On August 15, 1950, a new provisional constitution was proclaimed. The country, under the name of the Republic of Indonesia, is divided into ten provinces: West Java, Central Java, East Java, North Sumatra, Central Sumatra, South Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, Lesser Sunda Isles and the Moluccas. Each province is constitutionally guaranteed broad regional autonomy. As an interim measure the Chairman and Members of the House of Representatives and Senate, the Republican Working Committee and the High Advisory Council of the United States of Indonesia formed a first People's Representative Council of the Republic of Indonesia.

Production.—Nearly 70 per cent. of the population of Indonesia is engaged in agriculture and related production. Copra, kapok, nutmeg and cinnamon are produced mainly by smallholders; palm oil, sugar, fibres and cinchona are produced by large estate companies. Rubber, tea, coffee and tobacco are also produced in quantity. Rice is a traditional staple food for the people of Indonesia and the islands of Java and Madura are important producers.

Indonesia is rich in minerals; petroleum, tin, coal and bauxite are the principal products; gold, silver, manganese phosphates, nickel and sulphur were produced in quantity before the Second World War and there are considerable deposits.

Transport.—Work is now in progress on the reconstruction and equipment of railways which were operated successfully in Java and Sumatra before the war. In Java a main line connects Djakarta with Surabaya in the East of Java and there are several branches, including an inland line from Semarang on the North coast to Djogjakarta in the South. In Sumatra the important towns of Medan, Padang and Palembang are the centres of short railway systems.

Sea communications in the archipelago have been maintained for many years by a Dutch shipping line and a Government Shipping Board assisted the establishment of a number of shipping companies which now operate services among the islands. Transport by small craft on the rivers of the larger islands plays an important part in the export trade. Air services in Indonesia are

operated by Garuda Indonesian Airways and the country is served by various international services including those of B.O.A.C.

CAPITAL: Batavia (Java) was renamed Djakarta and is the capital of the Republic of Indonesia. Other important centres are: (Java) Surabaya, Samarang, Bandung, Tjeribon, Surakarta and Djogjakarta; (Madura) Pamekasan (15,000); (Sumatra) Palembang (50,000), Medan (80,000) and Padang; (Celebes) Macassar (20,000) and Menado; (Borneo) Banjarmasin, Balikpapan and Pontianak; (Moluccas) Ternate (9,000); (Bali) Singaradja (9,500); (W. Timor) Kupang (10,000). **Flag:** Red and white. **LANGUAGE:** The official language of Indonesia is the Indonesian Language (*Bahasa Indonesia*). **NATIONAL ANTHEM:** *Indonesia Raya*. August 17 is celebrated as INDEPENDENCE DAY in Indonesia.

Over £12,000,000 of commodities were sold to the United Kingdom in 1952, the principal items being rubber, tea, copra and palm oil. The value of exports from the United Kingdom in 1952, mainly of machinery and electrical equipment, cars, cycles, and other vehicles, chemical and pharmaceutical goods, reached nearly £17,000,000. From February 4, 1952, the value of the Indonesian rupiah has been fixed at 32=£1 sterling.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Djakarta

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Oscar Charles Morland, C.M.G. (1953)

Counsellor, L. A. Scopes, O.B.E.

Counsellor (Commercial), H. Braham.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Djakarta, Surabaya, Medan and Macassar.

BRITISH COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVE IN INDONESIA
—Bandung—J. P. Lucas, M.C.

IRAN, see Persia

IRAQ

King of Iraq, Faisal II, born May 2, 1935, acceded April 4, 1939.

Crown Prince, H.R.H. the Amir Abdul Hlah, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., maternal uncle of the King.

CABINET

(Jan. 29, 1953*)

Prime Minister, Jamil al Madfai.

Deputy Prime Minister, Ali Jandat al Aiyubi.

Foreign Affairs, Taufiq al Suwaidi.

Interior, Husam-ud-Din Jum'ah.

Defence, Nuri al Said.

Justice, Mohammed Ali Mahmud.

Finance, Ali Mumtaz.

Communications and Works, Abdul Wahhab Murjan.

Education, Khalil Kenna.

Economics, Dhia Jafar.

Social Affairs, Majid Mustafa.

Agriculture, Abdul Rahman Jandat.

Health, Mohammed Hassan Salman.

Ministers without Portfolio, Nadim al Pachachi; Ali al Sharqi.

ROYAL IRAQ EMBASSY IN LONDON

22 Queen's Gate, S.W.7

[Western: 2236]

Ambassador in London, H.R.H. al-Amir Zeid ibn al-Hussein, G.B.E. (Dec. 19, 1946).

* Jamil al Madfai's Cabinet resigned in Sept. 1953, and at the time of going to press had not been replaced.

Counsellor, Ahmed Izzet Mohammed.

1st Secretary, Ibrahim Fadhl.

Attachés, Muhsin Jazairi; Ahmed T. M. al Gallani.

Military Attaché, Brig. Ghazi Mohammed al-Daghistani.

Asst. Military Attaché, Maj. Sabih Ali Galib.

Air Attaché, Col. Abdul Khalik al-Saadoon.

Secretary, specially attached, Hikmet Abdulmejid.

Area, etc.—Iraq, lying between the Rivers Euphrates and Tigris, extends from Turkey on N. and N.E. to the Persian Gulf on the S. and S.E., and from Iran on E. to Syria and the Arabian Desert on W., the approximate position being between 37° to 48° E. long., and from 37½° to 30° N. lat.

The total area of Iraq is about 172,000 sq. miles, the distance from Basrah in the south to Mosul in the north being approximately 500 miles.

Population (1947 census):—

Liwa	Males	Females	Total
Bagdad.....	401,904	403,389	805,293
Hillah.....	125,998	125,905	261,903
Diyalah.....	134,282	139,054	273,336
Diwanayah...	163,129	220,658	383,787
Dulaim.....	96,708	96,586	193,294
Kerbalah....	133,346	143,324	276,670
Kut.....	104,715	120,077	224,792
Basrah.....	172,583	179,456	352,039
Amarah.....	139,987	168,121	308,108
Muntafik....	149,596	220,210	369,806
Mosul.....	290,597	310,992	601,589
Arbil.....	108,252	132,021	240,273
Kirkuk.....	132,079	153,799	285,878
Sulaimani....	99,994	122,738	222,732
Total....	2,253,170	2,546,330	4,799,500

The *Liwa* is the present Iraqi unit of administration, the *Vilayet* being the former Ottoman unit.

Of the total population there were in 1935 Moslems 3,136,632 (five-thirteenths being Sunni and eight-thirteenths Shiite), Christians 101,375, Jews 90,970, and other religions, 41,134 (Mandaeans, Yazidis, Bahais, &c.). Almost the entire Jewish population has now emigrated to Israel.

Excavations in 1948 at Tel Abu Shahrain, 14 miles south of "Ur of the Chaldees," confirm Eridu's claim to be the most ancient city of the Sumerian world.

Hillah, the ancient city on the left bank of the Shatt el Hillah, a branch of the Euphrates, about 70 miles south of Bagdad, is near the site of Babylon and of the "house of the lofty-head" or "gate of the god" (Tower of Babel).

Mosul *Liwa* covers a great part of the ancient kingdom of Assyria, the ruins of Nineveh, the Assyrian capital, being visible on the banks of the Tigris, opposite Mosul.

Qurna, at the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates, is the traditional site of the *Garden of Eden*. The "Tree of Knowledge," which had stood there "from time immemorial," withered and died in December, 1946.

The *Euphrates* (which has a total length of 1,800 miles from its source to its outflow in the Persian Gulf) is formed by two arms, of which the Murad Su (415 miles) rises in the slopes of the Ala Dagh, a mountain of Eastern Erzerum, and flows westwards to a junction with the Kara Su, or Frat Su (275 miles), the latter rising in the north-west of Erzerum in the Dumlup Dagh. The *Tigris* has a total length of 1,150 miles from its source to its junction with the Euphrates at Qurna, 70 miles from the Persian Gulf, and rises in two

arms south of the Taurus mountains, in Kurdistan, of Diarbekir, Van and Bitlis conjoin.

Government.—Under the Treaty of Lausanne (1923), Turkey renounced the sovereignty over Mesopotamia. A provisional Arab Government was set up in Nov., 1920, and in Aug., 1921, the Emir Faisal (3rd son of ex-King Hussein of the Hejaz) was elected King of Iraq, to be enthroned on Aug. 23, 1921. The constitution is a Constitutional Monarchy, hereditary in the family of King Faisal, with a Chamber of Deputies of 135 members elected by manhood suffrage, and a Senate of not more than a quarter of the total number of Deputies; the Senators are appointed by the King. Under the decision of a Commission of Judges and Senators the heir apparent must be a male, and in the absence of a male the nation will select a successor.

Production and Industry.—Iraq is capable of supporting a considerably greater population if irrigation is developed and extended. Apart from the valuable revenues to be derived from oil the wealth of the country depends upon agricultural development, and two harvests can be gathered in the year, the chief crops being wheat, barley, beans, rice, dates and Indian corn; wheat averages 464 lb. per acre, barley 612 lb., and rice over 370 lb. Cotton growing is successful in some years. Tobacco from the northern *liwas* is sufficient for the needs of the country. Crude petroleum production for 1946-51 was:—

	Metric Tons	Metric Tons
1946.....	4,680,000	1949..... 4,316,000
1947.....	4,702,000	1950..... 6,457,000
1948.....	3,426,000	1951..... 8,349,000

Communications and Trade.—The country is being rapidly opened up and communications improved and secured, particularly in the hitherto inaccessible northern districts. The expenditure of 70 per cent. of all oil royalties received is directed by a Development Board set up in 1950, with six Iraqi members, one British and one American. The Secretary-General is Sir Edington Miller, K.B.E., C.M.G. The port of Basrah is well equipped and able to handle expeditiously all sea-borne trade. Continuous dredging of the Shatt-al-Arab has provided a navigable channel of 22½ feet at low water (as compared with 9 feet before dredging was begun) giving easy access to the Port at all times. The desert route between Bagdad and the Mediterranean was opened up in 1923 and is now a main traffic artery.

Airports for the use of international air traffic have been provided at Bagdad and Basrah (Maqil). The latter serves as a terminus for air traffic originating in the oil fields of the Persian Gulf, and is used as a staging post by the main international airlines operating between Europe and the Far East. In addition to frequent services through Basrah, BOAC provides a twice weekly service between London and Bagdad, which is also served by Iraqi Airways and airlines of Egypt, Iran, the Lebanon, France, and the Netherlands. Iraqi Airways, run as a Department of Iraqi State Railways with BOAC technical assistance, operates a daily service to Basrah and the Persian Gulf and services from Bagdad to Beirut, Cairo, Damascus and Teheran.

The Bagdad Railway.—In 1899 the Anatolian Railway Company obtained a concession from the Sultan of Turkey for the construction of a railway from Konieh (the eastern terminus of the Anatolian Railway) to the Persian Gulf at Kuwait, *via* Bagdad, a total length of 1,550 miles, with a single track of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge. Its projected course was from Konieh to Adana, thence

S.E. to Aleppo, Jerablus (where it would cross the Euphrates and enter Iraq), and Mosul, and thence S. down the right bank of the Tigris to Bagdad and the Persian Gulf. The section Konieh-Eregli-Bulgurlu (24 miles), was opened in Oct., 1904, and at the outbreak of War (1914) about 1,200 miles (out of the total of 1,550 miles) were in operation, with gaps in important sections (notably in the hills N.W. of Aleppo, and in the desert W. & S. of Mosul). The first through train from Basrah to Bagdad left Basrah on January 13, 1920. In 1936 the Iraq Government decided to link Bagdad with Mosul and Tell Kochek. The alignment chosen is a prolongation of the existing Bagdad-Baiji line and this construction was completed and opened in 1940, thus linking Mosul, Bagdad and Basrah with one another and with Europe.

Language and Literature.—The language is mainly Arabic (see Arabia) and English is widely used in commerce, science and the arts. In May, 1953, there were 17 daily newspapers published in Bagdad (one in English).

There is evidence that an advanced civilization had been reached in the alluvial valley of the Euphrates while Europe was in a state of barbarism. Astronomy, geometry, engineering and land surveying were cultivated by the Sumerians of Mesopotamia, and various arts reached a point of perfection by 3000 B.C., as recent investigations at Ur of the Chaldees have shown. Sumerian culture spread from Mesopotamia to Crete and Egypt and to Greece. In 1944 excavations at Tell Hassuna, near Shura (on the Tigris in North Iraq) unearthed abundant traces of culture dating back to 5000 B.C.

	FINANCE	1951-52
Total revenue (Budget)	£	ID36,754,985
Total expenditure (do.)	£	ID28,240,908
The Iraqi Dinar of 1,000 Fils = 5 Riyals = £1 sterling.		

	TRADE	1950	1951
Total imports	£	ID37,594,927	ID50,871,387
Total exports	£	20,051,340	27,010,175
Imports from U.K.	£	16,374,574	17,200,468
Exports to U.K.	£	3,220,855	8,257,827

The principal imports are cotton piece-goods, sugar, iron and steel, machinery, tea, electrical machinery and motor-cars; and the chief exports are crude petroleum, cereals, dates, raw wool, hides, live animals and raw cotton.

CAPITAL.—The chief city is Bagdad, the former capital of the Abbassid dynasty, one of the Caliphs of that dynasty being Haroun al Rashid of "the Arabian Nights." Bagdad has a population of 552,047; of the other towns Mosul has a population of 340,541 and Basrah, 206,302.

BRITISH EMBASSY	
(Saleh Al Din Street, Karkh, Bagdad)	
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir John Monro Troutbeck, K.C.M.G. (1951).	
Counsellor, T. E. Bromley.	
Counsellor (Commercial), S. Simmonds, O.B.E.	
H.M. Consul, E. P. Wiltshire.	
1st Secretaries, J. Y. Mackenzie; H. K. Ziegler.	
1st Secretary (Oriental), R. A. Beaumont, O.B.E.	
1st Secretary (Commercial), R. W. Munro.	
1st Secretary (Information), M. L. FitzGerald.	
Military Attaché, Brig. A. Boyce, D.S.O.	
Civil Air Attaché, B. G. Barnard.	
Chaplain, The Ven. C. V. Roberts.	

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Bagdad*, *Basrah*, *Mosul* and *Kirkuk*.

BRITISH COUNCIL.—*Representative of the British Council in Iraq*; J. B. S. Jardine, O.B.E., King Ali Bridge Street, Raschid Street, Bagdad.

ISRAEL

(Yisrael)

President of the Republic, Isaac Ben Zwi, born Nov. 24, 1884, elected *President of Israel*, December 8, 1952.

CABINET

(March 8, 1949)

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, David Ben Gurion (*Mapai*).

Agriculture, Peretz Naphtali (*Mapai*).

Religious and Social Welfare, Moshe Shapira (*Hapoel Hamizrahi*).

Labour, Mrs. Golda Myerson (*Mapai*).

Interior, Israel Rokach (*Gen. Zionists*).

Finance, Levi Eshkol (*Mapai*).

Education and Culture, Prof. Benzion Dinur (*Mapai*).

Foreign Affairs, Moshe Sharett (*Mapai*).

Justice, Pinhas Rosen (*Progressive*).

Police, B. S. Shitreet (*Mapai*).

Communications, Yosef Suphir (*Gen. Zionists*).

Trade and Industry, Dr. Peretz Bernstein (*Gen. Zionists*).

Posts, Dr. Yosef Burg (*Hapoel Hamizrahi*).

Health, Yosef Serlin (*Gen. Zionists*).

Development, Dr. Dov Joseph (*Mapai*).

Without Portfolio, Pinhas Lavon (*Mapai*).

NOTE:—*Mapai*=Labour Party.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

■ Palace Gate, Kensington, W.8

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Eliahu Elath (1952).

Consulate, 18 Manchester Square, W. 1.

Area and Population.—Israel lies on the western edge of the continent of Asia at the eastern extremity of the Mediterranean Sea, between lat. 29° 30'–33° 15' N. and long. 34° 15'–35° 40' E. Its political neighbours are Lebanon on the North, Syria on the North and East, Jordan on the East and the Egyptian province of Sinai on the South.

The area is estimated at 8,050 square miles out of the 10,429 square miles comprised in the whole of Palestine (the remainder being occupied by Jordan and Egypt). The population was estimated (Jan. 31, 1953), at 1,633,000, of whom 1,453,000 were Jews. These figures result from the gradual process of Jewish immigration during the 30 years preceding Israel's independence (in 1912 there were only 83,790 Jews in Palestine out of a total population of 752,048). During the upheavals of 1948–49 some 600,000 Arabs left the country as refugees and settled in neighbouring countries.

Hebrew is the official language of Israel. Arabic is also used extensively in Government publications and on coins and stamps. Arabs are entitled to transact all official business with Government Departments in Arabic, and provision is made in the *Knesset* for the simultaneous translation of all speeches into Arabic.

Physical Features.—Israel comprises four main regions: (a) the hill country of Galilee and Judaea and Samaria, rising in places to heights of 2,460 to 3,940 ft.; (b) the coastal plain from the Gaza strip to North of Acre, including the plain of Esdraelon

running from Haifa Bay to the south-east, and cutting in two the hill region; (c) the Negev, a semi-desert triangular-shaped region, extending from a base south of Beersheba, to an apex at the head of the Gulf of 'Aqaba; and (d) parts of the Jordan valley, including Lakes Hula, Tiberias and the south-western extremity of the Dead Sea. The principal river is the Jordan, which rises from a main source near Banyas at a height of 1,140 feet above sea-level and enters Lake Hula (Waters of Merom) 220 feet above sea-level. Between Lakes Hula and Tiberias (Sea of Galilee) the river falls 926 ft. in 11 miles and becomes a turbulent stream. Lake Tiberias is 696 ft. below sea-level and liable to sudden storms. Between it and the Dead Sea the Jordan falls 591 ft. The other principal rivers are the Yarkon and Oishon. The largest lake is the Dead Sea (shared between Israel and Jordan); area 405 sq. miles, 1,286 feet below sea-level, 51.5 miles long, with a maximum width of 11 miles and a maximum depth of 1,309 ft.; it receives the waters of the Jordan and of six other rivers, and has no outlet, the surplus being carried off by evaporation. The water, therefore, contains an extraordinary high concentration of mineral substances. The highest mountain peak is Mount Atzmon, 3,962 feet above sea-level, near Safad, Upper Galilee.

Climate.—The climate is variable, similar to that of Lower Egypt, but modified by altitude and distance from the sea. The summer is hot but is made comfortable in most parts by daily refreshing westerly winds from the Mediterranean. The winter is the rainy season lasting from November to April, the period of maximum rainfall being January and February.

Antiquities.—The following are the principal historic sites in Israel: Jerusalem: the Church of the Dormition and the Cenaculum on Mount Zion (the principal Christian and Moslem Holy Places of the Jerusalem area are in Jordan territory). Ain Karem: Church of the Visitation, Church of St. John the Baptist. Galilee: The Sea; Church and Mount of the Beatitudes, ruins of Capernaum and other sites connected with the life of Christ. Mount Tabor: Church of the Transfiguration. Nazareth: Church of the Annunciation and other Christian shrines associated with the childhood of Christ. There are also numerous sites dating from biblical and mediæval days, such as Ascalon, Cæsarea, Athlith and Megiddo.

History.—The early history of Palestine, from the time when Moses led the Jews from Egyptian bondage towards the *Promised Land* to the time of the *Diaspora* (Dispersion) in the second century of the Christian Era, can be found in the Books of the Old Testament and in the Works of Josephus. Before the dispersion it had become the cradle of Christianity and the *Holy Land* of the Christian World, but after the break up of the Roman Empire, into which it had been brought by Pompey in 65 B.C., it was conquered by Islamic Arabs (A.D. 634), remaining under the Crescent as part of the Ottoman Empire (except for a break from 1098 to 1187 under the Crusaders) until Allenby's victory over the Germano-Turkish forces in the plain of Armageddon (Megiddo) on September 29, 1917.

On November 2, 1917, a statement, afterwards known as *The Balfour Declaration*, was made by the British Government that Britain viewed with favour the establishment in Palestine of a home for the Jewish people. This principle was incorporated in the mandate to Britain, which came officially into force on Sept. 29, 1923. For 25 years Great Britain administered Palestine and laid the foundations of modern self-government.

The British mandate ended at midnight on

May 14, 1948, when the Jewish National Council proclaimed a Jewish State of Israel, with David Ben Gurion as Prime Minister. On the following day Palestine was invaded by Syrian and Lebanese troops in the north, by the Transjordan Arab Legion and the Iraqis in the east and by the Egyptians in the south. On June 30 the last British troops left Haifa, which was taken over by Israel.

Hostilities ceased in January, 1949. The four armistice agreements signed under United Nations auspices in 1949 left Israel in occupation of various areas originally allotted to the Arab State. The situation as at present governed by the terms of the armistices has not yet been stabilized by peace treaties between Israel and any of its neighbours. The Arab parts of Palestine occupied by Jordan were formally incorporated with the latter in April, 1950. Egyptian forces occupy the "Gaza strip," a small coastal area with an Arab population.

Recognition.—The State of Israel was officially recognized by the United Kingdom (Jan. 29, 1949) and by a majority of the countries of the world in 1948-49.

Government.—There is an Executive Council nominated by the leading political party and appointed by the President, and a Constituent Assembly (*Knesset Israel*) of 120 members. At the second general election on July 30, 1951, Labour (*Mapai*) secured 45 seats, General Zionist Party (right-wing middle-class) 20, *Mapam* (left-wing Socialist) 15, Religious parties 15, Freedom Movement (*Herut*, outgrowth of *Irgun Zvai Leumi*) 8, Communists 5, pro-*Mapai* Arab parties 5, Progressives 4, Sephardim 2, Yemenites 1. *Knesset Israel* held its inaugural session on Feb. 14, 1949. It is of interest to note that the Great Assembly, which was set up after the return from Captivity in Babylon, also consisted of 120 members.

Immigration.—The Declaration of Independence of May 14, 1948, laid down that "The State of Israel will be open to the immigration of Jews from all countries of their dispersion." The Law of Return, passed by the *Knesset* on July 5, 1950, provides that an immigrant visa shall be granted to every Jew who expresses his desire to settle in Israel. Since the establishment of the State 687,801 immigrants had entered Israel from 40 different countries by the end of January, 1952.

Education.—Elementary education for all children from 5 to 13 years is compulsory under a law passed in September, 1949. In the 1951-52 school year the number of pupils was 309,782 in 3,030 educational institutions, of which about 192 were Arab schools attended by 27,151 pupils. The Hebrew Technical College at Haifa provides courses in engineering, architecture, aeronautics and other technical subjects. The Hebrew University, at Jerusalem, has 383 professors, lecturers and assistants, with about 2,400 students.

Finance.—Government expenditure from April 1, 1952, to March 31, 1953, was £168,450,000 as Ordinary Budget and £115,000,000 as Development Budget and revenue during the same period £180,500,000.

The unit of account is the Israel pound of 1,000 *prutot*. There are three rates of exchange to the Israel pound: £1 = £2.80 for essential foodstuffs, £1 = £1.40 for diplomats and tourists and certain commodities (£1 = £12) and £1 = £1 for most capital investors and for all other commodities.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways and Roads.—Israel State Railways started operating in August, 1949. Towns now served are Haifa, Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, Lydda,

Naharia and intermediate stations. In December, 1952, there were approximately 1,861 km. of paved roads. There were 40,931 licensed motor vehicles (including 11,799 private cars and 16,266 commercial vehicles).

Shipping.—Israel's merchant marine in 1952 totalled 34 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 120,000. In 1952, 920 ships with a net tonnage of 1,605,239 entered Israel ports. Cargo unloaded during the year amounted to 1,115,495 tons and cargo loaded to 227,132 tons.

The chief ports are Ψ Haifa, a modern harbour, with a depth of 30 ft. alongside the main quay; Ψ Jaffa and Ψ Tel Aviv, where there are small craft harbours, and large vessels anchor at open roadstead. Ψ Acre has an anchorage for small vessels, and a fishing port is under construction at Ψ Caesarea.

Civil Aviation.—Two BOAC services operate once weekly into and through Lydda. These are London to Lydda via Rome, and London-Lydda-Teheran. Cyprus Airways operate three weekly services between Nicosia and Lydda, two of which have connections with the U.K. via Athens and Rome. This company also operates a weekly Nicosia to Haifa service. During 1952, 1,660 aircraft arrived at Lydda and Haifa airports, carrying 26,949 passengers and 1,388,994 kilograms of freight. 30,644 passengers left through the two airports.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture.—The country is generally fertile and climatic conditions vary so widely that a large variety of crops can be grown, ranging from temperate crops, such as wheat and cherries, to sub-tropical crops such as sorghum, millet and mangoes. The famous "Jaffa" orange is produced in large quantities in the coastal plain for export; other kinds of citrus fruits are also grown and exported. The citrus yield during the 1952-53 season was 8,360,000 cases of about net weight of 40 kgs. each. Of the total, 5,325,000 cases were exported, of which 3,193,700 went to the U.K. Olives are cultivated, mainly for the production of oil used for edible purposes and for the manufacture of soap. The main winter crops are wheat and barley and various kinds of pulses, while in summer sorghum, millet, maize, sesame and summer pulses are grown. Large areas of seasonal vegetables are planted; potatoes can be grown in the autumn and in the winter. Since the establishment of the State of Israel, the production of mixed vegetables and of eggs and milk has greatly increased. Fishing has also been extended, and production (from fish ponds and coastal fishing) was 7,850 tons in 1952. All kinds of summer fruits such as figs, grapes, plums and apples are produced in increasing quantities for local consumption. Water supply for irrigation is the principal limiting factor to greater production, but the number of new deep wells is being extended and a plan to bring water to the Negev from the Yarkon river is now under way. A large part of the dairy industry is dependent on the production of fodder crops under irrigation; areas under fodder crops have doubled. The Israel land measure is the *dunam*, equivalent to 1,000 square metres (approximately a quarter of an acre).

Industry.—Among the more important industries are citrus and by-products, manufactured food products, pharmaceuticals, textiles and wearing apparel, artificial teeth, light engineering and the assembly of motor cars and trucks. Some 2,000 new factories of all sizes were built between 1948 and 1952.

TRADE

1951

Imports	£122,592,843
Exports	16,720,065
Imports from U.K.	12,226,615
Exports to U.K.	5,207,090

The principal imports are foodstuffs, crude oil, machinery and vehicles, iron, steel and manufactures thereof, and chemicals. The principal exports are citrus fruits and by-products, polished diamonds, artificial teeth, finished and semi-finished textiles and pharmaceutical drugs.

ISRAEL INDEPENDENCE DAY—*Iyar* 5, A.M. 5713 (April 20, 1953).

CAPITAL, Jerusalem, population (1952), 137,500. Other principal towns are Ψ Tel Aviv-Jaffa (350,000); Ψ Haifa and district (150,100); Nathanya (26,500); Nazareth, (20,780); Petah Tiqua (41,000) and Ramat Gan (42,000); Hadera (21,000); Holon (26,000); Rehovot (23,200); Rishon-le-Zion (25,000); Bnei Brak (20,500); Ψ Acre (16,680) and Ψ Tiberias (16,200).

FLAG: White, with two horizontal blue stripes, the Shield of David in the centre.

JERUSALEM

Jerusalem and District is at present divided between Israel and Jordan under the terms of the armistice arranged at the end of hostilities. The population of Jerusalem is estimated (1951) at 291,000, of whom 121,000 are Jews. The Old City, which contains 34 of the 36 recognized Holy Places is under the control of Jordan; the New City, with 2 Holy Places, is under Jewish administration. A resolution proclaiming Jerusalem as the capital of Israel was adopted by the Israel parliament on Jan. 23, 1950.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Tel Aviv

British Ambassador, His Excellency Sir Francis Edward Evans, K.C.M.G. (1952).

UNITED STATES EMBASSY

Tel Aviv

Ambassador, His Excellency Monnett B. Davis, appointed 1951.

BRITISH COUNCIL

27 Allenby Road, Tel Aviv

Representative, C. Hentschel.

ITALY

(Repubblica Italiana)

PRESIDENT OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC, Luigi Einaudi, born at Carrù, 1874. Elected May 11, 1948.

CABINET

(Aug. 16, 1953)

Prime Minister, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Minister for the Budget, Giuseppe Pella.

Ministers without Portfolio, Prof. Salvatore Scoca; Pietro Campilli.

Interior, Amintore Fanfani.

Justice, Dr. Antonio Azara.

Finance, Ezio Vanoni.

Defence, Paolo Tariani.

Education, Antonio Segni.

Public Works, Umberto Merlin.

Agriculture and Forestry, Rocco Salomone.

Transport, Bernardo Mattarella.

Posts and Telegraphs, Prof. Modesto Panetti.

Industry and Commerce, Piero Malvestiti.

Labour and Social Welfare, Leopoldo Rubinacci.

Foreign Trade, Prof. Costantino Turrioni.

Mercantile Marine, Fernando Tambroni.

Treasury, Silvio Gava.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

14 Three Kings Yard, Davies Street, W.1
[Mayfair: 9791]

Italian Ambassador in London, His Excellency Signor Manlio Brosio (1952).

Counsellor, Signor Livio Theodoli.

1st Secretaries, Signor Alessandro Farace; Signor Gian-Luigi Milesi-Feretti.

2nd Secretary, Signor Guilio Pascucci-Righi.

3rd Secretaries, Signor Fausto Bacchetti; Signor Pio Saverio Pignatti.

Labour Attaché, Signor Leopoldo de' Stefani.

Commercial Counsellor, Signor Ugo Morabito.

Commercial Attaché, Signor Giordano Bruno Bruniera.

Naval Attaché, Rear-Admiral Ernesto Giurlati.

Assistant Naval Attaché, Lt. Cmdr. (E.) Camillo Crisanti.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Piero Berardo.

Assistant Military Attaché, Major Filippo Senni.

Air Attaché, Col. Cesare de Porto.

Financial Attaché, Signor Antonino Zecchi.

Press Attaché, Signor Francesco Antinori.

Italian Consulate, 38 Eaton Place, S.W.1.

Consul, Signor Piero Vinci.

AREA AND POPULATION.—Italy is a Republic in the South of Europe, consisting of a peninsula, the large islands of Sicily and Sardinia, the island of Elba and about 70 islands (with certain dependencies hereinafter noted). Italy is bounded on the N. by Switzerland and Austria, on the S. by the Mediterranean, on the E. by the Adriatic and Yugoslavia, etc., and on the W. by France and the Ligurian and Tyrrhenian Seas. The total area may be estimated (1945) at 301,000 sq. kilometres, about 131,000 sq. miles, with a population (Census, Nov., 1951) of 47,020,536.

Births in 1951 numbered 843,720, deaths 478,313, and marriages 321,252.

Sicily (Trinacria) was the first province gained by the Romans beyond the confines of the peninsula; Sardinia was added soon after, at the close of the Second Punic War (202 B.C.).

Physiography.—On the west of the peninsula are wide and fertile plains, with ample streams and sheltered seaports, but on the east the spine of the Apennines runs close to an inhospitable coast for the greater part of its length and except for the harbours of Brindisi and Otranto there is little shelter from the storms of the Adriatic. The Alps form the northern limit of Italy, dividing it from France, Switzerland, Austria and Yugoslavia. Mont Blanc (15,782 feet), the highest peak, is in the French Pennine Alps, but within the Italian borders are Monte Rosa (15,217 feet) and several peaks from 12,000 to 14,000 feet.

The chief rivers are the Po (220 miles) and Adige in the north, Arno (Florentine Plain) and the Tiber (flowing through Rome to Ostia). The Rubicon, a small stream flowing into the Adriatic near Rimini (and now usually identified with the Fiumicino) formed the boundary between Italy and Cisalpine Gaul: "crossing the Rubicon" (as Caesar did in 49 B.C., thus "invading" Italy in arms) is a step definitely indicating an aggressive course of action.

GOVERNMENT.—Italian unity was accomplished under the House of Savoy, after an heroic struggle

from 1848 to 1870, in which the great patriots Mazzini (born 1805; died 1872), Garibaldi (born 1807; died 1882) and Cavour (born 1810; died 1861) were the principal figures. It was completed when Lombardy was ceded by Austria in 1866 and Venice in 1870, and through the evacuation of Rome by the French in 1870. In 1872 the King of Italy entered Rome, and that city was declared to be the capital.

Benito Mussolini, known as *Il Duce* (The Leader), was born July 29, 1883, and was continuously in office as Prime Minister from June 30, 1925, until July 25, 1943, when the Fascist régime was abolished. He was captured by Italian partisans while attempting to escape across the Swiss frontier and was put to death on April 28, 1945.

Marshal Pietro Badoglio succeeded Mussolini in the office of Prime Minister and announced his intention to summon the Senate and the Chamber in order that a constitutional form of government on a democratic basis might be instituted.

In fulfilment of a promise given in April, 1944, that he would retire when the Allies entered Rome a decree was signed on June 5, 1944, by King Victor Emmanuel and Marshal Badoglio under which Prince Umberto, the King's son, became "Lieutenant-General of the Realm." The King remained head of the House of Savoy and retained the title of King of Italy until his abdication on May 9, 1946, when he was succeeded by the Crown Prince.

A general election was held on June 2, 1946, together with a referendum on the question of Republic or Monarchy. The Referendum resulted in 12,717,923 votes for a Republic and 10,719,284 for a Monarchy. The Royal Family left the country on June 13, and on June 28, 1946, a Provisional President was elected.

As a result of the General Election of April 18, 1948, in which the Christian Democrats were returned as the leading party with a majority in the Chamber, Signor de Gasperi formed a Coalition Government of Christian Democrats, Liberals, Republicans and those Right Wing Socialists who had left Nenni. The Cabinet has been re-formed several times since that date, the Liberals leaving the Coalition in January, 1950, and the right-wing Socialists in April, 1951. The elections of July, 1953, resulted in a position of deadlock, and after Signor de Gasperi had formed a short-lived minority Government, he was succeeded as Prime Minister by Signor Pella.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.—On Dec. 22, 1947, the Constituent Assembly approved the new Constitution laying the foundation of the Italian Republic, Article 1 of which states "Italy is a Democratic Republic founded on work. Sovereignty belongs to the people who exercise it in the forms and within the limits of the Constitution."

PRODUCTION.—Agriculture (including the growing of grapes, olives, chestnuts and rice) is the principal industry. Italian wines are numerous and celebrated, and olives and olive-oil are produced in the South, chiefly in Apulia; while fruit abounds and is largely exported; wheat production had been greatly stimulated under Fascist régime. The cultivation of the silkworm forms an important industry. Italy is generally poor in mineral resources, but the discovery and rapid exploitation since the war of large quantities of natural methane gas in North Italy is likely considerably to reduce the costs of industrial production and the requirements of imported coal. The production of sulphur is important and among other minerals produced are iron pyrites, mercury, lead, zinc,

aluminium, potassic salts and iron ores. Marble is quarried in considerable quantities. Salt and tobacco are Government monopolies.

The chief manufactures are woollens, cotton, silk, rayon, hemp, and linen yarns and tissues, iron and steel and their products, shipbuilding, gloves, motor vehicles, rubber tyres and tubes, leathers, straw and felt hats, furniture, chemical products, paper, agricultural and other machinery, prepared meats, artistic works (such as mosaics, pottery, Venetian glass, alabaster ornaments), &c. Sugar is extracted from beet in large quantities for home consumption.

DEFENCE.—The Army has been reorganized. It consists of about 250,000 men. Limitations on manpower and equipment imposed by the Peace Treaty are still in force. The Navy consists of 2 battleships, 3 cruisers, 6 destroyers and some anti-submarine vessels and minesweepers. The Air Force must not exceed 350 aircraft and 25,000 men.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Italian is a Romance language derived from Latin and has been classified as Gallic-Italian, spoken in the north and north-west (Piedmont, Lombardy and Emilia); Venetian; Tuscan and Roman, in central Italy (Tuscany, Latium, Umbria, the Marches, Campania, Abruzzi and Apulia); and Ibero-Italian in Sicily and Sardinia and in Calabria and Liguria. Italian literature (in addition to Latin literature, which is the common inheritance of the civilized world) is one of the richest in Europe, particularly in its golden age (Dante, 1265-1321; Petrarch, 1304-1374; and Boccaccio, 1313-1375) and in the renaissance during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries (Ariosto, 1474-1533; Machiavelli, 1469-1527; Tasso, 1544-1595). Modern Italian literature has many noted names in prose and verse, notably Carducci (1835-1907) and Gabriele d'Annunzio (1864-1938). The Nobel Prize for Literature has been awarded to Italian authors on three occasions—G. Carducci (1906), Signora G. Deledda (1926), and Luigi Pirandello (1934). In 1949 there were 108 daily newspapers published in Italy, of which 16 were published in Rome, 8 in Genoa and 13 in Milan.

EDUCATION.—Primary education is free and compulsory, and evening continuation classes are also compulsory for military recruits. It is maintained by local taxation and State grants. Secondary education is generally State-maintained, and schools are increasing in number. Several of the 26 Universities are of very ancient foundation, Bologna, Genoa, Macerata, Naples, Padua and Perugia in thirteenth century; Siena, Rome, Pisa, Pavia and Ferrara in fourteenth century; Catania and Turin in fifteenth century; Parma, Messina and Urbino in sixteenth century.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Serious damage was done to the Italian railway system by the war, but by the end of 1948 the work of restoring the tracks was almost completed. A large programme for rebuilding stations, replacing and increasing rolling stock, etc., was carried out in 1949 and a further programme is envisaged for 1952-53, including the building of new lines. By May, 1952, the Italian Mercantile Marine had been restored to just over 3,350,000 tons compared with 3,500,000 tons before the war.

CURRENCY

The Italian Lira (of 100 Centesimi) was quoted at 900=£1 sterling in February 1946. In May, 1952, the Lira was quoted at approx. 1,749=£1. (See also p. 83.)

TRADE 1951

Imports Lire 1,323,665,000,000
Exports „ 1,017,863,000,000

1951

Imports from U.K. £53,600,000
Exports to U.K. 45,600,000

Imports chiefly consist of coal, mineral oils, cotton, wool, wheat, machinery, apparatus and their parts, iron and steel, wood pulp, rubber goods, copper, coffee and timber.

The principal exports are cotton goods, artificial fibres, woollen goods and textile products in general, fresh fruit and vegetables and various preserved fruits, machinery, apparatus and their parts and motor vehicles.

The principal imports from the U.K. in 1951 were machinery, apparatus and their parts, vehicles, coal, iron and steel manufactures, wool and wool manufactures, chemical and electrical products; the principal exports to the U.K. in 1951 were fresh fruit, vegetables, cheese and other foods, artificial silk, woollen and cotton yarns and other textile manufactures, machinery, chemicals, oils and hides.

CAPITAL, Rome, founded according to legend by Romulus in the year now known as 753 B.C., is situated on the Tiber, 15 miles from its mouth. It was the focal point of Latin civilization and dominion under the Republic and afterwards under the Roman Empire, and became the capital of Italy when the kingdom was established in 1872. Population (1951), 1,687,735. Other towns are Milan (1,295,700), Ψ Naples (1,041,130), Turin (737,000) and Ψ Genoa (678,000); Florence (388,480), Bologna (350,000), Ψ Venice (323,400), Ψ Trieste (273,450) the administration of Trieste, which had been occupied by Yugoslav forces, was taken over by Allied Military Government on June 12, 1945), Ψ Bari (275,490), Verona (199,030), Ψ Livorno or Leghorn (148,810), Ψ Taranto (106,720), Brescia (153,180), Ferrara (138,700), Ψ Reggio di Calabria (143,890), Ψ Spezia (125,200), Ψ Ancona (188,130), Ψ Ravenna (90,810), Ψ Torre Annunziata (52,450), Ψ Salerno (93,685), Ψ Rimini (78,960), Ψ Savona (70,410), Ψ Torre del Greco (63,430), Ψ Brindisi (62,730); in Sicily, Ψ Palermo (506,150), Ψ Catania (298,855), Ψ Messina (231,430), Ψ Trapani (77,060), Ψ Marsala (75,890), Ψ Syracuse (71,710), and in Sardinia, Ψ Cagliari (140,520).

ITALY'S FORMER COLONIES, &c.

The future of the former Italian colonies was determined by the General Assembly in a resolution of November 21, 1949, and subsequent subsidiary resolutions.

For LIBYA see separate article.

In Somalia authority was transferred on April 1, 1950, by the United Kingdom to Italy. Somalia is to become an independent and sovereign state on December 2, 1960.

Under a United Nations resolution of December 2, 1950, Eritrea constitutes an autonomous unit federated with Ethiopia under the sovereignty of the Ethiopian crown. See ETHIOPIA.

Somalia comprises a coastal strip on the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean, from 12° N. lat. to the Equator, and is bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Aden, on E. by the Indian Ocean, and on W. by British Somaliland, Abyssinia, and British E. Africa. The total area, including the territory of Jubaland (and the part of Ψ Kismayu), transferred from Kenya by Great Britain in 1925, is about 220,000 sq. miles, and the population is estimated at 1,254,000. The capital is Ψ Mogadishu, on the Indian Ocean, estimated population 70,000.

Pantellaria Island (part of Trapani Province) in the Sicilian Narrows, has an area of 31 sq. miles and a population of 10,000.

The Pelagian Islands (Lampedusa, Linosa and Lampione) are part of the Province of Agrigento and have an area of 8 sq. miles, pop. 3,000.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Villa Wolkonsky, Via Conte Rosso, Rome

British Ambassador, His Excellency Sir (Henry) Ashley Clarke, K.C.M.G. (1953).

Minister (Commercial), E. J. Join, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Minister, Sir George Young, Bt., C.M.G.

1st Secretaries, J. W. Russell; I. S. Rooke, O.B.E.

(Commercial); S. H. Hebblethwaite (Inform-

ation); G. G. Hannaford, O.B.E.; K. C.

Benton (Visa Officer); M. C. Adams (Property

Adviser); W. B. Neville-Terry (Head of Consu-

lar Section); A. H. Campbell.

2nd Secretaries, J. W. Brinson (Commercial);

C. R. A. Rae; C. H. Henderson, M.B.E. (Com-

mercial); S. Cremona, O.B.E.; K. O. Brooks;

A. K. Milne; C. T. Isolani, M.B.E.; J. A.

Farmer; C. S. Palmer, M.B.E.; H. C. Wheeler.

3rd Secretary, H. R. W. Latham.

Naval Attaché, Capt. C. D. Bonham-Carter,

O.B.E., R.N.

Asst. Naval Attaché, Cmdr. D. B. H. Wildish, R.N.

Military Attaché, Col. P. H. D. Dessain, M.C.

Asst. Military Attaché, Maj. J. W. Younger,

M.B.E.

Air Attaché, Group-Capt. P. H. Hamley, A.F.C.

Labour Attaché (Counsellor), A. F. A. Sutherland,

Senior Archivist, J. Doyle.

Chaplain, Rev. J. Findlow, M.V.O.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Rome, Naples, Milan, Genoa, Florence, Bari, Palermo, Turin, Venice and Bologna.

THE BRITISH COUNCIL

(Palazzo del Drago, Rome)

Representative in Italy, B. Kennedy-Cooke, C.B.E. M.C.

There are British Institutes at Florence and Milan, and British Council Centres at Naples and Bologna.

JAPAN

(Nippon Koku—Land of the Rising Sun)

Emperor of Japan (Nippon Koku Tenna), His Majesty Hirohito, born April 29, 1901; succeeded Dec. 25, 1926; married (1924) Princess Nagako (born March 6, 1903), daughter of the late Prince Kuniyoshi Kuni (died Jan. 27, 1929), and has issue two sons and four daughters:—

Heir-Apparent, His Imperial Highness Prince Akihito Tsugu-No-Miya, born Dec. 23, 1933.

CABINET

(May 21, 1953)

Prime Minister, Shigeru Yoshida.

Deputy Prime Minister, Taketoro Ogata.

Foreign Affairs, Katsuo Okazaki.

Finance, Sankuro Ogasawara.

Education, Shigeo Odachi.

Agriculture and Forestry, Shinya Uchida.

International Trade and Industry, Kiyohide Okano.

Transport, Mitsujiro Ishii.

Post Office, Juichiro Tsukada.

Labour, Zentaro Kosaka.

Construction, Kuichiro Totsuka.

Welfare, Katsumi Yamagata.

Without Portfolio, Tokutaro Kimura; Banboku Ono; Hidejiro Onogi; Masazumi Audo. Chief Cabinet Secretary, Kenji Fukunaga.

JAPANESE EMBASSY IN LONDON

32 Belgrave Square, S.W.1

[Sloane: 0776]

Ambassador, Shunichi Matsumoto (1952).

Minister Plenipotentiary, Koichiro Asakai.

Commercial Counsellor, Yoshio Suzuki.

1st Secretaries, Masato Fuitsaki; Yoshihiro Nakayama; Yoshio Kaneko; Yoshisuke Iroe.

2nd Secretaries, Yasuhiko Nara; Yasuo Abe; Shigeharu Isse.

3rd Secretaries, Takaaki Hasegawa; Kuniyoshi Date.

Attachés, Kiyoko Kikuchi; Teruji Akiyama.

Area and Population.—The Japanese Empire consists of 4 large and many small islands situated in the North Pacific Ocean between longitude 136° 30' East and 110° 18' West, and between latitude 20° 25' and 50° 55' North, with a total area of 368,480 square kilometres (142,270 square miles) and a population (April 1, 1953) of 86,400,000.

Japan Proper consists of *Honshū* (or Mainland), 230,532 sq. k. (89,011 sq. m.), *Shikoku*, 18,773 sq. k. (7,248 sq. m.), *Kyūshū*, 42,079 sq. k. (16,247 sq. m.), *Hokkaidō*, or *Yezo*, 77,096 sq. k. (29,764 sq. m.). The various parts of China which had been throughout the years of Japanese expansion and aggression leased or annexed, e.g. Formosa and the Kwantung Province, reverted to Chinese sovereignty after the War of 1939-45.

After the unconditional surrender to the United Nations (Aug. 15, 1945), Japan was occupied by Allied forces under General MacArthur (Sept. 15, 1945), and the status of parts of the former Japanese Empire has yet to be determined. A Japanese peace treaty conference opened at San Francisco on Sept. 4, 1951, and on Sept. 8, 48 nations signed the treaty, which became effective on April 28, 1952.

British participation in the occupation of Japan was virtually over by May, 1950, at which date the British Commonwealth Occupation Force was reduced to 3,000 Australians. However, the outbreak of hostilities in Korea in June, 1950, resulted in the despatch to Korea of British Forces from the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and Canada to participate in the United Nations action. The main base of this force is established in Japan at Kure, and the Japan element of the British Commonwealth Forces in Korea amounts to approximately 6,000 troops.

Vital Statistics.—Japan proper contained (on April 1, 1953) 86,400,000 inhabitants. The birth rate in 1952 was 23.3 per 1,000 and death rate 8.9 per 1,000 (the lowest recorded in Japan). The *Ainu*, remnant of the indigenous inhabitants, are still found in the island of Hokkaidō.

Physiography.—The coastline exceeds 17,000 miles and is deeply indented, so that few places are far from the sea. The interior is very mountainous, and crossing the mainland from the Sea of Japan to the Pacific is a group of volcanoes, mainly extinct or dormant. Mount Fuji, the loftiest and most sacred mountain of Japan, about 60 miles from Tokyo, is 12,370 ft. high and has been dormant since 1707, but there are other volcanoes which are active, including Mount Aso in Kyūshū. There are frequent earthquakes, mainly along the Pacific coast near the Bay of Tokyo. Japan proper extends from sub-tropical to sub-arctic zones. Heavy snowfalls are frequent on the western slopes of Hokkaidō and Honshū,

but the Pacific coasts are warmed by the Japan current. There is a plentiful rainfall and the rivers are short and swift-flowing, offering abundant opportunities for the supply of hydro-electric power.

Government.—According to Japanese tradition, Jimmu, the first Emperor of Japan, ascended the throne on Feb. 11, B.C. 660. Under the Constitution of Feb. 11, 1889, the monarchy was hereditary in the male heirs of the Imperial house. The ruler (*Nippon Koku Tenna*) is correctly described as Emperor; the archaic word *Mikado* is of doubtful etymology and appears to mean "August Gate," i.e. the entrance to the sacred precincts where the Emperor lived. A new constitution approved by the Supreme Allied Commander was published on March 6, 1946, superseding the "Meiji Constitution" of 1889 and containing many radical changes based on the constitutional practices of the United Kingdom, U.S.A. and France. Among the most important innovations are the abandonment of the doctrine of Imperial Divinity, the renunciation of war, and the establishment of a Supreme Court.

The new constitution came into force on May 3, 1947. Legislative authority rests with *The Diet*, which is bicameral, consisting of a *House of Representatives* and a *House of Councillors*, both Houses being composed of elected members. Executive authority is vested in the Cabinet which is responsible to the Legislature.

The Japanese peace treaty came into force on April 28, 1952, after ratification by Argentina, Australia, Canada, Ceylon, Mexico, New Zealand, Pakistan, the U.K., the U.S.A. and Japan herself. Japan thereupon resumed her status as a sovereign and independent power.

At the general election of October 1, 1952, Mr. Yoshida's Liberal Party was again returned to power but with a reduced majority. On March 14, 1953, however, following a split within the Liberal Party, Mr. Yoshida's Government was defeated in a vote of no-confidence and the Lower House was again dissolved. As a result of the general election on April 19, 1953, the composition of the Lower House was as follows.—Yoshida Liberals 199, Hatoyama Liberals 35, Progressives 76, Right Wing Socialists 66, Left Wing Socialists 72, Labour Farmers 5, Communists 1, Independents and minor parties 12. Half the seats in the Upper House came up for re-election on April 24 and as a result of this election the composition of the Upper House was as follows.—Yoshida Liberals 93, Green Breeze Society (Ryokufukai) 34, Right Wing Socialists 26, Left Wing Socialists 40, Progressives 15, Labour Farmers 2, Hatoyama Liberals 2, Independents 37. On May 19, 1953, Mr. Yoshida was again elected Prime Minister although his party is in a minority in the Diet. On May 21 he announced the formation of his fifth Liberal Administration.

Agriculture and Livestock.—Owing to the mountainous nature of the country not more than one-sixth of its area is available for cultivation. There were in 1952 over 60,000,000 acres of forest, which include the *Cryptomeria japonica*, *Pinus massoniana*, *Zelkova keaki*, and *Pawlonia imperialis* in addition to camphor trees, mulberry, vegetable wax tree and a lacquer tree which furnishes the celebrated lacquer of Japan. The soil is only moderately fertile, but intensive cultivation secures good crops. In 1952 there were 11,512,059 acres under cereals (rice 7,434,402 acres—64.6 per cent.). The tobacco-plant, tea-shrub, potato, rice, wheat and other cereals are all cultivated; rice is the staple food of the people, about 9,500,000 metric tons being produced annually. The floral kingdom is

rich, beautiful, and varied, though scented flowers are comparatively few. Fruit is abundant, including the orange, persimmon and loquat; European fruits, such as apples, strawberries, pears, grapes, figs, and peaches are produced, and the American navel orange is extensively grown. Mulberry trees are now cultivated on only 173,995 hectares (about a quarter of the pre-war area) and silk is playing a reduced part in Japanese exports.

Minerals.—The country has mineral resources, including gold and silver, and copper, lead, zinc, iron chromite, white arsenic, coal, sulphur, petroleum and salt, but iron ore and coal are among the principal pre-war imports to supply deficiencies at home.

Commerce and Industry.—Japan is the most highly industrialized nation in the Far East, with the whole range of modern light and heavy industries, including mining, metals, machinery, chemicals, textiles (cotton, silk, wool and synthetics), cement, pottery, glass, rubber, lumber, paper, oil refining and shipbuilding. The labour force of Japan at the end of 1952 was 39,380,000, about 15,220,000 being paid workers; of the remainder, some 10,340,000 were classed as proprietors, and another 13,350,000 were family workers, for the most part engaged in agriculture. About 40 per cent. of paid industrial workers were organized into trade unions.

Communications.—There were 29,380 kilometres of Government and private railroad (steam and electric) on March 31, 1953. The mercantile marine of Japan and her dependencies reached 6,000,000 gross tons in 1941, but more than three-quarters of it was sunk during the war. By the end of 1952 it had been rebuilt to 2,735,000 gross tons, and there was a domestic shipbuilding programme for 1953 of 3,000,000 tons.

Armed Forces.—After the unconditional surrender of August, 1945, the land forces were disarmed and disbanded and all aircraft were confiscated by the occupying forces. Between the attack on Pearl Harbour, Hawaii (Dec. 7, 1941) and VJ Day (Aug. 18, 1945), 328 Japanese warships were sunk or put out of action, including 12 battleships, 15 aircraft carriers, 4 escort carriers, 16 heavy and 20 light cruisers, 126 destroyers and 125 submarines. In October, 1945, the United Nations agreed to scuttle all surviving Japanese war vessels, except 38 destroyers and some coast defence vessels. Although the present Constitution of Japan prohibits the maintenance of armed forces, an internal security force, known as the National Police Reserve, came into being at the end of 1950. In October 1951, this Force was renamed the National Safety Force and together with a Coastal Safety Force was placed under a National Safety Agency. By January 1953, the National Safety Force had reached its authorised strength of 110,000; it possesses no heavy arms but trains with heavy weapons borrowed from the United States Security Forces. The Coastal Safety Force took over the mine-sweepers employed by the earlier Maritime Safety Agency and in addition received in 1952 the loan of 18 frigates and 50 support craft from the United States. The transfer and manning of all these vessels was due to be completed by the end of 1953.

Religion.—All religions are tolerated. The principal religions of Japan are Mahayana, Buddhism and Shinto. The Roman Catholic Church has an archbishop and three suffragan bishops. The Nippon Seikokai (Holy Catholic Church of Japan) has 8 Japanese bishops and is an autonomous branch of the Anglican communion. There is also an United Protestant Church.

Education.—According to the new laws passed in 1947, education on elementary level (6-year course)

and lower secondary level (3-year course) is free, compulsory and co-educational. Upper secondary schools (3-year course) are mainly established and maintained by prefectures, and are co-educational. They have several courses in general, agricultural, commercial, technical, mercantile marine, radio-communication and home-economics education, etc. There are 2- or 3-year junior colleges and 4-year universities. Some of the 4-year universities have graduate schools. By April 1, 1953, the total number of these junior colleges and universities was 454, 79 of which were established and maintained by the State, while 71 were established and maintained by prefectures and cities, and 304 were private institutions. The most prominent universities are the seven State Universities of Tokyo, Kyoto, Tohoku (Sendai), Hokkaido (Sapporo), Kyushu (Fukuoka), Osaka and Nagoya.

Language and Literature.—Japanese is said to be one of the Altaic group of languages and remained a spoken tongue until the fifth-seventh centuries A.D., when the Chinese characters came into use. Most Japanese who have received school education can read and write the Chinese characters in current use (about 1,800 characters) and also the syllabary characters called Kana. English is the best known foreign language. It is compulsory in almost all colleges and universities, and optional in almost all middle and high schools. In April, 1953, there were 1,550 libraries (972 public and 578 others) with about 6,000,000 volumes. In 1952 there were 190 daily newspapers in Japan, of which 24 were published at Tokyo; 16 at Osaka and 12 in the Nagoya region.

FINANCE

The draft Budget for the 1953-54 financial year, ending on March 31, was estimated to balance at Yen 968,285,000,000 for revenue and expenditure on the general account and at Yen 309,600,000,000 on the special account for Government investment.

The official rate of exchange is 1,008 yen = £1. The rate of yen 360 = 1 U.S.\$ was established on April 25, 1949, and (after Japan's accession to the International Monetary Fund) was confirmed by the Fund on May 11, 1953. The service of Japan's external bonded debt (except for certain small French franc issues) was resumed in December 1952. Interest on some £61,000,000 worth of outstanding sterling bonds and \$68,000,000 worth of U.S. dollar bonds is being paid at the full contractual rates, and arrears of interest are being paid concurrently.

FOREIGN TRADE

	1952
Total Imports.....	U.S. \$1,170,000,000
Total Exports.....	" 1,168,000,000
Imports from U.K.....	£8,838,924
Exports to U.K.....	£29,235,079

Being deficient in natural resources, Japan has had to develop a complex foreign trade. Principal imports consist of foodstuffs (wheat, rice, barley, soya beans, sugar, edible oils), cotton, wool, mineral oils, rubber, iron ore, coking coal, salt, wood pulp, hides, chemicals and machinery. Principal exports consist of cotton and rayon textiles, silk, heavy and light machinery, ships, steel, copper, canned goods, chemicals, pottery, tea, paper, bicycles, toys, sewing machines and cameras.

CAPITAL OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE, Tokyo, formerly called Yedo, population Oct. 1, 1940, 6,778,804. Its population on May 1, 1953, was 6,330,146. The other chief cities had the following populations in 1950.

OTHER JAPANESE CITIES

Ψ Osaka, Honshū.....	1,956,136
Kyoto, Honshū, ancient capital.....	1,101,801
Ψ Nagoya, Honshū.....	1,030,635
Ψ Yokohama, Honshū.....	951,189
Ψ Kobe, Honshū.....	765,435
Ψ Fukuoka, Kyūshū.....	392,649
Sendai.....	341,685
Ψ Kawasaki, Honshū.....	319,226
Sapporo, Hokkaidō.....	313,850

FLAG: White, charged with rising sun (red).

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Ichiban-cho, Kojimachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Sir Esler Denning, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1952).

Minister, Sir Norman Roberts, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Counsellor, A. S. Halford.

Counsellor (Information), H. V. Redman, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Counsellor (Commercial), J. E. Chadwick.

Naval Attaché, Capt. M. N. Tufnell, D.S.C., R.N.

Military Attaché, Brigadier R. D. Neville, O.B.E.

Air Attaché, Group-Capt. S. S. Murray, O.B.E.

Consul, L. Pickles.

Consulates

Osaka-Kobe.—Consul-General, A. T. Oldham.

Consul, M. B. Thresher.

Yokohama, Consul, K. A. Geary.

British Council Representative, Tokyo, R. A. Close, O.B.E.

Yokohama, 11,260 miles distant from London: transit, 38 days (via Vancouver, 23 days; via Siberia, 16 days).

JORDAN

(The Hashemite Kingdom of The Jordan)

King of the Jordan, Hussein, G.C.V.O., born May 2, 1935, succeeded on the deposition of his father, King Talal, Aug. 11, 1952, assumed constitutional powers, May 2, 1953, on coming of age.

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Fawzi al Mulki.

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Hussain al Khalidi, O.B.E.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

6 Upper Phillimore Gardens, W.8

[Western: 3685]

Ambassador (vacant).

Counsellor and Chargé d'Affaires, Medhet Jom'a.

3rd Secretary, Yacoub Tajj Farouki.

Military and Air Attaché, Capt. Saleh S. Shari.

Attaché, Mansour Sa'ad el Ali.

Area and Population.—The Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan is made up of two areas: Western Jordan, which includes the districts of Hebron, Jerusalem and Nablus, and Eastern Jordan, which includes the districts of Ma'an, Kerak, Beiqa and Ajlun. The union of East and West Jordan was effected by a decision taken unanimously by both houses of the Legislature on April 24, 1950. The union was recognized a few days later by His Majesty's Government subject to certain reservations on the subject of Jerusalem. The Kingdom is bounded on the north by Syria, on the west by Israel, on the south by Saudi Arabia and on the east by Iraq. The majority of the population are Sunni Moslems and Islam is the religion of the state. The estimated population is 520,000 persons on the east bank, of whom about 120,000 are displaced Palestinians, and 730,000 persons on the west bank of whom about 330,000 are displaced Palestinians.

Government.—The Executive consists of a Council of eleven ministers and the legislature of a Council of Notables (20 persons nominated by the King) and a Council of Representatives, consisting of 40 elected members.

Production and Industry.—West Jordan is fertile, but severely eroded. East Jordan (the old Amirate of Transjordan), consists of a fertile mountainous area and the eastern half of the Jordan valley which are productive; the rest of the country is arid steppe.

Communications.—The Hejaz Railway runs (with the exception of the first few miles) through Jordan territory from Deraa to Ma'an. During the Second World War, 24 miles of line were laid from Ma'an to Ras Naqb; there are good roads to all the chief towns in the country.

FINANCE

	1952-1953
Revenue.....	£JD12,480,884
Expenditure.....	£JD13,416,148

CAPITAL, Amman. Estimated population, 200,000.

FLAG: Black, white and green horizontal stripes, surcharged with white seven-pointed star on red triangle.

BRITISH EMBASSY, AMMAN

Ambassador, His Excellency Geoffrey Warren Furlonge, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1952).

Secretaries, M. T. Walker; J. A. N. Graham; R. S. Young.

Vice-Consul, W. J. McLaughlin.

Commercial Secretary, A. F. Comfort.

Information Secretary, C. E. Fouracres.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, J. A. Cayton, Abou Qora Building, Wadi Sir Street, Amman.

KOREA

(Chosun.)

By a treaty of Aug. 23, 1910, Korea was annexed to Japan and became part of the Japanese Empire. It is situated between 122° and 128° E. long., and between 34° and 43° N. lat., and the coast is fringed with innumerable islands, of which the largest is Quelpart. The area of Chosun is 85,225 sq. miles with an estimated population, Dec. 31, 1946, of 19,369,000. The soil is fertile, but the arable land is limited by the mountainous nature of the country. The staple agricultural products are rice and other cereals, beans, cotton, tobacco and hemp. Given normal conditions, both fruit-growing and seri-culture would be capable of yielding good returns. Ginseng, a medicinal root much affected by the Chinese, is largely grown at Songdo (Kaijo) and forms a rich source of revenue. Gold, copper, coal, iron, graphite, tungsten and other minerals are distributed throughout the country. There are extensive forests in the extreme north. Normal trade relations with foreign countries were suspended during the war of 1939-45, but foreign business men have been permitted to return to South Korea since July 15, 1947. The principal exports before the war were rice, beans, silk, fish, fish-oil and manure, iron and iron ore, raw cotton, live-stock and hide. Before the war of 1939-45, some progress was being achieved in industries such as cotton-yarn, silk-reeling, sugar, paper, artificial fertilizers, cement and flour, but on the whole manufactures remained in a primitive condition.

Late in the fourteenth century the Emperor Li Tan, whose social reforms dominated Korea for five hundred years, changed the capital from Songdo to Seoul (Keijo), pop. est. 1,142,000; other centres are Ψ Pusan (Fusan) (400,000), Pyongyang (Heijo) (286,000), Taegu (Taiku) (269,000) and Ψ Inchon, formerly Chemulpo (Jinsen) (216,000).

U.S.A.—U.S.S.R. Occupation.—Korea was occupied by troops of the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. in 1945. The 38th parallel was fixed as the boundary between the two zones of occupation. The U.S. Government endeavoured to reach agreement with the Soviet Government for the creation of a Korean Government for the whole country and the withdrawal of all Russian and American troops. These efforts met with no success, and in September, 1947, the U.S. Government laid the whole question of the future of Korea before the General Assembly of the United Nations. The Assembly in November, 1947, resolved that elections should be held in Korea for a National Assembly under the supervision of a Temporary Commission formed for that purpose by the United Nations and that the National Assembly when elected should set up a Government. The Soviet Government refused to allow the Commission to visit the Russian Occupied Zone and in consequence it was only able to discharge its function in that part of Korea which lies to the south of the 38th parallel.

Republic of Korea.—A general election was held on May 10, 1948, and the first National Assembly met in Seoul on May 31. The Assembly passed a Constitution on July 12, and on July 20 elected Dr. Syngman Rhee as the first President of the Republic of Korea for four years. On August 15, 1948, the Republic was formally inaugurated and American Military Government came to an end. All U.S. troops were withdrawn by the end of June, 1949.

From the beginning of the occupation in September, 1945, up to July, 1949, the U.S. Government had spent over \$430 million in assistance to Korea.

The Republic of Korea has been officially recognized by the Governments of the United States, France, Great Britain, and most other countries except the U.S.S.R. and its satellites.

The budget for the financial year, 1950-51, was balanced at about 320 billion won (about 5,000 won = £1) and further E.C.A. help from the U.S.A. amounting to about \$100,000,000 has been promised. A general election was held on May 30, 1950, at which over 85 per cent. of the 8,000,000 enfranchised persons voted. The Republic of Korea has an army of 130,000 men, organized in 10 divisions, a small navy mainly for coast protection duties and a small air force.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Republic of Korea in London, Hon. Myo Mook Lee (1951).

Peoples' Republic of Korea.—Meanwhile in the Russian-occupied zone north of the 38th parallel a Peoples' Republic had come into being with its Capital at Pyongyang and a Supreme Peoples' Soviet had been elected. Recognition has been given by the U.S.S.R., Mongolia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Hungary. The flag of this Republic has two hammers crossed on two sickles. In January, 1949, the Soviet Government announced that all Russian troops had been withdrawn from Korea by the end of December, 1948.

In December, 1948, the General Assembly of the United Nations appointed a second Commission to visit Korea to endeavour to facilitate the re-unification of the country. The Commission

arrived in Seoul in February, 1949, and continued its work throughout the summer. Later in the year the General Assembly resolved that the Commission should continue its work for another year. Meanwhile the country remained effectively divided into two along the line of the 38th parallel, until the aggression of June 25, 1950, when the North Korean forces invaded South Korea. On the same day, at an emergency meeting of the United Nations Security Council, a resolution was adopted, calling for immediate cessation of hostilities, and the withdrawal of the North Korean armed forces to the 38th parallel, requesting the U.N. Korean Commission to keep the Security Council informed on the implementation of the resolution, and calling on all member states to render every assistance to the United Nations in the execution of his resolution, and to refrain from giving assistance to the North Korean authorities. On Sept. 4 the Commission officially reported that North Korea was responsible for the war. For the progress of the war in Korea, see "Events of the Year."

BRITISH LEGATION

Seoul (temporarily at Pusan)

Minister, Walter Gerald Cloete Graham, C.B.E. (1952).

1st Secretary and Consul, A. H. Birch.

Military Attaché, Major R. W. B. Cunningham.

Air Attaché, Group-Capt. S. S. Murray, O.B.E.

Economic Attaché, L. A. L. Humphreys, O.B.E.

2nd Secretary, D. H. Bolam.

LEBANON

President of the Republic of Lebanon, Camille Chamoun, elected Sept. 23, 1952.

CABINET

(Aug. 17, 1953)

Prime Minister, Interior, Defence and Information, Abdullah Yafi.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Alfred Naccache.

Agriculture and Health, Kazem Khalil.

Education, Nicholas Salem.

Finance, Pierre Eddé.

Public Works, Gabriel Elmur.

Economic and Social Affairs, Rachid Kerame.

Justice and Posts and Telegraphs, Bashir Elawar.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

(21 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8)

[Bayswater: 7265]

Ambassador, His Excellency Dr. Victor Khouri (1952).

Counsellor, M. Najati Kabbani.

1st Secretary, M. Souheil Freijy.

The republic of the Lebanon is in the Levant, covering a portion of the former Ottoman Empire taken from the Turks by British forces (with a small French detachment and some Arab forces under the Emir Faisal and Colonel Lawrence) in 1918, but following the Anglo-French Convention of September, 1919, Great Britain withdrew in favour of France, to whom a Mandate was granted by the Supreme Council of Allied Powers in 1920. The French authorities granted a Constitution and the first President of the Republic (under the Mandate) was elected in 1926.

In 1941 hostilities broke out between the French troops in Syria and Lebanon and the Allied Forces in the Middle East, the latter having been directed to prevent further Nazi penetration into French Mandated Territory. Hostilities ceased on July 11, 1941, and the French High Command agreed to remove the garrison.

In accordance with the undertaking given by the British and Free French Forces, Syria and Lebanon

were declared to be independent and separate States. In 1943 the amended Constitution came into force and the first President of the independent Lebanon Republic was elected.

Under an agreement signed by General Catroux (on behalf of the French Committee of National Liberation) and by representatives of Syria and Lebanon "all powers and capacities exercised hitherto by the French under mandate" were transferred to the Syrian and Lebanese governments as from Jan. 1, 1944.

Lebanon forms a strip, about 120 miles in length and varying in width from 30 to 35 miles, along the Mediterranean littoral, and extending from the Palestine frontier on the south to the Nahr al Kebir (15 miles north of Tripoli) on the north; its eastern boundary runs down the Anti-Lebanon range and then down the Great Central depression, the *Begaa*, in which flow the rivers Orontes and Litani. It is divided into 5 districts, North Lebanon, Mount Lebanon, Beirut, South Lebanon and Beqaa. The seaward slopes of the mountains have a Mediterranean climate and vegetation. The inland range of Anti-Lebanon has the characteristics of steppe country. There is a mixed Arabic-speaking population of Christians, Moslems and Druses.

Area and Population.—The total area of Lebanon is about 4,300 sq. miles, the population being estimated at 1,300,000 in 1951.

Production.—Fruits are the most important products and include olives, citrus fruit and apples. Tobacco, silk and cotton are also produced. There is little remaining of the famous cedars of Lebanon.

Railways.—A narrow-gauge railway runs from Beirut to Damascus, connecting at Rayak with the standard-gauge line which runs from Tripoli through Homs, Hama and Aleppo to the Turkish frontier, from Nusaybin to the Iraq frontier at Tel Kotchek. A standard gauge railway also runs up the coast from Nakoura on the Palestine border, through Beirut to Tripoli, but the Beirut-Nakoura sector is not in use at present.

Roads.—All the principal towns in the country are connected by roads, for the most part very good.

Rivers.—The Orontes flows northwards from the Lebanon range across the northern boundary to Antioch; the Litani flows southwards from Lebanon, turns westwards round the southern extremity of the range and flows into the Mediterranean.

Archæology, etc.—Lebanon has some important historical remains. Baalbek (Heliopolis), contains the ruins of I-III century Roman temples (the Circular Temple, the Great Temple, and the Temple of Bacchus) and nearby is the largest cut stone in the world (60 by 17 by 14 ft.), weighing 1,500 tons.

Language and Literature.—Arabic is the principal language (see Arabia), and French is also widely used, 42 daily newspapers (34 in Arabic, 4 in French, 1 in English and 3 in Armenian) and numerous weekly and monthly journals are published in Beirut.

Education.—There are a French (R.C.) University, an American (undenominational) University and a Lebanese National University (which is chiefly a teachers' training college) in Beirut; there are several other higher educational institutions including an agricultural college in the Bekaa.

CHIEF TOWNS.— Ψ Beirut (population about 450,000) is the capital of the Lebanon. Ψ Tripoli (100,000), Ψ Sidon (25,000), Ψ Tyre (20,000) are other towns of importance.

FINANCE

Receipts and Expenditure, 1952 (Estimated), £L94,250,000.

Currency. The monetary unit is the Lebanese £(L); official rate £1=£L6.13. There is also an officially recognized free market in foreign currencies, which is used for nearly all commercial transactions. The free market rate for sterling varies in turn £L 9 and £L 10=£1.

TRADE

Principal imports: Gold and precious metals, cereals, cotton and woollen textiles, artificial and cotton yarns, iron and steel goods, petrol, oils, wood, pharmaceuticals, raw hides, sugar, motor-vehicles, live-stock.

Principal exports: Gold and precious metals, citrus fruits, wool, onions, cotton, textiles, apples and pears, scrap metal, vegetables, hides and skins, soap and butter.

There is also a considerable transit trade through Beirut, mainly in gold and crude oil. Lebanon is the terminal for two oil pipe lines, one, belonging to the Iraq Petroleum Company, debouching at Tripoli, the other, belonging to the Trans-Arabian Pipeline Company, at Sidon. There is a small petroleum refinery at Tripoli producing about two-thirds of the needs of Lebanon and Syria.

LEBANESE FLAG.—Red, white and red with a green cedar of Lebanon in the centre of the white band.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Beirut

British Ambassador, His Excellency Sir Edwin Arthur Chapman-Andrews, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1952)

£6,800

1st Secretaries, E. J. W. Barnes; D. U. Jackson (Consul and Commercial Secretary); F. Stallwood; G. R. Gauntlett (Information); M. Arab, M.B.E.

2nd Secretaries, J. L. Taylor; F. S. Fielding; W. F. H. Roblou (Vice-Consul).

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. J. du M. Kenyon.

The British Embassy also houses the Development and Information Divisions of the British Middle East Office headed respectively by W. F. Crawford, C.M.G., O.B.E. (Counsellor) and L. C. Glass (Counsellor).

BRITISH COUNCIL.—Representative of the British Council in Lebanon, T. W. Morray, M.B.E., Beit Kurani, Sh. Ma'mari, Beirut.

LIBERIA

(Republic of Liberia)

President, Hon. William V. S. Tubman, elected May 6, 1943; installed Jan. 1, 1944; re-elected May 1, 1951, for period till Dec. 31, 1955.

Vice-President, William R. Tolbert.

Secretary of State, G. L. Dennis.

Treasury, William E. Dennis.

Attorney-General, C. Abayomi Cassell.

Postmaster-General, McKinley A. Deshield.

War, Ernest C. B. Jones.

Education, Ernest J. Yancy.

Interior, Harrison Grigsby.

Public Utilities, Henry B. Duncan.

Agriculture and Commerce, John W. Cooper.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

21 Prince's Gate, S.W.7

[Kensington: 9405]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Henry Ford Cooper.

Consul-General, S. Edward Peal, 13 New Burlington Street, W.1.

her former agreements with Luxemburg in respect of the customs union, etc., and in 1922 a tariff union was made with Belgium. The Grand Duchy was again invaded and occupied by Germany on May 10, 1940. The constitution of the Grand Duchy was modified on April 28, 1948, and the stipulation of permanent neutrality was then abandoned. Luxemburg is now a fully effective member of the Western association of powers and a signatory of the Brussels and North Atlantic Treaties. She is also a member of the European Coal and Steel Community, the High Authority and Court of which have their seat in Luxemburg.

The area is 1,000 square miles; the population (Dec. 31, 1950) 296,000, nearly all Roman Catholics. There is a Chamber of 52 Deputies, elected by universal adult suffrage for 6 years, one-half renewable every 3 years. Legislation is submitted to the Council of State. The Grand Duchy is rich in iron-ore and possesses an important iron and steel industry. The revenue for 1952 was estimated at *Francs* 3,783,177,000, expenditure *Francs* 4,158,783,000. The Luxemburg franc has at present the same value as the Belgian franc and the latter is legal tender in the Grand Duchy, but the reverse does not apply. There are approximately 340 miles of railway. The capital, Luxemburg, pop. (1951) 63,951, is a dismantled fortress. The country is well wooded, with many deer and wild boar. The language is Letzeburgesch, but French is the official language.

FLAG: Red, white, blue in horizontal bands.

BRITISH LEGATION

Luxemburg

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,
His Excellency Geoffrey Cuthbert Alchin,
C.M.G., M.C. (1949).
1st Secretary and Consul, W. E. D. Massey.
Vice-Consul, J. F. Croxen.

MEXICO

(Estados Unidos Mexicanos)

President (1952-1958), Señor Don Adolfo Ruiz Cortines, assumed office, Dec. 1, 1952.

CABINET

Minister of the Interior, Lic. Angel Carvajal.
Foreign Affairs, Lic. Luis Padilla Nervo.
Finance, Lic. Antonio Carrillo Flores.
Communications and Public Works, Señor Carlos Lazo.
Navy and Marine, Brig.-Gen. Rodolfo Sánchez Taboada.
Education, Lic. José Angel Ceniceros.
Health and Social Affairs, Dr. Ignacio Morones Prieto.
National Defence, General Matías Ramos Santos.
National Economy, Lic. Gilberto Loyo.
Labour, Lic. Adolfo Lopez Mateos.
Agriculture, Señor Gilberto Flores Muñoz.
Hydraulic Resources, Ing. Eduardo Chávez.
Natural Resources, Lic. José López Lira.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

48 Belgrave Square, S.W.1

[Sloane: 4037]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Señor Lic Francisco A. de Icaza (1952).

Minister-Counsellor and Acting Consul-General, Señor Don Gustavo Luders de Negri.

3rd Secretaries, Señor Don Enrique Llano; Señor Don Arturo López Ortigosa.

Commercial Counsellor, Señor Don Francisco Quijano.

Area and Population.—Mexico occupies the southern part of the continent of North America, with an extensive seaboard to both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, extending from 15° to 32° 30' N. lat. and 87° to 117° W. long., and comprising one of the most varied zones in the world. It comprises 29 states, 2 territories, and the federal district of Mexico, making in all 32 political divisions, covering an area of 758,000 square miles, with a population (1953 estimate) of 27,262,421.

The two great ranges of North America, the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains, are prolonged from the north to a convergence towards the narrowing Isthmus of Tehuantepec, their course being parallel with the west and east coasts. The surface of the interior consists of an elevated plateau between the two ranges, with steep slopes both to the Pacific and Atlantic (Gulf of Mexico). In the west is the Peninsula of Lower California, with a mountainous surface, separated from the mainland by the Gulf of Lower California. The Sierra Nevada, known in Mexico as the *Sierra Madre*, terminates in a transverse series of volcanic peaks, from Colima on the west to Citlaltepetl ("El Pico de Orizaba") on the east. In February, 1943, a new volcano (*El Parícutin*) was in eruption about 250 miles from Mexico City and 20 miles from the town of Uruapan and is still active. The low-lying lands of the coasts form the *Tierra Caliente*, or tropical regions (below 3,000 feet), the higher levels form the *Tierra Templada*, or temperate region (from 3,000 to 6,000 feet), and the summit of the plateau with its peaks is known as *Tierra Fria*, or cold region (above 6,000 feet). The only considerable rivers are the *Rio Grande del Norte*, which forms part of the northern boundary, and is navigable for about 70 miles from its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, and the *Rio Grande de Santiago*, the *Rio Balsas* and *Rio Papaloapan*. The remaining streams are governed by the formation of the land, and run in mountain torrents between deep-cut cañons or "barrancas." The largest fresh-water lakes are *Chapala* (70 miles long and 20 miles wide), and *Pátzcuaro*. In the north-west are saline lakes amid bare and dry regions. The climate varies according to the altitude, the rainy season lasting from June to October.

Government.—The Toltec invaders of Mexico gave place in the 13th century to the *Aztecs*, who were conquered in the 16th century by Spanish adventurers under *Hernán Cortés*, whose remains have been definitely located in the Temple of Jesus, Mexico City. They are contained in a marble vault, with the funeral garments.

Spanish rule was established at Tenochtitlan, a 14th century Aztec city (now Mexico City), and Mexico remained a Spanish dominion until its freedom was asserted by a revolutionary war, 1810-1821. In 1820 a Republic was proclaimed, but Iturbide declared himself Emperor in 1821. He was shot in 1824, and a Republic was again established. From 1837-1848 the province of Texas gave rise to hostilities with the United States, terminating in a three years' war and a cession of the disputed territory to the victorious northern States. In 1862 the French troops came to Mexico, and in 1864 an Empire under Ferdinand Maximilian of Austria was declared. In 1867 the downfall of the Empire and the execution of the Emperor gave rise to the new Republic, which has endured to the present day. The most prominent of modern Presidents was Porfirio Díaz who ruled (except during 1880-4) from 1876 to May 25, 1911. Following upon the revolution which brought about his

fall there was much internal disturbance, but the political situation has been stable for many years. Presidents are now elected for six years only. There is no re-election.

Under the Constitution of Feb. 5, 1917 (subsequently amended in detail) Congress consists of a Senate of 58 members, elected for 6 years, and of a Chamber of Deputies at present numbering 145 elected for 3 years.

Archaeological Remains.—Mexico is rich in archaeological remains, and work is proceeding in every district to remove the earth covering which for many centuries has kept them from view. Near the City of Mexico at Teotihuacán are a number of pyramids built to a great extent with boulders from the river beds. The *Pyramid of the Sun* (now called "Tonatiuh") is 761 feet from N. to S., and 725 feet from E. to W., and rises to a height of 216 feet. The *Pyramid of the Moon* (now called "Mextli") is 426 feet by 511 feet, and rises to 180 feet. The staircases vary in construction between terrace and terrace and are found to be intact. Other places of interest are near Oaxaca, Papantla, Zempoala, and Uxmal, Chichen-Itza and other points on the E. side of Yucatan.

Communications.—Veracruz, Tampico, Progreso, and Coatzacoalcas (Puerto Mexico) are the chief ports on the Atlantic, and Mazatlán, Guaymas, Acapulco, Manzanillo and Salina Cruz on the Pacific. Registered merchant marine amounted at the end of 1951 to 272,000 tons. There were 23,382 kilometres of railway track open in Mexico in 1952. Work is proceeding on the reorganization, rehabilitation and re-equipment of the systems, notably the National Railways of Mexico, and railway communications in the East and South-East of the Republic are in process of development. Various loans from the United States have recently enabled the railways to buy certain quantities of rails, diesel locomotives, shop equipment and spare parts. The South-Eastern Railway, providing the first land communication between the peninsula of Yucatan and the rest of Mexico, was opened in 1950. Early in 1952 the Government bought the U.S.-owned Southern Pacific Railway of Mexico.

The total length of paved road under federal maintenance at the end of 1952 was 19,557 kms. In addition there were some 30,605 kms. of roads unpaved or under construction. The Pan-American Highway, providing through communication from the U.S. border at Ciudad Juarez to the Guatemalan border, was opened in May, 1950. Other main routes which it is planned to complete during the term of office of the present Government are Ciudad Juarez-Mexico, Mexico-El Ocatil (to be continued to Guatemala City), Guadalajara-Nogales, Veracruz-Puerto Mexico, Guadalajara-Manzanillo, Tampico-Tuxpan, Salina Cruz-Puerto Mexico, Chetumal-Escarce-Campeche-Mérida-Puerto Juarez, and Durango-Mazatlán.

The National telegraph system's lines were 429,053 kms. in length in 1951. International telegraph services to the U.S. border are provided by the nationalized Mexican Telegraph Company, and thence through the U.S. to Canada and Europe. Telephone communications with Canada and Europe are similarly effected through the United States. There is an extensive internal network of air services, its routes measuring over 86,500 kms. The principal international air services are Mexico-New York *via* San Antonio and Dallas; Mexico-Los Angeles; Mexico-Chicago *via* Monterrey, San Antonio and Dallas; Mexico-Havana *via* Veracruz

or Mérida; and Mexico-Guatemala City with connexions to Central American countries.

Production.—The total acreage of arable land is estimated at 60,000,000 acres, though only some 25,000,000 acres are considered arable without artificial irrigation. Approximately 13,000,000 acres are under cultivation. Grazing land is estimated at 80,000,000 acres and about 50,000,000 acres are under forest. The principal agricultural crops are maize, beans, wheat, barley, Chile-pepper, sugar, coffee, cotton, tobacco, chick peas, rice, vanilla and all kinds of tropical fruit. The maguey, or Mexican aloe, yields a favourite beverage, "pulque"; other species of the same plant supply pita-flax and sisal-hemp (henequen). About half the world's supply of henequen comes from the province of Yucatan. The forests abound in mahogany, rosewood, ebony, and caoutchouc trees.

The live-stock in 1945 was estimated at 12,000,000 cattle, 4,800,000 sheep and 7,000,000 goats. In 1943 horses were estimated at 2,000,000, mules 750,000, asses 2,000,000 and swine at 4,000,000. An outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease late in 1946, led to the closing to cattle of the Northern border, over which some 500,000 head per year had previously been exported. A mixed Mexican-U.S. Commission, set up to combat the disease by a process of inoculation, reported in March, 1952, that its work had been successful, and live cattle exports were resumed, but further outbreaks occurred in May and June, 1953, and the U.S. border was again closed.

The principal industry (apart from agriculture) is mining. The mineral wealth is very great; silver and gold, copper, lead, zinc, and quick-silver, iron and petroleum are the leading products.

PRINCIPAL MINERALS

	1951 (metric tons)	1952 (metric tons)
Gold.....	12	14
Silver.....	1,362	1,566
Copper.....	67,351	58,463
Lead.....	225,468	246,028
Zinc.....	180,064	227,375
Iron.....	312,580	215,518
Coal.....	..	1,316,867
Graphite.....	..	24,153
Manganese.....	..	45,052

Crude Petroleum Production (10 years, 1943-52)

Year	Cubic metres	Year	Cubic metres
1943	5,345,000	1948	9,301,744
1944	5,867,000	1949	9,683,610
1945	6,921,147	1950	8,226,871
1946	7,824,219	1951	12,525,294
1947	8,948,195	1952	12,604,221

In 1938, the Government expropriated the properties of the principal foreign oil companies operating in Mexico. The oil industry is now being operated by a Government organization called *Petrleos Mexicanos*, the board of which consists of five representatives of the Government and four of the petroleum workers.

On April 18, 1942, Mexico agreed with U.S. Government as to the amount of indemnity to be paid for U.S. oil companies which had not already reached agreement with the Mexican Government, and payment of this indemnity was completed in 1946. On Sept. 1, 1947, it was announced that the Mexican Government would pay \$81,250,000 in compensation to the shareholders, predominantly

An independent Negro Republic of Western Africa, occupying that part of the coast between Sierra Leone and the Ivory Coast, which is between the rivers Mano in the N.W. and Cavalla in the S.E., a distance of about 350 miles, with an area of about 43,000 square miles, and extending to the interior to latitude 8° 50', a distance of 150 miles from the seaboard. It was founded by the American Colonization Society in 1820, and has been recognized since 1847 as an independent State. The population is estimated at 2,500,000.

The executive power is vested in a President elected for 8 years, assisted by a ministry; there are two houses of Legislature, the Senate, with 10 members elected for six years, and the House of Representatives with 24 members elected for four years. There is no regular army, but there is an enlisted frontier force of about 750 men. In 1927 arrangements were made with the Finance Corporation of America for a loan of \$5,000,000 dollars, of which one-half has been issued. The previous 1912 loan, in which British financial interests preponderated, was paid off from the proceeds of the new loan, which is secured by a first lien on all Government revenues in excess of \$525,000. The Loan Agreement also provides for financial supervision by American officials and additional experts to be employed by the Liberian Government. The new artificial harbour and free port of Monrovia was opened on July 26, 1948. There are 9 ports of entry, including 3 river ports. In 1952, 442 vessels entered Liberian ports, handling 107,367 tons of cargo.

Liberia is to receive assistance under President Truman's Point Four Programme and technicians are being sent from U.S.A. to carry out various projects. A loan of \$5,000,000 has been negotiated with the Import-Export Bank to finance road construction. UNESCO has sent a team of teachers to start scientific education at Liberia College.

FINANCE

Revenue (Aug. 1950 to Oct. 1951)...	\$9,980,662
External Debt (1940).....	549,000
\$ = U.S. Dollar.	

TRADE

	1951-52
Imports.....	\$18,146,338
Exports.....	37,156,271*
Imports from U.K.....	21,680,094
Exports to U.K.....	480,012

* Rubber constituted \$31,649,564 of this total.

The principal exports are crude rubber (almost 90 per cent. of the total exports), raw gold, piassava, palm kernels, palm oil and small quantities of cocoa and coffee. Iron ore deposits have recently been discovered and its export is being rapidly developed. The total estimate of the deposit is 80,000,000 tons of 67.8 per cent. pure iron. The chief imports are metals, machinery, rice, tobacco, Manchester goods, provisions, salt, hardware, glass and earthenware, building materials, vehicles and petroleum products.

The language of the Republic is English. British Weights and Measures (but American dollars) are used.

CAPITAL, Ψ Monrovia. Est. Pop. 20,000. Ψ Marshall (5,000) is the chief port for rubber shipments. Ψ Harper (Cape Palmas), pop. 2,000, is one of the smaller ports of entry.

FLAG: alternate horizontal stripes (5 White, 6 Red), with 5-pointed white star on blue field in upper corner next to flagstaff.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Monrovia

British Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, Charles Francis Capper (1952).

Monrovia, 3,650 miles distant; transit by English steamers from Liverpool, 11 to 20 days; also by Netherlands and U.S. vessels from Continent and U.S.A. Air France and British West African Airways aircraft call at Robertsfield, Monrovia.

LIBYA

(United Kingdom of Libya)

King, His Majesty Idriss I, born 1890; proclaimed King of Libya, Dec. 24, 1951; took the oath March 25, 1952.

CABINET

(Dec. 25, 1951)

Prime Minister and Foreign Affairs, Mahmoud Bey Muntasser.

Justice, Fethi Bey Kekhia.

Finance, Dr. Ali Aloneizi.

Health, Muhammad Bey Othman.

Defence, Ali Bey Jerbi.

Works and Communications, Ibrahim Bey ben Shaaban.

Education, Abu Bakr Naama.

LIBYAN LEGATION IN LONDON

17 South Street, W.1.

Minister, Essayed Mansour Gaddara (1953).

Libya, on the Mediterranean coast of Africa, is bounded on the East by Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, on the South by French Equatorial and French West Africa, and on the West by Algeria and Tunisia. It consists of the three provinces of Tripolitania, Cyrenaica and the Fezzan, with a combined area of approximately 820,000 square miles and a population estimated (1951) at 1,150,000. The people of Libya are principally Arab with some Berbers in the West and African negroes in the Fezzan, and there is a considerable Italian minority in Tripolitania. Islam is the official religion of Libya, but all religions are tolerated. The official language is Arabic.

Vast sand and rock deserts, almost completely barren, occupy the greater part of Libya. The Southern part of the country lies within the Sahara Desert. There are no rivers and, as rainfall is precarious, a good harvest is infrequent. Agriculture is confined mainly to the coastal areas of Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, where barley, wheat, olives, almonds, citrus fruits and dates are produced, and to the areas of the oases, many of which are well supplied with springs supporting small fertile areas. Among the important oases are Gadames, Jofra, Sebha, Gat, Jalo, Bir Hakim and the Kufra group in the South-East. Exports from Libya include wool, cattle, sheep and horses, esparto grass, olive oil, sponges and hides and skins. Principal imports are foodstuffs, including sugar, tea and coffee and most constructional materials and consumer goods.

The ancient ruins in Cyrenaica, at Cyrene, Ptolemais and Apollonia, are interesting to archaeologists, as are those at Leptis Magna near Homs, 70 miles from Tripoli and at Sabratha, 40 miles west of Tripoli.

Communications in Libya are good in the coastal area, where a motor road runs from the Tunisian frontier through Tripoli to Benghazi, Tobruk and the Egyptian border, serving the needs of the main population centres. Elsewhere roads

are poor and the transport inland is confined to caravan and occasional motor bus routes. Small railway systems exist in the Tripoli and Benghazi areas. There are airports near Tripoli (Idriss el Awal) and Benghazi (Benina) regularly used by commercial airlines, and at El Adem (near Tobruk).

Government.—Libya was occupied by Italy in 1911-12 in the course of the Italo-Turkish War, and under the Treaty of Ouchy (Oct., 1912) the sovereignty of the province was transferred by Turkey to Italy. In 1939 the four Provinces of Libya (Tripoli, Misurata, Benghazi and Derna) were incorporated in the national territory of Italy as *Libia Italiana*. After the Second World War Tripolitania and Cyrenaica were placed provisionally under British and the Fezzan under French administration, and in conformity with a resolution of the General Assembly on Nov. 27, 1949, Libya became on Dec. 24, 1951, the first independent state to be created by the United Nations.

Libya has a federal form of government and an hereditary monarchy. Government is by a two-chamber parliament. The Senate of 24 members, equally divided between the three Provinces, is nominated half by the King and half by the three Provincial Legislative Councils. The first Senate was wholly nominated by the King, but in future half the members are to be nominated every four years. The House of Representatives is an elected body at present consisting of 55 members, 35 from Tripolitania, 15 from Cyrenaica and 5 from the Fezzan. Members are elected on a basis of one for every 20,000 inhabitants and elections of all members are to be held every four years. Legislation may be initiated by the King, the Senate or the House of Representatives, except laws concerning the Budget or taxation, which may not be introduced by the Senate.

The three Provinces of Tripolitania, Cyrenaica and the Fezzan are each administered by a Governor assisted by an Executive and a Legislative Council.

Currency.—Libya entered the Sterling Area on January 3, 1952, and a new currency was introduced on March 24, 1952. The £ Libyan is equal to the £ Sterling and is divided into 100 piastres and 1,000 millîmes. There are seven denominations of notes (£10, 5, 1, ½, and ¼, 10 piastres and 1 piastres) and five denominations of coins (2 and 5 piastres, 5, 2 and 1 millîmes).

Grants have been made by the United Kingdom, France, Italy and the United States to foster Libya's economic development and technical assistance is being provided by the United Nations and the United States.

A treaty of alliance and friendship between the United Kingdom and Libya, together with military and financial agreements, was signed at Benghazi on July 30, 1953. The United Kingdom will provide financial aid to Libya for 20 years, paying her in each of the first five years £1,000,000 for economic development and £2,750,000 to assist the Libyan budget. Libya will make military facilities available to British troops (including the R.A.F.) which will be stationed in Libya under certain conditions.

CAPITAL. Tripoli and Benghazi are the joint capitals of Libya.

The principal towns with the latest available estimates of populations are Tripoli (142,000); Misurata (63,000); Benghazi (60,000); Homs-Cussabat (56,000); Derna (16,000); Barce (16,000); Tobruk (3,000); Sebha (1,000).

FLAG. The Libyan National flag is a tricolour of red, black and green horizontal stripes, bearing a white crescent and star in the centre.

BRITISH LEGATION IN LIBYA

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. His Excellency Sir Alec Kirkbride, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C. (1951).

Counsellor and Consul-General (Benghazi), T. C. Ravensdale, C.M.G.

1st Secretary (Tripoli), R. A. Clinton-Thomas.

Counsellor (Economics), C. J. Pyke, C.M.G.

There are British Consular Offices at Benghazi and Tripoli.

LIECHTENSTEIN

(Fürstentum Liechtenstein)

Prince, Franz Josef II., b. Aug. 16, 1906; *suc.* Aug. 25, 1938; *married* March 7, 1943, Countess Gina von Wilczek.

A Principality on the Upper Rhine, between Vorarlberg (Austria) and Switzerland; area 59.61 square miles, pop. (1950) 13,757. The main industries are machines and tools, cotton spinning and weaving, calculating machines, pottery, artificial sausage casings and artificial teeth, various apparatus and other textiles, and the chief products are potatoes, maize, cereals, vegetables, fruit and cattle. Revenue (1952) 4,419,686 Swiss francs; Expenditure 3,346,475 Swiss francs.

The language of the Principality is German.

FLAG: Blue and Red (blue at the top, red at the bottom, with a gold crown in the blue part).

CAPITAL, Vaduz. Pop. (1950) 2,735.

British Consul-General, C. H. A. Marriott, C.B.E. (1949) (resides at Zürich, Switzerland).

LUXEMBURG

(Grand-Duché de Luxembourg)

Grand Duchess, H.R.H. Charlotte, G.C.V.O., born Jan. 23, 1896, *succeeded* (on the abdication of her sister) Jan. 9, 1919; *married,* Nov. 6, 1919, Prince Felix of Bourbon-Parma (H.R.H. the Prince of Luxembourg, K.B.E.). *Heir Apparent,* The Hereditary Grand Duke (Prince Jean), born Jan. 5, 1921, *married,* April 9, 1953, Princess Joséphine-Charlotte of Belgium.

Prime Minister, Minister of Finance and Minister of Agriculture, M. Pierre Dupong.

Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Armed Forces, M. Joseph Bech.

Justice, Transport and Public Works, M. Victor Bodson.

Education and Interior, M. Pierre Frieden.

Economic Affairs, M. Michel Rasquin.

Labour and Social Security, M. Nicolas Biever.

LEGATION IN LONDON

27 Wilton Crescent, S.W.1.

[Sloane: 6231]

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General in London, Monsieur André J. Clasen (1944).

Secretary, M. Camille W. Dumont.

A Grand Duchy in Western Europe, bounded by Germany, Belgium, and France; it formed part of the Germanic Confederation, 1815-66, and was included in the German "Zollverein." In 1867 the Treaty of London declared it a neutral territory under the sovereignty of the King of the Netherlands, on whose decease, Nov. 23, 1890, it passed to the Duke of Nassau. The territory was invaded and overrun by the Germans at the beginning of the war in 1914, but was liberated in 1918. By the Treaty of Versailles, 1919, Germany renounced

British, of the Mexican Eagle Oil Co., Ltd., with 3 per cent. interest from Mar. 18, 1938, to Sept. 18, 1948. Four annual indemnification payments of \$8,600,000 were made in September, 1948, 1949, 1950 and 1951.

Woollen and cotton spinning and weaving, the making of footwear, and other branches of industry, are encouraged by high protective duties.

Defence.—The Army has a strength of one Infantry Division, one mechanized brigade, the Presidential Guard and 48 regular infantry battalions, 20 regiments of cavalry and a small number of artillery and engineers. The Navy has some 38 ships of all kinds, and the Air Force some 210 aircraft.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the official language of Mexico and is spoken by about 90 per cent. of the population. About 2,500,000 inhabitants speak Indian languages; but half of these speak Spanish as well. Of those speaking indigenous languages only, about 30 per cent. speak Nahuatl, 9 per cent. Maya, 8 per cent. Zapotec, 7 per cent. Otomi and 10 per cent. Mixtec, the remainder speaking other varieties of the minor linguistic families. The National Library at the capital contains about 500,000 volumes. The Press of Mexico is in a flourishing condition with many daily newspapers in the capital and in other urban centres. The first printing press and the first regularly issued newspaper in the New World were established by the Spaniards in Mexico City.

Education.—Education is divided into primary, secondary and university. Primary education is free, secular and nominally compulsory. In 1943 there were over 15,000 primary schools with 1,400,000 pupils, and about 200 secondary schools with 30,000 pupils, and 30 technical and commercial colleges. The National University of Mexico was founded in 1533 and re-organized in 1910. There are 9 other Universities, including one exclusively for women. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic. According to the 1940 census approximately 60 per cent. of the population above 10 years old were illiterate. Since then, Mexico has instituted an intensive literary campaign which has become a model for U.N.E.S.C.O. and future figures are expected to show a considerable improvement.

FINANCE

	1953
Estimated revenue (Budget)...	Pesos 4,200,000,000
" expenditure (do.)...	" 4,158,100,000
Bonded Internal Debt	" 2,117,460,000
Debts of Mexican States	" 13,721,000
External Debt	" 675,700,000
Total Consolidated Public Debt.....	Pesos 2,806,881,000

As from June 17, 1949, by agreement with the International Monetary Fund, the Rate of Exchange has been fixed at 8.65 pesos = 1 \$U.S. (See also p. 83.)

TRADE

	1952
Total Imports	Pesos 6,394,200,000
Total Exports	" 5,125,800,000
Imports from U.K.	£166,300,000
Exports to U.K.	£99,300,000

The imports (mainly from U.S.A.) consist largely of machinery and implements for industry, mining and agriculture, and raw materials for the woollen, rayon and rubber industries. Principal exports are lead, silver, gold, copper, zinc, antimony and other metals, crude oil and petroleum products, fish, shrimps, coffee, tomatoes, chickpeas, bananas,

linseed, sugar, molasses, timber, raw cotton and sisal (henequen).

CAPITAL, Mexico City, Population (1950) 2,942,594.
Other towns are Guadalajara (382,710), Monterrey (340,625), Puebla (229,976) Ψ Mérida (159,405), Leon (157,379), Ψ Tampico (99,441), Aguascalientes (117,000), San Luis Potosí (156,850), Torreon (142,201), Ψ Veracruz (123,000), Chihuahua (110,779), Culiacán (144,500).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, green, white, red, with shield of Mexico in centre.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Calle del Lerma No. 71, Colonia de Cuauhtemoc, Mexico 5, D.F.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency John William Taylor, C.M.G., M.B.E. (1950)..... £5,000
Commercial Counsellor, R. G. Stone, O.B.E.
1st Secretary, R. M. Hadow.
3rd Secretary (Commercial), G. E. Hall.
Military Attaché, Col. C. G. Irving-Bell.
Labour Attaché, H. A. N. Brown.
Regional Information Officer, E. P. Lecours, O.B.E.
Information Officer, E. E. Young.
Vice-Consul, A. P. Hughes, M.B.E.
Archivist, L. S. Price.

There are British Consular Offices at Mexico City, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Durango, Guadalajara, Guaymas, Mazatlan, Merida and Progreso, Monterrey, Pachuca, Puebla, Tampico, Tapachula, Torreon, Veracruz.

ANGLO-MEXICAN CULTURAL INSTITUTE, Calle Pánuco 10, Mexico City—Director, W. L. Clough (Representative of British Council in Mexico).

CENTRAL BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE San Juan de Letran 21 (Oficina 713), Mexico, D.F. Manager, M. Field.

Transit from London to Mexico City:—By sea, U.K.—New York, 5 to 10 days; New York—Mexico City, by rail, 3 days. By air, 10½ hours. There is a direct freight service from Liverpool to Vera Cruz.

MONACO

(Principauté de Monaco)

Sovereign Prince, H.S.H. Rainier III—Louis-Henri-Maxence Bertrand, born May 31, 1923, succeeded his grandfather (H.S.H. Prince Louis), May 9, 1949.

Mother, The Hereditary Princess Charlotte Louise Juliette (Duchesse de Valentinois), born Sept. 30, 1898; mar. March 19, 1920, Prince Pierre de Monaco (Count de Polignac), and has issue a daughter, Princess Antoinette, born Dec. 28, 1920, and a son, the Sovereign Prince.

Minister of State, M. Voizard.

Secretary of State and Director of Prince's Household, M. A. Crovetto.

CONSULATE-GENERAL IN LONDON

18 Austin Friars, E.C.2

[London Wall: 1774]

Consul-General, R. Le Mesurier.

Consul (vacant).

Chancellor, F. W. Bates.

A miniature Principality on the Mediterranean, with land frontiers joining France at every point, and consisting of the old town of Monaco, La Condamine, and Monte Carlo, where is the famous casino. The Principality comprises a narrow strip of country about a miles long and half-a-mile

broad (area approx. 360 acres), with (1950) about 20,000 inhabitants, and a yearly average of over 65,000 visitors. The whole available ground is built over, so that there is no cultivation, though there are many public and private gardens. Monaco has a small harbour (20 ft. alongside quay), and the import duties are the same as in France. There is an Assembly of 18 elected members and a Council of Government of the Minister of State and three State Counsellors. There is a local police force of 161 men.

CAPITAL, Monaco.

FLAG: Red and white.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Monaco—Consul-General, Nigel O. W. Steward (1952).

MONGOLIA

(Mongolian People's Republic)

Prime Minister, Tse Den-bal (May, 1952).

Area and Population.—Mongolia is an almost entirely unsurveyed tract in Asia, bounded by the Siberian provinces of U.S.S.R. in the north, the Chinese province of Sinkiang and the Great Wall of China in the south, by Manchuria on the east and by the Tarbagatai Mountains and the Turkestan provinces of U.S.S.R. on the west.

The total area is estimated at 1,750,000 to 2,000,000 square miles with a total population (not yet enumerated) of 3,000,000 to 5,000,000, of whom the greater number are traditionally adherents of Lamaism, a form of Buddhism.

North-West Mongolia consists of an elevated plateau bounded by the Russian Altai range (N.W.), the Sayans (N.E.), the Kentei (S.E.), and the Ektagh Altai (S.W.). The plateau contains many lakes and is watered by numerous rivers, among which are the headwaters of the Yenisei, the Irtysh and the Selenga. Agriculture is almost unknown, but excellent pasture provides grazing grounds for numerous cattle and sheep, and particularly for transport animals (camels and oxen). The exports are wool, hides, skins, and gold.

The principal town of North-Western Mongolia is Ulan Bator (Ulan-Bator-Khoto, "Town of the Red Knight") which has an estimated population of 80,000 to 100,000; other centres are Uliassutai, and Kobdo, of importance as trading posts on the main caravan routes. Part of North-Western Mongolia has been incorporated in the Soviet Union as the *Tannu Tuva* autonomous Province which lies between the Sayan and Tannu Ola ranges, the capital being Kyzyl.

South-East and South Mongolia include the Gobi ("Desert"), or *Sha-mo* ("Sand Desert"), which covers nearly one-third of the total area, and in the extreme south-east the *Ordos* Desert, bounded on the south by the Great Wall of China, and encircled on the north by part of the main stream of the Hwangho river. Agriculture is carried on wherever Chinese influence has been exerted, but is mainly confined to the south-eastern borders. The principal industry (as in North-West Mongolia) is sheep and cattle raising and the breeding of camels, oxen and horses for transport, in order to supply the caravan routes from China to Siberia. The centres of population depend mainly upon the overland commerce of China and Eastern Russia across the Gobi. Of recent years this trade has been organized and financed by Soviet Russia. The principal centres are: Kalgan, Kukukhoto, Kuku-erghi, Dolon-Nor

and Birukhoto. In the north-east, Keru-lun (on the river of that name), is a junction of the southern routes from the Chinese province of Perchill and the western routes from Urga, in N.W. Mongolia.

Government.—In 1915 Mongolia threw off its allegiance to China, and by the Treaty of Kiakhta was recognized as an Autonomous Republic. Negotiations with Russia, after the 1917 revolution, led to an alliance, and by Treaty (May 31, 1924) the U.S.S.R. acknowledged the suzerainty of China over Outer Mongolia, but by the Russo-Chinese Treaty of Aug. 25, 1945, China recognized the complete independence of Outer Mongolia.

MOROCCO

(El Maghreb el aksa—"The Farthest West")

French Protectorate, and Spanish and International Tangier Zones

Sultan, Mohammed ben Moulay Arafa; proclaimed Aug. 20, 1953.

Morocco, one of the Barbary States, is situated in the north-west of the African Continent, between 28°-36° N. latitude and 1°-11° 40' W. longitude, with an area estimated at 173,150 square miles, and a population of about 9,000,000. Morocco is traversed from the Atlantic coast in the south-west to the Algerian frontier in the north-east by five parallel ranges, known generally as the *Atlas Mountains*. Between the various ranges lie well-watered and fertile plains, the lower slopes of the northern flanks of the mountains being well wooded, while the southern slopes are exposed to the dry winds of the desert and are generally arid and desolate. The most northerly point of Morocco is the peninsula of Ceuta, which is separated from the Continent of Europe by the narrow strait of Gibraltar. The Jebel Musa (also known as Ape's Hill) dominates the promontory, and with the rocky eminence of Gibraltar was known to the ancients as *The Pillars of Hercules*, the western gateway of the Mediterranean. Between 32° N. and 30° N. is the headland Ghr, which encloses a bay containing the port of Agadir, formerly known as the "Gate of the Sudan."

The climate of Morocco is generally good and healthy, especially on the Atlantic coast, the country being sheltered by the Atlas Mountains from the hot winds of the Sahara. The extremes of temperature in Tangier and Mogador are 92° Fahrenheit in the summer and 37° in the winter, with a rainy season from November to April, but the summer-heat figures at all the intervening ports (Larache, Port Lyautey-Mehedia, Rabat-Sale, Fedala, Casablanca, Mazagan, and Safi) are markedly higher; the last-named port being the hottest. The Mediterranean coast is drier and less temperate, but not unhealthy, while the plains of the interior are intensely hot in summer.

Government.—Morocco is divided into three zones—the French Zone, the Spanish Zone, and the International Zone of Tangier. Until her collapse in the War of 1939-45, France was the paramount power, and represented the Sultan of Morocco in all foreign relationships. She regained her position in 1945. Spain has had relations with Morocco for many centuries. The northern portion of Morocco, as defined in the Franco-Spanish Treaty of 1912, forms a Spanish "sphere of influence" which extends over a strip of Northern Morocco, with the exception of the International Zone round Tangier; and is under the Sultan's Khalifa and a Spanish High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief. In this sphere occurred the joint

Franco-Spanish military operations against Abd el Kerim the Rif leader, which culminated in the surrender of Abd el Kerim in May, 1926, and the final pacification of the French and Spanish zones in the following year. Ceuta and Melilla are (Spanish) "State Territories" and both are "free" ports. *Ceuta* (on the Mediterranean coast, opposite Gibraltar), in 35° 54' N. lat. and 5° 18' W. long., has been a Spanish possession since the close of the 16th century, and forms part of the administrative province of Cadiz. *Melilla*, on a rocky promontory of the Rif coast, has been a Spanish possession since 1492. The Peñon (Rock) of Alhucemas, Peñon de Velez, and Zaffarin islands are Spanish possessions. A special international régime was designed for Tangier before the War of 1914-18 by negotiations between the British, French and Spanish Governments, but the outbreak of the War prevented this régime from being put into operation. A new Convention instituting the *International Zone of Tangier* was, however, signed by the three governments at Paris on Dec. 18, 1923, and was brought into force on June 1, 1925. The Convention was modified by a Protocol signed at Paris, July 25, 1928, by the three Powers and Italy, who thereby adhered to the Convention. The Convention provided for a complete international administration of the zone, except as regards native affairs, which were reserved to the Shereefian authority. British capitulatory rights in the French Zone were abolished as from January 1, 1938, by a Franco-British Convention of July 29, 1937, but they are still retained in the Spanish Zone.

In March, 1941, Spain suppressed the International Administration, deposed the Sultan's representative in Tangier and substituted Sidi Muley el Hassan ben el Mehdi, the Sultan's *Khalifa* in the Spanish Zone.

In August, 1945, a conference was held at Paris at which the United Kingdom, United States, France and Russia were represented, to discuss the re-establishment of the international régime in Tangier. It was decided to put into force with modifications the Statute of 1928 and on Oct. 11, 1945, the last Spanish troops left the zone and the Sultan's representative, the Mendoub, returned to take up residence. In November, 1952, the Committee of Control, which now consists of the representatives of Belgium, France, Holland, Italy, Portugal, Spain, the United Kingdom and the U.S.A., agreed on administrative and judicial reforms, subject to the approval of the Sultan.

In the French Zone since the war of 1939-45 there have been parallel administrations of the Sultan and the protecting power (France) and on July 6, 1947, General Juin (the French Resident-General) announced the signature by the Sultan of three ordinances reorganizing the Council of Government (*Maghzen*). The main reforms thus introduced authorized the Grand Vizier to appoint Moorish delegates to the French heads of the five principal departments; created the post of legal adviser, to be held by a Moor; and permitted the emergence of a single governing body for the Protectorate. Other reforms are promised and the Resident-General characterized them as evidence of French determination to lead the people of Morocco along the path to self-government.

During 1951 it was announced that arrangements had been completed with France for the use of air bases in French Morocco by the U.S. Air Force. Bases have already been constructed at Noussaour, Sidi-Slimane and Benguerir. Work has also started on two bases at Boulhaut and El Djema Sahim.

Production, Industry, &c.—Among the agricultural products are wheat, barley, maize, beans, peas, birdseed, linseed, coriander, cummin, fenu-greek, esparto, and hemp, and the northern slopes of the Atlas produce many fruits, principally figs, almonds, pomegranates, lemons, olives, oranges, and grapes, the latter growing also in the plains. An irrigation canal (15 miles) linked with the river Oum Er-Rabia (French Zone) was opened in 1938. The present programme of public works allows for the intensive irrigation of 400,000 hectares. The live stock includes large quantities of horses, cattle, sheep and goats, while the egg industry is of importance. Important deposits of coal, manganese, iron ore, lead and zinc, as well as other and are being increasingly exploited. Gold and silver are also found. Phosphates are exported in increasingly large quantities and constitute a great source of wealth for the French Zone. The trade of Morocco is now chiefly with France and Algeria, Great Britain, U.S.A., Spain and Belgium. The chief imports are cotton, sugar, motor vehicles, petroleum, building materials, soft goods, tea and edible oils; the exports are chiefly grain, phosphates, eggs, hides and skins, wool, vegetable fibre and early vegetables and fruit. The Spanish Zone exports iron ore (from Melilla neighbourhood), lead, preserved fish, skins, cork and vegetable fibre; the chief exports from Tangier are preserved fish, skins, vegetable fibre, eggs and Morocco leather. The unit of currency in the French protectorate is the Moroccan franc, which is closely allied to the French franc, while in the Tangier Zone the Moroccan franc and Spanish peseta are legal tender. In the Spanish Zone the Spanish peseta is current.

Communications.—The French Protectorate authorities are engaged in the serious development of normal gauge railways in their zone, and 1,713 kilometres of normal gauge track are in working order. In addition, the Tangier-Fez normal gauge system gives through service between Tangier and the principal towns of the French Zone, and a normal gauge line links Fez to the Algerian frontier at Oujda. Telegraphic communication is established from Tangier by submarine cables to Gibraltar, Ceuta-Málaga and Arzila-Cádiz, and by land to Casablanca. There are wireless stations at Tangier, Ceuta, Melilla, Tetuan, Rabat, and Casablanca; inland lines have been built by the French connecting all important places in their zone, as well as to the borders of the Spanish Zone, and the latter line has been extended to Tangier. The Spanish and Tangier Zones are in telephonic communication with Spain and also with Gibraltar and Western Europe generally. The chief roads in the Tangier and Spanish Zones are those linking Tangier to Ceuta via Tetuan, linking Melilla to the Muluya International Bridge (French Zone), and the Tetuan-Melilla road, via Targuist and Villa Sanjurjo in the North; and Tangier to Arzila, Larache, and the French Zone in the South. The French Zone is well equipped with good main and secondary roads. An embryonic system of secondary or military roads exists in the Spanish Zone. There is a daily *Air Service*, Madrid-Seville-Tetuan, which continues to Melilla and Málaga six times a week. A thrice-weekly service runs from Madrid to Tangier, and back. Gibraltar Airways operate four air services a day between Tangier and Gibraltar. Air France and Air Atlas operate air services between Paris, Tangier and the French Zone. Aero Portuguese has a weekly service between Lisbon, Tangier and Rabat.

Language and Literature.—The majority of the inhabitants speak Arabic (see Arabia), with French and Spanish as auxiliary tongues in their respective zones, and Shilha, the Berber language, in the

mountains. In 1953 there were 7 daily newspapers in the French Zone (5 French and 2 Arabic).

Education.—There are numerous Koranic schools in all zones, with a few secondary schools attached to mosques and at Fez there is a religious university of great repute in the Moslem world. European and a few native schools have been established in the French and Spanish Zones and special schools have been opened for Jewish pupils. In 1953 there were 157,000 Moroccan pupils in the French Zone, and there are higher education facilities in Rabat.

Finance.—The ordinary budget estimates for the French Zone in 1953 were: Receipts 61,751,000,000 francs and expenditure 61,750,188,000 francs. The budget of the Spanish Zone balanced at 290,500,000 pesetas in 1951, with the aid of a 141,500,000 peseta loan from the Spanish Exchequer. The ordinary budget estimates for the Tangier Zone in 1952 balanced at 1,557,855,000 francs.

External Trade.—Imports into the French Zone in 1952 were valued at 180,533,000,000 francs, and exports, 95,117,000,000 francs, of which imports from the U.K. were valued at 4,414,000,000 francs and exports to U.K. at 7,808,000,000 francs. The imports into the Spanish Zone were valued at 629,000,000 pesetas in 1950, and the exports at 361,600,000 pesetas. The imports into the Tangier Zone (1952) were valued at 12,823,387,000 francs and the exports from the zone at 1,207,066,000 francs, both record totals.

CAPITAL OF French Zone, Ψ Rabat, population 170,000 (Fez in the North, and Marrakesh in the South are the old capitals of the Sultans). Other towns (with populations exclusive of French army of occupation) are Fez (210,000), Marrakesh (250,000), Meknes (170,000), Ψ Casablanca (600,000), Ψ Mazagan (24,391), Ψ Saffi (25,159), Oujda (34,523), Ψ Kenitra or Port Lyautey (21,000) and Ψ Mogador (16,000) with Ψ Agadir (6,000) in South Morocco.

Commander-in-Chief in North Africa and Resident-General of French Morocco, General Guillaume (August 28, 1951).

The total population of the Spanish Zone (1950 census) is 1,010,127. Its capital is Tetuan, population 80,732; other towns being Ψ Ceuta (69,652), Ψ Melilla (95,841), Ψ Larache (41,917) and Alcazarquivir (31,919). **Spanish High Commissioner,** General Rafael Garcia-Valiño y Marcén, appointed April, 1951. **Khalifa,** Muley el Hassan Ben el Mehdi, who represents the Sultan of Morocco and resides at Tetuan.

CAPITAL OF International Zone, Ψ Tangier, population 150,000. The Sultan's representative (the Mendub) resides in Tangier.

FLAG OF THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO: Red, with green pentagram (the Seal of Solomon).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

French Zone

Rabat—Consul-General, H. W. A. Freese-Pennefather, C.M.G.

Consul, H. L. B. Coe, M.B.E.

Vice-Consul, A. Brown.

Casablanca—Consul, P. Pares.

Vice-Consuls—J. Lumsden, M.B.E.; T. H. Speed.

Fez—Consul, A. M. N. de Lavison, O.B.E.

Spanish Zone

Tetuan—Consul-General, T. Wikeley, O.B.E.

Vice-Consul, R. Caspy, M.B.E.

Melilla—Vice-Consul, L. Forde, Jr.

Ceuta—Vice-Consul, J. C. Imossi.

Larache—Consular Agent, L. Forde, Snr., M.B.E.

Tangier Zone

Tangier—Consul-General, T. G. A. Muntz, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Consul, E. J. F. Scott.

Vice-Consul, H. A. Smith.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR TANGIER AND SPANISH ZONES. President, V. A. Alazrach.

Secretary, P. Selwyn, O.B.E.

Tangier is distant from London about 1,200 miles; transit 4 days by sea; 1 day by air.

NEPAL

Sovereign, His Majesty Maharajadhiraja Tribhubana Bir Bikram Sah Deva; *suc.* 1911.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

12A, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8

(Bayswater: 1594)

Ambassador, His Excellency General Shanker Shamsher Jang Bahadur Rana, C.B.E. (1949).

First Secretary, Iswary Raj Misra.

Military Attaché, Major-Gen. Sridhar Shamsheer Jang Bahadur Rana.

Nepal (area about 54,000 sq. miles; pop. 7,000,000) lies between India and Tibet on the S. slopes of the Himalayas, and includes Mt. Everest (29,141 ft.). Amid the sterile mountains lie many fertile valleys. The lower hills are covered with jungle, in which wild animals abound. Rice, wheat, etc., are grown. Nepal is divided into four provinces. Its exports to India are estimated to amount to about £4,000,000, and its imports to £2,000,000 a year. The chief trade route is that between Katmandu and the Bihar and Orissa frontier (77 miles). Nepal exports rice and other grains, hides, oilseeds, ghi, cattle, jute, large quantities of timber, &c., and imports cotton goods and yarn, sugar, salt, spices, petrol, metals, &c. The revenue realized chiefly from land rent, forests, customs, &c., is over £1,000,000. The aborigines are Mongolian in type, and their religions are Buddhism and Hinduism. The aboriginal stock is Mongolian with a considerable admixture of Hindu blood from India. They were originally divided into numerous hill clans and petty principalities, one of which, Gorkha or Gurkha, became predominant in about 1769 and has since given its name to all. During the 1914-18 and the 1939-45 wars, the Nepal Government rendered unstinting and unconditional assistance to the British Government in men, money and material.

Following the advice of a committee set up in April, 1947, the hereditary Prime Minister announced in February, 1948, the setting up of a constitution based on manhood suffrage according to the citizens the civil rights enjoyed in modern democratic states.

In January, 1951, Maharaja Mohun Shamsheer, Prime Minister of Nepal, announced that the time had come for the liberalization of the Government, and on February 18, 1951, the Sovereign, as Constitutional Monarch, proclaimed that Nepal would henceforth be governed according to the provisions of a democratic constitution to be framed by a Constituent Assembly elected on adult suffrage. An Interim Government was formed consisting of a Cabinet of 10 members. Maharaja Mohun Shamsheer retained the post of Prime Minister, but five ministers were nominated from the Nepali Congress Party, which had for some time been pressing for reforms. An Advisory Council of 40 members (one from each district in Nepal) is to be formed, and a census is to be held

and electoral rolls drawn up. It was planned to hold an election for the Constituent Assembly before the end of 1952. In November, 1951, Maharaja Mohun Shamsher resigned the office of Prime Minister, and a new Cabinet was formed by Matrika Prasad Koirala, President of the Nepali Congress. The majority of the members of the Cabinet belonged to this party, but two members of the ruling Rana family and some independents were included. As a result of discussion within the Congress Party, however, Mr. Koirala resigned in August, 1952. An Advisory Council governed the country till June, 1953, when Mr. Koirala was again appointed Prime Minister.

CAPITAL, Katmandu (est. pop. 175,000).

BRITISH EMBASSY

British Ambassador, His Excellency Christopher Henry Summerhayes, C.M.G., M.B.E. (1951).

NETHERLANDS (or HOLLAND)

(Koninkrijk Der Nederlanden)

Queen of the Netherlands, Her Majesty JULIANA, born April 30, 1909; married Jan. 7, 1937, Prince Bernhard of Lippe Biesterfeld, G.C.V.O., G.B.E. (PRINCE OF THE NETHERLANDS), born June 29, 1911. Her Majesty has issue:—

- (1) H.R.H. Princess Beatrix Wilhelmina Arm-gard, born Jan. 31, 1938.
- (2) H.R.H. Princess Irene Emma Elizabeth, born Aug. 5, 1939.
- (3) H.R.H. Princess Margriet Francisca, born (at Ottawa, Canada), Jan. 19, 1943.
- (4) H.R.H. Princess Maria Christina, born Feb. 18, 1947.

Queen Juliana, the fifth monarch of the Netherlands and of the Royal House of Orange Nassau, was solemnly inaugurated in the New Church at Amsterdam on September 6, 1948. Following the abdication of QUEEN WILHELMINA, her mother (who succeeded her father King William III, after a regency, Sept. 6, 1898, and abdicated Sept. 4, 1948, after a happy reign of 50 years, reverting to the title of Princess Wilhelmina), the succession passed onward by force of law and under the compact with the people of the Netherlands which William I first entered into in 1814, represented by the oath to the Constitution taken by the Queen in the presence of both houses of the States General.

CABINET

(As at Sept. 1, 1952)

Prime Minister, W. Drees, Labour.
 Vice-Premier and Minister for the Interior, Professor L. J. M. Beel, Catholic.
 Foreign Affairs, J. W. Beyen, Independent; J. M. A. H. Luns, Catholic.
 Justice, L. A. Donker, Labour.
 Education and Arts, J. M. L. T. Cals, Catholic.
 Finance, J. A. Van de Kieft, Labour.
 Defence, C. Staf, Liberal Protestant.
 Reconstruction, H. B. J. Witte, Catholic.
 Transport and Public Works, J. Algera, Conservative Protestant.
 Economic Affairs, Professor J. Zijlstra, Conservative Protestant.
 Agriculture, S. L. Mansholt, Labour.
 Social Affairs, J. G. Suurhoff, Labour.
 Industrial Organization, A. C. de Bruijn, Catholic.
 Overseas Parts of the Realm, W. J. A. Kernkamp, Liberal Protestant.
 Social Welfare, F. J. F. M. van Thiel, Catholic.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

Hereford House, 117 Park St., W.1

(Mayfair: 8806)

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Dr. Dirk Uipko Stikker, G.B.E. (1952).

Counsellor, Baron W. J. G. Gevers, C.V.O.

Counsellor of Embassy, Dr. H. C. Schoch, C.V.O. and Secretaries, Dr. J. Kneppelhout; Jonkheer J. L. R. Huydecoper.

Military Attaché, Col. P. T. A. Goossens.

Naval Attaché, Capt. P. A. Mulock van der Vlies Bik, C.V.O.

Assistant Naval Attaché for Air, Lt.-Comm. J. C. Petschi.

Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. C. J. M. Nass.

Press Attaché, R. C. Pekelharing.

Special Attaché, Dr. Jane de Jongh.

Commercial Counsellor, Dr. H. van Blankenstein, and Secretaries (Commercial), W. F. Pelt; Dr. A. G. Jonker.

Civil Air Attaché, Dr. D. Goedhuis.

Agricultural Attaché, Dr. Tj Bakker.

Asst. Agricultural Attaché, L. W. Binkhorst.

Financial Counsellor, J. M. Fehmers.

Chancellor, Miss M. L. Zaalberg.

Consular Section, 117 Park St., W.1.

1st Secretary (Consular), N. Brat.

Attaché, S. Hettinga.

Area and Population.—The Kingdom of the Netherlands is a maritime country of Western Europe, situate on the North Sea, in lat. 50° 46'–53° 34' N. and long. 3° 22'–7° 14' E., consisting of 11 provinces plus the North-East Polder (reclaimed part of the Zuider Zee) and containing a total area of 34,830 sq. kms. The population on Jan. 1, 1953, was 10,435,631. The live birth-rate in 1952 was 22.4 per 1,000 of the population, and the death-rate 7.3.

The land is generally flat and low, intersected by numerous canals and connecting rivers—in fact, a network of water courses. The principal rivers are the Rhine, Maas, and Yssel, with the mouths of the Schelde. The chief agricultural products are wheat, rye, barley, oats, beans, peas, flax-seed, potatoes, sugar beet, cattle, horses, swine, butter, cheese, poultry, eggs, vegetables, fruit and flower bulbs and there is an important fishing industry. Among the principal industries are engineering, motors, shipbuilding, iron and steel, incandescent lamps, radio, electrical and telecommunications equipment, cotton, woollen, linen and rayon spinning and weaving, earthenware, glass, leather goods, boots and shoes, chemical and pharmaceutical products, oils, paper and board, cigars, sugar, "genever" liqueurs, beer, clothing, bicycles, tyres and rubber products. Coal production (1952) was 12,532,000 metric tons. Diamond-cutting, though still an important industry, has declined considerably in importance, now employing only about 1,500 hands, compared with about 3,500 before the war.

Government.—In 1815 the Netherlands became a constitutional Kingdom under King William I, a Prince of Orange-Nassau, a descendant of the house which has taken a leading part in the destiny of the nation since the 16th century. The States-General comprise the *Eerste Kamer* (First Chamber) of 50 members, elected for 6 years by the Provincial Diets; and the *Tweede Kamer* (Second Chamber) of 100 members, elected for 4 years by men and women voters of 23 years and upwards. Members of the *Tweede Kamer* are paid.

Defence.—The post-war army is being formed as a component of the North Atlantic Treaty

Organization. The Royal Netherlands Navy suffered considerable losses during the war and consists now of 4 cruisers, 1 aircraft carrier, 6 modern destroyers, 9 submarines, 16 frigates and destroyer-escorts and a number of small vessels including minesweepers and escort vessels. The Air Force and Naval Aviation have been reconstituted since the war, and now form an integral part of the air defences of the N.A.T.O. countries. They are in process of expansion.

Language and Literature.—Dutch is a West-Germanic language of Saxon origin, closely akin to Old English and Low German. It is spoken in the Netherlands and the northern part of Belgium. It is also used by many people in the Netherlands West Indies. The South African language has Dutch as its origin, but differs from it in grammar and pronunciation. There are eleven national papers, four of which are morning papers, and there are several regional daily papers.

Education.—Illiteracy is practically non-existent. Primary and secondary education is given in both denominational and State schools, the denominational schools being eligible for State assistance on equal terms with the State schools. Attendance at primary school is compulsory. Secondary schools for working classes are numerous, well equipped and well attended. The principal Universities are at Amsterdam, Groningen, Leiden, Nijmegen (R.C.), and Utrecht, and there are technical universities at Delft (polytechnic), Rotterdam (economics), Wageningen (agriculture), and Tilburg (R.C.) (commercial).

Communications.—The total extent of navigable rivers and canals is 4,400 miles (large rivers comprising 721 miles) and of main roads 1,870 miles. On January 1, 1953, the total length of the railway system amounted to 2,000 miles, of which about 655 miles were suitable for electric traction. The mercantile marine on Jan. 1, 1953, consisted of 1,288 ships of total 3,233,569 gross registered tons, of which all but about 100 ships were registered in metropolitan ports.

FINANCE 1953 Budget.

Current Revenue.....	Fl.4,763,000,000
Current Expenditure.....	4,097,000,000
Terminable Revenue.....	88,000,000
Terminable Expenditure.....	598,000,000
Capital Revenue.....	273,000,000
Capital Expenditure.....	915,000,000
Funded Internal Debt (December 31, 1952).....	8,360,000,000
Internal Floating Debt (December 31, 1952).....	8,016,000,000
Foreign Debt (Dec. 31, 1952)....	3,025,000,000

The Bank of England Official Rate of Exchange (January 1, 1952) was 10.63 florins = £1. See also p. 83.

TRADE 1952 AND 1953

In 1952 Dutch imports amounted to fls. 8.5 milliard and exports to fls. 8.0 milliard, so that imports were covered by exports to the extent of 94 per cent. The Netherlands have removed quantitative restrictions on the great majority of imports in accordance with the agreement between O.E.E.C. countries. Liberalized items amount to 92 per cent. of total imports. Under the terms of an agreement with the Netherlands, imports of non-liberalized goods from the United Kingdom are admitted for the period April 1, to December 31, 1952, up to three-quarters by value of the 1951 imports from that source, plus some additional quantities covered by special quotas. The agreement also provided for United Kingdom imports from the Netherlands, mainly foodstuffs, but on a

reduced scale compared with that covered by previous agreement. No agreement has been concluded for 1953, but United Kingdom goods have been admitted on the same scale as in 1952. There is a gradual increase in production in most industries; the index of overall production for 1952 was 147, and productivity per worker was 98 (1938 = 100).

Imports from U.K..... 1952 Fl.744,600,000
Exports to U.K..... 990,600,000

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, The Hague (Den Haag Gravenhage). Pop. (Jan. 1, 1953), 584,435.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS, Ψ Amsterdam 854,969; Ψ Rotterdam 697,184; Utrecht 196,768; Haarlem 164,974; Eindhoven 147,506; Groningen 139,114; Tilburg 125,699; Nijmegen 115,655; Enschede 112,252; Arnhem 110,606; Breda, 94,287.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Westinde 12, The Hague)

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
His Excellency Sir Neville Butler, K.C.M.G.,
C.V.O. (1952).

Counsellor, A. C. Stewart, O.B.E.

Naval Attaché, Comm. W. E. J. Eames, D.S.C.,
O.B.E.

Military Attaché, Col. R. N. C. Drummond-
Wolf (Resident at Brussels).

Air Attaché, Group Capt. J. G. Glen, O.B.E.

1st Secretary, E. G. Willan.

1st Secretary (Labour), W. J. Bate, C.B.E. (Resident
at Brussels).

1st Secretary (Commercial), P. R. Oliver.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consulates-General in Amsterdam and Rotterdam, and Consular Officers at Willemstad and Aruba in the Netherlands Antilles and at Paramaribo in Surinam.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, R. P. Hinks, 268 Heerengracht,
Amsterdam.

OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

1. Netherlands New Guinea:—

The territory of Netherlands New Guinea (estimated population 1950, 1,000,000), comprises the western half of the island of New Guinea. Mount Wilhelm is the highest point in Oceania.

It was decided at the Round Table Conference between Holland and Indonesia that the future status of New Guinea would be decided by negotiation between the two parties within a year of the transfer of sovereignty to Indonesia on December 27, 1949. A joint Dutch-Indonesian Commission was formed to investigate the facts of the case, and reported back to the two Governments in 1950. As a result of the failure of the two sides of the Commission to agree, the position of New Guinea remains unchanged under Dutch sovereignty. Governor of Netherlands New Guinea: Dr. J. van Baal.

2. Netherlands' West Indies:—

"Nederlandsch West-Indie" comprise Surinam (Dutch Guiana) in South America, and certain islands in the West Indies known as the Netherlands West Indies (Curaçao, Bonaire, Aruba, part of St. Martin, St. Eustatius, and Saba). The area of Surinam is about 54,000 sq. miles, with a population of about 200,000; area of the Netherlands West Indies, 436 sq. miles, population, 160,000. Bauxite is an important export of Surinam. The administrative capital of Surinam is Paramaribo (pop. 75,000); the capital of Curaçao is Ψ Willemstad (pop. 75,000); of Aruba, Ψ Oranjestad; of Bonaire, Ψ Kralendijk; of St. Martin, Philipsburg; of

Statius (St. Eustatius), Oranjestad; and of Saba, Bottom. Governor of Netherlands West Indies, A. A. M. Struycken, Governor of Surinam, J. Klaasesz.

NICARAGUA

(República de Nicaragua)

President (1950-56), General Anastasio Somoza, elected May 21, 1950.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Oscar Sevilla Sacasa.

NICARAGUAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

Ambassador and Consul-General, Dr. Don Rubén Darío (1953).

CONSULATE-GENERAL IN LONDON

18 Mount Street, W.1

[Grosvenor 6844]

Auxiliary Consul, Herbert C. Cock.

Area and Population.—Nicaragua is the largest State of Central America, with a long seaboard on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, situate between 9° 45'–15° N. lat. and 83° 40'–87° 38' W. long., containing an area of 57,145 English square miles and a population (1950 Census) of 1,053,189, of whom about three-quarters are mixed blood. Another 15 per cent. are white, mostly of pure Spanish descent, and the remaining 10 per cent. are Indians, negroes or mulattoes. The latter group includes the Mosquitos, who live on the Atlantic Coast and were formerly under British protection.

Government.—Nicaragua was discovered by Columbus in 1502, and was overrun by the Spaniards under Davila in the first quarter of the 16th century, forming part of the Spanish Captaincy-General of Guatemala until 1821, when its independence was secured. The present constitution took effect on May 1, 1951. The President is elected by direct suffrage for six years. Congress comprises a Senate of 15 members (together with ex-Presidents of the Republic) and a Chamber of Deputies of 55 members.

Agriculture and Industry.—The country is mainly agricultural. The major crops are coffee, cotton, sesame, sugar, rice and maize. Bananas, beans, cocoa and ipecacuanha are also important. Live-stock and timber production, already considerable, are capable of unlimited expansion. Nicaragua possesses deposits of gold and silver, both of which are mined and exported by United States and Canadian concessionaires.

Communications.—There are 270 miles of railway, all on the Pacific side, 3,159 miles of telegraph and 3,216 miles of telephone, and there is a powerful wireless station at Managua. Transportation, except on the Pacific slope, is still attended with difficulty but many new roads have either been opened or are under construction. The Inter-American Highway runs from the Honduras frontier in the north to the Costa Rican border in the south; the interoceanic highway, running laterally to Rama, whence there is a natural waterway to Bluefields on the Atlantic, is progressing and admits of a through passage in dry weather.

Until the advent of aircraft, the Atlantic littoral was practically isolated from the rest of the Republic and the chief centres of population, but NICA Airways now have a daily service between Managua and the Atlantic littoral.

Language and Literature.—The official language of the country is Spanish. In 1952 there were 6 daily newspapers published at Managua, and 3 in the provinces. Education is backward, at least 60 per cent. of the population being illiterate. There is a University at León.

FINANCE

	1951-52	1952-53
Estimated revenue.	C \$238,309,467	C \$177,246,473
Estimated expenditure	138,309,467	177,246,473
Official Exchange Cordobas	5 = U.S. \$1.	
London rate (June, 1947).	C \$20.05 = £1.	See also p. 83.

TRADE

	1951	1952
Imports	U.S. \$29,968,000	U.S. \$39,709,628
Exports	46.185,000	51.372,881

Considerable quantities of foodstuffs are imported as well as cotton goods, jute, iron and steel, machinery and petroleum products. Some 70 per cent. of imports are from U.S.A.; the chief exports are coffee, gold, cotton, sesame and lumber.

CAPITAL, Managua, population (1950) 107,444; León, 31,008; Granada, 21,743; Ψ Corinto, 4,766; Matagalpa, 10,362; Ψ Bluefields, 7,463. Corinto, on the Pacific, is the chief port, handling about 70 per cent. of the total trade; Bluefields and Puerto Cabezas on the E. coast are mainly concerned in the banana and timber trade to New Orleans, U.S.A.

FLAG. Three horizontal bands, blue, white, blue (the arms of the Republic on the white band, displaying five volcanoes, surmounted by a cap of liberty under a rainbow).

BRITISH EMBASSY AND CONSULATE, MANAGUA.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-Gen., His Excellency Hubert John Evans (1953).

2nd Secretary and Vice-Consul, S. R. Airey.

Military Attaché (Resident at Mexico City), Col. C. G. Irving-Bell.

Air Attaché (Resident at Caracas), Wing-Cdr. P. D. W. Hackforth.

1st Secretary (Labour) (Resident at Mexico City), H. A. N. Brown.

NORWAY

(Norge)

King, Haakon VII, K.G., born Aug. 3, 1872, accepted the Crown Nov. 18, 1905, married 1896 H.R.H. Princess Maud (born Nov. 26, 1869; died Nov. 20, 1938), daughter of King Edward VII.

Heir-Apparent, H.R.H. the Crown Prince Olav, G.C.B., b. July 2, 1903; married March 21, 1929, Princess Märtha of Sweden (born March 28, 1901); having issue, Harald, Hereditary Prince, b. Feb. 21, 1937; Princess Ragnhild Alexandra, b. June 9, 1930, married May 15, 1953, E. S. Lorentzen; Princess Astrid Maud Ingeborg, b. Feb. 12, 1932.

CABINET

(November 13, 1951)

Prime Minister, M. Oscar Torp.
Foreign Affairs, M. Halvard Menthey Lange.
Defence, M. Nils Langhelle.
Justice, M. Kai B. Knudsen.
Finance, M. Trygve Bratteli.
Social Affairs (Minister without Portfolio), Mme. Aaslaug Aasland.
Agriculture, M. Rasmus Nordboe.
Education and Religion, M. Lars Moen.
Commerce and Industry, M. Erik Brofoss.
Communications, M. Jakob M. Pettersen.
Fisheries, M. Peder Holt.
Municipal Affairs and Public Works, M. Ulrik Olsen.

All Ministers are from the Labour Party.

ROYAL NORWEGIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

10 Palace Green, W.8

[Western: 5121]

25 Belgrave Square, S.W.1

[Sloane: 0761]

Ambassador to London, His Excellency M. Per Preben Prebensen, G.C.V.O., C.B.E. (Dec. 10, 1946).

Counsellor, M. Frithjof H. Jacobsen.

1st Secretary, M. H. C. Boehlke.

2nd Secretary, M. Øivind Johnsen.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. John Høiland.

Naval Attaché, Captain Leif R. Lund, D.S.C.

Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. Gunnar Halle, D.F.C.

Commercial Counsellor, M. Otto Christian Møllerud.

Counsellor for Press and Foreign Information, M. Herman Kristoffer Lehmkuhl.

Assistant Press Attaché, M. Olé F. Knudsen.

Shipping Counsellor, M. Ingolf Hysing Olsen, K.B.E.

Fisheries Attaché, M. Carsten Hansen.

Cultural Attaché, M. Carl Hambro.

Labour Attaché (vacant).

Consulate-General, 42 Lancaster Gate, W.2.

Consul-General, Jørgen Galbe.

Consul, A. A. Boustoun.

Attaché, Pål Aklstad.

Area and Population.—Norway ("The Northern Way"), a kingdom in the northern and western portion of the Scandinavian peninsula, was founded in 872. It is 1,752 km. in length, its greatest width about 430 km. The length of the coastline is 2,650 km., and the frontier between Norway and the neighbouring countries is 2,561 km. (Sweden 1,632 km., Finland 734 km. and U.S.S.R. 195 km.). It is divided into 20 counties (*fylker*) and comprises an area of 324,222 sq. km. with a population (1950) of 3,280,000. In 1951 there were 61,564 births (18.4 per 1,000 inhabitants), 27,736 deaths (8.6 per 1,000) and 27,180 marriages (8.3 per 1,000); the infant mortality rate in 1951 was 25.7 per 1,000 live births.

The Norwegian coast-line is extensive, deeply indented with numerous fiords, and fringed with an immense number of rocky islands. The surface is mountainous, consisting of elevated and barren tablelands, separated by deep and narrow valleys. At the North Cape the sun does not appear to set from the second week in May to the last week in July, causing the phenomenon known as the *Midnight Sun*; conversely, there is no apparent sunrise from about Nov. 18 to Jan. 23. During the long winter nights are seen the multiple coloured *Northern Lights* or *Aurora Borealis*, which have a maximum intensity in a line crossing North America from Alaska to Labrador and Northern Europe to the Arctic coast and Siberia. A similar phenomenon occurs in the Antarctic and is known as *Aurora Australis*.

Production.—The cultivated area is about one-fourth part of the country; forests cover nearly one-fourth; the rest consists of highland pastures or uninhabitable mountains.

The *Gulf Stream* pours from 140 to 170 million cubic feet of warm water per second into the sea around Norway and causes the temperature to be higher than the average for the latitude. It brings shoals of herring and cod into the fishing grounds and causes a warm current of air over the west coast, making it possible to cultivate potatoes and barley in latitudes which in other countries are perpetually frozen.

The chief industries are agriculture and forestry, mining, manufactures, fisheries, whaling and shipping. The most recent figures showed that 31 per cent. of the population lived on industry, 25 per cent. on agriculture and forestry, 10 per cent. on trading, 9 per cent. on transport and communications and 6 per cent. on fishery and whaling. Manufactures are aided by great resources of water power, estimated at 9,200,000 kw. at 75 per cent. efficiency, of which over 2,000,000 kw. are utilized. In normal years the quantity of fish caught by Norwegian fishing vessels is greater than that of any other European country. In 1952 the total catch amounted to 1,668,500 metric tons. Whale oil production, chiefly from pelagic whaling in the Antarctic, was, in 1952, 1,151,400 barrels.

Government.—From 1397 to 1814 Norway was united with Denmark, and from Nov. 4, 1814, with Sweden, under a personal union which was dissolved on June 7, 1905, when Norway regained complete independence. Under the constitution of May 17, 1814, the *Storting* (Parliament) itself elects one-quarter of its members to constitute the *Lagting* (Upper Chamber), the other three-quarters forming the *Odelsting* (Lower Chamber). Legislative questions alone are dealt with by both parts in separate sittings.

On April 8-9, 1940, Germany invaded Norway, and it was not until June 7, 1945, that the King was able to return from Great Britain to Oslo.

Defence.—Norway is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, and the Headquarters of Allied Forces, Northern Europe, is situated near Oslo. Extensive reorganization of the Norwegian armed forces is in progress. Compulsory national service lasts 18 months in the navy and air force and 12 months in the Army. The Norwegian Brigade which participated in the occupation of Germany was withdrawn on May 1, 1953.

Education is compulsory and free between the ages of 7 and 14, schools being maintained by local taxation with State grants in aid. Secondary schools are provided by the State, by local authorities, and privately. There are many special schools and industrial and technical institutes. The University of Oslo (opened in 1811) was attended by 3,694 students and the University of Bergen (opened in 1948) by 352 students in 1951. The Norwegian Technical High School in Trondheim possesses University status and awards degrees in engineering and architecture. In 1951 it was attended by 1,050 students.

Language and Literature.—Norwegian is a branch of the Scandinavian languages and is the language of the mainland and of Svalbard. Old Norse literature is among the most ancient (and the richest) in Europe. Modern Norwegian became formed in the time of the Reformation and Ludvig Holberg (1684-1754) is regarded as the founder of Norwegian literature, although modern Norwegian literature dates from the establishment of a national university at Christiania (Oslo) in 1811 and with the writings of Wergeland (1805-1845). Some of the famous names are Henrik Ibsen (1828-1906) the dramatist, Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson (1832-1920) journalist, dramatist and novelist and Nobel Prize-winner in 1903, Jonas Lie (1833-1908) novelist, Knut Hamsun (1859-1952) novelist and Nobel Prize-winner in 1920, and Sigrid Undset (1882-1949), champion of Norwegian womanhood and herself a Nobel Prize-winner in 1928. In 1950 there were 95 daily newspapers in the country.

Communications.—The total length of railways open in 1952 was 4,474 km., of which 82 were

private lines. The length of telegraphs and telephones in 1952 was 72,982 km. (State, 65,086) with 2,262,000 km. of wire (State, 1,957,000).

Civil Aviation.—On scheduled airlines operated by Det Norske Luftfartsselskap (DNL) (a partner in Scandinavian Airlines System) and Braathens South American and Far East Airtransport (SAFE), in 1952:—kilometres flown, 9,724,000; passengers carried, 167,540.

Mercantile Marine.—The Mercantile Marine, March 31, 1953, consisted of 5,682 vessels of 6,357,000 gross tons (vessels above 25 gross tons). The total amount of tonnage lost by acts of war between Sept. 3, 1939, and May 8, 1945, was 2,296,000 gross tons or about 50 per cent. of the fleet at Sept. 3, 1939. The fleet now ranks third among the merchant fleets of the world.

FINANCE 1953-54

Revenue (Proposed Budget).....	Kr.4,343,000,000
Expenditure (do.).....	4,343,000,000
Internal debt.....	3,988,619,705
External debt.....	1,212,748,805

Rate of Exchange (May, 1953) Kr.20.02 = £1.
See also p. 83.

TRADE

	1951 Kroner	1952 Kroner
Total imports	6,266,000,000	6,234,000,000
Total exports.....	4,427,000,000	4,039,000,000
Imports from U.K.	1,442,000,000	1,246,000,000
Exports to U.K....	876,000,000	813,000,000

The chief imports are raw materials, motor spirit, fuel and other oils; coal, ships and machinery; together with cereals, fruits and manufactures of silk, cotton and wool. The exports consist chiefly of fish and products of fish (as canned fish, whale oils), pulp, paper, iron ore and pyrites, nitrate of lime, stone, calcium carbide, aluminium, ferro-alloys, zinc, nickel, cyanamide, etc.

CAPITAL. Ψ Oslo (incl. Aker). Pop. (1950), 434,047. Other towns are Ψ Bergen 112,845, Ψ Trondheim 56,669, Ψ Stavanger 50,647, Ψ Drammen 27,207, Ψ Kristiansand 25,215, Ψ Aalesund 18,527, Ψ Haugesund 18,747, Moss 18,489, Ψ Skien 15,150, Ψ Kristiansund 14,561, Ψ Fredrikstad 14,326, Ψ Sarpsborg 13,234, Ψ Tönsberg 12,211, Ψ Arendal 11,751, Ψ Horten 11,418, Ψ Tromsö 10,931, Ψ Narvik 11,141, and Hamar 11,507.

FLAG: Red, with white-bordered blue cross.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Drammensveien 79., Oslo; Chancery: Drammensveien 4)

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Michael Robert Wright, K.C.M.G. (Feb. 3, 1951)

£2,800
Counsellor, W. Barker, O.B.E.
Counsellor (Commercial), A. Goodden.
1st Secretary, M. F. Cullis.
1st Secretary and Consul, J. C. Aird, M.B.E.
2nd Secretary, J. P. Davies.
2nd Secretary (Visa), W. D. Shanks.
and Secretary (Commercial), W. J. Parkyns.
Naval Attaché, Comdr. R. H. Mills, R.N.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. C. S. Scrope, M.C.
Air Attaché, Wing-Comdr. P. C. Fletcher, O.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.
Archivist, Miss J. M. Biffin.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Bergen,

Oslo, Kristiansand, Tönsberg, Trondheim, Tromsö
Stavanger and Aalesund.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, D. Thomas, O.B.E., Fridtjof Nansens
Plass 5, Oslo.

SVALBARD

(Spitzbergen and Bear Island)

By Treaty (Feb. 3, 1920) the sovereignty of Norway over the Spitzbergen ("Pointed Mountain") Archipelago was recognized by the Great Powers and other interested nations, and on Aug. 14, 1925, the Archipelago was officially taken over by Norway. In September, 1941, Allied forces (British, Canadian and Norwegian) landed on the main island. After destruction of the accumulated stocks of coal and dismantlement of mining machinery and the wireless installation, the Norwegian inhabitants (about 600) were evacuated to a British port and the Russians (about 1,500) to the U.S.S.R. After the war the Norwegian mining plants were rebuilt. The production of coal, the chief mineral of the archipelago, rose from 6,000 tons in 1945 to 436,000 in 1948, and 457,000 in 1949. In 1952 the production was 453,000 tons.

The Svalbard Archipelago lies between 74°-81° N. lat. and between 10°-35° E. long., with an estimated area of 24,295 square miles. The archipelago consists of a main island, known as West Spitzbergen (15,200 sq. miles); North East Land, closely adjoining and separated by Hinlopen Strait; the Wiche Islands, separated from the mainland by Olga Strait; Barents and Edge Islands, separated from the mainland by Stor Fjord (or Wybe Jansz Water); Prince Charles Foreland, to the W.; Hope Island, to the S.E.; Bear Island (68 square miles) 127 miles to the S.; with many similar islands in the neighbourhood of the main group. In addition to those engaged in coal-mining, the archipelago is also visited by hunters for seal, foxes and polar bears.

South Cape is 360 miles from the Norwegian Coast. Ice Fjord is 520 miles from Tromsö, 650 miles from Murmansk, and 1,300 miles from Aberdeen. Transit from Tromsö to Green Harbour 2½ to 3 days; from Aberdeen 5 to 6 days.

JAN MAYEN, an island in the Arctic Ocean (70° 49'—71° 9' N. lat. and 7° 53' 9' 5' W. long.) was joined to Norway by law of Feb. 27, 1930.

Norwegian Antarctic

BOUVET ISLAND (54° 26' S. lat. and 3° 24' E. long.) was declared a dependency of Norway by law of Feb. 27, 1930.

PETER THE FIRST ISLAND (68° 50' S. lat. and 90° 35' W. long.) was declared a dependency of Norway by resolution of Government, May 1, 1931.

PRINCESS RAGNEILD LAND (from 70° 30' to 68° 40' S. lat. and 24° 15' to 33° 30' E. long.) has been claimed as Norwegian since Feb. 17, 1931.

On Jan. 14, 1939, the Norwegian Government declared the area between 20° W. and 45° E., adjacent to Australian Antarctica, to be Norwegian territory.

OMAN See Arabia

PANAMA

(República de Panama)

President, Colonel José Antonio Remon, *elected* May 11, 1952.

Vice-Presidents, José R. Guizado; Ricardo M. Arias.
Foreign Affairs, José R. Guizado.

LEGATION IN LONDON

123 Warnford Court, Throgmorton Street,
E.C.2

[Monarch 4548]

Minister in London, Dr. Don José Antonio Denis.
Counsellor and Consul-General (London), Señor
Don César A. Guillén.

1st Secretary, Señor Don Rodolfo Estripeaut, Jr.
2nd Secretary, Señorita Rosa Palacios.

Attaché, Señor Don Ricardo E. Soto.

Consul-General (Liverpool), Señor Don José
Antonio Grimaldo.

There are Consular Offices of the Republic at
Newcastle, Glasgow, Birmingham and Belfast.

Panama on the Isthmus of that name which connects N. and S. America, was formerly one of the nine Departments of Colombia. After a revolt (Nov. 3, 1903) it declared its independence and established a separate Government, with a single chamber legislature elected every four years and now consisting of 42 elected members. The area of the Republic is 31,890 sq. m., the population (1950) was 805,285 (excluding Canal Zone). The soil is extremely fertile, but nearly one-half of the land is uncultivated. The chief crops are bananas, coconuts, cacao, coffee, and cereals. A railway 47 miles in length joins the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

Education is compulsory and free from 7 to 15 years and there were about 105,884 children enrolled in 1950-51. There are 79 secondary schools and technical and commercial colleges. The national university, established in 1935, had an enrolment of 1,778 students in 1951-52.

Language and Literature.—The official language is Spanish. There are 6 daily newspapers published in the capital, 3 of which print editions in English.

FINANCE

1952

Budget Revenue.....	Balboas	40,709,907
Budget Expenditure.....	"	39,232,318
External Debt (Dec. 31, 1951)	"	10,946,902
Internal Debt (Dec. 31, 1951)	"	23,627,223

The monetary unit is the *Balboa* (= \$1 U.S.); no Panamanian paper currency is issued, and U.S. dollar bills of all values are in circulation in the Republic and in the Canal Zone.

TRADE

1951

1952

Imports.....	\$66,121,893	\$74,499,669
Exports.....	10,964,232	12,425,095
Imports from U.K.*	2,915,987	4,020,750
Exports to U.K....	26,375	—

* Excluding ships built for the Panamanian registry.

The imports are mostly manufactured goods and foodstuffs; the exports are bananas, cacao, coconuts, and hides.

CAPITAL, Panama. Population (1950) 248,335.
Colon (1950) 90,144.

Dependencies of Panama.—The Republic has a penal settlement at Guardafu on the Island of Coiba (or Quibo) in the Pacific and stations on the Island of Taboga. Coiba has an area of about 19 sq. miles and Taboga of about 4 sq. miles.

BRITISH LEGATION

(Caja de Ahorros, Panama)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,
His Excellency Eric Arthur Cleugh, C.M.G.,
M.V.O., O.B.E. (1950).....£3,250
1st Secretary and Consul, A. H. B. Hermann.
2nd Secretary and Vice-Consul, J. G. Mullany.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are Consular Offices at Panama, Colon and
Bocas del Toro.

Panama, 4,650 miles; transit from Liverpool
15 to 19 days; from Southampton 15 days; *via*
N.Y., 14 days.

THE PAPAL STATE

(Stato della Città del Vaticano)

Sovereign Pontiff (261st), His Holiness Pope Plus
XII. (Eugenio Pacelli), born in Rome, March 2,
1876, elected Pope (in succession to Pius XI.)
March 2, 1939.

The office of the ecclesiastical head of the Roman Catholic Church (*Sancta Sede* or Holy See) is vested in the Pope of Rome, the Sovereign Pontiff. For many centuries the Sovereign Pontiff exercised temporal power, and in 1859 the Papal States had an area of 17,218 square miles, with a population of 3,124,688. During the reign of Pius IX. (1846-1878), the Papal States of Romagna, Umbria and the Marches were incorporated in the Kingdom of Sardinia and with the remaining States (Rome, Comarca, Viterbo, Civita Vecchia, Velletri and Frosinone) became part of Unified Italy in 1870. The territory of the Papacy was confined to the palaces of the Vatican and the Lateran and the Villa of Castel-Gandolfo, and the temporal power of the Pope was in suspense until the treaty of Feb. 11, 1929, which recognized the full and independent sovereignty of the Holy See in the City of the Vatican. Accompanying the treaty were conventions regulating the condition of religion and of the Catholic Church in Italy and agreeing to pay 750,000,000 lire in cash and the income at 5 per cent. on 1,000,000,000 lire State bonds as a final settlement of the claims of the Holy See against Italy for the loss of temporal power. The population of the Vatican City at the census in March, 1947, was 940.

BRITISH LEGATION

(14 Piazza Del Parlamento, Rome)

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Holy See, His Excellency
Sir Douglas Frederick Howard, K.C.M.G., M.C.
(1953).

1st Secretary, R. G. A. Etherington-Smith.
Archivist, Miss A. Y. Thomas.

PARAGUAY

(República del Paraguay)

President, Señor Dr. Federico Chaves, *elected*
Sept. 10, 1949, re-elected February, 1953 for 5
years (August 1953-1958).

Foreign Affairs (vacant).

Finance, Señor Dr. Guillermo Enciso Velloso.

Industry and Commerce, Señor Don Evaristo Mendez
Paiva.

Interior, Ing. Romero Perreira.

Defence, General Francisco Caballero Alvarez.

Justice and Labour, Señor Don Fabio da Silva.

Education, Señor Dr. Juan Chaves.

Public Health, Señor Don Hugo Peña.

Public Works, Ing. Gustavo Storm.

Agriculture and Livestock, Dr. Don Florentin Peña.

EMBASSY IN LONDON
52 Cornwall Gardens, S.W.7
[Western: 5618]

Ambassador in London, Senor Don Pedro Godinot de Vilalre (1951).

Consul-General, Señor J. Porfirio Cristaldo.

Area and Population.—Paraguay is an inland sub-tropical State of South America, situate between Argentina, Bolivia and Brazil. The area is computed at 157,000 square miles, with a population (1950 Census) of 1,600,000.

Paraguay proper consists of a series of plains, intersected by abrupt ranges of hills, some of which reach an altitude of 2,000 to 3,000 feet above sea level. The Paraguay and Alto Paraná rivers are navigable at all seasons for vessels of 6 to 7 feet draft. Many of the tributary streams are also navigable for much of the year. The Pilcomayo river is navigable for small craft for 180 miles from Asunción; but is liable to shrink unduly with drought. Paraguay is a country of grassy plains and dense forest, the soil being marshy in many parts and liable to floods; while the hills are covered for the most part with immense forests. The streams flowing into the Alto Paraná descend precipitously into that river. In the angle formed by the Paraná-Paraguay confluence are extensive marshes, one of which, known as "Neembucu," or "endless," is drained by *Lake Ypoa*, a large lagoon, south-east of the capital. The *Chaco*, lying between the rivers Paraguay and Pilcomayo and bounded on the north by Bolivia, formed the subject of a long-standing dispute with that country and led to war between Paraguay and Bolivia from 1932 to 1935. The Chaco is practically a dead level, though a slight and uniform rise westward is now known to exist; it suffers much from floods and still more from drought.

Government.—Paraguay was visited in 1527 by Sebastian Cabot, and in 1535 was settled as a Spanish possession. In 1811 Paraguay declared its independence of Spain, and from 1814-1840 was governed by Francia, a Paraguayan despot, who was succeeded by Lopez, 1840-1862. In 1862 Francisco Solano Lopez succeeded his father, and in 1864 declared war against Brazil—Argentina and Uruguay being involved in the struggle. Against these three nations Lopez conducted a five years' war, which terminated in his defeat and death at the *Battle of Cerro Corá*, March 1, 1870. This dogged struggle reduced the country to complete prostration, and the population, which was 800,000 in 1857, is alleged to have fallen in 1870 to 250,000, of whom barely 30,000 were men.

The Senate was abolished under the constitution adopted in 1940 and replaced by a Council of State nominated by the government.

Production.—About three-quarters of the population are engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits, cattle breeding being the principal industry. In addition to canned meat, timber, quebracho extract, cotton, hides, *yerba maté*, tobacco, and *petit grain* essence (which are the principal exports), mandioca, sugar, maize, rice, citrus fruits and edible oils are also produced for home consumption. Grape fruit is now exported. The production of rice, wheat and ground nuts is being encouraged by the government. The forests contain many varieties of timber, but only cedar and a few of the best known hardwoods find a market abroad.

Communications.—A railway, 985 miles in length, connects Asunción with Buenos Aires. The journey takes 60 hours. Train ferries enable the run to be accomplished without break of bulk. River steamers also connect Buenos Aires and

Asunción (3 to 5 days). There is also an infrequent riverboat service between Montevideo and Asunción, and a bi-monthly service between Corumbá and Asunción. Five air lines operate services from Asunción. *Aerolineas Argentinas* operate a service with Sunderland flying-boats five times weekly between Asunción and Buenos Aires, stopping at Corrientes. Twice a week this service also calls at the river ports of Rosario and Formosa, and once a week at Posadas. *Braniiff* (American) have a bi-weekly service through Asunción between Buenos Aires and the United States (calling also at Lima and La Paz). *Panair do Brasil*, a Brazilian company affiliated to Pan American Airways, operate a weekly service between Rio de Janeiro and Santiago through Asunción, and a weekly service between Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires, stopping at Sao Paulo and Asunción. *Pluma* (Uruguayan) carry on a thrice-weekly service between Montevideo and Asunción, while *Real*, another Brazilian airline, operate a thrice-weekly service between Montevideo and Sao Paulo, stopping at Asunción and other places en route.

Defence.—There is a permanent military force of about 8,000 all ranks. Two gunboats and a number of torpedo boats patrol inland waters.

Language and Literature.—Most of the inhabitants are bi-lingual, speaking Guarani (the language of the extinct tribe of Indian inhabitants at the time of the Spanish occupation) and Spanish. In 1950 there were 3 daily newspapers published at Asunción.

Education.—Primary education is free and compulsory. There are a few secondary and special schools and a national university with close on 1,000 students.

FINANCE

1953

Estimated Revenue	<i>Guaranies</i> 346,219,000
Estimated Expenditure	" 344,284,000
External Debt (Dec. 1952)	" 35,207,000
Internal Debt (Dec. 1952)	" 240,215,000

Paraguay continues to pay interest on the External Sterling Debt (3% Loans of 1886-96, and 1915).

Currency.—On August 1, 1952, a basic exchange rate of 15 *Guaranies*=£1 U.S. was established. The effective rate for imports and exports varies, however, from 15-30 *Guaranies*=£1, because of subsidies and revaluation surcharges. Official free market rates on May 1, 1953, were 55 and 56 *Guaranies* (buying and selling)=£1 U.S.

TRADE

1951

1952

	<i>Guaranies</i>	<i>Guaranies</i>
Imports from U.K.	35,891,000	24,751,000
Exports to U.K.	24,704,000	30,056,000

The imports are chiefly articles of food and drink, textiles, vehicles, and machinery. The chief articles of export are timber, tannin, cotton, hides and meat products.

CAPITAL. Ψ Asunción, about 1,000 miles up the River Paraguay from Buenos Aires, Pop. (1950) 205,000; other centres being Ψ Encarnación 38,000, Concepción 34,000 and Villarica 26,000.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, red, white, blue (with the Arms of the Republic on white band).

BRITISH EMBASSY

(25 de Mayo 77, Asunción)

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Joseph Robinson (1953).

2nd Secretary, E. C. Gamble, M.B.E.

Naval Attaché, Capt. R. E. Terry, C.B.E., R.N.

Military Attaché, Brig. C. D. T. Wynn-Pope, O.B.E.

Air Attaché, Air-Commodore W. F. C. Hobson.

Labour Attaché, W. M. Wylie.

2nd Secretary (Commercial), F. E. B. Ide.

Asunción is 4,000 miles distant from London.

Transit 25 days. By air 3 days.

*PERSIA

(Kechvaré Shahinshahiye Iran)

Shahinshah of Persia, H.I.M. Mohammed Reza Pahlevi, born Oct. 26, 1919; acceded Sept. 16, 1941 (on abdication of his father Reza Shah Pahlevi); married (March 15, 1939), Princess Fawzieh, sister of King Farouk of Egypt (marriage dissolved Nov. 17, 1948), and has issue a daughter born 1940. The Shah married (Feb. 12, 1951) Suraya Isfandiari Bakhtiari.

CABINET

(Aug. 1953)

Prime Minister, General Zahedi.

Foreign Affairs, Abdullah Entezam.

National Economy, Dr. Purhumayun.

Health, Jehan Shah Saleh.

Roads, Mr. Meikadch.

Education (vacant).

Justice, Jamal Ahari.

Agriculture, Ahmad Hossein Adl.

Labour, Abolgasim Panahy.

Posts and Telegraphs, Gen. Abbas Farzanegan (acting).

Interior, Gen. Mohd Hossein Jahanbani.

Finance, Dr. Aliamini.

War, Gen. Ahmad Vossugh (acting).

Without Portfolio, Aliasghar Hekmat; Emir Hussein Ilkhan Bakhtiar.

IRANIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

At present withdrawn. Iranian interests in Great Britain are supervised by the Swedish Embassy, Division for safeguarding Iranian interests, 50 Kensington Court, W. 8. Head of Division, Otto Johansson.

Area and Population.—Persia comprises an area of 628,000 sq. miles, with a population variously estimated between 14,000,000 and 19,000,000. It is mostly an arid table-land, encircled, except on the east, by mountains, those in the north rising to 18,700 ft. The central and eastern portion is a vast salt desert.

The Persians are mostly Shi'ah Moslems but amongst them are a few hundred thousand Zoroastrians, Bahais, Sunni Moslems and Armenian Christians. Civil and Penal codes based on those of France and Switzerland are in force.

Government.—Persia was ruled from the end of the 18th century by Shahs of the Qajar Dynasty, with despotic power, subject only to the influence of interpreters of the sacred law. A nationalist movement became active in Dec., 1905, and in Aug., 1906, the Shah, Muzaffer-ud-Din, admitting the need for reforms, granted a Constitution, which set up a Legislature of 2 houses, a Senate of 60 Members (half nominated, half elected), and a National Assembly of 136 Members, elected for 2 years. After the war of 1914-18, the subsequent troubles and the signature of the Soviet-Persian Treaty of 1921, a vigorous Prime Minister,

Reza Khan, formerly an officer of the Persian Cossack Regiment, re-established general order. On Oct. 31, 1925, the last representative of the Qajar Dynasty, Sultan Ahmed Shah, who had been absent from the country for some time, was deposed by the National Assembly, which handed over the government to the Prime Minister, Reza Khan Pahlevi, who was elected Shah on Dec. 13, 1925, by the Constituent Assembly.

Owing to Nazi German penetration before and during the early part of the war of 1939-45, the Shah and his Government tended so far to favour the Axis powers that, after the German invasion of the U.S.S.R. in 1941, counter-measures became necessary; British and Soviet Forces entered the country from south and north on August 25, 1941, and expelled the agents of the Axis. On September 16, 1941, Shah Reza abdicated and left the country, nominating the Crown Prince as his successor. After negotiations with the National Assembly the Prince ascended the throne as a Constitutional Monarch, under the title of Mohammed Reza Shah. The ex-Shah died in South Africa on July 26, 1944.

Under the Anglo-Soviet-Persian Treaty of Alliance of January 29, 1942, the independence and territorial integrity of the country were guaranteed by the United Kingdom and the U.S.S.R. Evacuation by the forces of both powers was to take effect within six months of the signature of the armistice with Germany and her associates. On September 9, 1942, Persia declared war on the Axis powers and on February 28, 1945, on Japan. During the remainder of the war with Germany, Persia became one of the principal routes of aid to the Soviet Union. Her integrity and independence were further guaranteed in a Declaration signed by Mr. Churchill, President Roosevelt and Marshal Stalin, at the Conference of Tehran in December, 1943. United States Forces, which had joined British and Soviet troops in Persia to participate in the delivery of aid to Russia, were withdrawn from the country at the end of 1945. British troops evacuated Persia, in accordance with the Anglo-Soviet-Persian agreement, by March 2, 1946, six months after the conclusion of hostilities with Japan. Soviet troops, nevertheless, remained; and when Communist disturbances took place in the north-west part of Persia known as Azerbaijan, they refused to allow Persian forces to enter the area, with the result that an autonomous government was established at Tabriz. However, after an appeal to the Security Council of the United Nations and the accession of a new Prime Minister, Qavam es Sultaneh, who entered into direct negotiations at Moscow, Soviet forces eventually left the country in the month of May. This belated evacuation took place in accordance with an agreement which included provision for the formation of a Perso-Soviet Oil Company to operate in the north of Persia and an understanding that the question of Azerbaijan should be peaceably settled. In December, 1946, Persian Government forces entered the province, virtually unopposed by the partisans of the autonomous Government, which itself collapsed upon the flight of the revolutionary leaders into the Soviet Union; and the authority of the Central Government has been restored.

In 1947 the people of Persia elected a new Parliament, which in October, 1947, repudiated the agreement for the formation of a Perso-Soviet Oil Company. On February 4, 1949, a young man, later identified as a member of the Tudeh (Communist) Party, attempted to assassinate the Shah. This led to the suppression of the Party and the condemnation of most of its leaders to

* On Oct. 26, 1949, it was announced that foreigners might henceforth use the name Persia.

death or to long terms of imprisonment. The most prominent, however, had already disappeared into hiding or exile. In March, 1949, the Shah issued an Imperial Firman convoking a Constituent Assembly to make certain revisions to the Constitution and the Assembly was duly elected and convened on April 21. At the same time the Majlis approved a Bill for the election of a Senate.

On March 17, 1951, the Majlis adopted a Bill for the nationalization of the Persian oil industry, and on March 20, the Bill was approved by the Senate. On April 28, the Majlis agreed to a resolution, which was passed next day by the Senate, recommending the immediate taking over of all installations, including those of "the late Anglo-Iranian Oil Company." The oil company sought arbitration, but this was rejected by the Persian government, and on May 26 the British government applied to the International Court of Justice at The Hague for a declaration that this refusal to submit to arbitration was illegal.

In August, 1953 after the Shah had appointed Gen. Zahedi as Prime Minister, fighting broke out between his followers and those of Dr. Mussadiq. The Shah temporarily left the country, but Gen. Zahedi's forces were successful, and Dr. Mussadiq was arrested together with a number of the members of his former Cabinet. See also "Events of the Year."

For the purposes of local government the country is divided into 10 Provinces (*Ustans*) comprising 76 Sub-Provinces (*Shahristans*), under Governors-General and Governors, respectively.

Defence.—The establishment of the Persian army is 129,000. The present strength is 130,000, though officers and regular N.C.O.'s are 30 per cent. under strength. The army, to which is attached a U.S. Advisory Mission, is well-equipped by 1939 standards. The Persian air force has about 200 machines, all of which are obsolete. Its present strength is 414 officers, 1,310 N.C.O.s and 2,500 conscripts, who complete two years' military service. The gendarmerie, to which is also attached a United States Military Mission, has been re-organized. The Persian Navy consists of a small fleet of sloops, gunboats and motor-boats in the Persian Gulf and a few motor-boats in the Caspian Sea.

Education.—Since 1943 primary education is compulsory and free. There are over 5,000 schools, with perhaps 300,000 pupils. There is a French School for girls in Tehran; there are Universities in Tehran and Tabriz, and University Colleges at Isfahan, Meshed and Shiraz. In 1949 there were 5,929 university students.

Language and Literature.—Persian, or Farsi, the language of Iran, and of some outlying districts formerly under Persian rule, is an Indo-European tongue, the written language having a Semitic origin with writing from right to left. Among the great names in Persian literature are those of Abu'l Kásim Mansúr, or Firdausi (A.D. 939-1020), Omar Khayyam, the astronomer-poet (died A.D. 1122), Muslihu'd-Din, known as Sa-di (born A.D. 1184) and Shems-ed-Din Muhammad, or Hafiz (died A.D. 1389). The Persian Press includes numerous ephemeral newspapers, but there are about 20 daily papers published regularly at Tehran (one in French), and 30 in the *Ustans* (provinces).

FINANCE.

	1952-53
Estimated Revenue.....	Rials 9,267,000
Estimated Expenditure....	12,278,000

The Rial of 100 Dinars was tied to the U.S. Dollar from Dec. 21, 1939, and the official rate is now fixed at Rials 32.5 = \$1 U.S. In Sept. 1949, the official rate was fixed at 89.4 Rials = £1,

although the "Export" rate, which applies to all private commercial transactions, is free, and in the first four months of 1952 fluctuated between 155 Rials and 220 Rials = £1. 20 Rials = 1 Toman (see also p. 83).

Production and Industry.—While petroleum is the principal product and until 1952 was by far the greatest export, Persia, except for its desert areas, is essentially an agricultural country and 80 per cent. of the inhabitants depend for their living on the land. Sheep and goats are numerous and good wool is produced. There are extensive forests in the north and west, the conservation of which is an urgent problem. A certain amount of progress has been made in the development of industry. Apart from petroleum, the principal industries are carpet weaving, cotton ginning, spinning and weaving (Isfahan, Tehran and Shahi areas), wool spinning and weaving, jute sacks, silk goods (Chalus), sugar, tea, fruit, caviar (Perso-Soviet Fisheries, Pahlevi), meat canning, distilling and brewing, tobacco and cigarettes. The A.I.O.C. (Anglo-Iranian Oil Company) had a concession valid (over an area of 100,000 sq. miles in south-west Persia) until 1993. These giant oilfields had produced over 200,000,000 metric tons of oil from their first output to Dec. 31, 1946, and subsequent figures (in metric tons) were 1946, 19,858,471; 1947, 21,737,949; 1948, 24,871,000; 1949, 26,807,000; 1950, 35,000,000; 1951 (to Oct.) 17,000,000.

Communications.—The principal roads are from the frontier of Iraq at Khusruvi to Tehran; from Tehran via Hamadan and Arak to Ahwaz and Khorramshahr; via Qum, Isfahan and Shiraz to Bushire; from Tehran into Azerbaijan, through Tabriz to Julfa (on the Soviet frontier) with branch roads into Turkey and Northern Iraq; from Tehran to Meshed; three roads through the Elburz mountains to the Caspian coast and the Soviet borders east and west of the Caspian Sea; and from Isfahan, via Yazd and Kerman to Zahidan and thence to Meshed. Zahidan is connected by road with Quetta (Pakistan). Some of these roads traverse extremely difficult mountainous country; others are desert tracks. Generally speaking, Persian roads are not asphalted but gravel-surfaced. Railways have been constructed since 1927. The *Trans-Iranian Railway*, from Bandar Shah, on the Caspian Sea, to Bandar Shapur, on the Persian Gulf, was inaugurated in 1938; this line has a total length of 872 miles, the total cost, after eleven years' work, being approximately £30,000,000. The branch line from Garm Sar towards Meshed has been completed as far as Shahrud. The extension from Tehran to Tabriz has been completed as far as Mianeh. In the southern section there are seven tunnels through the Zagros range, the longest exceeding 1½ miles. There are also railroads from Tabriz to Julfa and from Zahidan to Mirjawa and branch lines from Ahwaz to Khorramshahr and from Khorramshahr to Tanuma in Iraq (on the Shatt el Arab, opposite Basra) were opened during the war. An extension from Qum to Kashan is now in operation. The alignment of an extension from Shahrud to Meshed is complete and track laying has started. Work on another extension from Mianeh to Tabriz has made considerable progress.

Civil Aviation.—In May, 1946, a Department of Civil Aviation was created, subordinate to the Ministry of Roads. Progress has been made towards establishing first-class International Airports at Tehran and Abadan, with secondary airfields in accordance with ICAO standards. *Iranian Airways* (non-government owned) formed in May, 1946, run services to Bombay, Karachi, Bagdad, Kuwait, Damascus, Beirut and Cairo as well as internal services.

BOAC, Air France, KLM, Swedish Airlines, Misrair and Iraqi, operate services to Tehran.

TRADE	
1950-51	1951-52
Imports .. <i>Rials</i> 6,242,402,000	<i>Rials</i> 7,010,794,000
Exports .. " 3,493,623,000	" 4,289,432,000

These figures do not include imports and exports of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company.

	1951*	1952
Imports from U.K....	£19,485,670	£5,607,000
Exports to U.K.....	33,064,795	2,994,000

*These figures include imports and exports of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, which account for most of the total exports, and about half the imports.

The leading imports into Persia are cotton and woollen fabrics, tea, sugar, motor vehicles, railway material, industrial machinery, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, electrical goods, hardware, china-ware and cement; the principal exports are heavy oils, petrol, carpets, opium, gum, fruits, hides and skins, animal casings, cotton, wood staves and rice. Import quotas and exchange restrictions are in force.

The principal countries trading with Persia are the U.K., U.S.S.R., U.S.A., India and Germany.

CAPITAL: Tehran, population (1950) 989,871. Other large towns are Tabriz (272,000), Isfahan (192,000), Meshed (191,000), Shiraz (114,000), Resht (110,000), Kerman (53,000), Hamadan (122,000), Yazd (56,000), Bushire (20,000), Kermanshah (106,000), Kazvin (80,000), Arak (64,000), Abadan (110,000).

FLAG: White, bordered with green (top) and red (bottom), with arms (lion and sun) in centre.

PERU

(República del Perú)

President of the Peruvian Republic, General Manuel A. Odria, elected for six years, July 2, 1950.

CABINET

(July 29, 1950)

President of the Council and Minister for War, General Zenón Noriega.

Foreign Affairs, Señor Ricardo Rivera Schreiber.

Home Affairs, Colonel Augusto Romero Lovo.

Justice, Dr. Alejandro Freundt Rossell.

Finance and Commerce, Dr. Emilio Romero.

Public Works, Ing. Eduardo Miranda Sousa.

Navy, Vice-Admiral Roque Saldías.

Education, Capitán de Corbeta Alfonso Balaguer.

Public Health, Dr. Luis N. Sacuz.

Agriculture, Ing. Alberto León.

Labour, General Armando Artoia.

Air, Lieut.-Colonel Mario Saona.

PERUVIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

52, Sloane Street, S.W.1

[Sloane: 5943]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Señor Doctor Don Alberto Freundt (1952).

Counsellor, Señor Don Anibal Ponce.

Commercial Counsellor, Señor Don Federico Elguera.

and Secretary, Señor Don Andrés Aramburú.

Commercial Attaché, Señor Don Arturo B. Wells.

Consul-General, London (52, Sloane Street, S.W.1.), Señor Don Federico Elguera.

Vice-Consul, Señor Don Jaime Castro.

Consul-General, Liverpool (31 Dale Street), Señor Don Victor Pezet.

Vice-Consul, Señor Don Luis Elguera.

Consul, Glasgow (Morrison Court, Argyle Street), W. L. Lumsden.

There are Consulates at Cardiff, Hull, Birmingham, Newcastle upon Tyne and Belfast.

Area and Population.—Peru is a maritime Republic of South America, situated between $1^{\circ} 31' 29''$ and $19^{\circ} 13'$ S. latitude and between 69° and $81^{\circ} 19'$ W. longitude. The territory between $17^{\circ} 47'$ S. and $19^{\circ} 13'$ S. was occupied by Chile, as the result of the Pacific War of 1879-1882. In 1929 the Province of Tacna was returned to Peru, Chile retaining the Province of Arica. The area of the Republic (1932) was 482,616 square miles, and the population enumerated at the Census of 1940 (the first since 1876) was 7,023,111; boundary settlements (Jan. 29, 1942) with Ecuador increased the area by about 50,000 sq. miles and the population may be estimated (June 30, 1950) at 8,404,933. In the first six months of 1952 there were 120,257 births, 43,462 deaths and 8,413 marriages.

Physical Features.—The country is traversed throughout its length by the Andes, running parallel to the Pacific coast, the highest points in the Peruvian sector being Huascaran (22,211 feet), Huandoy (20,855 feet), Ausangate (20,235 feet), Arequipa (or Misti) volcano (18,364 feet), Hualcan (20,000 feet), Chachani (19,037 feet), Antajasha (18,020 feet), Pichupichu (17,724 feet), and Mount Meiggs (17,583 feet).

There are five distinct regions, the Costa, west of the Andes, the Sierra or western slopes of the Andes, the Punas or mountainous wastes below the region of perpetual snow, the Montaña, or eastern foothills of the Andes, and the Selva, the boundless jungle forests of the Amazonian basin. The coastal area, lying upon and near the Pacific, is not tropical, though close to the Equator, being cooled by the Humboldt Current; its chief products are sugar, cotton, petroleum, wool, hides and skins, and it contains the chief towns and most of the white population. In the barren mountains section are to be found minerals in great richness and variety which await improved transport facilities before their production can be further increased; it is inhabited by Indians in a low state of civilization. Upon the eastern slope of the Andes are to be found very large tracts suitable for cultivation and stock raising.

Government.—Peru was conquered in the early 16th century by Francisco Pizarro (born 1478, died 1541). He subjugated the Incas (the ruling caste of the Quichua Indians), who had invaded the country some 500 years earlier, and for nearly three centuries Peru remained under Spanish rule. A revolutionary war of 1821-1824 established its independence, declared on July 28, 1821. The constitution rests upon the fundamental law of Oct. 18, 1856 (amended in 1860, 1919, 1933, 1936 and in 1939), and is that of a democratic Republic. The President is elected for six years by direct vote of the people. Congress is composed of a Senate and of a Chamber of Deputies, both Houses being elected for six years.

Production.—Agriculture and mining are the principal industries, employing over 70 per cent. of the inhabitants. The chief crops are maize (the staple food of the Indian population), cotton, sugar, wheat, rice and potatoes. Plantations have been made of rubber, quinine, and tea. There are vast reserves of various kinds of timber in the Amazonian country, which also produces wild rubber. At the census of 1940 the gainfully employed population numbered 2,475,000, of whom 1,293,000 were absorbed in agricultural and pastoral activities. About 4,000,000 acres were under cultivation in 1945, but it is probable that a very much larger area was tilled by the Incas and their predecessors for some centuries before the Spanish conquest,

and more intensive irrigation (a science with which the Incas were fully acquainted) would bring a larger area into cultivation and help to solve the problem of food supply, so much of which is at present imported. Minerals produced in 1951 were valued at *soles* 2,463,000,000 and included petroleum and its derivatives, gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, vanadium (of which Peru is the largest producer in the world, with an output of 1,016 tons in ore and concentrates in 1939 and 1,170 tons in 1951) and antimony. The Lobos and other islands on the Pacific coast provide guano (250,000 metric tons in 1950 season).

Communications.—In recent years the coastal and sierra zones have been opened up by means of roads and air routes and there is air communication, as well as communication by protracted land routes, with the tropical eastern zones, which lie east of the Andes towards the borders of Brazil, and consist mainly of unexplored or little known country inhabited by Indians in a savage state. The completion in 1944 of the trunk road of the *Andean Highway* from the Pacific port of Callao, *viâ* Lima, Oroya, Cerro de Pasco (14,700 ft.), Huanuco, Tingo Maria, to Pucallpa, the river port on the Ucayali, one of the largest tributaries of the Amazon and accessible all the year round to vessels of 3,000 tons, forms a link between the Pacific, the Amazon and the Atlantic. The trunk road runs through the *Boqueron del Padre Abad*, a pass rediscovered on July 22, 1937, in the backbone of the Blue Cordillera. The first railway was opened in 1850 and of the 2,350 miles of railways now operating, Government lines account for 645 miles, the Peruvian Corporation 1,062 miles and private enterprises about 643 miles. There is also steam navigation on the eastern rivers Ucayali (see *Andean Highway*, above) and Huallaga, and in the south on Lake Titicaca. The eastern rivers are also navigated to some extent by steam craft. Wireless telegraphy stations have been established in many places. Air services are maintained with Iquitos and other places in the interior. The coast district is served by several national companies and by the Chile-U.S.A. route *viâ* Peru.

Defence.—The Army is recruited by voluntary enlistment, supplemented by conscription, and numbers about 30,000 of all ranks; the Navy includes 2 cruisers built at Barrow, 4 destroyers and 4 submarines, 3 frigates equipped with radar, 2 corvettes and 6 submarine-chasers. There are military aerodromes at Talara, Chiclayo and Las Palmas (near Lima), an air transport squadron at Lima and a seaplane base at Iquitos. The air force is equipped with P.47's, Catalinas, D.C. 3's, Beavers and A.T. 6's.

Education.—Elementary education is compulsory and free for both sexes between the ages of 6 and 14, with 900,000 pupils at the 10,807 schools in 1951. Secondary education is provided at 99 State schools with 5-year courses from 12 to 17 with nearly 42,000 pupils. There are also rural agricultural schools for Indians, mining schools and Polytechnics in the more populated centres. The University of San Marcos at Lima, founded in 1551, had about 7,000 students in 1951, and there are smaller universities at Arequipa, Trujillo and Cuzco. There are 125 institutions conducted by religious orders, including the Catholic University of Lima.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the official language of the country and notably of the original Spanish stock from which the governing and professional classes are mainly recruited, but more than half the nation is composed of Indians, whose principal languages (Quichua and Aymara) are

widely spoken. Before the arrival of Pizarro, the Incas had attained a high state of culture, some traces of which survived three centuries of Spanish oppression, ending with the Declaration of Independence (July 28, 1821). Modern Peruvian literature includes a national drama in the Spanish tongue and many Peruvian writers have attained international fame. The national library founded at Lima in 1821 was pillaged by Chileans in the Pacific War of 1879-1882, but many of the scattered manuscripts and books have since been recovered. The greater part of the historical section of the library was destroyed by fire in 1943. The first printed news-sheet in South America was issued at Lima in 1594 and in 1952 there were 3 main national daily papers, and 20 provincial ones with a small and purely local circulation. A chair of English was established in 1938 at the Universidad Mayor de San Marcos in Lima.

FINANCE

	1951
Public revenue.....	<i>Soles</i> 2,151,205,000
Public expenditure.....	" 1,979,937,000
Internal debt.....	" 908,292,112
Internal floating debt.....	" 138,497,914
Administrative debt.....	" 25,745,860
Rate of Exchange (Dec. 1952): 42.75 <i>soles</i> =£1; 15.60 <i>soles</i> =U.S. \$1.00. (See also p. 83.)	

TRADE

	1951 <i>Soles</i>	1952* <i>Soles</i>
Total imports.....	4,239,000,000	4,473,000,000
Total exports.....	3,812,000,000	3,686,000,000
Imports from U.K.....	473,000,000	407,000,000
Exports to U.K.....	912,000,000	304,000,000
Imports from U.S.A.....	2,387,000,000	2,511,000,000
Exports to U.S.A.....	880,000,000	1,031,000,000

*Estimated.

The principal imports are machinery and vehicles, foodstuffs, metal manufactures, chemicals, and textiles. The chief exports are cotton, petroleum, sugar and minerals.

CAPITAL, Lima. Population (1940—with suburbs) 533,645; other large towns are *Ψ* Callao (84,438), Arequipa (79,185), Cuzco, ancient capital of the Incas (45,158), *Ψ* Iquitos (34,231), *Ψ* Chiclayo (32,646), *Ψ* Trujillo (38,961), *Ψ* Ica (21,437), *Ψ* San Miguel de Piura (20,093), Talara (14,000), Tacna (11,378) and *Ψ* Mollendo (12,621).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, red, white, red.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Offices; Edificio Republica, Lima; Residence; Esquina Arenales y Bermudez, Lima.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency William H. Montagu-Pollock, C.M.G. (1953).

1st Secretary and H.M. Consul, R. M. K. Slater.

Commercial Secretary, N. C. C. Trench.

Naval Attaché, Capt. G. F. Renwick, R.N. (Resident at Santiago).

Air Attaché, Group-Capt. R. B. Ward.

and Secretary (Commercial), D. T. West.

and Secretary and Vice-Consul, J. S. A. Selwyn, M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Lima, Arequipa, Callao, Iquitos, Mollendo, Paita, and Talara.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, J. K. H. Harriman, Camana 787, Lima.

PERUVIAN BRITISH CULTURAL ASSOCIATION.
Lima—Director, J. K. H. Harriman.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Casilla 1923
Edificio La Nacional 402, Lima.

Lima, 7,020 miles; transit, *via* New York and
Colon, 21-27 days; *via* Liverpool and Colon,
17-30 days.

THE PHILIPPINES

(Republica de Filipinas)

President, Elpidio Quirino, elected Vice-President
July 4, 1946; succeeded to Presidency (on death of
Manuel Roxas), April 15, 1948, re-elected, December
23, 1949.

CABINET

(July 10, 1952)

Vice-President, Fernando Lopez.

Foreign Affairs, Joaquin M. Elizalde.

Public Works and Communications, Pablo Lorenzo.

Finance, Aurelio Montinola.

Justice, Roberto A. Ganson (acting).

Labour, José Figueras.

National Defence, Oscar Castelo (acting).

Health, Juan Salcedo, jr.

Commerce and Industry, Cornelio Balmaceda.

Education, Cecilio Putong.

Budget Commissioner, Pio Joven.

Administrator of Social Welfare, Asuncion A. Perez.

Executive Secretary, Marciano Roque (acting).

Agriculture and Natural Reserves, Placido L. Mapa
(acting).

Administrator of Economic Co-ordination, Sergio
Osmeña, jr.

PHILIPPINE LEGATION IN LONDON

9 Palace Green, W.8

[Kensington 3646]

Minister in London, His Excellency Señor José E.
Romero (1949).

Area and Population.—The Philippines are situated
between 21° 20'-4° 30' N. lat. and 116° 55'-
126° 36' E. long., and are distant about 500 miles
from the south-east coast of the continent of Asia.

The total land area of the country is 114,834
square miles, of which total 106,914 square miles
are contained in the eleven largest islands, the
7,079 other islands having a combined area of
7,920 square miles.

The principal islands are:—

Name	sq. miles	Name	sq. miles
Luzon.....	40,422	Mindoro.....	3,759
Mindanao..	36,538	Leyte.....	2,786
Sanitar.....	5,050	Cebu.....	1,703
Negros.....	4,906	Bohol.....	1,492
Palawan...	4,550	Masbate.....	1,262
Panay.....	4,446		

Other groups in the Republic are the Sulu
Islands (Capital, Jolo), Babuyan and Batanes;
the Catanduanes; and Cullion Islands.

A census taken in October, 1948, showed the
population of the Islands to be 19,234,182.

The inhabitants, known as Filipinos, are basically
all of Malay stock, with a considerable admixture
of Spanish and Chinese blood in many localities,
and over 90 per cent. of them are Christians, pre-
dominantly Roman Catholics. There is a small
proportion of Mohammedan Moros in the south
and of Pagans, mainly in the north.

Government.—The Philippine Islands were dis-
covered in 1521 by the Portuguese navigator
Magellan who was slain by the natives of Mactan,

a small island near Cebu. In 1565 Spain under-
took the conquest of the country which was named
"Filipinas," after the son of the King of Spain,
and in 1571 the city of Manila was founded by the
conquistador Legaspi, who subdued the inhabitants
of almost all the islands, their conversion from
barbarism and paganism being undertaken by the
Augustinian friars in Legaspi's train. In 1762 the
capital of the Spanish colony was occupied by a
British force, but in 1764 the newly-acquired
territory was restored to Spain. In the nineteenth
century there were frequent disturbances in the
islands, and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American
War of 1898 a rebellion under Aguinaldo, a native
leader, had just died down. After the Spanish
fleet had been destroyed in Manila Bay (May 1,
1898), Manila was captured by American troops
with the help of Filipinos, on Aug. 13, 1898, and
the islands were ceded to the United States by the
Treaty of Paris of Dec. 10, 1898. However, the
Filipinos, under Aguinaldo, rose up in arms on
Feb. 4, 1899, against the U.S. Government, main-
taining a desultory rebellion until it was quelled
in 1902. Following this, the form of government
was a Commission consisting of a Governor-
General and Commissioner appointed by the
President of the United States, who exercised a
large measure of both executive and legislative
authority.

This form of government gave way to a greater
measure of local independence under the Jones Act
of August 29, 1916, which was followed on
March 24, 1934, by the Tydings-McDuffie Law,
which gave the Philippines a "Commonwealth"
Status. The Republic of the Philippines came into
existence on July 4, 1946. The Constitution
provides for a President elected for a term of four
years, and a bi-cameral Congress consisting of a
Senate composed of 24 senators and a House of
Representatives of not more than 120 members.
No person may serve as President for more than
eight consecutive years. The term of office of
Senators is six years and the term of office of
Members of the House of Representatives four
years.

Japanese forces landed in the Philippines on
Dec. 13, 1941, and after a fiercely fought series of
battles, in which the invaders greatly outnumbered
the garrison, occupied the greater part of the
Commonwealth by April, 1942, the island-fortress
of Corregidor holding out until May 9.

The re-conquest of the Philippines was begun on
October 20, 1944, when the Japanese forces were
split in two by a major amphibious operation under
the direction of General Douglas MacArthur.
The expedition seized the eastern coast of Leyte
Island (between Luzon and Mindanao) and pushed
inland with very light losses, and the re-conquest
was soon complete.

Language and Literature.—The official languages
are English, Spanish and the National language (of
Malay origin) Tagalog. The teaching of all three
is compulsory. About one-third of the people
read or understand English. The literacy rate is
nearly 60 per cent. There is a National library
at the capital with branches in other urban centres,
and a flourishing English press. The expenditure
on education for the fiscal year ending June 30,
1954 is P. 161,661,185. Secondary and higher
education is extensive. There are 15 universities
recognized by the Government, including the
Dominican University of Santo Tomas (founded in
1611), the first in the Far East and 25 years older
than Harvard; the State supported University of
the Philippines at Manila (1908) and two Women's
Universities, also at Manila. At Dumaguete there
is Silliman University (Presbyterian).

Roads and Railways.—Communications suffered serious damage during the War of 1941-45 owing to the lack of proper maintenance during the Japanese occupation and to direct destruction by bombardment. The highway system of approximately 17,000 miles of roads and streets is undergoing rehabilitation and extension. Before the war the railways, which were largely Government owned operated approximately 845 miles of track of which some 600 miles were in operation in 1952. Rolling stock losses were also heavy.

Shipping.—The ports of entry are Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga, Davao, Jolo, Legaspi, Aparri, José Panganiban, San Fernando La Union and Tacloban. There are nearly 2,000 vessels of various types, totalling over 130,000 tons, engaged in coastwise and river traffic.

Civil Aviation.—Air transport plays an important role in inter-island travel and in communications overseas.

FINANCE

	1953-54.
Estimated Receipts.....	P.560,465,300
Estimated Expenditure.....	535,364,650*

* Balance of P.25,000,000 earmarked for Counterpart Fund Special Account.

P=Philippine Peso=50 cents U.S.

In 1946 the Congress of the United States appropriated \$520,000,000 for reconstruction and rehabilitation of the islands, to make good the damage done during the Japanese occupation. The Philippine War Damage Commission completed its work on March 31, 1951. The Commission paid out \$388,150,000 in private claims and \$56,800,000 for war damage to public property.

TRADE

	1951	1952
Total Imports...	P.959,032,606	P.852,223,856
Total Exports...	831,484,057	704,812,419
Imports from U.K.	12,728,850	10,461,870
Exports to U.K.	25,259,278	15,300,978

The Philippines is a predominantly agricultural country, the chief products being rice (in which it is almost self-supporting), coconuts, maize, sugarcane, abaca (manila hemp), fruits, tobacco and lumber.

Imports from the U.S.A. are, by Treaty, admitted into the Philippines free of duty. Consequently imports are preponderantly of American origin.

The principal Philippine exports in both natural and manufactured states are coconuts, sugar, abaca, lumber, base metals, embroideries, pineapples, tobacco and gold.

Towns.—Capital, Ψ Manila, in the island of Luzon; population (1948), including the adjoining areas of Quezon City and Rizal City, 1,120,611. The next largest cities are Ψ Cebu (167,503), Davao (111,263), Basilan (110,297), Ψ Iloilo (110,122), Ψ Zamboanga (103,317) and Bacolod (101,432).

BRITISH LEGATION

Manila

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Frank Stannard Gibbs, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1951).

CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Cebu, Davao and Bacolod.

POLAND

(Polska Rzeczpospolita Ludowa)

COUNCIL OF STATE

President, Aleksander Zawadzki.

Deputy-Presidents, Prof. Jan Dembowski; Franciszek Mazur; Stefan Ignar; Wacław Bawakowski.

Secretary, Marian Rybicki.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(December, 1952)

President, Bolesław Bierut.

Vice-Presidents, Józef Cyrankiewicz; Władysław Dworkowski; Tadeusz Gede; Hilary Minc (Chairman of State Planning Commission); Piotr Jaroszewicz; Dr. Stefan Jędrzejowski; Zenon Nowak; Marshal Konstanty Rokossowski (of U.S.S.R.) (Minister of National Defence).

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Stanisław Skrzyszewski.

Municipal Economy, Feliks Baranowski.

Finance, Tadeusz Dietrich.

Agriculture, Jan Dab-Kociol.

Mining, Ryszard Nieszporek.

Light Industry, Eugeniusz Stawinski.

Agricultural and Foodstuffs Industry, Mieczysław Hoffman.

Foreign Trade, Konstanty Dąbrowski.

Internal Trade, Marian Minor.

Navigation, Mieczysław Popiel.

Machine Industry, Julian Tokarski.

Justice, Henryk Świątkowski.

Education, Witold Jarosinski.

Industrial Construction, Czesław Babinski.

Transport, Ryszard Strzelecki.

Posts and Telegraphs, Prof. Wacław Szymanowski.

Forestry, Bolesław Podeworny.

Health, Jerzy Sztachelski.

Culture and Arts, Włodzisław Sokorski.

Building of Towns and Settlements, Roman Piotrowski.

Higher Learning, Mgr. Adam Rapacki.

Road and Air Transport, Jan Rustecki.

Public Security, Stanisław Radkiewicz.

Foundries, Kiejstut Zemajtis.

Small Industry and Crafts, Adam Zebrowski.

Electric Power, Bolesław Jaszczyk.

State Farming, Hilary Chelchowski.

Chemical Industry, Bolesław Ruminski.

State Control, Franciszek Józwiak-Witold.

Labour and Social Insurance, Stanisław Zawadzki.

Wood and Paper Industry, Jerzy Knapiak.

Building Materials Industry, Jerzy Grynemk.

Meat and Dairy Industry, Czesław Rydzalski.

Purchases, Antoni Mierzwiński.

POLISH EMBASSY IN LONDON

47 Portland Place, W.1

[Langham 4324]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Eugeniusz Jan Milnikiel.

1st Secretary, M. Józef Cywiak.

2nd Secretary, M. Henryk Jaroszek.

Commercial Counsellor, M. Jarosław Stroczański.

Consulate-General in London, 19 Weymouth Street, W.1.

Military, Naval and Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. Leon Herzog.

Area and Population.—At the Census of Dec. 3, 1950, the population was 24,977,000, in a Census area of 121,000 sq. miles. The new frontiers of Poland will be finally determined by the Council of the United Nations, but some changes have already taken shape, as foreshadowed at the Tehran Conference (Nov. 28-Dec. 1, 1943). In compensation for territories occupied by U.S.S.R. east of the Curzon Line, about 69,500 sq. miles, Poland received 40,400 sq. miles of Eastern Germany. The southern boundary is not affected,

except that part formerly dividing Poland from Ruthenia (Czechoslovakia); the northern boundary is the Baltic Sea, from west of Königsberg (former capital of East Prussia) to west of Stettin in Pomerania; the western boundary is formed by the Rivers Oder and Neisse.

Government.—The Republic of Poland (reconstituted within the limits of the old Polish Commonwealth) was proclaimed at Warsaw in November, 1918, and its independence guaranteed by the signatories of the Treaty of Versailles. The Polish Commonwealth had ceased to exist in 1795 after three successive partitions in 1772, 1793 and 1795, in which Prussia, Russia and Austria shared. During the Napoleonic wars, the small Grand Duchy of Warsaw was created but was dissolved by the final act of the Congress of Vienna. The so-called "Congress Kingdom" was then established on the Polish territory which had fallen to Russia's share and the Tsar assumed the title of King of Poland. Prussia acquired Poznań and Polish Pomerania, Austria acquired Galicia and the small Republic of Cracow came into existence under the joint control of Prussia, Russia and Austria. In 1831, after an insurrection, the Congress Kingdom was dissolved and annexed by Russia and in 1848 the Austrians absorbed the Cracow Republic, Poland as an independent state ceasing to exist until the end of the War of 1914-18, when she became independent once again, after 150 years of foreign rule.

In March, 1939, Great Britain entered into a treaty with Poland (France had done so in 1921) guaranteeing Polish territory against aggression, and on Hitler's invasion France and England implemented their guarantee. On Sept. 17, 1939, Russian forces invaded Eastern Poland and on Sept. 21, 1939, Poland was declared by Germany and Russia to have ceased to exist and a line of demarcation was established between the German and Russian armies. This line passed along the River Pissa up to its confluence with the River Narew, then along this river, the Bug, the Vistula and the San. Under this fourth partition the U.S.S.R. received 77,000 sq. miles, with 13,000,000 inhabitants, and Germany 73,000 sq. miles, with 22,000,000 inhabitants. Shortly afterwards the demarcation line was moved further east. In 1939 the area of the Polish Republic was 150,572 sq. miles with a population of about 35,000,000 of whom 30 per cent. were National minorities (including 3,000,000 Jews). The predominant religion was Roman Catholic. In 1938 there were 849,873 births (24.6 per 1,000 inhabitants), 472,602 deaths (13.9 per 1,000, and 278,713 marriages (8.1 per 1,000). The infant mortality rate was 140 per 1,000.

In 1947, in accordance with the newly adopted Constitution, a general election was held, but the *Sejm* thus chosen was not regarded by Great Britain and the United States as representative of the free and unfettered choice of the Polish people owing to intimidation and other irregularities. Representatives of Great Britain and U.S.A. were absent by instruction from the opening of the *Sejm* on Feb. 4, 1947. In December, 1948, the Polish Workers' Party and Polish Socialist Party fused in the new United Workers' Party (Communist). This party now closely controls every branch of State activity.

In January, 1952, a draft for a new Polish Constitution was published and thrown open to public discussion. The draft, which is modelled upon the Soviet Constitution of 1936, changes the title of the country to the Polish People's Republic (*Polska Rzeczpospolita Ludowa*). It makes no provision for

the Presidency of the Republic. Private ownership of land is recognized in the draft and freedom of religion is supported. Church and State are to be separate. The draft was adopted on July 22, 1952. Elections to the *Sejm* were held in the following October, and the new Government took office in December 1952.

Defence.—At the outbreak of war in 1939, the Polish Army was the sixth largest amongst those of the United Nations. After the collapse of Poland, the Polish army was organized under General Sikorski in France and took part in the French campaign. Remnants of this Army arrived in Great Britain. Polish airmen operated with the R.A.F. and the Polish Navy with the Royal Navy. In 1941, a Polish Army was formed in the U.S.S.R. under a treaty signed by General Sikorski and Marshal Stalin. A part of this army, under General Anders, was transferred to the Middle East and took part in the Italian campaign. The Polish army operating from Britain took part in the campaigns in France and Germany in 1944, and another Polish army was formed in the U.S.S.R. which, in a short time, developed into a considerable force and fought alongside the Russian Army, taking part in the liberation of Warsaw, in the battles of East Prussia and in the capture of Berlin.

Education.—Elementary education is compulsory and free. In 1949 there were over 3,000,000 pupils in elementary schools, and about 200,000 students in secondary, professional and trade colleges and schools. In addition to the Universities of Warsaw, Cracow, Poznań and Lodz there are 27 other seats of higher study.

Language and Literature.—Polish is a western Slavonic tongue (see U.S.S.R.), the Latin alphabet being in use, as in Czechoslovakia. Polish literature developed rapidly after the foundation of the University of Cracow (a printing press was established there in 1474 and there Copernicus died in 1543). A national school of poetry and drama survived the dismemberment and the former era of romanticism was followed by realistic and historical fiction, including the works of Henryk Sienkiewicz (1846-1916), Nobel Prizewinner for Literature in 1905, Bolesław Prus (1847-1912), and Stanisław Reymont (1868-1925), Nobel Prizewinner in 1924. In 1939 there were 70 daily newspapers published in Poland, 21 of them at Warsaw.

Production and Industry.—On January 3, 1946, a decree was issued to provide for the nationalization of mines, petroleum resources, water, gas and electricity services, banks, textile factories and large retail stores. It was proposed to increase the contribution of the "Socialized Economy" to the country's total production to 82.1 per cent. in 1953.

FINANCE

1953

Estimated revenue, Złote 101,069,000,000

Estimated expenditure, „ 97,125,000,000

On April 20, 1946, the Polish Foreign Ministry announced that the official rate of exchange of the *złoty* had been fixed at 403 = £1 sterling and 100 = U.S. \$1. The exchange rate is now 11.20 *złote* = £1, following the Currency Reform of October 28, 1950. (See also p. 83.)

WARSAW, on the Vistula, pop. (Census of Dec., 1950) 650,074, the Capital of the Polish Republic. Other large towns are Wrocław (Breslau) (289,734); Łódź (619,924), centre of the Polish textile industry; Gdansk (Danzig) (193,530); Poznań (320,294); Kraków, on the Vistula, a town of great beauty and the capital of mediaeval Poland (330,046); Bydgoszcz (161,827); Stalinogród (Katowice) (141,277); Częstochowa (111,195); Sosnowiec

(96,664); Lublin (116,294); Ψ Gdynia (103,091); Chorzow (128,214) and Ψ Szczecin (Stettin) (178,210).

BRITISH EMBASSY

(No. 1 Aleja R6z, Warsaw)

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,
His Excellency Sir Francis Michie Shepherd,
K.B.E., C.M.G. £2,250

1st Secretaries, J. O. Rennie; P. H. Scott.

Naval Attaché, Capt. G. M. Bennett, D.S.C., R.N.
(Resident at Moscow).

Military Attaché, Col. W. Rankin, O.B.E.

Air Attaché, Group-Capt. A. C. Stewart, D.F.C.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

There is a British Consular Office at Gdansk (Danzig). The Consular Offices at Katowice, Poznan and Lodz were closed at the request of the Polish Government in August, 1950.

BRITISH COUNCIL.

Representative, N. N. Tett, Jerzolimskie 59, Warsaw.

PORTUGAL

(República Portuguesa)

President of the Republic, General Francisco Craveiro Lopes, born 1894; inaugurated President, Aug. 9, 1951.

CABINET

(Oct. 17, 1948.)

Prime Minister, Dr. António de Oliveira Salazar.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Paulo Cunha.

Finance, Dr. Aguedo de Oliveira.

War, Brigadier Abranches Pinto.

Interior, Dr. Trigo de Negreiros.

Justice, Dr. Manuel Cavaleiro de Ferreira.

Marine, Captain Américo Deus Rodrigues Thomaz.

Public Works, Engineer José Frederico Ulrich.

Colonies, Commander Sarmiento Rodrigues.

Education, Dr. Fernando Pires de Lima.

National Economy, Dr. Ulisses Cortes.

Communications, Colonel Manuel Gomes de

Araujo.

Presidency, Dr. J. Costa Leite (Lumbrals).

Defence, Lieut.-Col. Fernando dos Santos Costa.

Corporations, Dr. Soares de Fonseca.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

11 Belgrave Square, S.W.1

[Sloane: 6444]

Offices of the Embassy, 103 Sloane St., S.W.1.

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Dr. Pedro Theotónio Pereira (1953).

Counsellor, Senhor Albano Nogueira.

and Secretaries, Senhor José Manuel de Magalhães Pessoa e Fragozo; Senhor Antonio Braga Fortunato de Almeida.

3rd Secretary, Senhor Antonio Potier.

Naval & Naval Air Attaché, Commander Jacinto Neto Milheirico.

Military and Air Attaché (vacant).

Commercial Attachés, Senhor Luiz Leotte do Rego; Senhor Antonio Bento Franco Mendes

Consulate-General, 8 Strathearn Place, W.2.

Consul-General and Commercial Counsellor to the Embassy, Senhor João Rodrigues Simões Afra.

Area and Population.—Continental Portugal occupies the western part of the Iberian Peninsula, bounded on north and east by Spain, and on south and west by the Atlantic ocean; it contains an area of 34,500 square miles, with an estimated population (including the Azores and Madeira) of 8,490,455 (1950). It lies between 36° 58'–42° 9' 12" N. lat. and 6° 11' 48"–9° 29' 45" W. long., being 302 miles in length from N. to S., and averaging about 117 in breadth from E. to W. The

Azores and Madeira Islands in North Atlantic are politically an integral part of the Republic.

In 1952 there were 218,871 births, 109,222 deaths and 66,845 marriages.

Government.—From the eleventh century until 1910 the government of Portugal was a monarchy, and for many centuries included the Vice-Royalty of Brazil, which declared its independence in 1822. In 1910 an armed rising in Lisbon drove the *King and Royal family into exile, and the National Assembly of Aug. 21, 1911, sanctioned a Republican form of government. Under the Constitution of 1933 the President is elected for seven years by direct vote of the electors. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President, who also appoints the other Ministers on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. The Government is responsible only to the President. There is a single Chamber Legislature (*Assembleia Nacional*) of 120 members elected by direct vote of the electors. There is also a "Corporative Chamber" consisting of representatives of local authorities and industrial, commercial, cultural and religious interests, to which all bills introduced into the Chamber must be submitted for its opinion. The Legislature is in session for three months in the year. In the recess the Government legislates by decrees or decree-laws, of which the latter only must be confirmed by the legislature. Both men and women enjoy the franchise; but there are certain educational or tax-payment qualifications.

Production.—The chief agricultural products of Portugal are cork, wheat, maize, rye, rice, oats, barley, potatoes, beans, chickpeas, onions, olives, oranges, lemons, figs, almonds, resinous products, timber and wine (including the rich red "port" shipped from Oporto). Sardine fisheries are important.

There are extensive forests of pine, oak, cork, eucalyptus and chestnut, covering about 20 per cent. of the total area of the country, and lumbering is the second largest industry.

The mineral products are principally wolfram, lead, tin, antimony, iron pyrites, iron ore, coal, manganese, kaolin, arsenical pyrites and slate. The manufactures are textiles, pottery and chemical products.

Defence.—Military service is compulsory for all men who are physically fit, less than 25 per cent. being exempted each year. The peace strength of the army is officers 2,499 (active list), and about 2,000 (reserve); other ranks—permanent cadre of 29,200 with a yearly class of 35,700. A considerable amount of modern equipment has been received from the U.S.A. The navy consists of 633 officers and 5,677 ratings to be increased during the next two years to 860 officers and 6,375 ratings, manning a total of 40 destroyers, sloops, submarines and gunboats of which 5 destroyers, 6 sloops, and 3 submarines, are of modern construction. All ships are of pre-war or wartime construction, though some of the more important units are being modernized. The total number of Service aircraft is 457. The establishment of the air arm of the Army and Navy is 157 officers and 2,166 men. Although a separate Air Force was formed on June 28, 1952, the officers and men are still shown in the establishments of the Army and Navy.

Language and Literature.—Portuguese is a Romance language with admixtures of Arabic and other idioms. It is the language of Portugal

* King Manuel II, of the House of Braganza, was born Nov. 15, 1889, and succeeded to the throne on the assassination of his father and elder brother, Feb. 1, 1908; died at Fulwell Park, Twickenham, Middlesex, July 2, 1932.

and Brazil. Portuguese language and literature reached the culminating point of their development in the *Lusiadas* (dealing with the voyage of Vasco da Gama) and other works of Camoens (Camoës) born in 1524, died in 1580. Until the second quarter of the nineteenth century Portuguese literature dominated that of Brazil. Modern literature, both prose and verse, is in a flourishing condition and there are more than twenty daily newspapers, of which 9 are published in Lisbon.

Education is free and nominally compulsory between the ages of 7 and 15, but is not strictly enforced, and about 40 per cent. of the population above 7 years old are illiterate. A ten-year plan (1941-50) to decrease illiteracy included the provision of 8,240 additional primary schools at a cost of about £5,000,000. Secondary education is mainly conducted in State lyceums, but there are also private schools. There are also military, naval, technical and other special schools. There are Universities at Coimbra (founded in 1290), Lisbon (1911) and Oporto (1911).

Communications.—In 1951 there were 2,230 miles of railway open for traffic, of which 475 miles were narrow gauge. The mercantile marine consisted (1951) of 273 vessels over 100 tons, with a total tonnage of 478,041. In 1951 24,224,473 gross tons of ocean-going shipping entered Portuguese ports, including 6,002,758 gross tons under the British flag.

Civil Aviation is controlled by the Ministry of Communications. There is an international airport at Portela, about 5 miles from Lisbon. There are 2 civil air lines, an inter-island service and services in Portuguese Africa. B.O.A.C. operates frequent two-way London-Lisbon services. Aquila Airways operate Southampton-Lisbon-Madeira once weekly. There are altogether 19 airlines operating a total of about 300 services a month through Lisbon airport.

FINANCE 1953

Revenue (Budget).....	Escudos	6,364,900,000
Expenditure (do.).....	"	6,351,800,000
Internal Debt (Dec. 1951)...	"	9,823,886,000
External Debt (Dec. 1951)...	"	629,894,000
Floating Debt (credit balance, Dec. 1951).....		382,898,000

The Six-Year Development Plan (1953-58) contemplates an expenditure of about 7,700,000,000 *Escudos* in Metropolitan Portugal, and about 6,000,000,000 *Escudos* in the Overseas Provinces, particularly on resettlement and on hydro-electric and irrigation projects.

Escudo (of 100 *Centavos*) = 3d.

Exchange Rate (stable) about 80 *escudos* = £1.

(See also p. 83.)

TRADE

	1951 Escudos	1952 Escudos
Imports.....	9,464,352,000	9,966,741,000
Exports.....	7,563,316,000	6,819,889,000
Imports from U.K.	£18,233,740	£19,817,610
Exports to U.K....	18,542,850	10,509,700

The principal exports in 1952 were cork and cork manufactures (12½ per cent.), textiles, mainly cotton goods, minerals, mainly wolfram and pyrites, fish, mainly sardines, wine and wool.

The principal imports were machinery, raw cotton, petroleum products, iron and steel, coal, sugar and wheat.

CAPITAL. Ψ Lisbon. Population (estimated, 1950), 784,000. Ψ Oporto 280,000; Ψ Setubal 55,000.

FLAG: Green and red, with arms in centre.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Ambassador's Residence—Rua S. Francisco de Borja 63, Lisbon. *Chancery Offices*, Rua Sao Domilugos à Lapa 37, Lisbon.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Nigel Bruce Ronald, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (1947).

Commercial Counsellor and Consul-General, W. W. McVittie.

Naval Attaché, Comdr. N. K. Tod.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. N. C. Fraser.

Air Attaché, Wing-Comdr. N. E. Morrison, A.F.C.

1st Secretary, J. E. D. Street.

2nd Secretary, D. P. M. Cape.

1st Secretary and Consul, P. A. North, O.B.E.

2nd Secretary (Commercial), K. H. Jones.

Attachés, W. H. Gilman, M.B.E.; W. F. G. Dornington; W. Watson.

Chaplain, Rev. Canon H. Farrie.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Lisbon, Oporto, Setubal and Villa Real de Santo Antonio (Portugal), Ponta Delgada (Azores), St. Vincent (Cape Verde Islands), Funchal (Madeira), Lourenço Marques and Beira (Portuguese East Africa), Loanda (Portuguese West Africa) and Macão.

BRITISH COUNCIL.—*Representative in Portugal*, M. W. Blake. The British Institute, Rua de Luis Fernandes 3, Lisbon.

There are British Institutes at Oporto (Rua de Breynier, 79) and Coimbra (Rua Alexandre Hercuano, 34).

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN PORTUGAL, 4 Rua Victor Cordon, Lisbon (Branches at 6 Rua dos Clerigos, Oporto, and 13a Rua 5 de Junho, Funchal, Madeira).

Lisbon, distance 1,110 miles; transit, 50 hours; by air, 5 hours.

MADEIRA AND THE AZORES

Madeira and The Azores are administratively parts of Portugal. Great Britain obtained permission for the United Nations to establish bases in the Azores by treaty with Portugal (October 16, 1943).

The *Madeiras* are a group of islands in the Atlantic Ocean about 520 miles west of Lisbon, and consist of Madeira, Porto Santo and 3 uninhabited islands (Desertas). The total area is 314 square miles, with a population of 249,771 (1940). Ψ Funchal in Madeira, the largest island (270 square miles), is the capital, with a population of 39,558; Ponta do Sol (7,789); Machico (10,820).

The *Azores* are a group of 9 islands (Flores, Corvo, Terceira, Sao Jorge, Pico, Fayal, Graciosa, Sao Miguel and Santa Maria) in the Atlantic Ocean, with a total area of 922 square miles and a population of 284,755 (1940). Ψ Angra, in Terceira, the capital of the group, had a population of 12,465 in 1940; Ψ Ponta Delgada (21,048), where U.S. oil companies have installed tanks for refuelling shipping, and Ψ Horta (8,659).

PORTUGUESE COLONIES

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS, off the west coast of Africa, consist of two groups of islands, Windward (Santo Antao, Sao Vicente, Santa Luzia, Sao Nicolao, Bona Vista and Sal, the last-named having a South Atlantic air base, opened in 1949) and Leeward (Maio, Sao Thiago, Fogo and Brava) with a total area of 1,526 square miles and a population (Census of 1940) of 181,286. Estimated revenue and

expenditure (1953) *Escudos* 33,921,000; imports (1952) *Escudos* 259,836,000; exports *Escudos* 239,108,000; shipping entries (1952) 4,227,175 gross tons. Capital, Ψ Praia (6,000). Vessels take coal and oil at Ψ Mendello, Sao Vicente (pop. 20,000).

SAO THOMÉ and PRINCIPÉ ISLANDS, in the Gulf of Guinea (area 372 square miles, population (1941), 60,490). Estimated (1953) revenue and expenditure, *Escudos* 65,748,246; imports (1952) *Escudos* 134,633,000; exports, *Escudos* 194,341,000; shipping entries (1951) 916,494 gross tons. Capital, Ψ Sao Thomé (3,187). The fort of St. John Baptist on the Slave Coast is a dependency of the Province of Sao Thomé.

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA (Angola and Portuguese Guinea) has an area of about 502,000 square miles and a population of about 4,400,000. Angola, area 488,000 sq. miles, pop. 3,788,000, with present capital Ψ St. Paul de Loanda (pop. 40,000), and capital designate Nova Lisboa, includes also Kabinda and Portuguese Zaire (N. of Congo). Angola was restored to Portugal by the Netherlands in 1648. Estimated revenue and expenditure (1953)* *Angolares* 1,152,604,636; imports (1952), *Angolares* 2,627,049,000; exports, *Angolares* 2,750,112,000. Shipping entries (1951) 2,934,199 gross tons. Portuguese Guinea, area 14,000 sq. miles, pop. (1940) 351,000 (capital Ψ Bissau, population 6,000) estimated revenue and expenditure (1953) *Escudos* 861,107,274; imports (1950) *Escudos* 128,251,000; exports, *Escudos* 127,868,000; shipping entries (1950), 118,837 gross tons.

A transcontinental railway from Benguela (Lobito Bay) in Angola traversing the Katanga mineral district of the Congo and thence running southwards through Rhodesia to Bulawayo and eastwards to Beira is being developed under British, Belgian and Portuguese control. This line makes through communication from Lobito Bay on the Atlantic to Beira on the Indian Ocean.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA, OR MOZAMBIQUE, Lourenço Marques, Inhambane, Quilimane, Tete, Mozambique, Cape Delgado and Nyasa, together with the territory of Manica and Sofala, has a total area of 297,657 square miles, with a population of 5,081,266. Capital Ψ Lourenço Marques (48,000). Estimated revenue and expenditure (1953) *Escudos* 1,846,127,161; imports (1951), *Escudos* 2,043,687,000; exports, *Escudos* 1,254,688,000; shipping entries (1949), 13,020,909 gross tons.

Ψ MACAU, in China, on the Canton River, has an area of 5 square miles and a population of 157,175. Estimated revenue and expenditure (1953), \$22,236,840.

FOR PORTUGUESE INDIA see India.

PORTUGUESE TIMOR (the northern portion of the island), in the Malay Archipelago, has an area of 7,329 square miles, with a population of 474,363. Estimated revenue and expenditure (1953) \$8,271,440; imports (1951), *Escudos* 45,129,000; exports, *Escudos* 32,415,000; shipping entries (1951), 79,968 gross tons. Capital, Ψ Dilly, pop. 7,000.

ROUMANIA

(Republica Populara Romăna)

President of the *Præsidium* of the Roumanian Peoples' Republic, Dr. Petru Groza, born 1884, elected President of the *Præsidium* by the Grand National Assembly, June 2, 1952.

* *Angolar* (of 100 Centavos or 20 Macuta) = *Escudo* 1.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

President of the Council, Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej.
Vice-Presidents, Iosif Chisinevski; Chivu Stoica;
Gheorghe Apostol.
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Simion Bughici.
Justice, Anton Tatu Jianu.
Finance, Dumibru Petrescu.
Interior, Maj.-Gen. Stefan Pavel.
Petroleum and Natural Gas Industries, Ion Dumitru.
Social Welfare, Stela Enescu.
Higher Education, Ilie Margulescu.
Construction and Building Materials Industry, Gheorghe Hossu.
Agriculture, Constantin Prisnea.
Cults, P. Constantinescu-Iasi.
Health, Octavian Berlogea.
Forestry Industry, Constantinescu Popescu.
Light Industry, Alexandru Sencovici.
Metallurgy Industries, Carol Loncar.
Foreign Commerce, Alexandru Barladeanu.
Armed Forces, Gen. Emil Bodnara.
State Planning Commission, Miron Constantinescu.
Home Trade, Vasile Malinski.
Food Industry, Dumitru Diaconescu.
Electric Power and Electrotechnic Industry, Gaston Marin.
State Control Commission, Petre Borila.
Posts and Telecommunications, Dumitru Simulescu.
Timber, Paper and Cellulose, Mihai Suder.
Communal Administration and Local Industry, Anton Vladoiu.
Chemical Industry, Mihail Florescu.
Coal Industry, Eugen Matyas.
Meat, Fish and Milk Industry, Pascu Stefanescu.
Public Education, Ion Nistor.
State Security, Lt.-Gen. Alexandru Draghici.
Railroads, Ionel Diaconescu.
State Farms, Ion Vidrascu.
Water and Air Transport, Gheorghe D. Safer.

LEGATION IN LONDON

26 Cadogan Square, S.W.1
[Kensington: 4836]

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Pavel Babuci (1953).

Area and Population.—Roumania is a republic of South-Eastern Europe, formerly the classical *Dacia* and *Sythyia Pontica*, having its origin in the union of the Danubian principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia (and the addition thereto of a strip of Southern Bessarabia) under the Treaty of Paris (April, 1856). The Isle of Serpents (*Insula Serpilor*) in the Black Sea, ceded by Turkey in 1878, carries a lighthouse maintained by the Danube Commission; area about 50 acres, with 8 inhabitants. The area in October, 1945, was estimated at 91,600 sq. miles, with an estimated population (1953) of 17,000,000.

Government.—The principalities remained separate entities under Turkish suzerainty until 1859, when Prince Alexandru Ion Cuza was elected Prince of both, still under the suzerainty of Turkey. Prince Cuza abdicated in 1866 and was succeeded by Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, in whose successors the crown was vested. By the Treaty of Berlin (July 13, 1878) the Principality was recognized as an independent State, and part of the *Dobruja* (which had been occupied by the Roumanians) was incorporated. On March 27, 1881, it was recognized as a Kingdom.

The outcome of the War of 1914-18 added Bessarabia, the Bukovina, Transylvania, The Banat and Crisana-Mamurash, these additions of territory being confirmed in the Treaty of St. Germain, 1919, and the Treaty of Petit Trianon, 1920. In 1940, however, Roumania was forced to restore some of the added territory.

On June 27, 1940, in compliance with an ultimatum from U.S.S.R., Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina were ceded to the Soviet Government, the area affected being about 20,000 sq. miles, with a population of about 4,000,000.

In August, 1940, Roumania ceded to Bulgaria the portion of Southern Dobruja (about 3,000 sq. miles) taken from Bulgaria in 1919.

During 1947 the historical parties, the National Peasant Party and the National Liberal Party, were liquidated and the trials and condemnations of their leaders took place. On Dec. 30, 1947, King Michael was forced to abdicate and the establishment of the Roumanian Peoples' Republic was proclaimed. On February 23, 1948, the Social Democrats were swallowed up by the Communist Party when the two fused to form the Roumanian Workers' Party, since when the Social Democrat element has been steadily liquidated. On March 28, elections were held for the Grand National Assembly. The Front of People's Democracy, composed and dominated by the Roumanian Workers' Party, with its puppets the Ploughmen's Front, the National Popular Party and the Popular Hungarian Union, allocated itself 405 out of 424 seats; the new Constitution was passed and the Presidium and Council of Ministers appointed. Thereafter the progress of the new People's Democracy towards socialism was hastened by the nationalization law of June 11, which brought under State control all industrial enterprises, mining, banking, transport and insurance. In October the Uniate Church was forcibly suppressed. At the turn of the year the dictatorship of the proletariat was officially established. The landowners were dispossessed, disfranchised and exiled on March 2, 1949. In 1950 the creation of collective farms was intensified. The liquidation of the middle classes continued, and on April 20 most buildings owned by former members of the "bourgeoisie" were nationalized without compensation. The Headquarters of the Cominform was established in Bucharest in July, 1948, from when also dates the publication in Bucharest of the weekly Cominform Journal.

The currency reform of January, 1952, effectively wiped out the savings of the peasants. In May, 1952, several ministers were attacked for opposing the currency reform, following a deviationist policy of economic opportunism, and sabotaging the economic development of Roumania. They were replaced by other ministers, and the changes were made the occasion for a tightening of the Workers' Party organization, the elimination of the remaining Social Democrats from the Government and Worker's Party, and the elevation to supreme power of Gheorghiu-Dej.

A new Constitution, modelled on the Soviet Constitution of 1936, was adopted unanimously on September 24, 1952, by the Grand National Assembly. The Assembly was later dissolved and elections were held for a new Grand National Assembly on November 30, 1952; in each constituency there was only one candidate for election, representing the Front of People's Democracy.

Agriculture.—The soil of Wallachia and Moldavia is among the richest in Europe, producing wheat, maize, millet, oats, barley, rye, beans, peas and other vegetables. Grape vines and fruits are abundant. The fertile plain of Transylvania yields large crops of maize, wheat, rye, oats, flax, and hemp. Agriculture and sheep and cattle raising are the principal industries of the kingdom, but the climate of this part of South-Eastern Europe is of the Continental character, and the intense winter cold and summer heat, and fierce summer drought sometimes defeat these principal industries. The

forests of the mountainous regions are extensive (17,851,401 acres), and the timber industry is important.

Natural Resources and Industry.—Petroleum is the backbone of Roumanian industry and of the country's general economy. Production in 1936 (the peak year) amounted to 8,700,000 tons. In the immediate post-war period, production declined to less than half this figure, but it is now gradually recovering. The country is also rich in other minerals, and produces in limited quantities coal, lignite, iron, gold, silver and mica. An ambitious five-year plan began in 1951, and the Government claims to have exceeded the plan for the first year by 4 per cent. and by 17 per cent. in 1952, in spite of shortcomings in individual industries. The value of industrial production in 1955 (by which time all capitalist elements are to be eliminated from industry) is planned to be 244 per cent. compared with 1950, particular attention being given to the further development of heavy industry. Production of crude oil is planned to reach 10,000,000 tons per annum. The mechanization and collectivization of agriculture will also continue. No absolute production figures and practically no other statistical economic information is now published. The chief branches of Roumanian industry are controlled by joint Soviet-Roumanian companies ("Sovroms").

Language and Literature.—Roumanian is a romance language with many archaic forms and with admixtures of Slavonic, Turkish, Magyar and French words. The folk-songs and folk-lore, composed by the people themselves, and transmitted orally through many centuries (and collected in the 19th century), form one of the most interesting of such collections. The publication of all books and reviews is controlled and authorized by the *Editura de Stat*, which comes under the jurisdiction of the Council of Ministers. In 1948 there were 40 daily newspapers, of which 17 were published in Bucharest. The dominating religion is that of the Greek (Orthodox) Church.

Education is free and nominally compulsory with 1,800,000 in attendance. Secondary schools are attended by 339,000 students. There are five Universities, at Bucharest, Jassy and two at Cluj, one Roumanian and one Hungarian. A "Marxist-Leninist" University was opened in Bucharest in 1951. There are four polytechnics at Bucharest, Timisoara, Craiova and Jassy, two commercial academies at Bucharest and Brasov, and one agricultural college at Bucharest. The Roumanian Academy has fourteen constituent Institutes in Bucharest, four at Jassy and two at Cluj.

Communications.—In 1939 there were about 7,000 miles of railway open for traffic, of which about 1,000 miles were in Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina, now ceded to the Soviet Union. The mercantile marine, as a result of war losses, seizure and reparations, has been reduced to a moderate-sized sea-going steamers and a number of coastal and river craft. The principal ports are Constantza (on the Black Sea), Giurgiu, Braila, and Turnu-Severin (on the Danube), and Sulina (on the Danube Estuary). A canal linking the Danube and the Black Sea just north of Constantza is in course of construction, and work started in 1953 on a canal linking Bucharest with the Danube.

FINANCE		1953
Estimated revenue.....	Lei	38,510,000,000
Estimated expenditure.....		37,510,000,000
Debt (March 31, 1947):—		
Internal.....		79,734,196,285
External.....		45,226,229,184

Up-to-date figures of the Public Debt are not available. No foreign loans (other than short-term commercial loans) are known to have been contracted since March, 1947. The internal debt was virtually wiped out by stabilization in August, 1947; there has been no internal loan issue since that date.

The Roumanian *Leu* (of 100 *Bani*) was revalued on Jan. 28, 1952, and one new *leu*=20 old *lei*, foreign exchange rates being fixed at £1=31.04 *lei* and 1 U.S. \$=11.20 *lei*.

	TRADE	1947
Imports.....	U.S. \$	\$61,300,000
Exports.....		34,300,000

No later figures have been published. Imports are chiefly semi-manufactured goods, raw materials, machinery and metals; exports consist principally of maize, wheat, barley, oats, petroleum, timber and cattle. Trade with U.K., and particularly exports to Roumania, increased considerably after the War, but has declined recently. In 1952 the value of U.K. exports was £1,495,540; that of Roumanian exports to U.K. £953,799. By far the greater part of Roumania's foreign trade is now with the Soviet Union and the other countries of Eastern Europe. Roumania is a member of the Soviet-sponsored "Council for Mutual Economic Assistance."

CAPITAL, Bucharest, on the Dimbovitza, population (1948) 1,041,807. Other towns are Jassy (110,000), Ψ Galatz (90,000), Timisioara (115,000), Ψ Braila (100,000), Arad (85,000), Ploesti (100,000), Ψ Constantza (80,000), Craiova (65,000), Ψ Ismail (27,000), Ψ Tulcea (26,000), Ψ Giurgiu (25,000), Ψ Turnu-Severin (30,000), Ψ Turnu-Magurele (11,000), Brasov (85,000), Cluj (120,000), Oradea-Mare (80,000), and Ψ Sulina (8,000).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, blue, yellow, red, with the emblem of the Republic (mountains, fir trees, and an oil derrick, with a rising sun in the background, the whole surrounded by ears of wheat, at the top a five-cornered star, and at the bottom a ribbon with the letters "R.P.R.") in the centre band.

BRITISH LEGATION

24 Strada Jules Michelet, Bucharest 3

British Minister, His Excellency William John Sullivan, C.M.G., C.B.E. (1951).

1st Secretary, H. C. Hainworth.

Military Attaché, Colonel A. W. Ward.

Air Attaché, Group Captain G. F. Rodney, D.F.C., A.F.C.

2nd Secretary (Commercial), J. F. Whitfield.

2nd Secretary and Vice-Consul, A. C. Dugdale.

2nd Secretary and Legation Medical Officer, T. V. Humphreys.

3rd Secretary, E. A. W. Bullock.

SAARLAND

(Republic of Saarland)

Situated on the North-Eastern frontier of France, Saarland is defined in its Constitution, adopted on November 8, 1947, as "an autonomous, democratic and social country, economically linked to France." It has an area of 800 square miles and a population (estimated 1953) of 975,476. Coal mining and steel production are the principal industries. By the Treaty of Versailles the Saar was placed for 15 years under control of the League of Nations and at the end of this period the territory reverted to Germany, following a plebiscite. Saarland was occupied by United States forces in March, 1945, and from 1945 to 1947 was incorporated in the French Zone of Occupation.

Government.—Saarland is governed by an elected legislative assembly of 50 members.

CABINET

(Dec. 23, 1952)

Prime Minister, Minister of Labour, Reconstruction and Public Works, and Minister of European and Foreign Affairs, Johannes Hoffmann.

Interior, Dr. Edgar Hector.

Finance and Forests, Erwin Muller.

Justice, Dr. Heinz Braun.

Public Worship and Education, Dr. Franz Singer.

Labour and Social Insurance, Richard Kirm.

Economic Affairs, Transport, Agriculture and Food, Franz Ruland.

Agreements between France and Saarland, concluded on October 20, 1950, provided that (1) Saarland possesses autonomy in legislative, administrative and juridical matters, exercised under the Constitution of 1947 and existing arrangements with France by which France is responsible for foreign relations and defence of Saarland and the maintenance of the economic and Customs union between the two countries; (2) both countries undertake not to discriminate against the other's products; the interests of Saarland will be considered in any negotiations with third parties; the Saarland Government undertakes to refrain from any measures which might give Saar producers an unfair advantage; a mixed economic committee would be set up to apply the economic agreement; (3) France's 1946 claim to the eventual ownership of the Saar coal-mines would be dropped and her support given to the claim of Saarland when a German peace treaty was negotiated, provided that French control of Saar coal output (over 15,000,000 tons a year) would be continued to a total duration of 50 years should ownership be given to Saarland by the peace treaty; Saarland would be associated with the administration of the coal-mines; (4) Saarland railways would be run by a mixed board of Saarland and French nationals and goods and passenger charges would be the same as those in France; (5) nationals of either country would be allowed to reside and work in the other, enjoying the same rights as nationals of the country in which they resided. Diplomatic missions in Saarbrücken and Paris were established by France and Saarland in January, 1952. A law introducing the French franc as currency in Saarland was introduced by the French National Assembly and the Saarland Legislative Council in November, 1947.

CAPITAL: Saarbrücken, population 115,276. Other principal towns are Neunkirchen (43,340), Saarlautern (32,286) and St. Ingbert (26,588).

FLAG: White cross on a blue and red background.

SALVADOR

(República de El Salvador)

President, Lt.-Colonel Oscar Osorio, elected March 26, 1950.

LEGATION IN LONDON

6 Roland Gardens, S.W.7.

[Fremantle: 2455]

Minister in London, Colonel Don José Arturo Castellanos.

Secretary, Señor Don Miguel A. Serrano.

Consul-General in London, Señor Don Miguel A. Serrano, 36 Moss Hall Grove, N.12.

Area and Population.—The Republic of El Salvador extends along the Pacific coast of Central America for 160 miles with a general breadth of about 50 miles, and contains an estimated area of 13,176 square miles, with a population (1951 estimated) of 1,954,000. El Salvador is therefore one of the most densely populated countries of the new world. It is divided into 14 Departments.

In 1951 there were 93,634 births, 29,030 deaths and 8,666 marriages. Infant mortality was 71 per 2,000 live births.

The surface of the country is very mountainous, many of the peaks being extinct volcanoes. The highest peaks are the Santa Ana volcano (7,700 ft.) and the San Vicente volcano (7,200 ft.). Much of the interior has an average altitude of 2,000 feet. The lowlands along the coast are generally hot and unhealthy, but towards the interior the altitude tempers the severity of the heat and much has been done in recent years to improve sanitary conditions and services. There is a wet season from May to October, and a dry season from November to April. Earthquakes have been frequent in the history of El Salvador, the most recent being that of May 6, 1952, when the towns of Jucuapa and Chinameca were destroyed.

The principal river is the Río Lempa. There is a large volcanic lake (Ilopango) a few miles to the east of the capital, while farther away and to the west lies the smaller but very picturesque lake of Coatepeque, which appears to have been formed in a vast crater flanked by the Santa Ana volcano. The eastern spur of this volcano forms the peak of Izalco, which is in an almost constant state of volcanic activity, and (on account of its visibility from the ocean) is known as "The Lighthouse of the Pacific."

Government.—Salvador was conquered in 1526 by Pedro de Alvarado, and formed part of the Spanish vice-royalty of Guatemala until 1821. In 1839 the Republic broke away from the federation of Central American States. The Constitutional and Governmental system of the Republic was changed as a result of the *coup d'état* on December 14, 1948, when the previous president, General Salvador Castaneda Castro, was deposed and the Council of Revolutionary Government took over. The Council decreed that all earlier constitutions were null and void and that the country had entered into a pre-Constitutional era. It then adopted certain parts of the Constitution of 1886, amended as it considered necessary. Subsequently the Council appointed a Commission to re-write the Constitution. The Council of Revolutionary Government continued in office, and in March, 1950, elections were held for the presidency and for the National Assembly, with, for the first time in the country's history, universal male and female suffrage. Major Osorio, one of the members of the Council of Revolutionary Government, was elected President, and his supporters won 38 seats out of 52 in the new Constituent Assembly. On Sept. 14, 1950, the President was inaugurated and the new Constitution came into force.

Production and Industry.—The chief industry is the cultivation of coffee, which is grown under shade-trees principally on the slopes of the volcanoes; cane sugar is also produced, as well as maize, sesame, indigo, rice, balsam, etc. Cotton-growing is on a large scale. In the lower altitudes towards the east, sisal is produced and used in the manufacture of coffee and sugar bags.

Education.—Primary education is compulsory and free. Pupils registered at schools in 1949 were:—Kindergartens, 4,678; Primary Schools, 144,442; Secondary Schools, 4,872. There is also a national University in the capital with approximately 900 students.

Language and Literature.—The language of the country is Spanish. Indigenous literature has not yet produced work of international repute. In 1949 there were 5 daily newspapers published at the capital, and 3 in the provinces.

Communications.—A British railway (the Salvador Railway Co.), nearly 100 miles in length, connects Acajutla with the capital and with the important coffee centre of Santa Ana. The International Railways of Central America have a line from the port of La Unión (on the Gulf of Fonseca) to the capital and another one in the opposite direction which taps the richest coffee growing region in the country and proceeds to Zacapa (in Guatemala) thereby affording continuous railway communication between San Salvador and Guatemala City and Puerto Barrios on the Caribbean coast. The re-draining and re-paving of most of the capital has been completed, as has also the macadamizing or paving of several hundred miles of rural roads, many of which are now passable all the year round. There is a good motor road between the port of La Libertad and the capital (23 miles), while motor transportation is possible throughout the year between the capital and Guatemala City. The Pan-American Highway from the Guatemalan frontier follows this route and continues to the Honduran frontier. The highway is now completed through the country. Pan-American Airways, TACA and KLM connect El Salvador with the U.S., Mexico and Central American countries.

There are post and telegraph offices throughout the country, and there are now 18 broadcasting stations.

FINANCE

	1952 Colones	1953 Colones
Revenue (Budget).....	129,052,429	137,450,467
Expenditure (do.).....	132,500,000	141,500,000
Public Debt (Dec. 31, 1952) ..	\$(U.S.) 6,825,184	£567,761

TRADE

	1952 Colones
Imports.....	159,594,000
Exports.....	213,824,000
Imports from U.K.....	6,106,000
Exports to U.K.....	3,214,000

Par of Exchange 2.50 Colones = \$1 (U.S.), 7.00 Colones = £1, see also p. 83.

The principal exports are coffee (89 per cent. by value in 1951), sisal (in the form of the bags used for exporting coffee, sugar, etc.), gold, sugar, indigo, sesame, balsam, hides and skins and cotton. The chief imports are cotton textiles, iron and steel goods, motor cars, manures, chemical products, cement, petrol.

CAPITAL, San Salvador. Pop. (1951), 170,508. Other towns are Santa Ana (54,265), San Miguel (27,685), San Vicente (11,278), Santa Tecla (19,170), Ahuachapán (10,771), Sonsonate (18,533), La Unión (8,394), La Libertad (3,013), Acajutla (2,130), Zacatecoluca (9,597), Cojutepeque (10,531).

FLAG; Three horizontal bands, light blue, white, light blue.

BRITISH LEGATION

(13A Avenida Norte, Colonia Dueñas, San Salvador)

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Ralph Henry Tottenham Smith, C.B.E. (1950).
and Secretary and Vice-Consul, A. W. D. Eves.
Hon. Commercial Attaché, S. M. Stadler, O.B.E.

There is a Consular Office at La Libertad.
San Salvador is 5,700 miles from London.

SAN MARINO

(Republica di San Marino)

Regents, Two "Capitani Reggenti"

CONSULATE GENERAL IN LONDON

142 Sloane Street, S.W.1

Consul General, G. T. MacEwan.

A small Republic in the hills near Rimini, on the Adriatic, founded, it is stated, by a pious mason of Dalmatia in the 4th century. The Republic always resisted the Papal claims and its integrity was respected by Italy, with which country it concluded (June 28, 1897) a treaty of *amicizia e buon vicinato*; a new treaty on similar lines was signed on April 29, 1953. The Republic is governed by a Council of 60, of whom two are elected as Regents for six months (1 April and 1 October), being thereafter ineligible for office for three years. A Council of Twelve forms a Supreme Court of Justice. The area is 38 square miles, the population 13,000. There is an army of 180. The city of San Marino, on the slope of Monte Titano, has three castles, a fine church and Government palace, a theatre and a museum. The principal industries are wine, cereals, cheese, olive oil, cattle and ceramics, in addition to the utilization and export of worked stone from Monte Titano and production of white and hydrated lime, at Serravalle. A Treaty of Extradition was concluded between the Governments of Great Britain and the Republic of San Marino on Oct. 16, 1899.

The revenue and expenditure (1952) balanced at 600,000,000 lire; there is no debt. The capital, San Marino, has a population of 2,000.

FLAG: Two horizontal bands, white, blue (with coat of arms of the Republic in centre).

SAUDI ARABIA. See Arabia

SERBIA. See Yugoslavia

SIAM. See Thailand

SPAIN

(Estado Español)

Head of the Spanish State, Generalísimo Don Francisco Franco Bahamonde, born Dec. 4, 1892, assumed office, Oct. 1, 1936.

CABINET

(July 19, 1951)

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Señor Don Alberto Martín Artajo.

Interior, Señor Don Blas Perez Gonzalez.

Army, General Agustin Muñoz Grandes.

Marine, Admiral Salvador Moreno Fernández.

Air, General Don Eduardo Gonzalez Gallarza.

Justice, Señor Don Antonio Iturrundi Bañales.

Finance, Señor Don Francisco Gómez y de Llano.

Industry, Señor Don Joaquín Planell Riera.

Agriculture, Señor Don Rafael Cavestany y de Anduaga.

Labour, Señor Don José Antonio Giron.

Education, Señor Don Joaquín Ruiz Jimenez.

Public Works, Conde de Vellcellano.

Commerce, Señor Don Manuel Arburúa de la Miyar.

Information and Tourism, Señor Don Gabriel Arias Salgado.

Under Secretary to the Presidency and Minister without Portfolio, Señor Don Luis Carrero Blanco.

Secretary-General of the Falange and Minister without Portfolio, Señor Don Raimundo Fernández Cuesta.

SPANISH EMBASSY IN LONDON

24 Belgrave Square, S.W.1

[Sloane: 6181]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, The Duke of Primo de Rivera (1951).

Minister-Counsellor, The Count de Artaza.

Counsellor, Don Ramon Saenz de Heredia.

1st Secretary, The Marqués de Lema.

2nd Secretaries, Don José M. de Latorre; Don Joaquín Zavala.

Minister-Counsellor (Consular), Don Alvaro de Aguilar.

3rd Secretary (Consular), Don José Maria Campomar.

Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. Don Arturo Montel.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Don Juan Cerdá.

Naval Attaché, Captain Don Rafael Fernández de Bobadilla.

Economic Counsellor, Don J. M. Ruiz-Morales.

Commercial Attachés, Don Gonzalo Calderón; Don Juan José Rovira.

Press Attaché, Don José Brugada.

Agricultural Attaché, Don Serafin Sabucedo.

Labour Attaché, Don Manuel de Pablos.

Honorary Attaché, Don Francisco de Salas.

Consular Section, 21 Cavendish Square, W.1.

Area and Population.—A National State in the south-west of Europe, between 36°-43° 45' N. lat. and 4° 25' E.-9° 20' W. long., bounded on the south and east by the Mediterranean, on the west by the Atlantic and Portugal, and on the north by the Bay of Biscay and France, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees. Continental Spain occupies about eleven-thirteenth of the Iberian peninsula, the remaining portion forming the Republic of Portugal. Its coast-line extends 1,317 miles—712 formed by the Mediterranean and 605 by the Atlantic—and it comprises a total area of 196,700 square miles, with an estimated population (Dec. 31, 1950) of 28,039,112. In 1949 there were 594,986 births, 316,058 deaths, and 196,473 marriages. Infant mortality in 1949 was 68.3 per 1,000 live births.

Physical Features.—The interior of the Iberian Peninsula consists of an elevated tableland surrounded and traversed by mountain ranges—the Pyrenees, the Cantabrian Mountains, the Sierra Guadarrama, Sierra Morena, Sierra Nevada, Montes de Toledo, &c. The principal rivers are the Douro, the Tagus, the Guadiana, the Guadalquivir, the Ebro, and the Minho.

Government.—Phoenician traders visited the peninsula more than a thousand years before the Christian era, but they were traders rather than settlers, although Cadiz has preserved its identity and claims to be "the oldest city in the world." The Roman occupation of Spain was completed after the close of the Second Punic War (201 B.C.) and Hispania was divided into two provinces. After the decline of the Roman Empire the Italian elements, which had partly displaced the Celts and Iberians, were in turn disturbed by settlers of Germanic origin. After the union of Aragon and Castile in the 15th century Spain was ruled by sovereigns of the Aragon, Habsburg and Bourbon lines (with the intervention of a Republic 1873-74), Alfonso XIII. succeeding at birth in 1886. On April 14, 1931, following the results of the Municipal Elections, which showed anti-monarchical feeling to be extremely high in all the chief towns of Spain, King Alfonso XIII. left the country, and the Queen and other members of the Royal Family on the following day. A Republic was

immediately proclaimed and a Provisional Government, drawn from the various Republican and Socialist parties, was formed. The Republican Assembly (*Cortes*) was a single Chamber Congress of Deputies. Each Province had an Assembly (*Diputación Provincial*), and, with the approval of the *Cortes*, Provinces might combine to form an Autonomous Region within the Republic.

In 1936 a General Election resulted in favour of the Coalition of the Left, with a majority of 57 over the Right and Centre Parties. President Zamora resigned in April and on May 30 Don Manuel Azaña, the *Popular Front* Leader, was elected to succeed him.

On July 18, 1936, a counter-revolution broke out in many military garrisons in Spanish Morocco and spread rapidly throughout Spain. The principal leader was General Francisco Franco Bahamonde, formerly Governor of the Canary Islands, from which office he was dismissed by the Azaña Government. The struggle, in its later phases, threatened to embroil some of the European Powers, those of Nazi-Fascist tendency lending aid to General Franco (leader of the Military-Fascist fusion, or *Falange*) while those of Communist views supported the Azaña (*Popular Front*) government. In October, 1938, many of the supporting troops were withdrawn, and on March 29, 1939, the Civil War was declared to have ended, the *Popular Front* Governments in Madrid and Barcelona surrendering to the *Nationalists* (as General Franco's followers were then named). On June 5, 1939, the Grand Council of the *Falange Española Tradicionalista y de las Juntas Ofensivas Nacional-Sindicalistas*, which replaced the former *Cortes*, met at Burgos to legislate for the reorganization of the country under the Presidency of General Franco, who had assumed the title of *Caudillo* (Leader) of the Empire and Chief of the State. In the Civil War of 1936-39 over 1,000,000 lives were lost.

On July 1, 1942, General Franco announced the reinstitution of the *Cortes de España*, which was composed (March, 1943) of 438 members (*Procuradores*), 13 Ministers, 103 National Counsellors of the *Falange*, 142 Presidents of the State Council and of the Civil and Military Courts, Representatives of the national syndicates, 102 Mayors of Provincial Capitals and of Ceuta and Melilla, 12 Rectors of Universities, 6 Presidents of the Royal Academies, and 7 representatives of the Institutes of Civil Engineers, Lawyers, Doctors, Chemists, Veterinaries and Architects.

On April 1, 1947, a draft law was submitted to the *Cortes* by which Spain was again to become a monarchy, but for the present without a King. A Council of the Realm was, however, to assist General Franco, and to select a successor after his death or incapacity. On July 6, 1947, a referendum asking approval of this law was announced (July 27) to have received 14,145,163 affirmative votes out of a recorded total of 15,219,563. Under this law a Regency Council was to be set up in the event of the death or incapacitation of the Head of the State.

Defence.—*Army*.—Spain is divided into 9 Military Regions. Eight of these regions have a Corps headquarters with 2 Divisions, and the 9th region has one Division. There are independent commands in the Balearics and Canaries. There are also one Armoured and one Cavalry Division. The garrison of Spanish Morocco is the equivalent of 4 divisions.

The Navy consists of 6 cruisers, 20 destroyers, 6 mine-layers, 11 gunboats, 9 minesweepers and 5 submarines, with many auxiliary craft. Sixteen destroyers, 6 escort vessels, 6 ocean minesweepers and several auxiliary craft are being built.

An independent *Air Force* was formed in 1939. It is divided into 5 Air Regions and 3 Overseas Commands, with a total of 16 Fighter, Bomber and Mixed Regiments. The Regiments contain one or more Groups, and the Groups one or more Squadrons.

Education.—Primary education is free, but compulsory attendance cannot be enforced because of the inadequate number of Church schools. The census of 1940 revealed illiteracy figures of over 4½ million males and 5½ million females, about 34 per cent. of the total population. In spite of the large number of Church institutions, the existing secondary schools are also inadequate and at present overcrowded. Training colleges have been set up for teachers in elementary schools. There are 11 Universities in continental Spain and 1 at La Laguna in the Canary Islands. The University of Salamanca was founded in 1230, Valencia (1245), Oviedo (1317), Valladolid (1346), Barcelona (1450), Saragossa (1474), Santiago (1501), Seville (1502), Granada (1526), Madrid, Murcia (1915).

Language and Literature.—Castilian is the language of more than two-thirds of the population of Spain and is the form of Spanish spoken in Mexico, Central and (except in Brazil) Southern America. Catalan is a dialect in Provencal Spain, and Galician, spoken in the north-western provinces, is allied to Portuguese. The literature of Spain is one of the oldest and richest in the world, the *Poem of the Cid*, the earliest and best of the heroic songs of Spain, having been written about A.D. 1140. The outstanding writings of its golden age are those of Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra (1547-1616), Lope Felix de Vega Carpio (1562-1635) and Pedro Calderón de la Barca (1600-1681). The Nobel Prize for Literature has twice been awarded to Spanish authors—J. Echegaray (1904) and J. Benavente (1922). In 1949 there were 118 daily newspapers in the country, 8 being published at Madrid, 7 at Barcelona, 4 at Seville, 3 at Bilbao and 3 at San Sebastian.

FINANCE

	1952
Revenue (Budget).....	Pesetas 22,762,100,000
Expenditure (do.).....	" 20,751,800,000
Public Debt (Dec. 31, 1951) ..	" 69,186,000,000

The official rate for the *peseta* (of 100 *céntimos*) is 30.66 = £1 sterling, but this is largely a nominal quotation, actual rates for imports and exports varying according to the type of goods involved. For other financial transactions and for tourists the rate applied is that ruling on the "free" market which, at June 1, 1953, was *pesetas* 110.31 = £1.

Production and Industry.—The country is generally fertile, and well adapted to agriculture and the cultivation of heat-loving fruits—as olives, oranges, lemons, almonds, pomegranates, apricots and grapes. The agricultural products comprise wheat, barley, maize, oats, rice, with hemp and flax of the best quality. The 1952-53 orange crop was over 1,000,000 tons, of which the greater part was exported, chiefly to the United Kingdom and Germany. The vine is cultivated in every province; in the south-west, Jerez, the well-known sherry and tent wines are made; in the south-east, the Malaga and Alicante. Exports of agricultural produce represent about 60 per cent. of Spain's foreign currency earnings.

The livestock in 1948 included about 3,300,000 cattle, 607,000 horses, 746,000 asses, 1,078,000 mules, 15,921,000 sheep, 4,221,000 goats and 2,268,000 swine.

Spain's mineral resources of coal, iron, tungsten, copper, lead and other ores are variously exploited.

Many of the richer and more easily worked deposits have been exhausted, but the authorities are actively engaged in stimulating the exploitation of hitherto unworked or lower grade deposits. In 1952 the coal mines produced 10,212,000 tons of bituminous coal, 1,824,000 tons of anthracite and 1,596,000 tons of lignite. The production of Spanish and Riff iron ore amounted to 3,861,000 tons and pyrites to 2,141,000 tons. The iron and steel industries produced 761,100 tons of pig iron and 907,300 tons of steel.

The fishing industry, mainly sardines, tunny and cod, is of importance and there were over 1,000 canning factories in 1948.

The principal manufactures are textile goods of all kinds, boots and shoes and other leather goods, ceramics, sewing machines, bicycles, chemicals and light engineering products.

Communications.—In 1950 there were 12,948 kilometres of normal gauge and 4,924 of narrow gauge of railway open. The sea-going mercantile marine in 1950 consisted of 1,392 vessels of 1,198,253 gross tons; 7,929 ocean-going vessels (11,004,418 gross tons) entered Spanish ports. Civil aviation is under the control of the Minister of Air; there are several inland and international services in operation.

TRADE.

	1950	1951
	*Gold Pesetas	*Gold Pesetas
Imports.....	1,190,636,000	1,299,323,000
Exports.....	1,189,409,000	1,472,252,000
Imports from U.K....	107,582,000	111,838,000
Exports to U.K.....	250,605,000	304,123,000

(The above figures do not include gold and silver shipments.)

* 8.571 Gold pesetas = £1.

The principal imports are cotton, jute, cereals, dried pulses, sugar, coffee, tobacco, cellulose, timber, nitrates, dyes, machinery, motor cars, petroleum products, coal, wool, agricultural tractors and machinery. The principal exports are iron and wolfram ores, cork, hides, perfume essences, salt, fish, vegetables, citrus fruits, wines, potash, olive oil, mercury, sheepskins, lead, pyrites, tinned fruit and tomatoes.

CAPITAL, Madrid. Population (estimated, Dec. 31, 1950), 1,527,894. Other large cities are Ψ Barcelona (1,276,675), Valencia (503,886), Ψ Seville (374,138), Zaragoza (244,015), Ψ Malaga (274,847), Murcia (217,934), Ψ Bilbao (216,417), Granada (154,589), Cordoba (160,347), Las Palmas, Canaries (153,856), Valladolid (119,499), Palma, Majorca (133,397), Ψ Vigo (140,000), La Coruña (127,000), Ψ San Sebastian (114,000), Ψ Cartagena (117,000), Ψ Alicante (101,791), Ψ Santander (100,069), Ψ Gijón (103,000), Ψ Almería (75,861), Ψ Cadiz (98,754), Jerez de la Frontera (93,000), Salamanca (74,223), Oviedo (100,813), Albacete (69,504), Santa Cruz de Tenerife (103,110), Burgos (61,789), Pamplona (72,000), Lorca (70,000).

FLAG: Three equal horizontal bands (red, yellow and red).

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Calle Fernando el Santo, 16, Madrid)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir John Balfour, K.C.M.G. (1951).
Counsellors, F. R. H. Murray, C.M.G.; B. Malley, C.B.E.

1st Secretaries, D. H. T. Hildyard, D.F.C.; A. K. Rothnie; K. C. Benton.

2nd Secretary and Consul, W. A. H. Goodman, O.B.E.

and Secretaries, A. G. L. Gallegos; Lt.-Col. N. Craig, D.S.O., O.B.E.

3rd Secretary, H. C. Birtles, M.B.E.

Counsellor (Commercial), J. R. Cotton, O.B.E.

1st Secretary (Commercial), A. M. Turner.

3rd Secretaries (Commercial), W. B. Milton, M.B.E.; B. C. Camous.

Counsellor (Labour), W. H. Braine, C.B.E.

1st Secretary (Information), R. P. Pinsent.

2nd Secretary (Information), Hon. E. B. C. Howard.

Naval and Air Attaché, Commander J. B. Cox, D.S.C., R.N.

Military Attaché, Brigadier C. Goulburn, D.S.O.

Senior Archivist, N. L. Forter.

Chaplain, Rev. G. P. Beaumont, M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are Consular Offices at Barcelona, Palma de Mallorca, Tarragona, Fernando Po (Spanish Guinea), Valencia, Cartagena, Malaga, Granada, Seville, Cadiz, Huelva, Jerez, Algeciras, La Linea, Vigo, Coruña, Gijón, Bilbao, Santander, Tenerife, Las Palmas, Orotava (Canary Islands), and Madrid.

BRITISH COUNCIL—Representative of the British Council in Spain, Professor W. F. Starkie, C.B.E., Litt.D., The British Institute, Calle de Almagro 5, Madrid.

There are British Institutes at Madrid, Barcelona, Seville and Valencia.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF SPAIN, Alcalá 45, D (Segundo), Madrid; Paseo de Gracia II (Segundo), Barcelona.

Madrid, 1,150 miles; transit, 45 to 50 hours.

The **BALEARIC ISLES** are an archipelago off the east coast of Spain. There are four large islands (Majorca, Minorca, Iviza and Formentera), and seven smaller (Aire, Acanada, Botafoch, Cabrera, Dragonera, Pinto and El Rey). The islands were occupied by the Romans after the destruction of Carthage and provided contingents of the celebrated Balearic slingers. The total area is 1,935 square miles, with a population (1948) of 433,444. The archipelago forms a province of Spain, the capital being Ψ Palma in Majorca, pop. (1948) 138,071; Ψ Mahon (Minorca), pop. (1940) 20,000.

The **CANARY ISLANDS** are an archipelago in the Atlantic, off the African coast, consisting of 7 islands and 6 uninhabited islets. The total area is 2,807 square miles, with a population (1941) of 696,982. The Canary Islands form two Provinces of Spain.—*Las Palmas* (Gran Canaria, Lanzarote, Fuerteventura and the islets of Alegranza, Roque del Este, Roque del Oeste, Graciosa, Montaña Clara and Lobos), with seat of administration at Ψ Las Palmas (pop. 1948, 150,010) in Gran Canaria, where U.S. oil companies have installed tanks for re-fuelling shipping; and *Santa Cruz de Tenerife* (Tenerife, La Palma, Gomera and Hierro), with seat of administration at Ψ Santa Cruz in Tenerife, pop. (1948) 106,798.

ISLA DE LOS FAISANES or **ILE DE LA CONFERENCE** is a Franco-Spanish condominium, under the Treaty of Bayonne Dec. 2, 1856, and March 27, 1901. It lies at the mouth of the Bidassoa in La Higuera bay. It is uninhabited.

Spanish Colonies

The Spanish Colonies consist of certain settlements in, and islands round the coast of, Africa, with a total area of close on 82,400 square miles, and a population estimated in 1935 at 951,000.

Ψ **CEUTA** is a fortified post on the Moroccan coast, opposite Gibraltar. The total area is 5 square miles, with a population of 67,790.

Ψ MELILLA is a town on a rocky promontory of the Rif coast, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. Melilla has been in Spanish possession since 1492. The population is 94,319.

There are British Consulates at Tetuan, Ceuta and Melilla.

SPANISH GUINEA, consisting of the islands of Fernando Pó and Annobon, the Corisco Islands and Río Muni (mainland). Fernando Pó lies in the Bight of Biafra in 3° 12' N. lat. and 8° 48' E. long., about 20 miles distant from the west coast of Africa, and is a mountainous island (Pico de Santa Isabel, 10,800 feet), with forests of oil palm, ebony, mahogany, and oak, and sugar-cane, cotton, and indigo. Cocoa, coffee, sugar, tobacco, vanilla, and kola nut are cultivated, and large quantities of cocoa and other products are exported. With its dependencies it has an area of about 800 square miles, and a population estimated at 34,200. The capital of Spanish Guinea is Ψ Santa Isabel (pop. 9,000) on the island of Fernando Pó. The total area, mainland and islands, is about 10,000 sq. miles, with an estimated population of 170,582, of whom about 4,124 are whites.

Annobon Island (Anno Bom), in the Gulf of Guinea, in 1° 24' S. lat. and 5° 3E. long.; population 1,410.

Corisco Islands, consisting of Corisco, Elobey Grando, and Elobey Chico, lie in Corisco Bay, and export ebony, logwood, and other forest produce.

Río Muni is a coastal settlement between Cameroon and French Congo (1° N.—2° 10' N. lat.), extending about 125 miles inland. The inhabitants are Bantu tribes, and the principal settlements are at the mouths of the Muni, Benito, and Campa rivers, and at Ψ Bata (the principal town) on the coast.

WESTERN SAHARA—Spanish possessions in the Western Sahara extend from N. of Cape Blanco to S. of Cape Ifni, exclusive of Wadi Draa (Treaty with France, Nov. 27, 1912) but including the Ifni enclave. The Colony includes Río de Oro, La Agüera and Ifni, and lies approximately between 21° 20'–26° N. lat., extending eastwards to about 13° W. long. Total area about 100,000 sq. miles (including part of the waterless Sahara, with a sparse population of wandering Moslem Arabs), total population about 32,000. Capital, Ψ Villa Cisneros, pop. about 250.

SPANISH MOROCCO.—In addition to Ceuta and Melilla, Spain also exercises a protectorate over a part of Northern Morocco (see "Morocco"), and on the Moroccan seaboard are certain Spanish settlements:—

Alhucemas, the bay of that name, includes six islands: population 366.

Peñon de la Gomera (or Peñon de Velez) is a fortified rocky islet about 40 miles west of Alhucemas Bay: population 450.

The Chafarinas (or Zafarinas) are a group of three islands near the Algerian frontier, about 2 miles north of Cape del Agua; population 610.

THE SUEZ CANAL

The Suez Canal.—The Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez (1 Rue d'Astorg, Paris VIII) is an Egyptian company, authorised in 1856, and confirmed in 1866, with a capital of 200,000,000 francs in 400,000 shares of 500 francs each. The British Government acquired from the Khedive in 1875 a total of 176,602 shares (cost £4,000,000, value March 31, 1953, £26,980,734). Since 1924 each 500 franc share has been divided into two 250 franc shares.

The Suez Canal was opened in 1869. The total length of the canal is 101 miles, with a minimum width of 60 metres (196 ft. 10 in.), the maximum draught of water allowed for vessels using the canal is 10.36 metres (34 feet). The average time for the transit through the canal is 11 hours 11 minutes (1952). By a convention, signed on Oct. 29, 1888, the canal was exempted from blockade, and vessels of all nations, whether armed or not, are to be allowed to pass through it in peace or war. The management of the canal is entrusted to a council of 32 administrators, of whom 9 are British (three representing H.M. Government and six the shipowning interest).

British Commercial Directors, Sir T. Harrison Hughes, Bt. (Vice-President of the Company); Maj. A. H. Bibby, D.S.O.; Sir William Currie, G.B.E.; Sir Hubert Heath Eves; The Lord Rotherwick; The Lord Hankey, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

Representing H.B.M. Govt., E. W. Meiklerleid, C.M.G. (Resident Director); Right Hon. Sir Alexander Cadogan, O.M., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.; and Sir Francis Verner Wylie, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which have passed through the Suez Canal in the 13-year period 1940–1952, with the percentage of British vessels:—

Year	No. of Vessels	Net Tons	British Tonnage
			%
1940	2,589	13,535,712	55.11
1941	1,804	8,262,841	62.2
1942	1,646	7,027,763	65.1
1943	2,262	11,273,802	59.5
1944	3,320	18,124,952	57.1
1945	4,206	25,064,966	63.4
1946	5,057	32,731,631	62.6
1947	5,972	36,576,581	47.2
1948	8,686	55,081,056	37.6
1949	10,420	68,861,548	36.1
1950	11,751	81,795,523	32.5
1951	11,604	80,356,338	33.5
1952	12,168	86,137,037	33.3

The transit receipts in 1870 were 4,345,758 fr. (gold), in 1938, 1,625,612,100 fr. (paper), and in 1952, 26,849,015,735 fr. (paper).

The rate of transit dues from Sept. 15, 1951, and until further notice, is 36.5 piastres per ton for laden vessels, and 17 piastres per ton for vessels in ballast.

The net dividends for the year 1952 amounted on the ordinary 250 fr. (gold) shares to 6,841 francs, 83 centimes and on the Actions de Jouissance to 5,877 francs, 56 centimes.

The 12,168 vessels included in the total for 1952 were grouped under the following categories:—

	No.	Net Tonnage
Merchant vessels (laden)...	7,422	49,129,124
Mail steamers.....	1,319	10,406,657
Warships and transport....	348	2,180,229
Merchant vessels in ballast..	3,079	24,421,027
	12,168	86,137,037

The tonnage of the merchandise carried was 25,775,000 tons in 1913; 17,047,000 tons in 1920; 28,779,000 tons in 1938, and 83,448,000 tons in

1952. Details of the nationality of the vessels passing through the Canal in 1952 are appended:—

Flag	No. of Vessels	Net tons
British.....	4,212	28,643,186
Norwegian.....	1,663	13,547,914
French.....	1,018	7,737,864
Panamanian.....	872	6,804,377
American.....	831	6,257,613
Italian.....	875	4,654,807
Netherlands.....	564	3,901,799
Liberian.....	264	3,051,540
Swedish.....	364	2,608,068
Danish.....	359	2,451,956
Honduranian.....	95	1,227,710
Greek.....	225	1,064,293
German.....	125	698,956
Indian.....	96	527,957
Other.....	605	2,960,897
	12,168	86,137,037

SWEDEN

(Sverige)

*King of Sweden, of the Goths and the Wends**, Gustaf VI., Adolf, elder son of the late King Gustaf V, born Nov. 11, 1882; married (1) June 15, 1905, H.R.H. the late Princess Margaret of Connaught (died May 1, 1920), (2) Nov. 3, 1923, Lady Louise Mountbatten, Princess of Battenberg, born July 13, 1889.

Heir Apparent, Carl Gustaf, Duke of Jämtland, grandson of the King, born April 30, 1946.

Children of the King (by 1st marriage), (1) The late Prince Gustaf Adolf, born April 22, 1906, married Oct. 10, 1932, Princess Sibylle of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, died Jan. 26, 1947, leaving issue:—Prince Carl Gustaf (*Heir Apparent*); Princess Margaretha, born Oct. 31, 1934; Princess Birgitta, born Jan. 19, 1937; Princess Desirée, born June 2, 1938; Princess Christina, born Aug. 3, 1943; (2) Princess Ingrid, born March 28, 1910, married May 24, 1935, Frederik, King of Denmark; (3) Prince Bertil, Duke of Halland, born Feb. 28, 1912.

Brother of the King, Prince Wilhelm, Duke of Södermanland, born June 17, 1884, married May 3, 1908, the Grand Duchess Maria Pavlovna of Russia; marriage dissolved March 17, 1914.

CABINET.

(Formed July 31, 1945)

Prime Minister, Tage Erlander.
Justice, Herman Zetterberg.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Östen Undén.
Defence, Torsten Nilsson.
Social Affairs, Gunnar Sträng.
Civil Affairs, John Lingman.
Communications, Sven Andersson.
Finance, Per Edwin Sköld.
Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, Ivar Persson.
Agriculture, Samuel Norup.
Commerce, John Ericsson.
Interior, Gunnar Hedlund.
Ministers without Portfolio, Ingvar Lindell; Hjalmar Nilson; Allan Nordenstom.

SWEDISH EMBASSY IN LONDON

(29, Portland Place, W.1)

[Langham: 2080]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in London, His Excellency Gunnar Häggblöf.
Counsellor of Embassy, S. Aström.
Commercial Counsellor, H. E. Kleen.

* This is the official title of the King of Sweden.

1st Secretary, A. Jonsson.

2nd Secretary, H. Gadd.

3rd Secretary, G. Luthman.

Attaché, G. Lonacus.

Military Attaché, Brig. T. Hedqvist.

Naval Attaché, Commodore B. Thermanius.

Assistant Naval Attaché, Lt.-Comm. G. Reuterswärd.

Air Attaché, Colonel A. Falk.

Assistant Air Attaché, Capt. F. Bissmarck.

Agricultural Counsellor, M. W. F. de Wachenfelt.

Counsellor and Press Attaché, V. Hammarling.

Assistant Press Attaché, S. A. Sundfeldt.

Chaplain, Rev. K. A. Uddling.

Consulate-General, 14, Trinity Square, E.C.3.

Consul-General, C. A. M. Hallenborg.

Vice-Consuls, O. Ripa; C. B. C. Hartzell.

Area and Population.—Sweden occupies the eastern half of the Scandinavian peninsula in N.W. Europe and comprises 25 governments, "Län," with an area of 173,436 square miles and a population, Jan. 1, 1952, of 7,046,920. Of the 109,500 (approx.) foreigners with permission to reside in Sweden, about 30,000 are Baltic refugees, 15,600 Germans and most of the rest Scandinavians and Finns. In 1951 there were 110,027 births (16.2 per 1,000 inhabitants), 69,704 deaths (10.1 per 1,000) and 53,882 marriages (7.6 per 1,000). In 1950 the infantile mortality rate was 22.8 per 1,000.

Government.—Under the Constitution of June 6, 1809 (with amendments) the throne is hereditary in the House of Bernadotte, Prince of Ponte Corvo, a Marshal of France, who was invited to accept the title of Crown Prince, with succession to the throne. The Marshal landed at Helsingborg on Oct. 20, 1810, and succeeded Charles XIII in 1818. There is a Diet (*Riksdag*) of two Chambers, *Första Kammaren* of 150 members, elected for 8 years; and *Andra Kammaren* of 230 members, elected for 4 years. The Council of Ministers (*Statsråd*) is responsible to the Riksdag.

Production and Industry.—About 27 per cent. of the population are devoted to agriculture and forestry, about 300,000 being owners and 60,000 tenants of the land they cultivate. The country may be divided into three separate districts, the northern, forest; central, mining, industrial, agricultural and forest, the southern, agricultural and industrial. The climate in the south is favourable for producing grain. The principal articles of cultivation are oats, wheat, rye, barley, potatoes, roots, oiliferous plants and grasses. Sweden contains the great lakes of Vänern, Vättern, Mälaren and Hjälmaren. The forests are very extensive, covering over one-half of the surface of the country, and consisting chiefly of fir, pine, birch; these are of great importance, supplying timber, pitch, fuel and tar, in addition to sulphite, sulphate and mechanical wood pulp for the paper-making and rayon industries. The mineral resources are extremely rich; iron ore of excellent quality; lead, zinc, sulphur, manganese, arsenic, gold, granite, and marble. There is a railroad opening up the rich iron-ore districts of Lapland and mineral trains run from Gällivare and Kiruna to Luleå on the Gulf of Bothnia and to Narvik on the Atlantic; coal is being worked in Scania (Skåne).

In 1949 there were 17,289 industrial establishments (including mines and quarries) employing 662,408 operatives, and 144,344 in administrative and executive posts. The fishing industry landed catches valued at more than Kr. 130,000,000 in 1949.

Communications.—Railroads totalling 20,489 miles in length (of which 9,860 are the property of the State) were open on June 1, 1952; and in

June, 1950, 3,675 km. of telegraph wires and 166,629 km. of superimposed telegraph circuits, 220 control stations, and 4,202 other telegraph stations. There were at the same time 3,320,420 km. of telephone wires and 784,569 km. of superimposed telephone circuits. The Mercantile Marine (May, 1952), consisted of a total of 1,912 ships of 2,402,077 gross tons. Civil aviation is under the control of the Ministry of Communications, under whose supervision all matters concerning civil aviation are handled by the Department of Civil Aviation. This consists of a central authority, the Board of Civil Aviation, and of an Aerodrome Administration, embracing the civil airports of the Government and all other constructions and installations connected with civil aviation. Regular domestic air traffic is maintained by the Swedish Airlines (ABA). Regular European and intercontinental air traffic is maintained within the framework of the Scandinavian Airlines System in Copenhagen by the Swedish Airlines in collaboration with the Danish and Norwegian Airlines.

Defence.—Service in the Defence Forces is universal and compulsory, between 35,000 and 40,000 being trained annually; strength of the Army during the war of 1939-45 was about 500,000, equipped on modern lines and principally mechanized. The Navy consists of 4 cruisers, 3 coast defence ships, 15 destroyers, 6 torpedo boats, 24 submarines and some small craft. The naval stations are Stockholm, Karlskrona and Göteborg. The Air Force consists of 20 wings, chiefly fighters.

Religion.—The State religion is Lutheran Protestant, to which over 98 per cent. of the people adhere.

Language and Literature.—Swedish is one of the Teutonic languages spoken by the people of Scandinavia and is closely allied to Icelandic, Danish and Norse. Swedish national literature may be dated from the foundation of the University of Upsala in 1477 and reached its golden age under Gustavus III (1771-1792), who founded the Swedish Academy in 1786. Among modern Swedish authors who have achieved world-wide reputations are August Strindberg (1849-1912), dramatist and novelist; Selma Lagerlöf (1858-1940), who was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1909 on account of her pre-eminence as a novelist; Verner von Heidenstam (1859-1940), poet and Nobel Prize-winner (1916); Erik A. Karlfeldt (1864-1931), Nobel Prize-winner in 1931 after his death, and Par Lagerkvist, Nobel Prize-winner, 1951. In 1949 there were 200 daily newspapers in the country, 12 being published at Stockholm, 6 at Göteborg and 4 at Malmö.

Education.—(i.) *Primary:* Compulsory and free, illiteracy rare. Maintained by the State and by local taxation. Attendance good. (ii.) *Secondary:* Well-developed, schools numerous and efficient. (iii.) *Special schools* make a feature of technics, commerce and navigation. (iv.) *Universities:* State Universities at Uppsala (founded 1477) and Lund (founded 1668) and private but grant-aided Universities in Stockholm and Göteborg.

FINANCE

	1951-52 Kronor
Revenue (Operational Budget)...	6,406,395,200
Expenditure (Operational Budget)	5,751,025,700
Debt (June, 1952):—	
Consolidated Internal.....	9,566,104,805
Internal (Floating).....	2,755,952,612

Total Internal debt. 12,322,057,417

The Swedish Krona (of 100 Ore) exchange at par 18.159 Kronor=£1 sterling. From 1941 to 1946 the exchange rate was stable at 16.95 Kr.=£1. On July 12, 1946, the rate was fixed at 17.50 Kr.=£1, see also p. 83.

TRADE

	1950 Kronor	1951 Kronor
Imports.....	6,101,630,000	9,188,635,000
Exports.....	5,709,915,000	9,205,601,000
Imports from U.K....	1,217,759,000	1,495,600,000
Exports to U.K.....	812,172,000	1,749,576,000

The chief imports are coffee, tobacco, and other ordinary colonial produce, coal and coke, motor cars, mineral oils, cloth, cotton, wool, artificial fertilizers, chemicals, skins and copper. The chief articles of export are timber, wood pulp, paper, machinery, iron ore, iron and steel, ball-bearings, matches and food products.

CAPITAL, Ψ Stockholm. Pop. (Jan. 1, 1952) 753,500. Other towns are Ψ Göteborg (358,320), Ψ Malmö (195,700), Ψ Norrköping (87,180), Hälsingborg (72,000), Örebro (67,800), Borås (59,000), Uppsala (64,800), Vasterås (62,000), Linköping (56,000), Eskilstuna (54,700), Ψ Gävle (47,722), Jonköping (44,162), Karlstad (36,312), Ψ Halmstad (35,787), Lund (34,358), Karlskrona (31,066), Karlskoga (31,900), Ψ Kalmar (27,470), Sundsvall (26,219), Kristianstad (24,135), Ψ Landskrona (26,178), Motala (25,030), Södertälje (26,178) and Ψ Uddevalla (25,380).

FLAG: Blue, with yellow cross.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Residence, Laboratoriegatan 8; Chancery, Strandvägen 82, Consular Section, Hovslagaregatan 5B, Stockholm.)

British Ambassador, His Excellency Roger Benthams Stevens, C.M.G. (1951).

Counsellor, A. S. Fordham, C.M.G.

1st Secretary, G. M. E. Paulson, O.B.E.

2nd Secretaries, J. P. Duffy; G. A. Urquhart.

Counsellor (Commercial), W. G. R. Howell, C.M.G., O.B.E.

1st Secretary (Commercial), E. E. M. Nielsen.

Naval Attaché, Cmdr. J. F. R. Crews, G.M., R.N.

Assistant Naval Attaché, Cmdr. (E.) J. K. McA. Tod, R.N.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. H. C. Carden, O.B.E.

Assistant Military Attaché, Major R. J. Pavey.

Air Attaché, Wing Comdr. P. Burnett, D.S.O., D.F.C.

Assistant Air Attaché, Squadron-Ldr. W. D. Hunter.

Agricultural Attaché, R. Ede (Resident in Copenhagen).

Labour Attaché, P. R. Williamson, O.B.E.

Scientific Attaché, R. G. Silversides.

Consul, G. C. Littler.

Vice-Consul, F. M. Taylor.

Pro-Consul, R. F. G. Taylor.

Archivist, R. L. Harris.

Chaplain, Rev. C. H. Jones.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Göteborg, Hälsingborg, Luleå, Malmö, Norrköping, Stockholm and Sundsvall.

THE BRITISH COUNCIL

57 Strandvägen, Stockholm

Representative in Sweden, Dr. A. Craig-Bennett.
Stockholm, 1,132 miles; transit, 2 days.

SWITZERLAND

(Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft—Confédération Suisse—Confederazione Svizzera.)

GOVERNMENT

*President (1953) and Interior, Dr. Philipp Etter.
Vice-President (1953) and Public Economy, M. Rodolphe Rubattel.
Military Affairs, Dr. Karl Kobelt.
Foreign Affairs, M. Max Petitpierre.
Finance, M. Max Weber.
Justice and Police, M. Markus Feldmann.
Posts and Railways, M. Josef Escher.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

(18 Montagu Place, Bryanston Square W.1)

[Paddington: 0701]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Monsieur Henry de Torrenté (1948).
First Counsellor, Erwin Bernath.
Military and Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. Paul Gygli.
Counsellor, Victor Umbricht (Economic Affairs).
1st Secretaries, René Keller; Guido Lepori;
Ernst Bircher; Pierre-Henri Thévenaz.
2nd Secretaries, Hans Miesch; Félix Ansermoz.
Asst. Military and Air Attaché, Major Alfred Weber.

There is Swiss Consular Representation in Manchester.

Area and Population.—The Helvetia of the Romans, a Federal Republic of Central Europe, situated between 45° 50'–47° 48' N. lat. and 5° 58'–10° 3' E. long. It is composed of 26 Cantons, 3 subdivided, making 25 in all, of very dissimilar size, united under a Constitution dated May 29, 1874, and comprises a total area of 15,950 square miles, with an estimated population (Dec. 31, 1952) of 4,780,000, who are divided between Protestants, 57 per cent., Roman Catholics, 40 per cent., Jews numbering 19,000 and others 65,000. In 1950 there were 83,541 live births, 47,559 deaths and 37,401 marriages. The infant mortality rate was 29 per 1,000 live births.

Physical Features.—Switzerland is the most mountainous country in all Europe. The Alps, covered with perennial snow and from 5,000 to 15,217 feet in height, occupy its southern and eastern frontiers, and the chief part of its interior; and the Jura mountains rise in the north-west. The Alps occupy 61 per cent., and the Jura mountains 12 per cent., of the country. The Alps are a crescent-shaped mountain system situated in France, Italy, Switzerland, Bavaria and Austria, covering an area of 80,000 square miles from the Mediterranean to the Danube (600 miles). The highest peak, Mont Blanc, Pennine Alps (15,732 feet) is partly in France and Italy, and Monte Rosa (15,217 feet) is partly in Switzerland and partly in Italy. The highest wholly Swiss peaks are Finsteraarhorn (14,026), Aletschhorn (13,711), Jungfrau (13,671), Mönch (13,456), Eiger (13,040), Schreckhorn (13,385), and Wetterhorn (12,150) in the Bernese Alps, and Dom (14,918), Weisshorn (14,803), Breithorn (13,685), and Matterhorn (14,780 feet) in the Pennine Alps.

The Swiss lakes are famous for their beauty and include Lakes Maggiore, Zürich, Lucerne, Geneva, Constance, Thun, Zug, Lugano, Walensee and Brienz.

* The President is elected in December and remains in office from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31; he is generally succeeded by the Vice-President.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is followed chiefly in the valleys, where wheat, oats, maize, barley, flax, hemp, and tobacco are produced, and nearly all English fruits and vegetables as well as grapes are grown. Dairying and stock-raising are the principal industries, about 3,000,000 acres being under grass for hay and 2,000,000 acres pasturage. The forests cover about one-quarter of the whole surface. The chief manufacturing industries comprise engineering and other metal-hurgical industries, clothing, watchmaking, wood-working, foodstuffs, chemicals, cotton, silk and rayon, embroidery and footwear.

Government.—Switzerland celebrated the 650th anniversary of Confederation on Aug. 1, 1941. The legislative power is vested in a Parliament, consisting of two Chambers, a National Council (*Nationalrat*) of 126 members, and a Council of States (*Ständerat*) of 26 members; both Chambers united are called the Federal Assembly, and the members of the National Council are elected for four years, an election taking place in October. The executive power is in the hands of a Federal Council (*Bundesrat*) of 7 members, elected for four years by the Federal Assembly and presided over by the President of the Confederation. The President has a salary of 51,000 francs; the Vice-President and other members of the Federal Council 48,000 francs each. The members of the Federal Council are elected for four years; each year the Federal Assembly elects from this council the President and the Vice-President, they are elected for one year. Not more than one of the same caution may be elected member of the Federal Council.

Defence.—**Army.** Elite (ages 20 to 36), 16 yrs.; initial trg., 118 days. Subsequently 8 training periods of 21 days; then Landwehr (36 to 48) and Landsturm (48 to 60). **Air Force.** Ground personnel: as Army. Flying personnel: age 20 to 36. Initial training 1 year. 6 weeks with squadron each year and completion of 70 hours' flying. After 36 revert to ground duties with Air Force or Army.

Communications.—In 1952 there were about 3,600 miles of railway (including tramways, rack railways, etc.) in operation, 32,252 miles of telegraph and telephone lines (655,435 telephone subscribers) and 4,021 post-offices. There were 1,119,842 licensed radio receivers. At September 30, 1952, the total length of first-class roads was 10,425 miles, the number of motor vehicles being 376,000 (188,000 private cars, 142,000 motor cycles and 47,000 commercial vehicles). A merchant navy, established in 1940, consisted of 36 vessels of 209,599 gross tons. These included 12 freighters, totalling 175,633 tons and 2 tankers totalling 23,500 tons. In addition, there were 378 vessels with a total tonnage of 263,622 engaged in Rhine shipping. In 1952 goods handled in Rhine traffic at Basle amounted to 4,240,000 tons; 113 river and lake vessels transported 8,020,000 passengers and 200,000 tons of freight in 1952. In 1952 Swissair flew 10,340,274 kilometres and carried 292,341 passengers.

Education.—Control by cantonal and communal authorities. No central organ. Illiteracy practically unknown. (i.) **Primary:** Free and compulsory. School age varies, generally 7 to 14. (ii.) **Secondary:** Age 12–15 for boys and girls. Schools numerous and well-attended, and there are many private institutions. (iii.) **Special schools** make a feature of commercial and technical instruction. (iv.) **Universities:** Basle (founded 1460), Berne (1834), Fribourg (1889), Geneva (1873), Lausanne (1890), Zürich (1832), and Neuchâtel (1909), and the technical University of Zürich and commercial University of St. Gall.

Language and Literature.—German is the dominant language in 19 of the 25 cantons; French in Fribourg, Geneva, Neuchâtel, Valais and Vaud; and Italian in Ticino. Many modern authors, alike in the German school and in the Suisse Romande, have achieved international fame. Karl Spitteler (1845–1924) and Hermann Hesse (1877–) were awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature, the former in 1919, the latter in 1947. In 1947 there were 111 daily newspapers (80 in German, 25 in French and 6 in Italian).

	FINANCE	1952
Revenue.....	Swiss Francs	2,010,000,000
Expenditure.....	" "	2,275,000,000
Federal Public Debt	" "	
(Jan. 1, 1953):—		
Internal consolidated		7,727,400,000

The Swiss Franc of 100 Rappen (Centimes) is valued at par 25.2215 Fr.=£1 sterling. On Sept. 18, 1949, the official rate of exchange in London was fixed at Swiss Francs 12.243=£1. See also p. 83.

	TRADE	1952
Total Imports...	Fr.5,916,000,000	Fr.5,206,000,000
Total Exports...	4,691,000,000	4,749,000,000
Imports from U.K.	£34,230,000	£29,683,000
Exports to U.K.	20,454,000	21,353,000

The principal imports are metals and goods manufactured from them, cereals, fruits and vegetables, cotton and woollen goods, chemicals, machinery and motor vehicles. The principal exports are machinery, clocks and watches, cotton and silk goods, dyes and chemicals.

CAPITAL, Berne. Population (estimated Dec. 1952), 151,900. Other large towns are Zürich (440,100), Basle (188,500), Geneva (153,400), Lausanne (110,000), St. Gallen (70,000), Winterthur (68,900), Lucerne (61,800), Biel (51,100) and La Chaux de Fonds (35,000).

FLAG: Red, with white cross.

BRITISH EMBASSY (Willadingweg 83, Berne)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Patrick Stratford Scrivener, K.C.M.G. (1953)..... £6,000
Counsellor (Commercial), L. G. Holliday.
1st Secretary, B. C. MacDermot.
1st Secretary (Commercial), S. P. House.
2nd Secretary, J. F. Slater.
H.M. Consul and 2nd Secretary, F. Dixon, M.B.E.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. S. N. S. Hutchins.
Air Attaché, Wing Commander R. C. E. Scott, A.F.C.
Archivist, E. F. Lewis.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There is a Consular Section at H.M. Legation, Berne, and British Consular Offices at Basle, Geneva, Lucerne, Montreux and Zürich.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, C. R. Hewer, Stockerstrasse 4, Zürich.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN SWITZERLAND, St. Jakobstrasse 21, Basle. (Branch at 8 Avenue du Théâtre, Lausanne.)

SWISS-BRITISH SOCIETY, Zürich.—President, Professor M. Wildi.

Berne—transit from London, 18 hours.

SYRIA

President and Prime Minister, Brigadier Shishbekly.

CABINET

Foreign Affairs, Khalil Mardam.
Interior, Nouri Ebeiche.
Public Works, Fathalla Asboun.
Agriculture, Abd el Rahman Heneidi.
Finance, Georges Shahin.
Health, Nazmi Kabbani.
Defence, Brig. Rifaat Khankan.
Education, Anwar Ibrahim Pasha.
Justice, Assaad Mahasini.
Economic Affairs, Aunalla Gabri.

SYRIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON
 19 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8

[Bayswater: 5101]

Ambassador, His Excellency Fayez al-Khoury (1952).
Counsellor, Dr. N. N. Ibrahim Pasha.
Secretary, N. Kabbani.
3rd Secretary, N. Koubrously.
Attaché, Taher Atassi.
Military Attaché, Col. Abdel-Rahman Mardam Bey.

Area and Population.—The republic of Syria is in the Levant, covering a portion of the former Ottoman Empire, with an estimated area of 70,800 sq. miles and a population (1953) of 3,329,235, Arabic speaking and mainly Moslems. Syria includes the districts of Damascus, Aleppo, Homs, Hama, Lattakieh, Deir-az-zor, Hassetché, Soueida (Jebel Druze) and Deraa. It is bounded on the north by Turkey, on the east by Iraq, on the south by Jordan and Israel, and on the west by the Lebanon and thence northwards by the Mediterranean to the Turkish frontier. The Orontes flows northwards from the Lebanon range across the northern boundary to Antioch (Turkey). The Euphrates crosses the northern boundary near Jerablus and flows through north-eastern Syria to the boundary of Iraq.

Archaeology, etc.—Syria is rich in historical remains. Damascus (*Esh Sham*) is the most ancient city in the world, having an existence as a city for over 4,000 years. It is situated on the river Abana (now known as Barada), at the foot of the barren mountains that form the eastern termination of Anti-Libanus, and at the edge of the wide sandy desert that stretches to the Euphrates. The city contains the Omayed Mosque, the Tomb of Saladin, and the "Street Called Straight" (Acts ix, 11), while at the edge of the Syrian desert is the Roman outpost-city of Palmyra.

On the Alawite coast at Amrit are extensive ruins of the VII century B.C. Phoenician town of Marath, and also ruins of Crusaders' fortresses at Markab, Sahyoun, and Krac des Chevaliers. At Tartous (also on the Alawite coast) are ruins of the XII–XIII century cathedral of Our Lady of Syria and of a castle built by the Knight Templars in late XII century.

Hittite cities, dating from 2,000 to 1,500 B.C., have recently been explored on the west bank of the Euphrates at Jerablus and Kadesh and also on the Orontes at Atchara, near Antioch.

Government.—Syria, which had been under French mandate since the 1914–18 war, became an independent Republic during the 1939–45 war. The first independently elected Parliament met on August 27, 1943, but foreign troops were in part occupation until April, 1946, when their withdrawal marked the complete independence of the Republic, which is a member of the United Nations and of the Arab League.

Recent Changes.—In June 1953, Brigadier Shishkely, then Deputy Prime Minister, announced details of a new constitution for Syria, which he said, would provide for a presidential republic on the pattern of the U.S.A. This constitution was ratified by a national referendum held on July 10. At the same time Brig. Shishkely, who was the only candidate, was elected President.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture, including cattle breeding is the principal source of production; wheat and barley are the main cereal crops, but cotton also takes an important place in the country's economy. Tobacco (latakia) is grown in the maritime plain in Sahel, the Sahyoun and the Djibeli district of the Alawites; skins and hides, leather goods, wool and silk, and copper and brass utensils are locally produced. Mineral wealth is small and oil prospecting has not proved successful.

Language and Literature.—Arabic is the principal language (see Arabia). There are 8 daily newspapers and 12 periodicals in Arabic published in Damascus and 6 daily newspapers and 12 periodicals in the provinces.

Education.—Education in Syria is under State control and, although many of the schools are privately owned, they all follow a common system and syllabus. Elementary education is free at state schools, and is compulsory from the age of seven. Secondary education is not compulsory and is free only at the State Schools. Because of the shortage of places, entry to these State Schools is competitive. The Syrian University, founded in 1924, has faculties of law, medicine, engineering, science, arts and a Higher Teachers' Training College. Approximately 10 per cent. of all students receive scholarships, and at the present time Palestinian refugees are admitted free. The rest pay fees.

Communications.—A narrow-gauge railway, runs from Beirut in the Lebanon to Damascus, connecting at Rayak (Lebanon) with the standard-gauge line which runs from Tripoli (in the Lebanon) through Homs, Hama and Aleppo to the Turkish frontier, from Nusaybin to the Iraq frontier at Tel Kotcheh. From Damascus the Hejaz railway runs southwards to Jordan. All the principal towns in the country are connected by roads, for the most part very good. The trans-desert route from Damascus to Bagdad is covered by the Nairn Bus Service in fourteen hours. A small internal service operates between Damascus and Aleppo, and between Aleppo and Qamichliyé.

FINANCE

The budget for 1953 was balanced at £Syr.205,000,000.

Currency.—The monetary unit is the Syrian Paper Pound (£Syr.). The official buying value is £Syr.6.13=£1 sterling and the selling rate £Syr.6.19=£1. There is, however, a free market in Damascus, on which the £1 sterling was quoted at approx. £Syr.9.80 in June, 1953. See also p. 83.

TRADE

Principal Imports.—Textiles; vegetable products, mineral products; machinery of all kinds and electrical material; base metals and wares thereof; prepared foods, chemicals and pharmaceuticals; transport material; wood and its manufactures; pearls, precious stones, precious metals; live animals and animal products; rubber and its manufactures.

Principal Exports.—Textile materials and manufactures (including raw cotton and wool), cereals and vegetable products, live animals and animal products, raw hides and skins and prepared foods.

The total value of Syria's foreign trade in 1953 was as follows:—

Imports.....	£Syr.313,340,265
Exports.....	£Syr.319,572,677

During the same period imports from U.K. were £Syr.77,161,101 and exports to U.K. £Syr.39,244,672.

CHIEF TOWNS.—Damascus (population 335,060) is the capital of Syria, other important towns being Aleppo (population 362,541), Homs (244,094) and Hama (146,564), and the principal port of the Syrian Republic is Lattakieh (100,462). The principal town of Jebel Druze is Soueida (Black), built in mid-19th century by refugees from Lebanon from stones of the ruined Nabatean city of Souda and of blocks of local black basalt.

SYRIAN FLAG: Green over white, over black horizontal bands, with three red stars on central white band.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Damascus)

British Ambassador, His Excellency Alfred John Gardener, C.M.G., C.B.E. (1953).

1st Secretary, A. C. I. Samuel.

2nd Secretary, J. H. Lambert.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. G. R. Heyland, M.C.

2nd Secretary (Information), T. B. Swarbrick.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Consul and Commercial Secretary, Damascus, W. P. Cranston.

Consul (Aleppo), E. J. Howes.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, W. H. Earle, c/o The British Embassy, Damascus.

THAILAND

(Siam)

King, His Majesty Bhumibol Adulyadej, born 1927; succeeded his brother, June 9, 1946; married Princess Sirikit Kitiyakara, April 28, 1950; crowned, May 5, 1950; daughter born, April 6, 1951; son and heir born, July 28, 1952.

Prime Minister, Field-Marshal Luang Pibulsonggram.

Foreign Minister, K. N. Bongsprakhondh (H. R. H. Prince Wan Wathayakorn).

EMBASSY IN LONDON

23 Ashburn Place, S.W. 7

[Frobisher: 2983]

Ambassador in London, H.S.H. Prince Wongsanuvatva Devakula (1953).

Area and Population.—The Kingdom of Thailand, or Muang Tai "Land of Free Men," formerly known as Siam, has an area of 198,247 sq. miles with a population (1947) of 17,256,825. Thailand is in South-Eastern Asia. It has a common boundary with the Federation of Malaya, in the south, and is bounded on the west and north-west by the Union of Burma and in the north-east and east by the Kingdoms of Laos and Cambodia, which were formerly part of the French Colony of Indo-China. Although there is no common boundary between Thailand and China, the Chinese province of Yunnan is only separated from the Thai northern border by a narrow stretch of Burmese and Lao territory. The country slopes southwards from the north-west and from the great mountains of Tibet. The principal rivers

are the Salween (which forms a boundary with Burma for 200 miles), the Menam with its tributary the Meping (which are Thai throughout) and the Mekong and its tributaries, which water the eastern plains, where are situated rich rice fields and plantations of coconut and areca palm.

Government.—Thailand is a sovereign independent State. The Constitution of 1952 provides that the King shall exercise legislative power by, and with the advice and consent of, the Assembly of the People's Representatives, executive power through a Council of Ministers and judicial power through Courts established by law. He is advised by a Privy Council appointed by him. The Assembly consists of 246 members, half of whom have been nominated by the King, the other half being elected by a system of indirect representation. The Constitution provides for the eventual replacement of nominated by elected members.

Language, Religion, and Education.—Thai is a monosyllabic, tonal language, a branch of the Indo-Chinese linguistic family. The principal religion is Buddhism, its followers numbering over 13½ millions in 1948, with 627,435 Moslems and some 70,000 Christians. Primary education is compulsory and free and secondary education in Government Schools is free. There are 439 Government schools and 20,893 schools of all kinds, attended by 2,483,589 children. There are 5 Universities and 31 Training Colleges and 245 Vocational Schools (all types).

In 1940 Thailand adopted the Gregorian Calendar, the Buddhist year 2484 beginning on Jan. 1, 1941 (in place of April 1).

Production and Industry.—The chief products of the country are rice, rubber, teak, and tin. There are few manufacturing industries. Rice accounted in 1952 for 67 per cent. of the value of all Thailand's exports. Other products in order of value are fish, fruits, vegetables, poultry, pigs, tobacco, coconuts, palm sugar, onions, garlic, eggs, groundnuts, rattan, chillies, bamboo and bullocks. Forests are extensive and several British companies hold concessions for the exploitation of teak and other hardwoods. Local industries are relatively underdeveloped. They include the production of salt, cement, sugar, tobacco and cigarettes, leather, rubber manufactures, glass bottles, soap, paper, gunny bags, cotton and silk cloth and matches. There are cottage industries producing pottery and cotton and silk cloth. The local niello-ware (engraved silver with interstices filled with black metallic compound) is very popular with visitors. Livestock in 1952 included 4,972,282 cattle, 5,436,347 buffaloes, 13,647 elephants, 232,112 horses, 262 donkeys and 164 mules.

In addition to tin and wolfram, the only minerals produced in important quantities are iron, lead, antimony, lignite and salt. In 1952 the output of tin ore was 13,158 tons and exports totalled about the same figure. About half the output comes from U.K. and Australian-owned mines.

Communications.—About 2,032 miles of State-owned railways were open for traffic in 1950. Railways from Bangkok run to Ubol Raj Thani (357 miles N.E.), Chiangmai (411 miles N.), Aran Pradet (159 miles E.) and Padang Besar (615 miles S.); there are branch lines to Udon Thani, Swankalok, Kantang, Kanchanaburi, Nakorn Srithamaraj, Songkhla and Sungei Golok, totalling about 490 miles. The Burma railway, built with allied prisoner-of-war labour by the Japanese during the war, has been purchased from its starting point at Ban Pong to the Burmese border by the Thai Government and is now part of the Royal State Railways. It is open to general

traffic as far as Kanchanaburi (33 miles). There is through railway connexion between Ban Pong and Penang and Singapore, but it is not yet restored to pre-war efficiency. An extensive programme of new construction is planned. On December 31, 1951, there were about 5,952 km. of State highways opened to traffic, 4,214 km. under construction, and a further 3,153 km. projected. Bangkok is an international airport of importance, and services connect it with Europe, America, India, Singapore and Hong Kong. Internal airline services are maintained between Bangkok-Phitsanuloke-Lampang-Chiangmai; Bangkok-Korat-Ubol-Nakorn Phanom; Bangkok-Chandaburi-Trad; Phitsanuloke-Mae Sod; Chiangmai-Mae Sariang-Mae Hongson; Bangkok-Songkhla-Phuket. There are about 14,474 miles of telegraph lines.

FINANCE

	1952
Revenue (estimated).....	Baht 4,150,000,000
Expenditure (estimated).....	5,248,028,940
Internal debt (Feb. 1953).....	426,222,000
External debt (do.).....	£1,318,000
	U.S. \$17,631,000

Thailand obtained a 3 per cent. loan from India in Sept., 1946, of 50,000,000 rupees (£3,750,000), which was completely paid back early in 1949. An International Bank Mission visited Thailand at the end of 1949, and in October, 1950, Thailand received an International Bank loan of the equivalent of U.S.\$25,400,000 for irrigation, railway development and the development of the port of Bangkok. She received allocations of \$8,900,000 in 1951, \$7,000,000 in 1952 and \$6,300,000 in 1953 from MSA for public health, economic development and education. She has also received considerable defence aid from the U.S. Government.

The official rates of exchange for the *Tical* or *Baht* (of 100 Satangs) since September, 1949, have been 35 *Ticals*=£1 and 12½ *Ticals*=U.S. \$1. The free market rate for remittances stood at about 50 *Ticals*=£1 in May 1953. See also p. 83.

TRADE

	1952
Total imports.....	£118,200,000
Total exports.....	120,000,000
Imports from U.K.....	4,348,000
Exports to U.K.....	1,047,000

In 1939-40 rice constituted 53 per cent., tin ore 14 per cent., rubber 14 per cent. and teak 5 per cent., of the exports. In 1952 the proportions were: rice 67 per cent., rubber 20 per cent., tin 4 per cent., teak 2 per cent. and wolfram 2 per cent. (in value). The export of hides and of hard woods other than teak is at present banned, and the export of cattle was banned until recently. Chief imports are textiles, metal manufactures, machinery, vehicles and transport equipment, chemicals and petroleum products.

CAPITAL, Ψ Bangkok (with Dhonburi), pop. 1947—1,178,881; in the delta of the Menam River. Other centres are Chiangmai and Paknampho, but no other town approaches Bangkok in size or importance.

FLAG: Five horizontal bands, red, white, dark blue, white, red (the blue band twice the width of the others).

BRITISH EMBASSY
(Bangkok)

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Geoffrey Arnold Wallinger, K.C.M.G. (1951).

CONSULAR OFFICES

There are Consular Offices at Bangkok, Chiengma and Songkhla (Singgora).

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, R. J. Hilton, 122 Chakrapetr Road, Bangkok.

TRANSJORDAN

See Jordan

TRIESTE

(Free Territory of Trieste.)

In order to achieve a compromise between the conflicting claims of Italy and Yugoslavia to the town and harbour of Trieste, Annex 6 of the Italian Peace Treaty, signed in Paris on Feb. 10, 1947, established them as a Free Territory which is to be demilitarized and declared neutral and will be administered by a Governor (not yet appointed), who must not be a Yugoslavian or Italian citizen. He is assisted by an Assembly, chosen by popular election on June 13, 1949. The Governor's appointment rests with the Security Council of the United Nations. In the interim, order is maintained by Allied troops. The Territory corresponds with the former Italian Department and includes the town and harbour of Trieste.

TURKEY

(Türkiye Cumhuriyeti.)

President of the Republic (Cumhurbaşkanı), His Excellency Celal Bayar, born 1884, elected May 22, 1950.

President of National Assembly, Refik Koraltan.

MINISTRY.

(May 22, 1950)

Names as spell in Turkish characters.

Prime Minister, Adnan Menderes.

Minister for Justice, Osman Serki Cicekdag.

Minister of National Defence, Seyfi Kurtbek.

Minister of the Interior, Etem Menderes.

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Fuat Köprülü.

Minister of Finance, Hasan Polatkan.

Minister of Education, Rifki Salim Burcak.

Minister of Economy and Commerce and Minister of State, Fethi Celikbas.

Minister of Health and Social Assistance, Ekrem Hayri Üstündağ.

Minister of Customs and Monopolies, Emin Kalafat.

Minister of Agriculture, Nedim Ökmen.

Minister of Communications, Yünnü Üresin.

Minister of Public Works, Kemal Zeytinoglu.

Minister of Labour, Hayrettin Erkmek.

Minister of State Industries, Sitki Yircali.

Minister of State, Celal Yardimci.

TURKISH EMBASSY IN LONDON

69 Portland Place, W.1.

[Langham: 5326]

Chancery: 43 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

[Sloane: 2119]

Turkish Ambassador in London, His Excellency Hüseyin Ragıp Baydur (1952).

Counsellor, Faruk N. Berkol.

1st Secretary, Osman Derinsu.

2nd Secretaries, Özdemir Benler; Faik Melek;

Rahmi Gümrükçüoğlu.

Military Attaché, Major Mazhar Vural (acting).

Naval Attaché, Capt. Mahmut Ülseven.

Asst. Naval Attachés, Commdr. Cemal Köstem;

Lt.-Commr. Tarik Salungiray.

Air Attaché, Wing-Commr. Nevzat Gökeri.

Commercial Counsellor, Hüsnü Sabunçuoğlu.

Asst. do, Selçuk İnan; Celil Vayisoglu.

Press Attaché, Nejat Sönmez.

Attaché, Orhan Saik Gökyay.

Consulate-General, 46 Rutland Gate, S.W.7. (Kensington: 0360.)

Consul-General, Hasan Nurelgin.

Consul, Kemal Cenani.

Chancellor, Ercüment Yavuzalp.

Consulate-General in Liverpool, 465 Sefton House,

Exchange Buildings, Liverpool 2.

Consul-General, Nizamettin Erenel.

Chancellor, Nejat Akan.

Area and Population.—The Turks belong to the Turanian Race, which comprises the Manchus and Mongols of North China, the Finns, and the Turks of Central Asia. Their numbers probably exceed 50,000,000, with the same language, religion and culture, but the actual Turkish State occupies only a small part of the area inhabited by the Turkish Race, the remainder being in Soviet Russia, China, Afghanistan and Persia. Under the Seljuks (Turkish rulers in Anatolia) the conquest of Asia Minor was completed in the 12th century. The Seljuks were succeeded, early in the 14th century, by the Osmanli dynasty, which remained in power until the War of 1914-18.

During the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries the Ottoman Empire was one of the strongest Powers in the world, extending from the Caspian Sea to the Adriatic and Hungary, and from the Indian Ocean to Morocco and the Sudan. It comprised Asia Minor, part of Russia, the Ukraine, the Crimea, the Balkan States and the whole of Arabia. The Black Sea, the Mediterranean, the Red Sea and the Aegean were dominated by Turkish ships, and the Ottoman dominions included not only the Byzantine Empire, but the greater part of the whole Roman Empire.

Turkey now extends from Adrianople to Transcaucasia and Persia, and from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, Syria and Iraq. The fifth general census of population was held on Oct. 22, 1950. The results of the last four counts are:—

Year	Population
Oct. 20, 1935.....	16,158,018
Oct. 20, 1940.....	17,820,950
Oct. 21, 1945.....	18,790,174
Oct. 22, 1950.....	20,934,638

At the census of 1945 there were 9,446,580 males and 9,343,594 females.

Turkey in Europe (9,256 sq. miles, population 1,626,229 in 1950) consists of Eastern Thrace, including the cities of Istanbul (Constantinople) and Edirne (Adrianople), and is separated from Asia by the Bosphorus at Istanbul and by the Dardanelles (Hellespont)—about 40 miles in length with a width varying from 1 to 4 miles—the political neighbours being Greece and Bulgaria on the west.

Turkey in Asia (285,246 sq. miles, population 19,308,409 in 1950), comprises the whole of Asia Minor or Anatolia ("Land of the Rising Sun" or Orient), and extends from the Aegean Sea to the western boundaries of Georgia, Soviet Armenia and Persia, and from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean and the northern boundaries of Syria and Iraq. The former Turkish Sanjak of Alexandretta (latterly known as the Republic of Hatay), was ceded by France on July 23, 1939, having formed part of Mandated Syria since 1922.

Government.—For two centuries before the War of 1914-18, disintegration had reduced the power and extent of the Turkish Empire, and after that War its boundaries were still further

restricted, Iraq, Syria and Arabia passing into other hands. Sultan Mehmed VI., the last of the Osmanli rulers, fled from Constantinople to Malta on Nov. 20, 1922, and the Sultanate was abolished by the National Assembly. On Oct. 29, 1923,* the National Assembly declared Turkey a Republic and elected Gazi Mustafa Kemal (since known as Kemal Atatürk) President. Kemal Atatürk, the maker of modern Turkey, died after a prolonged illness in Nov., 1938, and was succeeded by President İnönü. On March 3, 1924, the Assembly passed a law abolishing the office of Caliph and ordering all members of the Ottoman dynasty to leave Turkish territory. The Grand National Assembly (*Büyük Millet Meclisi* or *Kamutay*) is a single-chamber legislature of 487 members (1950), elected for four years by universal adult suffrage, and delegates its executive power to ministers acting in its name and responsible to it for their actions. In May, 1950, a free General Election with universal adult suffrage returned 408 members of the Democrat Party, 69 Republican Party, 1 National Party, and 9 Independents. Turkey is divided for administrative purposes into 63 *vilayet*, with subdivisions into *kaza* and *nahiye*. Vilayet have each a governor (*vali*) and elective council.

Religion and Education.—The majority of the inhabitants are Moslems. There are numerous Christians (of the Latin and Eastern rites) in Istanbul (Constantinople) and a considerable number of Jews. On April 10, 1928, the Grand National Assembly passed a law in virtue of which Islam ceased to be the State religion of the Republic. Education is compulsory, free, and secular. There are elementary, secondary and vocational schools.

In 1949-50 there were 17,921 primary schools, with about 1,758,240 pupils (including 625,837 girls). There are universities at Istanbul (founded 1900), with 12,100 students (2,546 women), and Ankara (founded 1934). The expenditure on public education in 1951-52 was £1189,000,000.

Language and Literature.—Osmanli or Ottoman Turkish is one of the Turanian languages spoken from Macedonia to Siberia. Until 1926 this language was written in Arabic script, but in that year the Roman alphabet was substituted for use in official correspondence and in 1928 for universal use, with Arabic numerals as used throughout Europe. Mainly as a consequence of this change the percentage of Turks who can read and write rose from 22 per cent. in 1928 to 45 per cent. in 1934 and had further risen in the ten years to 1944. Ancient Turkish literature aped the Arabic manner but the revolution of 1908 was followed by a popular reaction against the writings of the past (which appealed only to a small class) and led to the introduction of a native literature free from foreign influences and adapted to the understanding of the people. The vehicle first employed was the newspaper, printed in the neo-Latin alphabet, with supplements for prose and dramatic fiction, poetry and literary criticism. There were (1950) over 100 daily newspapers, mainly in the Turkish language, some of them having editions in French, and numerous magazines devoted to feminine fashions or literary criticism.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture provides a livelihood for 80 per cent. of the population and the economy is based extensively on the export of agriculture products. Agriculture is still largely primitive, but with Marshall Plan assistance is being modernized at an accelerated pace. At the end of

1952 approximately 35,000 tractors were at work. The principal crops are cereals, cotton, tobacco, sultanas and figs, pulses, oilseeds, valonea, hazelnuts, opium, and many varieties of fruit. With the important exception of wheat, which is grown mostly on the arid Central Anatolian Plateau, the bulk of these is grown on the fertile littoral. Tobacco, sultana and fig cultivation is centred at Izmir (Smyrna), where substantial quantities of cotton are also grown. The main cotton area is the Cukurova Plain around Adana. 1951 live-stock estimates were: 24,688,000 sheep, 16,570,000 goats, 4,349,000 goats (mohair), 10,221,000 cattle, 1,155,000 horses, and 1,681,000 donkeys. Animal by-products include wool, hides and skins, and mohair. The forests, which lie between the littoral plain and the Anatolian Plateau, contain beech, pine, oak, elm, chestnut, lime, plane, alder, box, poplar and maple. During recent years the Government has attempted, so far not altogether successfully, to combat the depredations of peasant and goat which threaten to destroy the existing forests within the next 25 years.

Turkey's second most important industry is based on her considerable mineral wealth, which is however as yet largely unexploited. The most important developments are in coal, lignite, iron ore and chrome mining and fair quantities of copper, manganese, lead and sulphur are also produced together with other minerals in only small quantities. Working through the State-owned Eti (mining) and Sumer (industry) Banks, great strides have been made during recent years in industrializing the country. Developments include the erection of an iron and steel works at Karabük and other factories for the production of textiles, paper, cement, artificial silk, leather goods and glassware.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.—The complete network became the property of the State Railways Administration in 1948. The total length in operation is about 7,700 km. Construction, started in 1937 and at present in progress, includes the line to the Persian border (Elazığ-Kotur) the Iraq frontier line (Diyarbakır-Cizre), the conversion of the Erzerum-Sarikamis line from narrow gauge to normal, and various branch lines in the Gaziantep and Zonguldak areas. The total length of these additions is to be 1,176 km., of which about 350 km. have been completed at a cost of over £1135,000,000. A 15-year plan for the addition of a further 2,310 km. of railway at a cost of £1800,000,000, which was produced in 1947, has now been shelved—possibly because of the prior claims of the 9-year programme for the construction and improvement of roads and highways. Efforts are however being made to increase rolling stock and locomotives of which there is at present a serious shortage.

Roads.—In September, 1948, a 9-year road construction programme was started, involving the construction, reconstruction, improvement and maintenance of a national highway system totalling 24,300 kilometres of all-weather standard roads. The work is being greatly facilitated by the mechanized road building equipment supplied by the American Mission for Aid to Turkey. In 1951, 15,600 kilometres of roads were maintained.

Posts.—In 1948 there were 31,719 km. of telegraph lines, and 1,679 post and telegraph offices. On January 1, 1949 there were 52,423 telephones.

Shipping.—The strength of the Turkish Merchant Navy at the beginning of 1952 was 404,469 gross tons, of which 195,409 tons are owned by the State

* TURKISH NATIONAL HOLIDAY.—Oct. 29 is observed throughout the Republic as a National Holiday.

Shipping Administration. In 1950, 3,545 foreign vessels, of 4,289,316 tons entered and cleared Turkish ports, and 58,549 vessels of 22,315,111 tons under the Turkish flag.

Civil Aviation.—The State Air Lines operate all internal lines and there are a number of foreign air lines, including B.E.A., operating services to Istanbul. The State Air Lines fleet is operated mostly with Dakotas. The airports of Istanbul, Ankara and Adana are being improved to P.I.C.A.O. (Class B) standard.

FINANCE

	1953-54
Revenue (Budget).....	£T1,959,854,000
Expenditure (Budget).....	2,127,506,736

Deficit.....167,652,736

Expenditure includes £T561,249,317 for capital investment. The Government hopes to cover the deficit with Marshall Plan counterpart funds and with an internal loan.

Debt (1952):—

Internal funded.....	£T760,415,000
Internal floating.....	1,312,536,000
External funded.....	767,046,000
External floating.....	55,563,000

2,895,561,000

The Public Debt of the former Ottoman Empire was apportioned amongst the various Successor States, including Turkey, according to the provisions of the Treaty of Lausanne of 1923. The same Treaty provided that the Debtor States were to pay the annuities incumbent upon them by reason of such apportionment to the Ottoman Debt Council.

Since that date, several of the Successor States have settled their shares in various ways and Turkey has acquitted herself of her obligation by the purchase of the existing Turkish Bonds, 1933. This terminates the relations of Turkey with the Debt Council, which body, however, retains all its rights and attributions *vis-à-vis* those States which have not yet settled their shares. The Ottoman Debt Council's Offices are in Paris.

The Turkish *Lira*, or £T. (of 100 *Piastres*, each of 40 *Paras*) has a nominal value of 2s. 7d. (see also p. 83).

TRADE

	1951	1952
Total imports. £T1,125,839,687	£T1,556,600,000	
Total exports.. 879,429,247	1,016,200,000	
Imports from		
U.K.....	190,312,581	277,100,000
Exports to U.K..	73,307,200	66,700,000

The imports include iron and steel, machinery and spares, petroleum products, cotton textiles, wool and woollen yarns, agricultural machinery, locomotives, motor vehicles and pharmaceuticals; the exports include tobacco, cotton, dried fruit, livestock, chrome oilseeds, opium and valonia.

The principal imports from United Kingdom are iron and steel goods, machinery, tractors, woollen and cotton textiles, motor lorries and chemicals; the principal exports to United Kingdom are tobacco, raw cotton, mohair, nuts, figs and raisins.

CAPITAL OF TURKEY, ANKARA (Angora), an inland town of Asia Minor, about 200 miles E.S.E. of Istanbul, with a population (1950 census), of 286,781. Ankara (or Ancyra) was the capital of the Roman Province of *Galatia Prima*, and a marble temple (now in ruins), dedicated to

Augustus, contains the *Monumentum* (Marmor) *Ancyranum*, inscribed with a record of the reign of Augustus Cæsar. A new city has been laid out on modern lines, with parks, statues and avenues. **ISTANBUL** (Constantinople), the former capital, was the Roman city of Byzantium, and was selected by Constantine the Great as the capital of the Roman Empire about A.D. 328, and renamed by him; it became capital of the Eastern Roman Empire in A.D. 364; population (1950) 1,018,468. Istanbul contains the celebrated Mosque of St. Sophia, since 1934 a museum of Byzantine and Turkish art. Other cities are **İzmir** (Smyrna) 230,508; Adana 117,799; Bursa (Brusa) 100,007; **Eskişehir** 88,459; **Gaziantep** 72,743; Konya 64,509; **Kayseri** (Cæsarea) 65,489; **Erzurum** 54,360; Sivas 52,269; Malatya 43,937; **Diyaşbekir** 49,077; **Şamsun** 45,495; **Urfa** 37,456; **Maras** 35,071; **Mersin** 37,508 and **İskenderun** (formerly Alexandretta) 22,946.

FLAG: Red, with white crescent and star.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Ankara)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir (Reginald) James Bowker, K.C.M.G. (1953).....£10,000
Counsellor, R. D. J. Scott Fox.

1st Secretaries, J. L. B. Titchener, O.B.E.; G. G. Arthur.

2nd Secretary, D. L. Benest.

Counsellor (Commercial), J. M. Walsh, O.B.E.

1st Secs. (Commercial), J. G. Barney; H. J. Downing.

Naval Attaché, Capt. W. F. N. Gregory-Smith, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N.

Asst. Naval Attaché, Lt.-Comm. G. V. Corbett, R.N.

Military Attaché, Brigadier C. R. A. Swynnerton, C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C.

Asst. Military Attaché, Major T. R. Molloy, M.C.

Air Attaché, Group-Capt. W. T. Brooks, D.S.O., A.F.C.

Information Officer, K. S. Butler.

1st Sec. (Information), E. S. Wise.

Archivist, J. A. Macleod.

Accountant, C. T. McGurk.

Chaplain, Rev. C. W. Piper.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Istanbul, *İskenderun*, *Izmir* (Smyrna) and *Trabzon* (Trebizond).

BRITISH COUNCIL.—Representative of the British Council in Turkey, C. F. S. de Winton, 7 *Ziya Gökalp Caddesi*, Yenischir, Ankara.

There is also a centre at Istanbul.

BRITISH INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY, Ankara.—Director, Seton Lloyd, O.B.E., F.S.A.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF TURKEY, 1, Istanbul Hani, Istanbul (Boîte Postale 1190, Istanbul).

Chairman, D. Riddle.

Secretary, N. Covey.

URUGUAY

(República Oriental del Uruguay)

National Council of State

(1952-55.)

Dr. Andrés Martínez Trueba; Sr. Antonio Rubio; Dr. Luis Alberto Brause; Dr. Francisco S. Forteza; Dr. Hector Alvarez Cina; Dr. Eduardo Blanco Acevedo; Dr. Martin R. Echegoyen; Dr. Roberto Berro; Dr. Alvaro Vargas Guillemette.

Minister of the Interior, Dr. Antonio G. Fusco.
 Foreign Affairs, Dr. Fructuoso Pittaluga.
 Public Works, Señor Carlos Fischer.
 Finance, Dr. Eduardo Acevedo Alvarez.
 National Defence, Señor Ledo Arroyo Torres.
 Industries and Labour, Dr. Hector Grauert.
 Public Instruction, Señor Justino Zavala Muniz.
 Livestock and Agriculture, Señor Juan P. Quilici.
 Public Health, Dr. Federico García Capurro.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

48 Lennox Gardens, S.W.1

[Kensington: 8835]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Señor Dr. Don Enrique E. Buero (1948).

Counsellor of Embassy, Señor Don S. Rivas Costa.

Naval Attaché, Capitán Santiago Turcio.

Secretary of Embassy, Señor Don L. H. Close-Pozzo.

Assistant Naval Attaché, Capitán C. R. Lluberías.

Secretary, Señor Don Guy P. Nery.

Consul-General, Señor Don S. Rivas Costa, 48 Lennox Gardens, S.W.1.

Area and Population.—The smallest Republic in South America, on the east coast of the Río de la Plata, situate in lat. 30° – 35° S. and long. 53° $25'$ – 57° $42'$ W., with an area of 72,180 square miles, and an estimated population of 3,000,000, almost entirely white and predominantly of Spanish and Italian descent.

Physical Features.—The country consists mainly (and particularly in the south and west) of undulating grassy plains. The principal chains of hills are the Cuchilla del Haedo, which cross the Brazilian boundary and extend southwards to the Cuchilla Grande of the south and east. In no case do the peaks exceed 2,000 feet. The principal river is the Río Negro (with its tributary the Yí), flowing from north-east to south-west into the Río Uruguay. The boundary river Uruguay is navigable from its estuary to Salto, about 200 miles north, and the Negro is also navigable for a considerable distance. Smaller rivers are the Cuareim, Yaguaron, Santa Lucia, Queguay, and the Cebollati. On the south-east coast are several lagoons, and the north-east boundary crosses (the Brazilian) Lake Merim. The climate is reasonably healthy, with great uniformity of temperature, the summer heat being tempered by the breezes of the Atlantic. The winter is, on the whole, mild, but cold spells, characterized by icy winds from the South Polar regions, are experienced in June, July and August. Rainfall is regular throughout the year, but there are occasional droughts.

Government.—Uruguay—or the *Banda Oriental*, as this territory lying on the eastern bank of the Uruguay River was then called—resisted all attempted invasions of the Portuguese and Spaniards until the beginning of the 17th century, and 100 years later the Portuguese settlements were captured by the Spaniards. From 1726–1814 the country formed part of Spanish South America and underwent many vicissitudes during the Wars of Independence. In 1814 the armies of the Argentine Confederation captured the capital and annexed the province, and it was afterwards annexed by Portugal and became a province of Brazil. In 1825, the country threw off the Brazilian yoke. This action led to war between Argentina and Brazil, which was settled by the mediation of the United Kingdom, Uruguay being declared an independent state in 1828. In 1830 a Republic was inaugurated.

A new Constitution was approved and brought into force on March 1, 1952, whereby the executive

power is discharged by a National Council of State composed of nine members, elected every four years and assisted by nine ministers. The next elections for the Council of State are due in 1954. The members of the National Council of State are eligible for re-election after four years have elapsed since the date on which their mandate ceased. The Legislature consists of a Chamber of 99 deputies and of a Senate of 30 members, elected for four years by all adult male and female citizens who can read and write.

The Republic is divided into 19 Departments, each with a Chief of Police and a Mayor. The most important cities of the interior are Salto and Paysandu, both situated on the River Uruguay, which forms the main line of division from Argentina.

Production and Industry.—Wheat, barley, maize, linseed, sunflower seed and rice are cultivated. The wealth of the country is obtained from its pasturage, which supports large herds of cattle and sheep, the wool of which is of excellent quality. The 1951 livestock census showed figures of 8,154,109 cattle, 23,408,642 sheep, 667,251 horses, 258,980 hogs, 5,568,451 poultry and 511,547 milch cows. In addition to the meat packing industry, textiles and wine and beer are of importance. The development of local industry continues and during and since the Second World War, in addition to the greatly augmented textile industry, marked expansion in local production is notable in respect of tyres, sheet-glass, three-ply wood, cement, leather-curing, beet-sugar, edible oils and the refining of petroleum and petroleum products.

Gold mines still exist at Cunapiru, but exploitation both of gold and of iron ore deposits has not proved successful commercially.

Communication.—There are 1,828 miles of railway, about 5,000 miles of national highways, and about 7,508 miles of telegraph, with 48,375 miles of telephones.

Civil aviation is developing rapidly. An internal air line, PLUNA, which is now owned by the State, runs a passenger and freight service three times a week to the principal capitals of the interior, and has recently extended its services to Southern Brazil and Paraguay. International passenger and freight services are maintained by British Overseas Airways and by American, South American and European air lines. The airport of Carrasco lies 12 miles outside Montevideo.

Education and Social Services.—Uruguay is one of the most advanced of the South American states, with old-age pensions, maternity and child welfare centres, accident insurance, etc. Primary education is compulsory and free, with about 200,000 pupils in 1,600 state schools and technical and trade schools, and evening courses for adult education. In 1950 there were 26,650 pupils in secondary schools, including 9,700 in the 11 State *liceos* of the capital. The University at Montevideo (founded in 1849) had, in 1950, 8,540 students enrolled in its ten faculties.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the Republic. Modern literature has provided some authors with international reputations and the literature of Spain is accessible in all public libraries. Over one-third of the nation lives in the capital and more than half the daily newspapers are published there.

FINANCE

	1952
Revenue (Budget Estimate)....	Pesos 428,600,000
Expenditure (Budget Estimate)....	458,600,000
Internal Debt (Feb. 28, 1953)...	825,889,381
External Debt (Feb. 28, 1953)...	110,496,513

The monetary unit is the *peso*, which by law is nominally 0.585 grammes fine gold, or the equivalent of US\$1.519. The circulating medium is, however, the paper *peso*, at present linked with the U.S. dollar and the £ sterling at multiple rates giving the *peso* an average value of around 35. There is a free financial market for dealings in dollars and other currencies. The rate for the £ in May 1953 was about pesos 8 (buying) and for the U.S. dollar pesos 2.98 (buying).

TRADE (Figures in U.S. Dollars)

	1951	1952
Total imports, . . .	\$309,389,248	\$297,948,799
Total exports, . . .	236,330,395	208,926,000
Imports from U.K.	36,015,658	29,034,405
Exports to U.K., . .	41,421,689	33,265,000

The exports are principally animal products, and include frozen and preserved meat, wool, hides, corn, hair, tallow, poultry and eggs, sunflower-seed oil and linseed oil; the imports are principally machinery, motor vehicles, textiles and clothing, food substances and beverages, coal, oil, timber, fuel and bloodstock. The principal imports from the U.K. are machinery, motor vehicles, hardware, yarns and chemicals.

CAPITAL. Montevideo, Pop. (Dec. 1952), 802,560. Other centres are Ψ Salto (37,000), Ψ Paysandu (28,000), Ψ Mercedes (23,000), Ψ Colonia (12,000), Ψ Fray Bentos (10,000), and Ψ Maldonado (7,000).

FLAG: Four blue and five white horizontal stripes (surcharged with rising sun on a white ground in the top corner, next flagstaff).

Time of transit from London to Montevideo, by air, 36 hours.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Residence, Calle Jorge Canning 2491, Parque Battle y Ordoñez, Montevideo)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Eric Ralph Lingeman, C.B.E. (1953).

Chancery, Calle Rincon 454, 5° piso.
First Secretary and Consul, G. M. Warr.
1st Secretary (Commercial), C. B. B. Heathcote-Smith.

2nd Secretary and Information Officer, N. E. Cox.
Vice-Consul, J. K. F. Bamford.

Naval Attaché, Captain R. E. Terry, C.B.E., R.N.
Military Attaché, Brig. C. D. T. Wynn-Pope, O.B.E.

Air Attaché, Air Commodore F. C. Hobson.

Labour Attaché, W. M. Wylie.
Accountant-Archivist, G. W. Deakin.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Montevideo and Maldonado.

ANGLO-URUGUAYAN CULTURAL INSTITUTE, Avenida Agraciada 1464, 1er Piso, Montevideo—Director, R. A. C. Du Vivier, M.B.E.

There are branch Institutes at Salto, Paysandu, Fray Bentos, Rivera, Las Piedras, Melo and Trinidad.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN URUGUAY, Calle Cerrito 507, Montevideo.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representatives, R. A. C. Du Vivier, M.B.E., Avenida Agraciada 1464 1er Piso, Montevideo.

U.S.S.R.

(Soyuz Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik—Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

GOVERNMENT OF THE U.S.S.R.

Far-reaching structural changes were carried out in the Government machinery immediately after Stalin's death, the number of Ministries and Standing Committees of ministerial rank having been halved. The new structure is as follows:

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Chairman, Marshal Kliment Yefremovich Voroshilov.

Secretary, N. M. Pegov.

The Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

Chairman, Georgy Maximilianovich Malenkov, appointed March 6, 1953.

Senior Vice-Chairmen, N. A. Bulganin; L. M. Kaganovich; V. M. Molotov.

Vice-Chairman, A. I. Mikoyan.

MINISTERS

Agriculture and Procurement, I. Benediktov.

Aviation Industry, P. V. Dementiev.

Building Materials Industry, P. A. Yudin.

Chemical Industry, S. M. Tikhomirov.

Communications, N. D. Psurtsev.

Construction, N. A. Dygay.

Coal Industry, A. F. Zasyadko.

Culture, P. K. Ponomarenko.

Defence Industry, D. F. Ustinov.

External Trade, I. Kabanov.

Finance, A. G. Zverev.

Foodstuffs Industry, V. Zotov.

Foreign Affairs, V. M. Molotov.

Geology, P. Y. Antropov.

Heavy and Transport Machinery Building, I. I. Nosenko.

Internal Trade, A. I. Mikoyan.

Internal Affairs (M.V.D.), S. N. Kruglov.

Justice, K. P. Gorshenin.

Machine Building, S. A. Akopov.

Manufactured Consumer Goods, A. N. Kosygin.

Medium Machine Building, V. A. Malyshev.

Metallurgy, I. F. Tevosyan.

Motor Industry and Highways, T. A. Likhachev.

Oil Industry, N. K. Baybakov.

Power Stations and Electrical Industry, M. G. Pervukhin.

Public Health, A. F. Tretyakov.

Railways, B. P. Beshchev.

Seagoing and River Shipping, Z. A. Shashkov.

State Control, V. I. Merkulov.

State Farms, A. I. Kozlov.

Timber and Paper Industry, G. M. Orlov.

Chairman of the State Planning Committee, M. Z. Saburov.

Chairman of the State Committee for Building, K. M. Sokolov.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

The 19th Party Congress (October, 1952) effected certain changes in the Party Constitution. The Politbureau was replaced by a Presidium, the Orgbureau abolished, and the powers of the Secretariat reduced. The traditional name "Bolsheviks" has been abandoned. The composition of the leading Party bodies at present is as follows:

Presidium of the Central Committee, G. M. Malenkov; V. M. Molotov; K. Y. Voroshilov; N. S. Khrushchev; N. A. Bulganin; L. M. Kaganovich;

A. I. Mikoyan; M. Z. Saburov; M. G. Pervukhin (full members); N. M. Shvernik; P. K. Ponomarenko (candidates for membership).
Secretaries of the Central Committee, N. S. Khrushchev; M. A. Suslov; P. N. Pospelov; N. N. Shatalin.

EMBASSY OF THE U.S.S.R. IN LONDON
13 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8
[Bayswater: 3628]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Jacob Alexandrovitch Malik (1953).
Counsellors, N. B. Korovin; N. D. Belochvostikov; A. D. Voina.

1st Secretaries, V. Stefankin; G. Rodionov; Y. Bruslov; I. I. Ippolitov.

2nd Secretaries, A. Krasov; A. Startsev; D. Kholodenin; P. Kuznetsov; Y. Modin.

3rd Secretaries, G. Zhivotovskii; A. I. Romanov; G. Popov; A. Verevkin.

Military Air Attaché, Col. A. Chizhov.

Military Attaché, Maj.-Gen. B. Razin.

Naval Attaché, Commander A. G. Chernoussanov (acting).

Attaches, V. Kuznetsov; P. Kuznetsov; I. Sychev; V. Sychev; A. Manaev.

Trade Representative, N. M. Andrienko.

AREA AND POPULATION

Before the outbreak of the war of 1939-45 the U.S.S.R. consisted of 11 Union Republics—the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic (R.S.F.S.R.) and the Ukrainian, Belorussian, Armenian, Azerbaidjan, Georgian, Turkmenian, Uzbek, Tadzhik, Kazakh and Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republics. After the collapse of Poland in September, 1939, the Soviet Government by agreement with Germany seized five-eighths of Poland's territory, the so-called *Western Ukraine* and *Western Belorussia*, subsequently incorporated into the Ukrainian and Belorussian Republics respectively. In March, 1940, some territories ceded by Finland under the 1940 Peace Treaty were joined to the Karelian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic to form a Karelo-Finnish S.S.R., which became the 12th constituent Republic of the U.S.S.R., while others including the town of Viipuri (Vyborg), were added to the R.S.F.S.R. Similarly, in August of the same year, the major part of *Bessarabia* ceded by Roumania in June was joined to the Moldavian A.S.S.R. to form a Moldavian S.S.R. as the 13th Soviet Republic, while a smaller part of *Bessarabia*, including the Danube estuary port of Izmali, and *Northern Bukovina*, also ceded by Roumania, became part of the Ukraine. The new Soviet-Roumanian frontier was confirmed by the 1947 Peace Treaty with Roumania. In August, 1940, the three independent Baltic Republics, *Estonia*, *Latvia* and *Lithuania*, were forcibly incorporated into the Soviet-Union to form the 14th, 15th and 16th Republics respectively. In June, 1945, *Ruthenia* was ceded by Czechoslovakia and became part of the Ukrainian S.S.R. After the defeat of Germany, a part of *East Prussia* with its capital Königsberg (renamed Kaliningrad in July, 1946) became part of the R.S.F.S.R. By the 1947 Peace Treaty with Finland, the district of *Petsamo* (Pechenga) was added to the territory of the R.S.F.S.R. In the Far East, the southern half of *Sakhalin* and the whole of the *Kurile Islands* were incorporated into the last-named Republic in 1945, after the defeat of Japan. In October, 1944, *Tannu-Tuva*, until the war of 1939-45 a nominally independent state lying to the N.W. of Mongolia, became the autonomous province of *Tuva* within the R.S.F.S.R.

Area (1946) and population (1939) of the constituent Republics of the U.S.S.R.:—

Republic	Sq. miles	Population
I. R.S.F.S.R. (Moscow).....	6,609,000	108,800,000(a)
II. Ukraine (Kiev)...	225,000	41,250,000(b)
III. Belorussia (Minsk)	81,090	10,558,000(c)
IV. Uzbekistan (Tashkent).....	159,170	6,282,000
V. Kazakhstan (Alma-Ata)....	1,072,000	6,146,000
VI. Georgia (Tbilisi) .	37,570	3,542,000
VII. Azerbaidjan (Baku).....	33,460	3,210,000
VIII. Lithuania (Vilnius).....	31,600	2,880,000(d)
IX. Moldavia (Kishinev).....	13,200	2,700,000(e)
X. Latvia (Riga)....	24,840	1,950,000(e)
XI. Kirghizia (Frunze).....	76,900	1,459,000
XII. Tadzhikistan (Stalinabad)....	55,700	1,485,000
XIII. Armenia (Erevan)	11,640	1,282,000
XIV. Turkmenistan (Ashkhabad)...	189,370	1,252,000
XV. Estonia (Tallinn).	17,610	1,117,000(d)
XVI. Karelo-Finnish S.S.R. (Petro- zavodsk)	69,720	469,000
Total.....	8,707,870	194,387,000

(a) Not including territories acquired in 1940 and 1945. (b) Including the territories acquired in 1939, 1940 and 1945. (c) Including the territories acquired in 1939. (d) 1940. (e) 1941.

The rural population forms 67 per cent of the whole.

Racial Composition of the Population (1939).*

Nationality	Number	Percentage of total
Russians.....	99,019,900	58.41
Ukrainians.....	28,070,400	16.56
Belorussians.....	5,267,400	3.11
Uzbeks.....	4,844,000	2.86
Tartars.....	4,300,300	2.54
Kazakhs.....	3,098,800	1.83
Jews.....	3,020,100	1.78
Azerbaidjani.....	2,274,800	1.34
Georgians.....	2,248,600	1.33
Armenians.....	2,151,900	1.27
Mordovians.....	1,451,400	0.86
Chuvashians.....	1,367,900	0.81
Tadjiks.....	1,229,000	0.72
Kirghiz.....	884,300	0.52
Daghestan tribes.....	857,400	0.50
Bashkirs.....	842,900	0.50
Turkmens.....	811,800	0.48
Poles.....	626,900	0.37
Udmurts.....	605,700	0.36
Mari (Cheremiss).....	481,300	0.28
Komi (Zyrians).....	408,700	0.24
Others.....	5,705,600	3.33

* Excluding the population of the Far North.

CONSTITUTION

Under the 1936 ("Stalin") Constitution, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is "a socialist state of workers and peasants" (§ 1) in which "all power belongs to the working people as represented by the Soviets [Councils] of Working People's Deputies" (§ 3), while its economy is based on "the socialist ownership of the instruments and means of production" (§ 4). "The

land, its mineral wealth, waters, forests, mills, factories, mines, rail, water and air transport, banks, communications, large state-organized agricultural enterprises (state farms, machine and tractor stations and the like), as well as municipal enterprises and the bulk of dwelling-houses in the cities and industrial localities, are state property" (§ 6), while "the joint enterprises of collective farms and co-operative organizations . . . constitute the common, socialist property of the collective farms and co-operative organizations" (§ 7). "The law [also] permits the small private economy of individual peasants and handicraftsmen based on their own labour and precluding the exploitation of the labour of others" (§ 9). "The personal property right of citizens in their incomes and savings from work, in their dwelling-houses and subsidiary home enterprises, in household articles . . . as well as the right of citizens to inherit personal property, is protected by law" (§ 10). The whole economic life, however, is subordinated to the state economic plan (§ 11).

The U.S.S.R. is a federal state, "formed on the basis of a voluntary union of equal Soviet Socialist Republics" (§ 13); every Republic has "the right to secede from the U.S.S.R." (§ 17).

"The highest organ of state power in the U.S.S.R. is the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R." (§ 30) which exercises exclusively the legislative power (§ 32). It consists of two Chambers, the *Soviet of the Union* (elected on the basis of one deputy for every 300,000 of the population) and the *Soviet of Nationalities* (elected at the ratio of 25 deputies from each Union Republic, 11 from each Autonomous Republic, 5 from each Autonomous Province and 1 from each National Territory). (§§ 33-35). The *Supreme Soviet* which, as a rule, meets twice a year for about a week, delegates most of its power to its *Presidium* which acts as a kind of collective President of the U.S.S.R. between the sessions.

"The highest executive and administrative organ of state power is the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R." (§ 64). It is appointed by the Supreme Soviet (§ 70) and is accountable to it, or, in the intervals between the sessions, to its *Presidium* (§ 65).

The Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. and the Special Courts of the U.S.S.R. are elected by the Supreme Soviet for a term of five years (§ 104). Similarly, the Procurator-General, who exercises "supreme supervisory power to ensure the strict observance of law" (§ 113), is appointed by the Supreme Soviet for a term of seven years.

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to work, to rest and leisure, to maintenance in old age and sickness and disability relief and to education (§§ 118-121). "Women are accorded equal rights with men" (§ 122). Citizens are accorded equal rights irrespective of their nationality or race (§ 123). The citizens are also guaranteed freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly and of street processions and demonstrations, "in conformity with the interests of the working people and in order to strengthen the socialist system" (§ 125). Section 126 of the Constitution is remarkable for containing the only reference to the real master of the country, the Communist Party. It says that the citizens of the U.S.S.R. "are guaranteed the right to unite in public organizations, trade-unions, co-operative societies, youth organizations, sport and defence organizations, cultural, technical and scientific societies," and that "the most active and politically conscious citizens in the ranks of the working class and other sections of the working people unite in the Communist Party of the Soviet-Union, which is the vanguard

of the working people in their struggle to strengthen and develop the socialist system and is the leading core of all organizations of the working people, both public and state."

Local Government.—The state power in regions, provinces, autonomous provinces, territories, districts, towns and rural localities is vested in the *Soviets of Working People's Deputies* (§ 94), elected by the working people of the respective administrative units for a term of two years (§ 95). The executive and administrative organ of a Soviet is its Executive Committee elected by it (§ 99). The Union Republics and the smaller Autonomous Republics have Supreme Soviets and Councils of Ministers of their own (§§ 57-63 and 79-88), although their jurisdiction is severely circumscribed in favour of the central Government. Since February, 1944, the Union Republics have had the right to enter into direct relations with foreign states and to conclude agreements and exchange diplomatic and consular representatives with them (§ 18A). So far, however, the only diplomatic activity of this kind has been the individual membership of the Ukraine and of Belorussia in the United Nations Organization. Similarly, the 1944 law allowing each Union Republic to possess its own Republican military formations (§ 18B) seems to have remained a paper provision.

Although they possess Ministries of their own for such matters as internal affairs, state control, public health, agriculture, trade, finance and justice, the work of these Ministries is co-ordinated and directed by respective federal Ministries. The Union Republics possess exclusive jurisdiction only over such matters as motor transport, housing, municipal affairs, local industry, education, social insurance, and irrigation.

Religion.—Section 124 of the Constitution lays down that "in order to ensure to citizens freedom of conscience, the church in the U.S.S.R. is separated from the state, and the school from the church," and that "freedom of religious worship and freedom of anti-religious propaganda is recognized for all citizens." Churches have remained open in virtue of contracts concluded between the congregations and the local authorities. The clergy live on voluntary donations from their parishioners. A new *modus vivendi* between the Government and the religious communities was created during the War of 1939-1945. Two administrative bodies, the Council for the Affairs of the Russian Orthodox Church and the Council for the Affairs of Religious Cults, were set up in October, 1943 to provide liaison between the Council of Ministers and the religious bodies. In September, 1943, Stalin agreed to the election of the Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia, a post which had been vacant since the death of Patriarch Tikhon in 1925. Patriarch Sergius, elected by the Council of the Russian Church in 1943, died in May, 1944, and was succeeded in February, 1945, by the present holder of the See, Patriarch Alexius. In 1945 there were 20,000 orthodox parishes in the U.S.S.R. Several religious periodicals are now published in the U.S.S.R., but religious propaganda is still banned.

Education.—Under the Constitution, citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to education. "This right is ensured by universal and compulsory elementary education, by free education up to and including the seventh grade and by a system of state grants for students of higher educational establishments who excel in their studies" (§ 121). By 1939, the illiteracy figure had been reduced to below 10 per cent. for males above the age of 9

years and to below 28 per cent. for females of similar age.

In 1946 there were 37,400,000 children attending elementary and secondary schools or otherwise receiving instruction, as compared with 7,900,000 in 1924; the number of students attending higher educational centres was over 561,000 in 1945, compared with 122,000 in 1924. There are two universities in Moscow and 21 in other large centres, in addition to technical, scientific and research institutes, conservatoires of music, colleges of art, dramatic schools, etc. The main centre of research and learning is the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., which is in effect a vast and efficient government-controlled pool of scientists.

The Iron Curtain.—In the Soviet Union the state controls all educational institutions, theatres, cinemas, museums, libraries and picture galleries, as well as the press and the radio. The complete control achieved by this system was described in the following words by Dr. H. A. L. Fisher (in *A History of Europe*): "A hundred and sixty million human souls are by a gigantic system of government pressure hermetically sealed against the invasion of unwelcome truth." A similar description is conveyed by the phrase *The Iron Curtain* behind which the thoughts and actions of the governments are concealed from the free world, while the curtain prevents the intrusion of unwelcome ideas into the U.S.S.R. and into the countries of Central and Eastern Europe controlled by the Soviet Union.

A striking illustration of this practice is the jamming of British and American broadcasts in the Russian language which the Soviet Government began in April, 1949.

Chronological System.—On February 14, 1918, the Soviet Government adopted the Gregorian (Western) Calendar, and by a decree of June 16, 1930, the Soviet Government advanced all the clocks in the Union by one hour, thus adopting permanent Summer Time. The country is divided into several time zones (Moscow time is 3 hours ahead of G.M.T.).

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

Language and Literature.—Russian is a branch of the Slavonic family of languages which is divided into the following groups: *Eastern*, including Russian, Ukrainian and White Russian; *Western*, including Polish, Czech, Slovak and Sorbish (or Lusatian Wendish); and *Southern*, including Serbo-Croat, Slovene, Macedonian and Bulgarian. The Western group and part of the Southern group are written in the Latin alphabet, the others in the Cyrillic, said to have been instituted by S.S. Cyril and Methodius in the ninth century, and largely based on the Greek alphabet. Before the Westernization of Russia under Peter the Great (1682-1725), Russian literature consisted mainly of folk ballads (*byliny*), epic songs, chronicles and works of moral theology. The eighteenth and particularly the nineteenth centuries saw a brilliant development of Russian poetry and fiction. Romantic poetry reached its zenith with Alexander Pushkin (1799-1837) and Mikhail Lermontov (1814-1841). Realistic fiction is associated with the names of Nikolai Gogol (1809-1852), Ivan Turgenev (1818-1883), Fedor Dostoyevsky (1821-1881) and Leo Tolstoy (1828-1910), and later with Anton Tchekhov (1860-1904), Maxim Gorky (1868-1936), and Ivan Bunin (b. 1870). Great names in music include Glinka (1804-1857), Mussorgsky (1839-1881), Rimsky-Korsakov (1844-1908), Rubinstein (1829-1894), Tchaikowsky (1840-1893), Rakhmaninov (1873-1949), Scriabin (1872-1915), Prokofiev (1891-1953) and Stravinsky (b. 1882),

FINANCE

Soviet Union Budget

	1952 Roubles	1953 (Estimate) Roubles
Revenue.....	497,700,000,000	543,300,000,000
Expenditure....	460,200,000,000	530,500,000,000

Expenditure (Roubles)

	1952	1953 (Estimate)
Grants to national economy...	178,800,000,000	192,500,000,000
Social and cultural services...	122,800,000,000	129,800,000,000
Defence.....	113,800,000,000	110,200,000,000
Administration..	20,800,000,000	14,300,000,000
Unspecified....	24,000,000,000	83,700,000,000

On March 1, 1950, the Soviet Government revalued the Rouble (of 100 Kopecks), with the result that nominally £1 now equals R.11.20 (instead of R.14.84). This revaluation has not affected the Soviet Union's trade with countries outside her sphere of influence, which continues to be calculated on the basis of dollars.

In 1939 the exchange rate in London was 23.58 to 24.87 roubles=£1. (See also p. 83).

DEFENCE

Defence.—The expenditure on defence appears in the 1952 budget estimate as Roubles 113,800,000,000. No returns concerning the services have been made for some years. The Soviet Army is the world's largest conscript army; probably it has 3,000,000 men now under arms. Since the war it has conscripted over 1,200,000 men a year. Conscripts do two years' colour service followed by about eight years in the reserve. On its present establishment the Soviet Army contains nearly 200 divisions. The *Air Force*, which forms part of the Army, has made immense progress since the war. Soviet aircraft production is believed to amount to at least 12,000 military aircraft annually, and it is generally estimated that the U.S.S.R. has a first-line air strength of 18,000 military aircraft.

The Soviet Navy is believed to consist of 4 battle-ships, 2 aircraft carriers, 13 cruisers, and large numbers of destroyers, torpedo boats and submarines. The construction of submarines is of special priority.

Minister of Defence, Marshal N. A. Bulganin.
Senior Vice-Ministers, Marshal A. M. Vasilievsky;
Marshal G. K. Zhukov.
Chief of General Staff, Marshal V. D. Sokolovsky.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

One of the most remarkable aspects of Soviet economy has been the transformation of what was primarily an agricultural country into one of the foremost industrial nations of the world in the course of the four successive *Five Year Plans*. Nevertheless agriculture and stock raising are still the principal occupations and employ about 64 per cent. of the population. The area under crops has increased from 259,500,000 acres in 1913 to 392,500,000 in 1941. At the same time, there was a relative decrease of the proportion under grain and an increase of the proportion under industrial crops such as sugar beet, flax, cotton, etc., as well as of that under vegetables and fodder crops. The yield of the chief crops has been steadily rising owing to more rational and scientific methods of farming. The gross grain harvest of 1949 was stated at 7,600,000,000 *poods* (about 122,000,000 tons). Land under crops east of the Volga and the Caspian has greatly increased. In 1937, U.S.S.R. grew 31.1 per cent. of the world wheat, 24.7 per cent. of oats, 10.3 per cent. of cotton and

26.5 per cent. of sugar beet. The live stock in 1938 included 63,200,000 cattle, 17,500,000 horses, 202,500,000 sheep and goats and 22,800,000 pigs. The war of 1939-1945 greatly reduced these numbers.

In 1938 there were about 243,000 collective farms (*kolkhoz*), each about 1,000 acres in area and nearly 4,000 state farms (*sovkhoz*), usually about 10,000 acres. Individual holdings still exist in the areas incorporated into the U.S.S.R. since 1939, but their number has been rapidly dwindling, particularly since 1948, when the pace of collectivization was greatly stepped up and large numbers of recalcitrant peasants deported to the East. In 1950 a new reform has been initiated—the merger of collective farms (in most cases based on individual villages) into larger units.

Forests cover nearly 40 per cent. of the whole area of the Union and form a considerable source of wealth.

Several ambitious industrial projects were made public by the Soviet Government in August and September, 1950. They include the construction of three large water-power stations on the Volga and the Dnieper and of several canals, east of the Caspian and in the Southern Ukraine. The main purpose of these projects is the irrigation of vast tracts of arid land east of the Volga and north of the Crimean Peninsula.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.—Length of railways in use:

Year	Miles	Year	Miles
1900.....	31,675	1936.....	53,187
1925-6.....	26,255	1940.....	59,375
1935.....	52,687	1945.....	65,824

European Russia is relatively well served by railways, Leningrad and Moscow being the two main focal points of rail routes. The centre and south have a good system of north-south and east-west lines, but the eastern part (the Volga lands), traversed as it is by trunk lines between Europe and Asia which enter Siberia *via* Sverdlovsk, Chelyabinsk, Magnitogorsk and Ufa, lacks north-south routes. In Asia, there are still large areas of the U.S.S.R., notably in the Far North and Siberia, with few or no railways. Construction of new railways is subordinated to the needs of the Five Year Plans. Railways built since 1928 include the Turkestan-Siberian line (*Turksib*) which has made possible a large-scale industrial exploitation of Kazakhstan, a number of lines within the system of the *Trans-Siberian Railway* (Magnitogorsk-Kartaly-Troitsk, Sverdlovsk-Kurgan, Novosibirsk-Proyektnaya, etc.), which are of great importance for the industrial development in the East, the Petropavlovsk-Karaganda-Balkhash line which has made possible the development of the Karaganda coal basin and of the Balkhash copper mines, and the Moscow-Donbass trunk line. Lines envisaged under the new Five Year Plan include the Stalinsk-Magnitogorsk trunk line. In the northern part of European Russia, the North Pechora Railway has been completed, while in the Far East a second Trans-Siberian line is under construction; it will follow a more northerly alignment than the existing Trans-Siberian and will terminate in the Pacific port of Sovetskaya Gavan.

Sea Ports and Inland Waterways.—The most important ports (Odessa, Nikolayev, Batum, Taganrog, Rostov, Kerch, Sebastopol and Novorossiisk) lie around the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov. The northern ports (Leningrad, Murmansk and Archangel) are, with the exception of Murmansk, ice-bound during winter. Several new ports have been built along the Arctic Sea route (between

Murmansk and Vladivostok) and are now in regular use every summer. The great Far Eastern port of Vladivostok, the Pacific naval base of the U.S.S.R., is kept open by icebreakers all the year round. Inland waterways, both natural and artificial, are of great importance in the country, although all of them are icebound in winter (from 2½ months in the south to 6 months in the north). The great rivers of European Russia flow outwards from the centre, linking all parts of the plain with the chief ports, an immense system of navigable waterways which carries about 60 million tons of freight per year. They are supplemented by a system of canals which provide a through traffic between the White, Baltic, Black and Caspian Seas. The most notable of them, built largely by forced labour, are the *White Sea-Baltic Stalin Canal*, and the *Moscow-Volga Canal*. The new 63-miles long *Volga-Don Canal*, linking the Baltic and the White Seas in the North to the Caspian, the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov in the South, was completed in May, 1952.

Merchant Navy.—There were 560 steamships of 960,261 gross tons and 139 motor vessels of 345,698 gross tons, flying the flag of the U.S.S.R. in July, 1939.

Posts and Telegraphs.—In 1935 the post offices handled about 1,600,000,000 letters and post-cards; the length of telegraph (and telephone) lines was stated at 826,500 miles.

CAPITAL OF U.S.S.R., MOSCOW (see below). For other cities see following articles.

FLAG OF THE U.S.S.R.—Red, with star above hammer and sickle.

NATIONAL DAY OF U.S.S.R.—November 7 (Commemorating the Bolshevik *coup d'état* of 1917).

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Sofiskaya Naberezhnaya 14, Moscow)

British Ambassador, His Excellency Sir William Goodenough Hayter, K.C.M.G. (1953) £4,500.
Minister, P. F. Grey, C.M.G.

1st Secretaries, A. G. R. Rouse, O.B.E.; P. Menell, M.B.E.; T. Brimelow.

2nd Secretaries, Miss J. M. Sheppard; R. J. C. Pease.

3rd Secretaries, H. L. O'Bryan Tear; C. G. F. James, M.B.E.

1st Secretary and Embassy Medical Officer, Dr. B. Haigh.

Chaplain, Rev. H. Isherwood.

Naval Attaché, Capt. A. A. F. Talbot, D.S.O., R.N.

Military Attaché, Colonel M. W. Prynn, O.B.E.

Air Attaché, Air Commodore J. C. A. Johnson.

There are no British Consulates in the U.S.S.R.

I.—R.S.F.S.R.

(The Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic)

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, M. P. Tarasov.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, A. M. Puzanov.

The R.S.F.S.R. has no Communist Party Central Committee of its own.

The R.S.F.S.R., the largest and the most important of the Republics, occupies the major half of the European part of the U.S.S.R. and the major northern half of its Asiatic part and makes up 77 per cent. of the total territory of the U.S.S.R. with 64 per cent. of the total population. It consists of 12 Autonomous Republics (the Bashkir, Buryat-Mongolian, Chuvash, Daghestan, Kabardin, Komi, Mari, Mordovian, North-Osetian, Tartar, Udmurt and Yakut A.S.S.R.'s); 6 regions (Altai, Khabarovsk, Krasnodar, Kras-

noyarsk, Maritime and Stavropol), containing in their turn 5 autonomous provinces, 2 provinces, and 4 national territories; 48 provinces (Amur, Archangel, Astrakhan, Bryansk, Chelyabinsk, Chita, Chkalov, Crimea, Gorky, Grozny, Irkutsk, Ivanovo Kalinin, Kaliningrad, Kaluga, Kemerovo, Kirov, Kostroma, Kuibyshev, Kurgan, Kursk, Leningrad, Molotov, Moscow, Murmansk, Novgorod, Novosibirsk, Omsk, Orel, Penza, Pskov, Rostov, Ryazan, Saratov, Sakhalin, Smolensk, Stalingrad, Sverdlovsk, Tambov, Tomsk, Tula, Tyumen, Ulyanovsk, Velikie-Luki, Vladimir, Vologda, Voronezh and Yaroslavl), which in their turn include 6 national territories; and 1 autonomous province (Tuva).

Physical Features.—The R.S.F.S.R. may be conveniently divided into three areas, a low-lying flat Western part stretching eastwards up to the Yenisei and divided in two by the Ural ridge; an Eastern part, between the Yenisei and the Pacific, consisting of a number of tablelands and ridges, and a Southern mountainous part. Climatically, the R.S.F.S.R. lies in all zones, except the tropics, and may be divided into the following belts (from north to south): Arctic, Tundra, Forest, Mixed Forest-Steppe, Steppe, Sub-Tropics.

The Republic has a very long coast-line, including the longest Arctic coast-line in the world (about 17,000 miles). The most important rivers in the European Part of the R.S.F.S.R. are the Volga with its tributaries Kama and Oka, the Northern Dvina and the Pechora, the short but wide Neva, the Don and the Kuban, and in the Asiatic part, the Ob with the Irtysh, the Yenisei, the Lena and the Amur, and, further North, Khatanga, Olenok, Yana, Indigirka, Kolyma and Anadyr. Lakes are abundant, particularly in the north-west. The huge Baikal Lake in Eastern Siberia is the deepest lake in the world. There are also two large artificial water reservoirs within the Greater Volga canal system, the Moscow and Rybinsk "Seas."

Minerals.—The Republic occupies one of the first places in the world for mineral wealth. Coal is mined in the Kuznetsk area, in the Urals, south of Moscow, in the Donets basin (its Eastern part lies in the R.S.F.S.R.) and in the Pechora area in the North. Oil is produced in the Northern Caucasus and in the area between the Volga and the Ural (the so-called "Second Baku"). The Ural mountains contain a unique assortment of minerals—high-quality iron ore, manganese, copper, aluminium, gold, platinum, precious stones, salt, asbestos, pyrites, coal, oil, etc. Iron ore is mined, in addition to the Urals, near Kerch in the Crimea, near Kursk, Tula, Lipetsk, Khoper, in several areas in Siberia and in the Kola Peninsula. Non-ferrous metals are found in the Altai, in Eastern Siberia, in the Northern Caucasus, in the Kuznetsk Basin, in the Far East and in the Far North. Nine-tenths of all U.S.S.R. forests are located in the R.S.F.S.R.

Production and Industry.—The vastness of the territory of the Republic and the great variety in climatic conditions cause great differences in the structure of agriculture from north to south and from west to east. In the Far North stag breeding, hunting and fishing are predominant. Further south, timber industry is combined with grain growing. In the southern half of the forest zone and in the adjacent forest-steppe zone, the acreage under grain crops is far larger and the structure of agriculture more complex. In the Eastern part of this zone, between the Volga and the Urals, cereiculture is predominant (particularly summer wheat), with cattle breeding next. Beyond the Urals, we find another important grain-growing and stock-breeding area in the Southern part of

the Western-Siberian plain. The Southern steppe zone is the main wheat granary of the U.S.S.R., containing also large acreages under barley, maize and sunflower. In the extreme South (Crimea, Krasnodar region, Stavropol region) cotton is now cultivated. Vine, tobacco and other Southern crops are grown in Southern Crimea and on the Black Sea shore of the Caucasus.

Industrially, the R.S.F.S.R. occupies the first place among the Soviet Republics. Major changes in the location of industry have occurred since the revolution, with two new industrial areas being developed in the Urals and in the Kuznetsk basin, although Moscow and Leningrad are still the two largest industrial centres in the country. All industries are represented in the R.S.F.S.R., including iron and steel and engineering. Industrial centres include Magnitogorsk, Chelyabinsk, Stalinsk, Tula, Komsomolsk, Molotov, Ufa, Irkutsk, Kuibyshev, Krasnoyarsk, Nizhny-Tagil, Novosibirsk, Omsk, Stalingrad, Gorky, Saratov, Grozny, Rostov and Taganrog.

CAPITAL, Moscow. Population (1939) 4,137,000. Moscow, founded about A.D. 1147 by Yuri Dolgoruki, became first the centre of the rising Moscow principality and, later, in the 15th century, the capital of the whole of Russia (Muscovy). In 1325, it became the seat of the Metropolitan of Russia. In 1703 Peter the Great transferred the capital to the newly built St. Petersburg, but on March 14, 1918, Moscow was again designated as the capital. Ψ Leningrad (before the First World War "St. Petersburg" and from 1914-1924 "Petrograd") had a population (1939) of 3,191,300.

Other cities with populations exceeding 300,000 (1939) are:—

Gorky (Nizhny-Novgorod)	644,100
Ψ Rostov-on-Don	510,300
Stalingrad (Tsaritsyn)	445,500
Sverdlovsk (Yekaterinburg)	425,500
Novosibirsk (Novonikolayevsk)	405,600
Kazan	401,700
Kuibyshev (Samara)	390,300
Saratov	375,900
Voronezh	326,900

The urban population makes up 33.5 per cent. of the total. About three-quarters of the population are Russians.

There are universities in Moscow, Leningrad, Kazan, Saratov, Tomsk, Vladivostok, Voronezh, Gorky, Irkutsk, Molotov, Rostov and Sverdlovsk and a large number of special colleges.

Ψ Seaport.

II.—THE UKRAINE

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, M. S. Grechukha.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, D. S. Korotchenko.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, A. M. Baranovsky.

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, A. I. Kirichenko.

This Republic, second largest in population, lying in the South-Western part of the European half of the U.S.S.R., was formed in December, 1917. It consists of 25 provinces—Chernigov, Chernovtsy, Dnepropetrovsk, Droboych, Izmail, Kamenets-Podolsk, Kharkov, Kherson, Kiev, Kirovograd, Lvov, Nikolayev, Odessa, Poltava, Rovno, Stalino, Stanislav, Sumy, Ternopol, Transcarpathia, Vinnytsa, Volhynia, Voroshilovgrad, Zaporozhye and Zhitomir.

Physical Features.—The larger part of the Ukraine forms a plain with small elevations. The Carpathian mountains lie in the south-western part of

the Republic. The climate is moderate, with relatively mild winters (particularly in the south-west) and hot summers. The main rivers are the Dnieper with its tributaries, the Southern Bug and the Northern Donets (a tributary of the Don).

Production and Industry.—The main centre of Soviet coal mining and iron and steel industry is situated in the southern part of the Ukraine. Engineering and chemical industry have been greatly developed under the Soviet regime. The central forest-steppe region (mainly on the right bank of the Dnieper) is the greatest sugar-producing area in the U.S.S.R. The Ukraine is also leading in grain-growing and stock-raising. In 1937, the Ukraine provided more than 54 per cent. of the total Soviet coal, 61 per cent. of iron, 17 per cent. of metal goods, 64 per cent. of sugar, 22 per cent. of wheat.

The War of 1939-1945 did grave damage to the Ukraine. The loss in human lives is estimated at 2,500,000. Most coal mines were flooded, power stations, mills and factories were blown up or destroyed in fighting. Only 42 per cent. of cattle, 10 per cent. of pigs, 18 per cent. of sheep and goats and 22 per cent. of horses survived the war. The reconstruction of industry and rehabilitation of agriculture is pursued with great vigour. Important help was rendered in the first post-war period by UNRRA.

There are large deposits of coal and salt in the Donets Basin, of iron ore in Krivoy Rog, of manganese in Nikopol, and of quicksilver in Nikitovka.

The Uniate Church of the Western Ukraine, united to the Roman Catholic Church since 1596, was deprived of her Bishops and many priests in 1946 and the people forced to return to the Russian Orthodox Church.

CAPITAL (since 1934), Kiev, the oldest city in Russia, founded in the 7th century A.D., was the capital of the Russian State from 865-1240. Population (1939), 846,300. Other towns with population (1939) exceeding 300,000 are:—

Kharkov.....	833,400
Odessa.....	604,200
Dnepropetrovsk (Yelizavetgrad).....	500,700
Stalino (Yuzovka).....	462,400
L'vov (1931).....	317,000

III.—BELORUSSIA.

(White Russia)

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, V. I. Kozlov.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, K. T. Mazurov.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, K. V. Kiselev.

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, N. S. Patolichev.

The Belorussian S.S.R., lying in the Western part of the European half of the U.S.S.R., was formed early in 1919. It now consists of 12 provinces (Baranovich, Bobruisk, Brest, Gomel, Grodno, Minsk, Mogilev, Molodechno, Pinsk, Polesye, Polotsk and Vitebsk). It is largely a plain with many lakes, swamps and marshy land. Before the revolution of 1917 the area was one of the most backward parts of European Russia. Since then, agriculture has been greatly developed, thanks to draining of swamps. Most of the Republic's industry is also of recent growth. Woodworking is of great importance, but engineering has also been greatly extended with several major plants built in Gome and Minsk.

The Republic suffered heavily during the War of 1939-1945 with most of her towns reduced to

ruins, but reconstruction (aided in the first post-war years by UNRRA) is proceeding apace. A large automobile plant is under construction in Minsk. The main rivers are the upper reaches of the Dnieper, of the Niemen and of the Western Dvina.

CAPITAL, Minsk. Population (1939), 238,800. Other major towns are Vitebsk (167,400) and Gomel (144,200).

In 1939, Belorussians made up four-fifths of the population, with Russians and Jews coming next, but territorial and demographic changes since then must have greatly altered this proportion.

IV.—UZBEKISTAN

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, Sh. R. Rashidov.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, U. Y. Yusupov.
First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, A. I. Niyazov.

The Uzbek S.S.R., economically the most important of the Central-Asiatic Republics, was formed in 1924 and consists of the Kara-Kalpak A.S.S.R. and of 9 provinces (Andizhan, Bokhara, Ferghana, Kashka-Darya, Khorezm, Namangan, Samarkand, Surkhan-Darya and Tashkent). It lies between the high Tienshan Mountains and the Pamir highlands in the east and south-east and sandy lowlands in the west and north-west. The major part of the territory is a plain with huge waterless deserts and several large oases, which form the main centres of population and economic life. The largest is the Ferghana valley, watered by the Syr-Darya. Other oases include Tashkent, Samarkand, Bokhara and Khorezm. The climate is continental and dry. Minerals include oil (in the Ferghana valley and in Khandag), coal (recently discovered at Angren) and sulphur (Shorsu).

There is a major agricultural machinery plant at Tashkent and a chemical combine at Chirchik. Uzbekistan is the main cotton-growing area of the U.S.S.R., producing more than 60 per cent. of all Soviet cotton. Irrigation has always been of decisive importance in this area, and the Soviet Government has done much in this field, including the construction of the Great Ferghana Canal (230 miles).

CAPITAL, Tashkent. Population (1939), 585,000. Samarkand (134,300) contains the Gur-Emir (Tamerlane's Mausoleum), completed A.D. 1400 by Ulug-bek, Tamerlane's astronomer-grandson, and a 15th-century observatory, recently restored.

V.—KAZAKHSTAN.

Chairman of the Presidium of Supreme Soviet, D. Kerimbayev.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Y. B. Taibekov.
First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, Zh. Shayakhmetov.

The Kazakh S.S.R., the second-largest Union-Republic, stretching from the lower reaches of the Volga and the Caspian in the west to the Altai and Tien-shan in the east, and bordering on China, was formed in 1920 as an autonomous republic (under the name of the Kirghiz A.S.S.R.) within the R.S.F.S.R., and was constituted a Union Republic in 1936. It consists of 16 provinces (Akmolinsk, Aktyubinsk, Alma-Ata, Djambul, East-Kazakhstan, Guryev, Karaganda, Kustanay, Kokchetav, Kzyl-Orda, North-Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Semipalatinsk, South-Kazakhstan, Taldy-Kurgan and West-Kazakhstan).

Kazakhstan is a country of arid steppes and semi-deserts, flat in the West, hilly in the East and mountainous in the South-East (Southern Altai and Tien-shan). The climate is continental and

very dry. The main rivers are the (Upper) Irtysh, the Ural, the Syr-Darya and the Ili. Kazakhstan contains rich deposits of non-ferrous metals: copper in Kounrad, Djezkazgan and Boshchekul, other metals in the Altai, in the Kara-Tau Mountains, and elsewhere. It also contains an important coal-producing area (Karaganda) ranking third in the U.S.S.R. and an oil-bearing area (near Emba). Major centres of metal industry exist now in the Altai Mountains, in Chirchikent, North of the Balkhash Lake and in Central Kazakhstan. Stock-raising is highly developed, particularly in the Central and South-Western parts of the Republic. Grain is grown in the North and North-East and cotton in the South and South-East.

The Kazakhs make up about three-fifths of the population, the Russians, about one-fifth. There are also many Ukrainian settlers, mainly in the North and some Uzbeks in the South.

CAPITAL, Alma-Ata (formerly Verna). Population (1939), 230,500. Other towns include Karaganda (165,900) and Semipalatinsk (109,800).

VI.—GEORGIA

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, V. G. Tskhovrebashvili.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, M. Javakhishvili. First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, M. Mamaladze.

The Georgian S.S.R., occupying the north-western part of Transcaucasia, lies on the shore of the Black Sea and borders in the south-east on Turkey. It was formed in 1921; in 1922 it joined the Transcaucasian Federation which, in its turn, adhered to the U.S.S.R. in the same year. After the liquidation of the Transcaucasian S.F.S.R. in 1936 Georgia became a Union Republic. It consists of the Tbilisi and Kutaisi Provinces, two Autonomous Republics (Abkhazia and Adjara) and the South-Osetian Autonomous Province. Georgia is a country of mountains, with the Greater Caucasus in the North and the Smaller Caucasus in the South. A relatively low-lying land between these two ridges is divided into two parts by the Sura Ridge: Western Georgia with a mild and damp climate and Eastern Georgia with a more continental and dry climate. The Black Sea shore and the Rion lowlands are sub-tropical in their climatic character. The most important mineral deposits are manganese (Chiaturi), coal (Tkibuli and Tkvarcheli) and oil (Kakhetia). Georgia is leading as regards production of manganese in the U.S.S.R. There are also many oil refineries. Viticulture and tobacco-growing are the two main agricultural industries. The Black Sea coast harbours many famous holiday resorts. Georgians make up about three-fifths of the population, the remainder being composed of Armenians, Russians, Azerbaijani and Osetians.

Shortly after Stalin's death a major purge of the Party and Government machineries took place in Georgia. Another purge occurred after Beria's fall in July, 1953.

CAPITAL, Tbilisi (Tiflis) Population (1939), 519,200.

VII.—AZERBAIDJAN

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, N. G. Geydarov.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, T. I. Kuliev. First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, M. T. Yakobov.

The Azerbaijan S.S.R. occupies the eastern part of Transcaucasia, on the shores of the Caspian Sea, and borders on Persia. It was formed in 1920. Between 1922-1936 it formed part of the Transcaucasian Federation. In 1936 it became a

Union Republic. It consists of two provinces (Baku and Gence), the Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic and the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Province.

The North-Eastern part of the Republic is taken up by the South-Eastern end of the main Caucasus ridge, its South-Western part by the smaller Caucasus hills, and its South-Eastern corner by the spurs of the Talysh Ridge. Its central part is a depression irrigated by the Kura and by the middle reaches of its tributary Arax. Sheltered by the mountains from the humid west winds blowing from the Black Sea, Azerbaijan has a continental climate. The land requires artificial irrigation. The Republic is very rich in minerals, particularly in oil. The Baku oilfields form the largest oil-producing area in the U.S.S.R., with three-quarters of the total output. A large power station on the Kura (Mingechaur) is under construction. Azerbaijan is also important as a cotton growing area. Baku is the busiest sea port in the U.S.S.R. The Azerbaijani make up three-fifths of the population of the Republic, Armenians, about 12 per cent., and Russians, about 10 per cent.

CAPITAL, Baku. Population (1939), 809,300.

VIII.—LITHUANIA

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, J. L. Paleckis.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, M. A. Gedvilas. First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, A. J. Snieckus.

Lithuania, formerly a Province of the Russian Empire, was declared an independent Republic at Vilna in 1918 and was incorporated into the U.S.S.R. in August, 1940. It was occupied by German forces from June, 1941, until the autumn of 1944. It now consists of four provinces: Kaunas, Klaipeda, Siauliai, and Vilnius. The Republic forms a plain with a large number of lakes and swamps. The forests occupy 19 per cent. of the whole area. The main river is the Niemen with its tributaries.

The chief industries are agriculture and forestry the chief products being rye, oats, wheat, barley, flax, sugar-beet and potatoes. Before its incorporation into the Soviet Union, Lithuania exported a large quantity of meat and dairy produce. A radical agrarian reform was carried out between August, 1940, and June, 1941, and resumed after 1944. The collectivization of the peasantry continues in stages.

In 1923, the Lithuanians made up 84.2 per cent. of the population, Jews, 7.6, Poles, 3.2, and Russians, 2.5 of the population. The majority of Jews were exterminated by the Germans, and large numbers of Lithuanians and Poles deported by the Soviets.

CAPITAL, Vilnius (Vilna, restored to Lithuania by U.S.S.R. after invasion and collapse of Poland in 1939, and recaptured by Soviet forces in July, 1944). Population (1940), 209,400, Kaunas (Kovno) had 154,100 inhabitants in 1940.

IX.—MOLDAVIA

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, I. S. Koditsa.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, G. Y. Rud. First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, D. S. Gladky.

Moldavia, occupying the south-western corner of the U.S.S.R., borders in the west on Roumania with the Pruth forming the frontier. It is subdivided into four okrugs—Kishinev (Chisinau), Tiraspol, Kagul (Cahul) and Balti. In 1918,

Roumania seized the Russian Province of Bessarabia. In 1924 a Moldavian Autonomous Republic was formed within the Ukraine, and in 1940 the U.S.S.R. forced Roumania to give back Bessarabia, the major part of which was merged with the Moldavian A.S.S.R. to form a Moldavian Union Republic. Moldavia was occupied by the Germans and Roumanians between 1941-1944.

The Northern part of the Republic consists of flat steppe lands, now all under plough. Some forests skirt the Dniester. Further south, around Kishinev, there are woody hills, and further south again, low-lying steppe lands. The climate is moderate. The main river is the Dniester, navigable along the whole course.

The main industry is agriculture (viniculture, fruit-growing and market-gardening). Industry is insignificant in both parts of Moldavia, but the Republic has the densest population in the U.S.S.R. A radical agrarian reform has been carried out under the Soviet régime. Moldavians make up 65 per cent. of the population, with Ukrainians, Russians and Jews next. In the South there are colonies of Bulgarians.

CAPITAL, Kishinev (Chisinau). Population (1939) 120,000.

X.—LATVIA

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, K. Ozolins.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, V. T. Lacis.
First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, J. E. Kalnberzins.

The Latvian S.S.R., lying on the shores of the Baltic and of the Gulf of Riga, and composed of the Riga, Daugavpils and Liepaja provinces, was formerly a Baltic Province of the Russian Empire. It was proclaimed an independent state in 1918 and was forcibly incorporated into the U.S.S.R. in August 1940. Between 1941 and 1944 the Republic was occupied by the German forces.

The surface of the country is generally flat, interspersed by occasional chains of hills. The climate is moderately-continental. The main rivers are the lower reaches of the Western Dvina and its tributaries. Forests occupy 20 per cent. of the total territory.

In 1940, Latvians made up three-quarters of the population, with Russians and Jews coming next. Most of the Jews have been exterminated by the Germans, and many Latvians deported by the Soviets.

Latvian industry was always highly developed, with shipbuilding, engineering, chemical industry, textile industry, wood-working and dairying being the chief occupations. Both Riga and Liepaja (Libava, Liebau) are large sea-ports.

As in other newly-acquired Republics an agrarian reform was carried out in Latvia in 1940-41 and again after 1944.

CAPITAL, Riga. Population (1935) 385,700.

XI.—KIRGHIZIA

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, T. Kulatov.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, A. Suerkulov.
First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, I. R. Razzakov.

The Kirghiz S.S.R. occupies the north-eastern part of Soviet Central Asia and borders in the south-east on China. In 1924, as Kara-Kirghiz Autonomous Province was formed within the R.S.F.S.R. In 1926 it became a Kirghiz Autonomous Republic, and in 1936, a Union Republic. It consists now of six provinces (Djalal-Abad,

Frunze, Issyk-Kul, Osh, Talas and Tien-Shan). The Kirghiz Republic is a mountainous country, the major part being covered by the ridges of the Central Tien-Shan, while mountains of the Pamiro-Alai system occupy its Southern part. There are a number of spacious mountain valleys, the Alai, Susamyr, the Issyk-kul lake and others. The majority of the population is concentrated in plains, lying at the foot of mountains—Chu, Talass, part of the Fergana Valley, where agriculture prospers. Industry is insignificant, but some mining is done. A number of railways have been built under the Five Year Plans. About two-thirds of the population are Kirghiz, followed by Russians and Ukrainians in the North and Uzbeks in Eastern Fergana.

CAPITAL, Frunze (formerly Pishpek). Population (1939), 92,700.

XII.—TADJIKISTAN

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, N. Dodkhudoyev.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, D. Rasulov.
First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, B. G. Gafurov.

The Tadjik S.S.R. lies in the extreme south-east of Soviet Central Asia and borders in the south on Afghanistan and in the east on China. It was originally formed in 1924 as an Autonomous Republic within the Uzbek S.S.R. and became a Union Republic in 1929. It consists of the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Province and of four Provinces (Garm, Kulyab, Kurgan-Tepe and Leninabad).

The country is mountainous: in the east lie the Pamir highlands with the highest point in the U.S.S.R., the Stalin Peak (24,590 feet), in the centre the high ridges of the Pamir-Alai system. Plains are formed by wide stretches of the Syrdarya valley in the north and of the Amu-Darya in the south.

Like the other Central-Asiatic Republics, Tadjikistan is a cotton-growing country. Its climatic conditions favour the cultivation of Egyptian cotton. Irrigation is of great importance. About 60 per cent. of the population are Tadjiks, about 24 per cent., Uzbeks, the rest, Russians and Kirghiz.

CAPITAL, Stalinabad (formerly Dyushambe). Population (1939), 82,500.

XIII.—ARMENIA

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Council, M. P. Papyan.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, A. E. Kochinyan.
First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, G. A. Arutinov.

The Armenian S.S.R. (subdivided into three okrugs—Erevan, Kirovakan and Leninakan) occupies the South-Western part of Transcaucasia; it was formed in 1920. In 1922 it joined the Transcaucasian Federation, and on its liquidation in 1936 became a Union Republic. In the south it borders on Turkey. It is a mountainous country consisting of several vast table lands surrounded by ridges. The population and the economic life are concentrated in the low-lying part of Armenia, the Aras valley and the Erevan hollow; the climate is continental, dry and cold, but the Aras valley has a long, hot and dry summer. Irrigation is essential for agriculture. At the junction of the former Turkish, Persian and Russian boundaries is Mount Ararat (17,260 ft.), the traditional resting place of "Noah's Ark." Industrial and fruit crops are grown in the low-lying districts, grain in the hills. Armenia is traditionally noted for her wine. There are large copper ore and molybdenum deposits and

other minerals. Carpet manufacture is the principal native industry. The Armenian Church centred in Etchmiadzin is the oldest established Christian Church, Christianity having been recognized as the State religion in 300, and since the 5th century there has been a national language and literature.

More than four-fifths of the population are Armenians.

CAPITAL, Erevan (formerly Erivan). Population (1939), 200,000.

XIV.—TURKMENISTAN

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Council, A. Sariev.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, B. Ovezov.
First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, S. Babayev.

Turkmenia occupies the extreme south of Soviet Central Asia, between the Caspian and the Amu-Darya and borders in the south on Iran and Afghanistan. It was formed in 1924 and consists of six Provinces (Ashkhabad, Chardjou, Kerki, Krasnovodsk, Mary and Tashauz). The country is a low-lying plain, fringed by hills in the South. Ninety per cent. of the plain is taken up by the arid Kara-Kum desert. Of all Central-Asiatic Republics, Turkmenia is the lowest and driest. The principal industries are agriculture and stock-raising, cotton, wool, astrakan furs, carpets and horses being the principal products. Minerals include oil and sulphur. Most of the land under plough is artificially irrigated. Silk industry is of an old standing. There are also some fisheries in the Caspian.

Turkmens, nomadic in the past, make up 70 per cent. of the population, with Russians coming second, and Uzbeks, third.

CAPITAL Ashkhabad (formerly Askhabad, Poltoratsk). Population (1939) 126,600. (Largely destroyed by an earthquake on October 6, 1948.)

XV.—ESTONIA

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Council, A. M. Jakobson.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, A. A. Mürlisepp.
First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, L. G. Kabin.

Estonia, formerly a Baltic province of the Russian Empire, was proclaimed an independent Republic in 1918. In 1940, it was forcibly incorporated into the U.S.S.R. It lies on the shores of the Baltic and of the Finnish Gulf in the north and of the Gulf of Riga in the south-west. Some 800 islands, among them Dagö and Ösel, form part of Estonian territory. Between 1941-44, Estonia was occupied by the German forces.

The country forms a low-lying plain with many lakes, among them the Chud (or Pskov) Lake, on the border with the R.S.F.S.R. Forests take up about one-fifth of the territory. Agriculture and dairy-farming are the chief industries, rye, oats, barley, flax and potatoes being the chief crops, and butter, bacon and eggs the chief products of dairy farming. There are important manufactures, including textiles, engineering, shipbuilding, wood-working, etc. Mining of shale is being greatly extended under the Five Year Plan to supply Leningrad with gas. The country is composed of three provinces (Tallinn, Pärnu and Tartu).

The population consists of 90 per cent. of Estonians, followed by Russians.

A large-scale purge of so-called "bourgeois nationalist elements" within the Estonian Communist Party took place in 1950.

CAPITAL, ♀ Tallinn (formerly Reval). Population (1938), 146,400.

XVI.—KARELO-FINNISH S.S.R.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, O. W. Kuusinen.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, P. S. Prokopenko.

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, A. N. Yegorov.

The Republic lies in the north-western corner of the European part of the U.S.S.R. and borders on Finland along its western border. A Karelian Autonomous Republic was formed in 1923 within the R.S.F.S.R. Part of the territory ceded by Finland in 1940 was joined to this A.S.S.R. to form the present Union Republic. Between 1941 and 1944 the Republic was occupied by Finnish and German forces.

It is a country of granite, lakes and forests and includes Onega and part of Lake Ladoga, two of the largest lakes in Europe. Mineral resources are considerable, but as yet hardly developed. The main industry is timber cutting and paper manufacture. The Republic harbours a large number of forced labour camps.

The Kirov (Murmansk) railway connects the two R.S.F.S.R. seaports Leningrad and Murmansk, and the Stalin Canal, built in 1933 and restored in 1947, connects the White Sea with the Onega Lake and the Baltic.

Russians form the majority of the population (63 per cent.), with the Finnish speaking Karelians second (23 per cent.).

CAPITAL, Petrozavodsk. Population (1940), 80,000.

VENEZUELA

(La Republica de Venezuela)

President, Col. Marcos Pérez Jiménez, took office April 19, 1953.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

3, Hans Crescent, S.W. 1

[Knightsbridge: 1734]

Ambassador in London (vacant).

Counsellor (Chargé d'Affaires), Dr. Adolfo Nass.

1st Secretary, Señor Walter H. Brandt.

Naval Attaché, Commander Daniel Gámez Calcaño.

Special Attaché, Señora Miriam Blanco-Fombona De Hood.

Hon. Economic Attaché, Dr. Antonio J. Moreno.

There are Consulates-General at Liverpool and London and Consulates at Cardiff and Birmingham.

Area and Population.—The most northerly Confederation of South America, situated approximately between 1° 40' S. lat. and 12° 26' N. lat. and 59° 52' - 73° 15' W. long. It consists of 20 States and 2 federal territories. The best authorities calculate the actual present area to be approximately 352,143 square miles. The population at the census of Nov. 26, 1950, was 4,985,716, and is now estimated to be 5,328,086, excluding forest-dwelling Indians.

Venezuela lies on the north of the South American continent, and is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, west by the Republic of Colombia east by British Guiana, and south by Brazil. Included in the area of the Republic are over 70 islands off the coast, with a total area of about 14,650 square miles, the largest being Margarita, which is politically associated with Tortuga, Cubagua and Coche to form the State of Nueva España. Margarita has an area of about 400 square miles. In 1942 Great Britain ceded to Venezuela the small island of *Palos* (170 acres) about 3 miles from the mainland.

Physical Features.—The Eastern Andes from the south-west cross the border and reach to the Caribbean Coast, where they are prolonged by the Maritime Andes of Venezuela to the Gulf of Paria on the north-east. The main range is known as the Sierra Nevada de Merida, and contains the highest peaks in the country in Picacho de la Sierra (15,420 feet) and Salado (13,878 feet), the maritime ranges containing the Silla de Caracas (8,531 feet). Near the Brazilian border the Sierras Parima and Pacaraima, and on the eastern border the Sierras de Rincote and de Usupamo, enclose the republic with parallel northward spurs, between which are valleys of the Orinoco tributaries. The Sierra Parima contains Yapurana (7,175 feet) and Duida (8,120 feet), and Para Caima contains Maraguaca (8,228 feet) and Roraima (8,530 feet), the latter being on the Venezuela-Guiana boundary. The slopes of the mountains and foothills are covered with dense forests, but the basin of the Orinoco is mainly *llanos*, or level stretches of open prairie, with occasional woods.

The principal river of Venezuela is the *Orinoco*, with innumerable affluents, the main river exceeding 1,500 miles in length from its rise in the southern highlands of the republic to its outflow in the deltaic region of the north-east.

A Franco-Venezuelan Expedition, led by Major Frank Risquez, claims to have discovered the source of the Orinoco, on Nov. 27, 1951, at 63° 15' W. long., 2° 18' N. lat., and about 1,200 metres above sea-level.

The Orinoco is navigable for large steamers from its mouth for 700 miles, and by smaller vessels as far as the Maimures Cataract, some 200 miles farther up-stream. Dredging operations now in progress will open the Orinoco for ocean-going ships as far as Puerto Ordaz (about 150 miles up-stream) by 1954. Among the many tributaries of the main stream are the Ventuari, Caura and Caroni from the south, and the Apure (with its tributary the Portuguesa), Arauca, Meta, and Guaviare from the west, the Meta and Guaviare being principally Colombian rivers. The upper waters of the Orinoco are united with those of the Rio Negro (a Brazilian tributary of the Amazon) by a natural river or canal, known as the *Casiquiare*. The coastal regions of Venezuela are much indented and contain many lagoons and lakes, of which Maracaibo, with an area exceeding 7,000 square miles, is the largest lake in South America. Other lakes are Zulia (290 square miles), south-west of Maracaibo, and Valencia (216 square miles), about 1,400 feet above sea-level in the Maritime Andes. The *llanos* also contain lakes and swamps caused by the river floods, but they are dry in the summer seasons.

The climate is tropical and, except where modified by altitude or tempered by sea breezes, is unhealthy, particularly in the coastal regions and in the neighbourhood of lowland streams and lagoons. The hot, wet season lasts from April to October, the dry, cooler season from November to March.

Government.—Venezuela was visited by Columbus in 1498, and in 1499 by Alonso de Ojeda and Amerigo Vespucci, the former naming the Gulf of Maracaibo Venezuela, or "Little Venice" (on account of the Indian pile-built settlements on the coast and shores of the lake), and the name was afterwards extended to the whole of the Orinoco basin. In 1550 the territory was formed into the captaincy-general of Caracas, and the country remained under Spanish rule until the revolt under Simon Bolivar, a native of Caracas, who defeated the Spanish forces in the battles of Los

Taguanes (1813) and Carabobo (1821), and thus secured the independence of the country. Bolivar was an untiring hero in the cause of independence, and through his efforts (and those of his adjutant Sucre) Venezuela, Ecuador and Colombia achieved their freedom from Spain, while Peru was enabled to establish its independence in consequence of his victories. He died in 1830, at the age of 47. Venezuela formed part of the Federal Republic of Colombia from 1822-30, since which time it has been independent. There have been many revolutions since 1846. In 1854 President Monagas liberated the African slaves, and in 1864 President Falcon divided the country into States and formed them into a Federal Republic. The Dictator Juan Vicente Gomez had a profound effect on the country as a result of 27 years rule; he died in 1935.

In 1948 power was assumed by a Military Council of which Col. Carlos Delgado Chalbaud was President. Congress was dissolved, the Supreme Court replaced, and new elections promised. Recognition was accorded at once by the Argentine and Peru, by Great Britain and many European countries in December, by the U.S.A. in January, 1949, and by the U.S.S.R. in March. On Nov. 13, 1950, Col. Delgado Chalbaud was assassinated. A Council (Junta) of Government was formed on Nov. 27, under the Presidency of Dr. German Suarez Flamerich. The composition of the Cabinet was modified at the same time. On Nov. 30, 1952, polling took place to elect a new Constituent Assembly. The published results gave a majority to the Government Party. On Dec. 2, the Government Junta resigned and Col. Pérez Jiménez was appointed Provisional President. On April 15, 1953, the Constituent Assembly published a new Constitution, and chose a Senate and Chamber of Deputies. Col. Pérez Jiménez was elected Constitutional President on April 17 for a term of 5 years.

Production and Industry.—The produce of Venezuelan forests and fields includes the following: (a) Tropical forest region: orchids, wild rubber, timber, mangrove bark, balata gum and tonka beans. (b) Agricultural areas: cocoa beans, coffee, cotton, rice, maize, sugar, sesame, groundnuts, potatoes, tomatoes, sisal, tobacco. There is an extensive beef and dairy farming industry, but the country is not nearly able to produce all the meat, grain or sugar it requires, and food and drink imports in 1952 were valued at the equivalent of about £41 million. An autonomous Government department, the Corporación Venezolana de Fomento, is endeavouring, by loans, investment and other means, to foster agricultural development.

The principal industry is that of *Petroleum*. The production of the oilfields is shown below (in barrels of 42 gallons):—

Year	Barrels	Year	Barrels
1937.....	186,200,000	1945.....	323,400,000
1938.....	188,200,000	1946.....	388,500,000
1939.....	205,800,000	1947.....	438,000,000
1940.....	185,600,000	1948.....	490,000,000
1941.....	223,800,000	1949.....	482,300,000
1942.....	147,000,000	1950.....	546,730,000
1943.....	177,600,000	1951.....	622,187,000
1944.....	257,000,000	1952.....	658,427,000

Before the war of 1939-45 over 80 per cent. of the crude oil was exported to Netherlands' West Indies refineries. In 1942 small refineries were established in Venezuela, capable of handling about 200,000 barrels daily. The large Shell plant at Punta Cardon went into production in February, 1949, and the Creole refinery at Amuay a year later. Other new refineries are being operated by the

Sinclair Oil and Refining Co. and by the Venezuelan Gulf Oil Co. at Puerto La Cruz, and about one-fifth of the total output of crude oil is now being refined in Venezuela. The Venezuelan Government, under existing agreements, receives over 50 per cent. of the profits from oil. The recent development of rich deposits of iron ore in South Venezuela will exert a considerable influence on the Venezuelan economy in the future.

Other industries include gold, diamond and asbestos; cotton wool and rayon weaving; manufacture of paper, cement, beer, tyres, cigarettes, soap, animal feeding concentrates, non-alcoholic drinks, simple steel products, shoes, tins, jewellery, rope, metal and wooden furniture, sacks, paint and motor-vehicle assembly, preparation of pharmaceutical goods, lard, powdered milk, vegetable oil, biscuits and other foods; fishing and fish-canning; pearl fishing.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the country. Indigenous literature has produced some work of international repute. In 1953 there were 7 daily newspapers in Caracas, 3 in Maracaibo and about 300 periodicals throughout the country.

Education (Primary) is free and compulsory from the age of 7 years. There were (1951-52) about 7,250 primary schools, with 413,000 pupils (206,000 boys, 207,000 girls), and about 160 secondary schools, with 30,000 pupils. There are Universities at Caracas, Mérida and Maracaibo.

FINANCE 1952-53

Revenue.....	Bolívares	2,369,359,000
Expenditure.....	"	2,240,780,000
Internal Debt (Nov. 30, 1952) ..		6,818,131

On June 30, 1930, Venezuela paid off its entire External debt (23,757,634 Bolívares) in gold, as a token of homage to *Simón Bolívar*, the Liberator.

The present Internal Debt is made up as follows:—

Consolidated 3 per cent. Internal Loan.....	Bolívares	186,631
Public Works Loan (Third Issue).....	"	83,500
Second Internal Loan for Public Works.....	"	6,548,000
	Bolívares	6,818,131

The exchange at par of the Bolívar, of 100 Centimos, was 25.25 Bs = £1 sterling; official rate of Exchange, July, 1947, Bs.13.57 = £1. The official rate since Feb. 1953 stood at Bs.9.36 = £1 (buying) and Bs.9.44 = £1 (selling). There are special buying rates for petroleum, coffee and cocoa. (See also p. 83.)

Communications.—There are about 6,200 miles of all-weather roads. The State has now acquired all but a very few of the numerous railway lines, whose total length is only some 760 miles. There are five Venezuelan airlines, of which two, the Linea Aeropostal Venezolana and Taca de Venezuela, are state-owned. The Venezuelan merchant fleet comprises 41 steamships and 61 motor ships, with a total tonnage of 191,091. Foreign vessels are not permitted to engage in the coast trade. There is one government-controlled and 48 commercial broadcasting stations. The latter draw their income from commercial broadcasting. There are a television stations in operation in Caracas, one under construction and one projected.

TRADE

Venezuela's Trade Balance 1939-52 was (including bullion and specie):—

Year	Imports	Exports
1939	Bs. 328,648,050	Bs. 953,340,108
1940	311,170,800	861,030,700
1941	287,850,903	1,045,600,000
1942	215,700,000	696,600,000
1943	222,000,000	862,100,000
1944	544,197,180	1,121,365,579
1945	804,947,760	1,107,852,690
1946	987,155,774	1,499,110,771
1947	1,872,184,958	2,158,330,770
1948	2,296,157,953	2,721,755,254
1949	2,241,011,274	3,360,487,616
1950	1,798,417,835	3,888,454,877
1951	2,150,252,223	4,533,660,335
1952	2,420,679,299	4,858,440,000

The principal imports are machinery, textiles, foodstuffs, steel and iron. The principal exports are petroleum (over 95 per cent. of the total), coffee, gold, and cocoa. Iron ore will shortly be a significant export; the first shipments were made in 1950.

	1950	1952
Imports from U.K. ..	£16,141,000	£19,197,000
Exports to U.K.	£14,408,000	£16,567,000

CAPITAL, Caracas (3,000 ft.). Population, 735,000; other principal towns are Maracaibo (260,000), Valencia (88,674), Barquisimeto (105,080), Maracay (65,761), Puerto Caribe (6,359), Puerto Carupano (30,684), Puerto Cabello (34,413), La Guaira (16,279), San Cristobal (56,073), Cumana (46,416) and Ciudad Bolívar (31,009). Figures are approximate, and, except for Caracas and Maracaibo, based on the 1950 Census.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, yellow, blue, red (with seven white stars on blue band).

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Chancery)—Edificio Titania, San Bernardino, Caracas)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Robert William Urquhart, K.B.E., C.M.G. (1951).

1st Secretary H. F. T. Smith.

1st Secretary (Commercial), R. Scrivener.

1st Secretary (Information), L. Boas.

2nd Secretary (Commercial), E. B. Dunipace.

2nd Secretary, P. W. Homberger, O.B.E.

Naval and Air Attaché, Wing-Comdr. P. D. W. Hackforth.

3rd Secretary (Commercial), R. F. C. Hall.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Caracas, Caripito, Carupano, Ciudad Bolívar, El Cardon, La Guaira, Las Piedras, Maracaibo and Puerto La Cruz.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, Miss M. A. Hall.

VENEZUELAN—BRITISH CULTURAL INSTITUTE, Calle Sur 21, No. 3, El Conde, Caracas—Director, Miss M. A. Hall.

YEMEN. See Arabia

YUGOSLAVIA

(Federativna Narodna Republika Jugoslavije.)

President of the Federal Executive Council and Chairman of the National Defence Council, Josip Broz Tito, assumed office, Jan. 13, 1953.

Vice-President and Chairman of Foreign Affairs Committee, Edvard Kardelj.

Vice-President and Chairman of Committee for Internal Policy, Aleksandar Ranković.

Vice-President and Chairman of Commission for Study of System of State Administration, Mosa Pijade. Vice-President, Milovan Djilas.

Secretary-General to Federal Executive Council, Veljko Zeković.

Public Health and Social Welfare, Dobrivoje Radosavljević.

Chairman of Committee for Economy, Svetozar Vakmanović-Tempó.

Education, Rodoljub Colaković.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Koča Popović.

Secretary of State for National Defence, Ivan Gosnjak.

Secretary of State for Internal Affairs, Svetislav Stefanović.

Secretary of State for National Economy, Dusan Calić.

Secretary of State for Budget and State Administration, Raja Nedeljković.

Presidents of the People's Republics, Petar Stambolić (Serbia); Vladimir Bakarić (Croatia); Lazo Kolisevski (Macedonia); Djuro Pucar (Stari) (Bosnia and Herzegovina); Milia Marinko (Slovenia); Blazo Jovanović (Montenegro).

EMBASSY IN LONDON

25 Kensington Gore, S.W.7

[Kensington: 3400]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Dr. Vladimir Velebit (1953).

Minister Counsellor, Jaksa Petrić.

Counsellor, Joka Brajović.

1st Secretaries, Vladimir Tunguz; Petar Knezević; Dusan Milanković.

3rd Secretaries, Dusan Gaspari; Kosta Vukotić. Military, Naval and Air Attaché, Lieut.-Gen. Bogdan Orescanin.

Asst. Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Vasa Veskojić.

Commercial Counsellor, Dr. Petar Tomić.

Commercial Attachés, Vladislav Milutinović; Stevan Zec.

Press Counsellor, Aleksandar Sokorać.

Shipping Attaché, Nikola Ilijić.

Attachés, Lojze Kersnik; Georg Georgijevski.

Area and Population.—Yugoslavia is a Federation comprising the People's Republics of Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Macedonia. Serbia includes the two "autonomous regions" of Vojvodina and Kosovo-Metohija. In July, 1946, Pelagosa and adjacent islands with all territory East of the line known as the *French Line* in Istria (including Pola and Fiume) was ceded by Italy to Yugoslavia. The area in 1946 was estimated 249,226 square kilometres (96,265 square miles) and the population in 1953 at 16,927,275 (8,211,000 males and 8,716,000 females). As a result of the war there was a decrease of nearly 2,000,000 in the population of Yugoslavia, and this loss has only recently been made up.

Montenegro (*Crna-Gora*) was united to Serbia by a decision of the Montenegrin Parliament in November, 1918, when King Nicholas was deposed.

Government.—Stretching from Central Europe to the Balkans, different parts have been subjected to different historical, religious, cultural and geographical influences. Serbia came early under the Orthodox Church and then passed 500 fallow years of subjection to the Turkish Empire. In Bosnia, an outpost of the Turkish Empire, large numbers of the population were forcibly converted to Islam. Croatia and Slovenia, on the other hand, came under the Roman Catholic Church, and in later years were subjected to the civilizing influence of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Such factors have, despite community of race, hampered the process of fusion into a united nation. The formation of Yugoslavia after the War (1914-18) represented the culmination of a movement, which began early in the nineteenth century, for the union in a single nation of the Southern Slavs. In 1927

the Yugoslav Committee and the Serbian Government issued a manifesto from Corfu announcing a projected kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes under the Serbian dynasty of Karageorgevitch. In October, 1918, a Yugoslav National Council, representing the Yugoslav lands of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, declared for a state of the Slovenes, Croats and Serbs. A few weeks later a union with Serbia was announced and the *Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes* was proclaimed at the beginning of December, 1918. In Jan., 1929, King Alexander abrogated the Constitution and instituted an absolute monarchy for two years, when it was superseded by a modified constitution, which endured through the greater part of the war of 1939-45, being superseded by an agreement signed on Nov. 1, 1944, by the Yugoslav Prime Minister (Dr. Ivan Subasić) and the leader of the National Liberation Committee (Marshal Josip Broz, commonly known as Marshal Tito) recognizing a provisional parliament. On March 7, 1945, the agreement was confirmed by the Royal Yugoslav government in London, and a provisional government was set up in Belgrade.

On Nov. 29, 1945, the Constituent Assembly of Yugoslavia, at a joint session of the Skupština and the House of Nationalities, proclaimed Yugoslavia a Republic. In January, 1953, a new Constitution became effective, under which two houses (the Federal Council and Council of Provinces) were established.

Defence.—The Army, Navy and Air Force on a peace footing consist of 300,000 officers and men, the war strength being about 1,250,000.

Religion and Education.—The Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Protestant, Islamic and Judaic faiths are recognized by the State; 49.53 per cent. of the population is Orthodox, 36.7 per cent. Catholic, 1.14 per cent. Protestant and other Christian denominations, 12.52 per cent. Islamic and 0.04 per cent. Jews. The Church is separated from the State. All religious instruction in schools has been forbidden since January 1952. Priests are allowed to teach in churches. Eight years elementary education is compulsory and all education is free. In 1952 there were 13,661 elementary schools with 29,700 teachers and 1,422,000 pupils, 683 secondary schools with 249,000 pupils, 78 training colleges for teachers with 24,600 students, and 12 higher pedagogic schools for teachers with 5,600 students. There are five universities, Belgrade, Zagreb, Ljubljana, Sarajevo and Skopje, including 86 faculties with 55,300 students, 11 Art Academies with 1,200 students and 147 elementary and secondary art schools with 15,300 pupils.

Language and Literature.—Under the constitution of 1918 the language of the country is Serbo-Croat-Slovene. Serbian is a South Slav tongue and in writing employs the Cyrillic alphabet, similar to ancient Greek, as in Russia. Croats and Slovenes use the Latin alphabet. Slovene is quite a separate tongue and not easily understood by Serbs or Croats. The Macedonian and Albanian languages are also used by many people. The desire for the political union of the South Slavs led to a cultural unity and a revival of Slav literature. There are 2 Serbian daily newspapers in Belgrade, 3 Slovene dailies in Ljubljana (Laibach), 3 Croat dailies in Zagreb, and daily papers at Skopje, Sarajevo, Cetinje, Novi Sad, and Rijeka.

Production and Industry.—The principal occupation is agriculture. Over 70 per cent. of the population is so engaged. The main crops are wheat and maize of which the yield in 1952 was about 1.9 and 1.5 million tons respectively; however, these amounts were abnormally low owing to the severe

drought in the summer of 1952. The forest areas produced some 8.8 million m³ of timber in 1952 and are capable of considerable development. According to Yugoslav official estimates the livestock population at June 30, 1952, was approximately as follows: Horses, 997,000; cattle, 4,822,000; sheep, 11,719,000; pigs, 5,610,000; poultry, 21,000,000. Minerals are a great source of wealth, particularly in the central regions. Production in 1952 included the following ('000 tons): Hard coal, 1,011; brown coal, 6,842; lignite, 4,245; copper ore, 1,265; lead zinc ore, 1,204; iron ore, 676; bauxite, 577; pyrite concentrates, 167; chrome ore, 107. Antimony ore, pyrites ore and manganese ore are also produced. The largest figures for the output of refined minerals in 1952 were as follows: blister copper, 33,000 tons; electrolytic copper, 21,000 tons; refined lead, 67,000 tons. There is also a developing manufacturing industry.

FINANCE

1953
Dinars

Revenue (Budget Estimates)..... 178,000,000,000
Expenditure (do.)..... 229,000,000,000

The Yugoslav *Dinar* (of 100 *Paras*) has a nominal value of 124 farthings, the exchange rate being 840D=£1 (see also p. 83).

Communications.—In 1939 there were 4,593 miles of normal gauge and 2,061 miles of narrow gauge railway, total—6,654 miles. It is estimated that about 3,343 miles of these lines were destroyed or damaged during the war of 1939–45; most of these have been repaired. About 500 miles of new lines have been built, and further improvements in communications are planned. There are also 20,714 miles of telephone lines and 21,560 miles of telegraph lines. Yugoslavia has a long seaboard on the Adriatic coast. The principal Yugoslav ports are Rijeka, Sibenik, Split, Kardeljevo, Dubrovnik and Kotor (Cattaro). The Danube forms a great commercial highway and the tributary rivers Sava and Tisa provide other important shipping routes; the port of Belgrade was the second busiest on the Danube. There are 5 international aerservices operated by Yugoslav civil aviation.

TRADE

	1950	1951
Imports from U.K.....	£14,195,900	£21,537,030
Exports to U.K.....	£10,560,700	£12,622,278

The principal exports are cereals, timber, ores, cattle, pigs, poultry, skins, fruit, medicinal herbs and etheric oils. The imports are chiefly textile raw materials, machinery and manufactured goods.

The chief imports from U.K. are machinery, tractors and textile yarns.

CAPITAL, Belgrade (*Beograd* = White City), population (1948) 388,246. Other towns are Zagreb or Agram (200,417), Ljubljana or Laibach (120,944), Sarajevo (118,158), Subotica (112,551), Skopje (91,557), Rijeka (Fiume with Susak) (72,120), Ψ Split (49,885) and Ψ Sibenik (38,000).

NATIONAL FLAG: Blue, white, red.

NATIONAL DAYS: Founding of Yugoslav Federal Republic (November 29).

BRITISH EMBASSY

Prvog Maja 46, Belgrade

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
His Excellency Sir William Ivo Mallet,
K.C.M.G. (1951).

Counsellor, A. D. Wilson.

1st Secs., E. H. St. G. Moss (*Head of Chancery*);
F. H. Crowther (*Commercial*); S. J. Whitwell;
K. Welboreker (*Information*).

2nd Secs., G. J. Tarr; S. H. Anstey (*Consular*).

3rd Secs., W. J. Sloss; A. H. Grey; W. N. R.
Maxwell (*Commercial*).

ECONOMIC MISSION

Minister (*Economic*), Sir Francis Mudie, K.C.S.I.,
K.C.I.E.

1st Sec., N. J. Moss.

2nd Sec., Miss K. Dooner.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Belgrade,
Zagreb, Skopje, Split and Sarajevo.

BRITISH COUNCIL.—Representative, N. Sutcliffe,
Prvog Maja 34, Belgrade.

THE NOBEL PRIZES

The Nobel Prizes are awarded each year from the income of a trust fund established by the Swedish scientist Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, who died on December 10, 1896, leaving a fortune of £1,750,000. They are awarded to those who have contributed most to the common good in the domains of (a) Physics; (b) Chemistry; (c) Medicine or Physiology; (d) Literature; (e) Peace. The first awards were made in 1901 on the fifth anniversary of Nobel's death. The awarding authorities are the Swedish Academy of Science—(a) Physics; (b) Chemistry; the Stockholm Faculty of Medicine—(c) Medicine or Physiology; the Swedish Academy of Literature—(d) Literature; a committee of five persons elected by the Norwegian Storting—(e) Peace. The Trust is administered by the Board of Directors of the Nobel Foundation ("Nobelstiftelsens Styrelse"), Stockholm. The Board consists of four members and two deputy members appointed by the awarding authorities; the Swedish Government appoints a chairman and a vice-chairman.

The nationality of prizewinners is indicated as follows: (a) Great Britain; (b) U.S.A.; (c) France; (d) Sweden; (e) Belgium; (f) Russia; (g) Germany; (h) Netherlands; (i) Switzerland; (k) Denmark; (l) Norway; (m) Spain; (n) Poland; (o) Austria; (p) Italy; (q) India; (r) Hungary; (s) Finland; (t) Canada; (u) Chile; (v) Argentine; (w) Japan; (x) Portugal; (y) Irish Free State; (z) Republic of Ireland; (aa) South Africa. The distribution by nationalities is shown at foot of table.

A list of prizewinners for the years 1901–1925 appears in Whitaker's Almanack, 1953.

Year	(a) PHYSICS	(b) CHEMISTRY	(c) MEDICINE or PHYSIOLOGY	(d) LITERATURE	(e) PEACE
1926	Jean Perrin (c)	Theo. Svedberg (d)	J. Fibiger (k)	Grazia Deledda (p)	A. Briand (c) G. Stresemann (g)
1927	A. H. Compton (b) C. T. R. Wilson (a)	H. Wieland (g)	J. Wagner- Jauregg (o)	Henri Bergson (c)	Ferdinand Buisson (c) Ludwig Quidde (g)

Year	(a) PHYSICS	(b) CHEMISTRY	(c) MEDICINE OR PHYSIOLOGY	(d) LITERATURE	(e) PEACE
1928	O. W. Richardson (a)	A. Windaus (g)	C. J. H. Nicolle (c)	Sigrid Undset (l)	No award
1929	Duc de Broglie (c)	A. Harden (a) H. K. A. S. von Euler (d)	Sir F. G. Hopkins (a) C. Eijkman (h)	Thomas Mann (g)	F. B. Kellogg (b)
1930	Sir C. V. Raman (q)	H. Fischer (g)	Karl Landsteiner (o)	Sinclair Lewis (b)	Archbishop N. Söderblom (d)
1931	No award	C. Bosch (g) F. Bergius (g)	Otto Warburg (g)	Eric Axel Karlfeldt (d)	Jane Addams (b) N. M. Butler (b)
1932	W. Heisenberg (g)	Irving Langmuir (b)	Sir Charles Sherrington (a) E. D. Adrian (a)	John Galsworthy (a)	No award
1933	P. A. M. Dirac (a) Erwin Schrödinger (o)	No award	Thomas H. Morgan (b)	Ivan Bunin (f)	Sir N. Angell (a)
1934	No award	H. C. Urey (b)	G. R. Minot (b) W. P. Murphy (b) G. H. Whipple (b)	Luigi Pirandello (p)	A. Henderson (a)
1935	J. Chadwick (a)	F. Joliot (c) Mme. I. Joliot-Curie (c)	Hans Spemann (g)	No award	Carl von Ossietzky (g)
1936	Victor F. Hess (o) C. D. Anderson (b)	Peter Debye (h)	Sir Henry H. Dale (a) Otto Loewi (o)	Eugene O'Neill (b)	Carlos Saavedra Lamas (v)
1937	C. J. Davison (b) G. P. Thomson (a)	W. N. Haworth (m) Paul Karrer (i)	Albert von Szent-Györgyi (r)	H. R. Martin du Gard (c)	Viscount Cecil (a)
1938	Enrico Fermi (p)	R. Kuhn (g)	C. Heymans (c)	Pearl Buck (b)	The Nansen Office
1939	E. O. Lawrence (b)	A. F. J. Butenandt (g) L. Ruzicka (i)	G. Domagk (g)	F. E. Sillanpää (s)	No award
1943	O. Stern (b)	G. Hevesy (r)	Henrik Dam (k) E. A. Doisy (b)	No award	No award
1944	I. I. Rabi (b)	Otto Hahn (g)	E. J. Erlanger (b) H. S. Gasser (b)	J. V. Jensen (k)	International Committee of the Red Cross. Cordell Hull (b)
1945	Wolfgang Pauli (o)	Artturi Virtanen (s)	Sir A. Fleming (a) Sir H. Florey (a) E. B. Chain (a)	Gabriela Mistral (u)	
1946	P. W. Bridgman (b)	J. B. Sumner (b) W. M. Stanley (b) J. H. Northrop (b)	H. J. Muller (b)	Hermann Hesse (i)	Emily Greene Balch (b) John R. Mott (b)
1947	Sir Edward Appleton (a)	Sir Robert Robinson (a)	Prof. and Mrs. C. F. Cori (b) and B. Houssay (v)	André Gide (c)	The Society of Friends.
1948	P. M. S. Blackett (a)	Arne Tiselius (d)	P. Müller (i)	T. S. Eliot (a)	No award
1949	H. Yukawa (w)	W. F. Giaque (b)	W. R. Hess (i) A. E. Moniz (x)	W. Faulkner (b)	Lord Boyd Orr (a)
1950	C. F. Powell (a)	O. Diels (g) K. Alder (g)	E. C. Kendall (b) T. Reichstein (i) P. S. Hench (b)	Earl Russell (a)	R. Bunche (b)
1951	Sir John Cockcroft (a) E. T. S. Walton (z)	E. M. McMillan (b) G. T. Seaborg (b)	M. Theiler (aa)	P. Lagerkvist (d)	L. Jouhaux (c)
1952	F. Bloch (b) E. M. Purcell (b)	A. J. P. Martin (a) R. L. M. Synge (a)	S. A. Waksman (b)	F. Mauriac (c)	No award

The awards have been distributed as follows:—PHYSICS:—Gt. Britain, 14; Germany, 11; U.S.A., 11; France, 7; Netherlands, 4; Austria, 3; Sweden, 2; Italy, 2; India, 1; Denmark, 1; Japan, 1; Republic of Ireland, 1. CHEMISTRY:—Germany, 19; U.S.A., 9; Gt. Britain, 9; France, 6; Sweden, 4; Switzerland, 3; Netherlands, 2; Hungary, 1; Austria, 1; Finland, 1. MEDICINE OR PHYSIOLOGY:—U.S.A., 14; Gt. Britain, 9; Germany, 8; Denmark, 4; Switzerland, 4; France, 3; Austria, 3; Belgium, 2; Canada, 2; Netherlands, 2; Hungary, 2; Russia, 2; Spain, 1; Argentina, 1; Italy, 1; Portugal, 1; South Africa, 1; Sweden, 1. LITERATURE:—France, 8; Germany, 5; Gt. Britain, 5; U.S.A., 4; Sweden, 4; Norway, 3; Italy, 3; Denmark, 3; Poland, 2; Spain, 2; Switzerland, 2; Belgium, 1; India, 1; Russia, 1; Finland, 1; Chile, 1; Irish Free State, 1. PEACE:—U.S.A., 11; France, 7; Gt. Britain, 6; Germany, 3; Sweden, 3; Switzerland, 3; Belgium, 2; Norway, 2; Austria, 2; Italy, 1; Argentina, 1; Denmark, 1; Netherlands, 1.

SCIENCE, DISCOVERY AND INVENTION IN 1953

BRITISH ASSOCIATION. "SCIENCE FOR ITS OWN SAKE."—The British Association for the Advancement of Science held its 115th annual meeting on September 2-9 at Liverpool, under the presidency of Sir Edward Appleton, F.R.S., Principal of Edinburgh University.

In his presidential address on "Science for its own sake" Sir Edward Appleton said that perhaps the most striking fact about modern science, in its explorations ranging from the heart of the atom to the frontiers of the universe, is that, like poetry, like philosophy, it reveals depths and mysteries beyond, quite different from, the ordinary matter-of-fact world we are used to. The scientific approach is a far more personal and imaginative activity than is generally realized. The big jumps ahead are usually the adventures and intuitions of a single mind. Many a vital discovery has been nothing else than recognizing the unexpected. To illustrate the pursuit of science for its own sake he turned to the subject of cosmical research. It was Sir Oliver Lodge who first thought of looking at the heavens with a radio eye instead of an optical eye, when he tried to detect radio waves from the sun, and an American radio engineer, J. G. Jansky, who discovered that radio waves, as well as light waves, could be received from the heavens. Jansky had discovered radio noise coming from the direction of the stars in the Milky Way. The Milky Way, of which our own solar system was really part, was a colony or island of stars in space, shaped roughly like a Yorkshire tea-cake with the stars represented by currants. Space, however, was populated with far more stars than were to be found in the Milky Way. Could it be that a radio star was always a dark star, and so a new type of object in the universe. Baade and Minkowski at Mount Palomar, using the 200-in. Hale telescope and the 48-in. Schmidt telescope, after a meticulous search of parts of the sky determined by F. G. Smith of Cambridge (England), had shown that the major radio sources, those in Cassiopeia and Cygnus, were two entirely unknown objects in the universe. The Cassiopeia radio source was associated with a diffuse cloud of luminous gas, situated within our own galaxy. The tenuous matter of which it was composed was concentrated in a number of fine filaments in the most violent motion. The source in Cygnus, was identified with another exceptional object which was considered to be two island colonies—two extra-galactic nebulae—in collision at a distance requiring 100 million years for the light and the radio waves generated in it to travel to us here on earth. Though we were still without explanation of the relation of radio noise to the structure of the Milky Way, much progress could be expected from two large British radio telescopes, the interferometric instrument at Cambridge and the steerable paraboloid now being built at Jodrell Bank, a station of the University of Manchester, which would be the largest single radio telescope in the world. Thus science, pursued for its own sake, could enlarge men's horizons and invest the world with deeper significance.

The Presidents of the Sections and the subjects of their addresses were as follows:—A. Mathematics and Physics, Prof. Sir H. Jeffreys, F.R.S., "Half a Century of Geophysics." B. Chemistry, Prof. G. R. Clemo, F.R.S., "The Development of Organic Chemistry since the Time of Liebig"; C. Geology, Prof. T. N. George, "Invertebrate Fossils and Evolution"; D. Zoology, Prof. I. E. Smith, "The Maintenance and Spread of Seashore Fauna"; E. Geography, Prof. R. H. Kinzig, "The Geographer as Humanist";

F. Economics, Prof. F. W. Paish, "Open and Repressed Monetary Inflation"; G. Engineering, Lord Dudley Gordon, "Engineering in the Next 2,000 Years"; H. Anthropology and Archaeology, Prof. M. Forkes, "Analysis and Description in Social Anthropology"; I. Physiology, Dr. D. P. Cuthbertson, "The Quality and Quantity of Protein for Man and Livestock"; J. Psychology, Prof. D. W. Harding, "Psychological Problems in the Recognition of Excellence"; K. Botany, Prof. J. Walton, "The Evolution of the Ovule in Pteridosperms"; L. Education, Mr. Robert Birley, "Greek or Chemistry or both?" M. Agriculture, Dr. J. Hammond, F.R.S., "The Application of Animal Physiology to Agriculture"; X. Assembly of Corresponding Societies, Dr. W. E. Swinton, "Gateways of Science."

Two evening discourses were delivered, "Fifty Years of Powered Flight," by Sir Ben Lockspeiser, F.R.S., and "Mount Everest," by Mr. Eric Sipton.

The meeting in 1954 will be held in Oxford on September 1-8, under the presidency of Dr. E. D. Adrian, O.M., F.R.S., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and President of the Royal Society.

The annual meeting of the Association in 1955 will be held in Bristol.

ADELIE PENGUINS.—Dr. W. J. L. Sladen, of the Edward Grey Institute at Oxford, has investigated the breeding season of the small Adie penguin during two winters in the Falkland Islands. Nobody has been able to explain satisfactorily the birds' curious "display" rituals and their manner of greeting each other after an absence of a fortnight or more. After marking and branding over a thousand penguins, Dr. Sladen found that the pairs congregated in the rookeries or breeding grounds after the winter—that is to say, during October, when the sea was still frozen. The pairs remained together for about three weeks without food; but as soon as the nest of stones was built and the two eggs laid, the female walked off to the sea, perhaps sixty miles away, and broke her fast with a meal of shrimps—actually "krill" or baleen whale food—leaving the male to incubate by himself. It was not until the fattened female returned after a fortnight that the male got off the eggs, greeted his spouse with a loud cry, and waddled off to the sea himself. The longest fasting period recorded for a male was 42 days, in which time the bird lost two and a half kilograms in weight. Frequently parted pairs were able to recognize each other in a colony of 30,000 apparently identical birds. This seems to be done by a "mutual display", including loud cries, back lifting, and occasionally ecstatic flipper flapping.

ANCESTRY OF LIVING ANIMALS.—Fossils, for geologists, are the stuff of evolution, said Professor T. Neville George, president of the geology section of the British Association. They set the process in a perspective of time. The oysters provided one of the most completely preserved records of fossil lineages; and the very fact that the intergrading populations of most other inferred lineages were fragmentarily represented in any one area was itself a pointer to repeated migration, implying discriminatory environments which were sometimes directly recognizable in the rocks. Present knowledge of the evolutionary process, was mainly based on the tetrapods and a few selected invertebrate lineages; in most other groups, while description of evolutionary stages had been well served, there still awaited a systematic exposition of ancestral

evolution and its relation to growth and form in populations of living animals.

ATHLETIC TRAINING.—Problems of athletic training, the control of breathing during exercise, and distance running were discussed at the British Association. Mr. Roger Bannister, of St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, London, said that in theory there was no limit to any physical performance, but various physiological factors caused the margin by which records were broken to diminish steadily. In sprinting and javelin throwing speed of movement was limited by muscle viscosity. In weight lifting speed of action was at the option of the athlete. Sheer force or mass of muscle was what counted and suitable training could develop it. The shot putter and the discus thrower required both speed and force, and the type of training they underwent varied accordingly. The greatest scope for athletic improvement lay in the distance events. The limiting factor there was lack of oxygen. In recent experiments on a treadmill subjects breathing controlled mixtures of oxygen and air gave up from exhaustion after eight minutes. When breathing 33 per cent. of oxygen their performance was much improved and with 66 per cent. of oxygen they appeared to be able to go on indefinitely.

ATLANTIC CROSSING ON A RAFT.—Dr. Alain Bombard, who set out on August 11, 1952, on a rubber raft, *L'Hérétique*, to cross the Atlantic in an attempt to prove that a man could live at sea on the liquid contained in fish, the flesh of fish, and plankton, reached Barbados on Christmas Eve. He lost 55 lb. in weight during his long voyage. He had thought when he set out that he was faced with a physical problem, but he found that the real problem was one of character and morale. For 53 days he saw no human being. Then he sighted a British ship. After this he spent another 12 days of solitude, until he reached Barbados. His only really courageous action, he said, had been his refusal to take refuge in the ship after he had gone on board and eaten a normal meal. Dr. Bombard tried to avoid routine, and varied his timetable from week to week. He occupied himself with fishing or doing physical exercises. He preferred rough weather, because the struggle with the elements helped to keep up his courage and determination. He submitted to a thorough physical examination at Casablanca, his last intended port of call, and another in Barbados. His only complaint was general debility, due principally to his having been constantly seated.

ATMOSPHERE 7,000 MILES HIGH.—From the study of whistling atmospherics which drop in pitch as they proceed, Mr. L. R. O. Storey, of the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, has concluded that the earth's atmosphere reaches out to a distance of some 7,000 miles above the equator. The drop in pitch is thought to be caused by a variation in the speed at which radio waves of different frequencies travel in the atmosphere. The longer their journey the more the waves are spread out in time and the longer is the interval between the arrival of those of the highest and lowest frequencies. The whistles seem to divide naturally into two groups. In one group the radio waves which make the whistle are thought to have originated in a lightning flash from comparatively close to the observer. In that case the whistle results from waves which have travelled far up into the atmosphere and across the Equator and have been reflected again, roughly along the same path by which they first travelled. In the other group

the whistles are thought to have originated in lightning flashes on the far side of the Equator. These may have made only a single journey. In both cases there may be a sequence of whistles corresponding with waves which have been reflected back and forth across the Equator as many as 10 times.

AUSTRALIA'S RICH BACK DOOR.—Mr. Casey, Minister for External Affairs, announced that the Australian Government is to send an expedition to the Antarctic continent in the summer of 1954 to establish a scientific research station in Australian territory of 2,742,000 square miles, which, he said, was almost as large as Australia itself. For strategic reasons it was important that this area lying so close to Australia's back door should remain under Australian control. It was possible that in future aircraft flying between South America or South Africa and Australia would take the short route over the Antarctic. Big deposits of coal already had been found, and many other valuable minerals were known to exist there. Great food resources in whales, fish, seals, birds, and plankton awaited exploitation in the prolific seas surrounding the Antarctic, to which the world might soon be obliged to turn. Weather forecasts in Southern Australia could be improved by a collection of meteorological data from the Antarctic. Research stations which had been established at Heard and Macquarie Islands had produced valuable scientific results in the six years since their establishment, and had profoundly influenced weather forecasting methods.

AVOCETS' NESTS SAVED. By pumping away the flood water due to the east coast disaster in January the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds saved for one season's breeding the only site of Avocets in Britain at the bird reserve at Havergate in Suffolk. These beautiful birds first returned to nest at the reserve in 1947, after an absence from Britain of about 100 years, and they have successfully bred there each year since then. During the floods on the east coast the sea walls were badly breached in this area and the islets where the avocets breed vanished deep under the flood at Havergate. After the walls had been repaired the islets were still 3 ft. under water. By April 9 it became clear that pumping, in addition to the sluices, would be needed to help to remove the 30,000,000 gallons of water that remained. The water gradually subsided, and the avocets' nesting islets were brought above the water level. The birds returned in good strength, and many of them began to nest.

BACKWARDNESS IN READING.—Backwardness in reading was the subject of a debate by the Education Section of the British Association. Dr. M. L. Kellmer Pringle, of the remedial education centre, Birmingham University, said that recent figures showed that among 11-year-olds, about 23 per cent. were backward and that among 15-year-old school-leavers the percentage was about 30. As about 15 per cent. of the population were "dull" and could not be expected to attain the average standard, the extent of remedial backwardness was 8 per cent. among 11-year-olds and 15 per cent. among 15-year-olds. But those figures failed to take into account the more serious failures, the retarded children. At least one child in 10 in the primary schools failed to achieve a standard of reading of which it was capable.

BANK NOTES IN NEW DESTROYER.—A new type of money destructor, for the burning of old and

dirty currency notes and banknotes, has been devised by the General Electric Company for use by the Bank of British West Africa, Sierra Leone, at Freetown. Sums up to about £250,000 in £1 notes can now be reduced to ashes in a day. Special security safeguards have been incorporated in the machine and the money destructor can be left to burn overnight without attention. Up to 80,000 Treasury notes can be charged at one time, and officials wishing to inspect the progress of burning watch through an armour-plated glass-covered spyhole. To prevent the extraction of notes by unauthorized persons, a double charging door has been fitted so that the inner charging platform cannot be opened unless the outer lid is closed, an action which shoots the notes into the combustion chamber. The destructor has an automatic rocking-bar hearth which ensures the separation of bundles of notes and is an effective ash breaker. The disposal of the ash is controlled, the ash drawer of the machine having a special lock.

BEARDED VULTURE REAPPEARS.—The bearded vulture reappeared in the Austrian Alps. The last record of its breeding in the Alps was in 1800. The last specimen of this bird found in the Alps was said to have been discovered dead in Switzerland in 1886. Since then it has been reported to have died out also in the Pyrenees. This bird, commonly known to British ornithologists as the Lammergeier [*Gypaetus barbatus*], is intermediate between an eagle and a vulture. It has a cruising speed of about 50 miles an hour and is still found in Spain, Corsica, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Greece, and Crete.

BECHSTEIN'S BAT IN BRITAIN.—On September 3 a male Bechstein's bat (*Uyolus bechsteini*), which is extremely uncommon in this country, flew through an open window at Nash Court, near Ludlow. It was photographed by Mr. Eric Hosking, using a special high-speed flash set constructed by Dr. P. S. H. Henry, of Manchester. This bat is not difficult to identify at close quarters, owing to its conspicuous ears, which are about three-quarters of an inch long and when laid forward extend beyond the bat's muzzle by half their length. Professor Stuart Piggott states that in the galleries of the neolithic flint-mines at Grimes Graves in Norfolk, dating from *circa* 2000 B.C., the bones of bats which had sheltered there while the mine was a going concern, were found in the excavations of 1914. The species represented included not only Bechstein's Bat but Daubenton's, Natterer's, and the Whiskered Bat—all woodland species, confirming the palaeobotanical evidence for former forest cover of the region, now open heath.

BIRD LIFE IN CYRENAICA.—Colonel J. K. Stanford gave the British Ornithological Union an account of his expedition to Cyrenaica on behalf of the Bird Exploration Fund. The objects of the expedition were to study the spring migration, and to collect specimens of the resident birds of the Jebel, such as the local races of blue tit, chaffinch, and wren, the Barbary partridge, and the desert larks, for the Natural History Museum. There was evidence, he said, of migration northwards on a broad front by birds arriving in Cyrenaica from across the desert. Wherever there was the slightest shade birds would drop down suddenly out of the sky. One warbler came down in this way into the Colonel's car to shelter. Any patch of water, however small, would produce a wading bird, ruffs and little ringed plovers being the most common. The impression was that of a huge medley of bird refugees travelling blindly northward. Every night at Derna there were thousands

of yellow wagtails roosting in about two acres of marsh. There was also a wide variety of species, and one result of the expedition was that the Natural History Museum now had a collection of 450 skins representing more than 100 species from an area from which it previously had no specimens at all. There was also evidence of migration along the Mediterranean shore, chiefly by swallows. No red-backed shrike was seen, though they are known to pass through Cyrenaica in the autumn migration southward. One curious feature of the bird life of the country was the fact that rock pigeons nested not only in deep pot-holes in the ground but had also colonized wells. It was a strange sight to see a party of these pigeons fly across country and then suddenly disappear into a well, like rabbits into their holes.

BLEACHING OF DYES.—The bleaching of dyes by light and the weakening or "tendering" of fabrics after exposure to light or later during washing were discussed at a meeting of the Royal Society. Dr. P. J. Hilson and Professor Sir Eric Rideal, F.R.S., described experiments which had been carried out at King's College on an effect which was first observed in 1839 by Edmond Becquerel, the father of Henri Becquerel, the discoverer of radioactivity. Becquerel noticed that when light fell on certain electrodes a small but observable voltage was generated. Later it was found that even quite simple electrodes would give such an effect if either coated with a dyestuff or immersed in a solution of a dye. The effect in that case was caused by the action of light on the dye. By working with thin layers of different dyes deposited immediately on the electrodes it had been found that reproducible results could be obtained and the process of fading studied quantitatively. It had also been shown that fading was accompanied by a flow of electric current, and that the rate of fading depended on the rate of flow of current. An explanation was suggested of a type of tendering caused by light alone that had been found in dyed cotton fabrics. An example was provided by vat-dyeing of cotton under such conditions that both the dye-stuff and the base from which it was made were in contact with the fibres, and tendering of the fabric could be very marked.

BOTANIC GARDEN AT CAMBRIDGE.—A beginning has been made on the enlargement and development of the University Botanic Garden, Cambridge, from the funds of the Cory bequest. Reginald Cory, a graduate of Trinity College, died in 1934, leaving the residue of his estate to the Botanic Garden. When in 1942 the bequest became effective it was found to amount to several hundred thousand pounds, bringing in an income estimated to rise eventually to £13,000 a year—the largest bequest in the history of the University. Since 1943 the Cory bequest has enabled the garden to buy a number of important books, and two houses near by, but for the most part the income has accumulated. More serious capital improvements have now begun, notably the enlargement of the garden from 20 to 40 acres, and the construction of a large rock garden, entailing the use of 500 tons of rock, near the lake.

BOW-FIN FISH FROM NORTH AMERICA.—The Zoo has recently received through the good offices of the aquarium of the New York Zoological Society four splendid specimens, two males and two females, of the Bow-Fin (*Amia calva*), a primitive fish that inhabits the fresh waters of North America. The Bow-Fin, and the nearly related Gar-Pike of North America, are the sole living representatives of a primitive group of fishes, the

Holostei, that was abundant in the Jurassic and Cretaceous ages, but for the greater part became extinct at the end of the Mesozoic age. The Bow-Fin is a fish of compact shape with a blunt head, and a single dorsal fin along the hinder two-thirds of the back. It is dull brown in colour, the female uniform, but the male being handsomely marbled with black and having a round black spot at the root of the tail; the females are nearly 2 ft. long and the males are a little over 1 ft. The air-bladder of the Bow-Fin is a capacious cellular bag and acts as a lung when the fish gulp down air from the surface if the water is stagnant. Being carnivorous, it preys on other fish, crustaceans and insects. In the breeding season, in early summer, Bow-Fins move into shallow water, where they form a nest by crushing aside the vegetation of the swampy marsh. The male mounts guard over the eggs that stick to the water-plants lining the nest until the young fry are hatched after about a week. They leave the nest in a shoal still guarded by their parent, who shepherds them into a close flock by circling round them and defending them from enemies that would devour them.

BRaille PRINTING ON THE SOLID DOT.—A new process of Braille printing has been invented by Mr. E. J. Pyke, in co-operation with Mr. J. Groak. By this method, which is known as "solid dot" Braille, an embossed Braille master page is first prepared on paper by operating any Braille writing machine. The page is then put through an electrical "scanning" machine, which passes over the embossed letters much as a reader's fingers would do, and which punches the stencil sheet in Braille corresponding to the original. These sheets, which can be of impregnated paper, plastic, or metal, are placed in a printing machine. Two stencils can be used at a time, making possible the double-sided printing of four pages with a plastic dot, which is indestructible, because in the drying process by infra-red ray it becomes welded into the paper. It should be possible to print 5,000 sheets an hour by this method. An advantage of the new method, besides that of cheaper production, is that books produced by any Braille writing machine can be duplicated. The solid dot has also been found easier both for older people and for the sighted worker to learn and to teach.

BRITAIN TIPPING INTO THE SEA.—Dr. L. Hawkes, F.R.S., Professor of Geology, Bedford College, stated at the Royal Institution that Britain is tipping into the sea at the south-east corner, while at the north-west corner there is a rising from the water. London is sinking at the rate of a foot every hundred years. Dutch geologists say there is no hope for Holland unless another Ice Age comes to drop the level of the sea. Stockholm, on the other hand, is scheduled to rise about 300 feet over the coming centuries. All this is part of the gradual, unceasing shift in the earth's crust which is essential to the maintenance of land masses. The earth is not calculated to become a solid, frozen mass for another 150,000 million years.

BRONZE AGE GOLD BRACELET.—A pure gold bracelet, about 3,000 years old, was found by Mr. A. G. Ward when he was digging on his farm at Stanton, Staffordshire. At first he mistook it for the tin band of a pickle jar, but officials of the Derby Museum decided that it was a relic of the Bronze Age, when Celtic tribes inhabited that region of Staffordshire. The bracelet is in the form of an open hoop, with a rough claw on each end. It may have been the property of a Celtic princess or part of the decoration of an idol or other sacred image.

BRONZE ARMLET FOUND IN SKYE.—A beautiful example of late Celtic art of the first or second century was found by a crofter digging in a peat bog in Skye. It consisted of a bronze armlet of snake design, the sixth of its kind to be found in Scotland, no similar spiral armlet having been found elsewhere. The Skye armlet, like the other five, is in the form of a coiled snake with a snake head at each end. The eyes were probably filled with enamel or blue glass. It consists of a bar or band of bronze of a uniform width of about half an inch and about three-eighths of an inch thick in the middle, moulded in the shape of a cylindrical spiral of three and a half turns. The length is about 33 inches. The middle coil of the armlet is boldly ornamented. Here the ornament consists of 28 oval bosses separated from each other by a narrow ellipse. The coils are completely separate, but are so close together that only a thin sheet of paper can pass between them.

CANTERBURY: ROMAN REMAINS.—The work of the Canterbury Excavation Committee has yielded further evidence of the importance of that city in Roman times. Trenches dug in a field to the north of Whitehall Road revealed the hard-packed gravel of the earliest Roman road to lead out of the city. It was a continuation of the original Watling Street and probably crossed the River Stour by a ford. The road went out of use when the fortifications were built round the city in the second century. At this spot the post holes of two Roman timber-built dwellings, one of the first and the other of the second century, which fronted the road, were found. Beneath the road surface lay a considerable quantity of Belgic pottery fragments dating back to the middle of the first century. Inside the city, near the Watling Street Congregational church site, four metal surfaces of successive periods of the former Roman street were revealed. They overlay the site of an earlier house which had apparently been demolished because it was in the way of the projected road. Outside the castle walls the trench shows the remains of the earthen defence bank leading up to the thick Roman flint wall. At the site of the former Riding Gate, in the medieval city wall which still exists, an excavation was made to see whether there was once a Roman guard house in the usual position to the left of the gate as one entered the city. A series of floors were found, and a number of coins of the third and fourth centuries, together with the surface of the earlier Watling Street, the line of which was altered when the defence wall was built.

CHANGING LIFE IN THE CHANNEL.—A possible reason for the changes in the nature and abundance of animals living in the English Channel was given by Dr. L. H. N. Cooper, of the Marine Biological Laboratory at Plymouth, to the zoologists at the British Association. Perhaps most important for the life of the nation was the complete collapse of the Plymouth herring fishery in the early 1930s. Beyond all doubt the control of the biological productivity of our shelf waters lay away outside in the Atlantic Ocean and it was clear that to-day there were no rich nutrient reserves in the ocean within reach of the physical forces that could bring them to the surface. In the second decade of this century the sea temperatures in the North Atlantic where bottom water might be formed were colder than average, culminating in exceptionally cold winters in 1918, 1920, and 1921. Most of the water now in the bottom of the North Atlantic Ocean sank from the surface in those cold Arctic winters and in doing so displaced upwards the nutrient rich water which rejuvenated the waters of the English

Channel about 1921. Since then there had been no succession of cold Arctic winters and no appreciable rejuvenation of nutrients had occurred. It was probable that those nutrients remained available for some years. In 1930 an exceptionally cold winter was experienced over southern Britain with prolonged and strong north-easterly and easterly winds; conditions were exceptionally favourable for cascading from the Celtic Sea, which could have been stripped of its last rich reserves of dissolved phosphate and other nutrients. There was, however, an awkward phase difference to explain away; for the following summer was the last rich year in the English Channel, whereas it might have been expected to be the first poor year.

CIRCUMPOLAR PLANT IN SCOTLAND.—With the discovery of *Diapensia lapponica* (*Ericales*) at 2,500 ft. in the Arisaig district of Inverness-shire, a new species, genus, and family have been added to the British flora. Several hundred specimens have been observed in that locality, the habitat being completely exposed on stony and gravelly schists, and with a rainfall of 120 inches. *D. lapponica* is one of the small group of circumpolar arctic-montane species—a group not represented in the mountains of Central Europe—with a wide distribution in the several continental and insular areas in the Arctic region.

CLIMATE TO GET COLDER.—Dr. J. D. H. Wiseman, of the British Museum of Natural History, forecast at the Royal Society that there would be a century or two of deteriorating weather before our climate improved. The evidence on which he based his forecast had been gleaned from cores of mud, gouged out of sediment on the ocean bed, in which can be found pointers to past climate. The evidence shows a cyclic fluctuation of temperature on our planet; and having charted these records and noted their rhythm, Dr. Wiseman predicts that in the next one or two hundred years our climate will grow steadily colder. One way in which scientists can "read" these cores of ocean mud is to judge the abundance of pinpoint-size sea-shells at each level in the core. These shells are the fossil remains of tiny one-celled animals: the *foraminifera*, whose shells piled up through the ages to form the chalk cliffs of Dover. The *foraminifera* live largely on the surface of the ocean. As they die their shells sink to the ocean floor along with other sediment. They flourish in periods of warm weather, becoming scarcer when the climate becomes colder. So those layers of sediment in the core which contain an abundance of *foraminifera* shells record periods of warm weather, and vice versa. Scientists are able to relate the layers to recent and distant historical and geological ages, and thus provide a chronological chart of changes in the earth's climate.

CLOCK RUNS ON LIGHT ONLY.—A photo-electric clock that keeps itself wound simply by exposure to light has been invented by Swiss watch-makers. It runs for 24 hours on energy drawn from one hour's exposure to light—either natural or artificial, direct or indirect. Four hours of moderate light wind the clock fully. To let it run down, it would have to be placed in total darkness for four days. Light energy is absorbed through three small window-like openings in the base of the otherwise ordinary-looking clock. These openings are the photo-electric cells which transform light energy into electric current. The electric current runs a permanent-magnet type motor weighing only 45 grams, which in turn winds the mainspring through gears that increases the motor's force by 10,000 to 1. Since under normal con-

ditions there is more than enough light, an automatic device cuts off the current when the mainspring is fully wound. The photo-electric cell, which transforms light energy into electric current, consists of a sheet of copper covered with selenium, over which is placed a translucent sheet of silver. Light striking this sheet produces electric current. If several such cells are attached in series, the current is strong enough to turn a small motor.

COELACANTH CAUGHT AGAIN.—A new specimen of the coelacanth was caught on September 24 off Anjouan, in the Comoro archipelago. After steps had been taken to ensure its preservation, the fish was dispatched by air to the Madagascar Institute of Scientific Research at Antananarivo, where Professor Millot declared it to be a perfect specimen. Only two other specimens of the coelacanth, which belongs to a species about 400 million years old, have been caught in recent times, both of them in these waters—the first in December, 1938, and a second in December, 1952.

COFFIN OF SHEET COPPER.—An ancient coffin of sheet copper, from Ur of the Chaldees, was on view in the Birmingham Museum by the generosity of Sir Leonard Woolley. It is riveted down the sides and at the top and bottom, with twin handles at both ends and dates from the Assyrian Period, c. 700–650 B.C. One other coffin of this type, now in the British Museum, was found at Ur and, apart from fragments of side panels and a rim in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, these are the only ones known. When excavated, large portions of the sides of the coffin had corroded away. Laboratory treatment arrested the corrosion and the remaining solid metal was cleaned. In cleaning it was discovered that the side panels are covered with engraved animal figures, rosettes and cartouches. Similar, but somewhat finer engravings, were found on the sides of the other coffin at the British Museum and are also known, from the fragments from Zawiyeh, Persia, in New York. So similar in design and detail are all these that they may well be the products of one and the same workshop. That the panels were engraved before being riveted to the coffin is shown by the fact that in some cases the rivets cut through the outline of the animal figures. The two coffins were originally encased in wooden outer coffins, covered with wooden lids coated with bitumen, and the whole enclosed in a vault of bricks. Each contained the body of a woman, together with textiles, jewellery, pottery and clay vessels.

COOKING BY FIREDAMP.—Methane—the miners' "firedamp"—collected from coal seams below the Dee estuary in Point of Ayr Colliery, Flintshire, is being supplied for heating to industries and households along the North Wales coast. The gas, at present is taken in a six-inch main to Prestatyn and fed into gasholders and mixed with low-grade water gas to enable it to be used. Because of methane's high calorific value—900 British Thermal Units, compared with coal gas's 450 B.T.U.—it will be simple to obtain a mixture of the required standard. The gas is kept at high pressure in the seams; and 2,250,000 cubic feet drained off each day, part to be used to supply Prestatyn, Rhyl, Rhyddlan, St. Asaph, Abergelle, and perhaps Holywell, Colwyn Bay, and Flint. The object of the scheme is to cheapen the price of gas to the consumer. At present, along the North Wales coast, over 50,000 tons of coal are being consumed yearly to manufacture gas. When the new scheme is in operation only coke will be used, and it is estimated that the requirements will be

30,000 tons a year. Installing the new plant and laying mains will probably cost £500,000. The manufacturing plant to deal with the methane at Point of Ayr is expected to cost £150,000. By taking gas from the seams the mine is made much safer, eliminating the danger of explosion. The risk of firedamp explosions in Haig pit, Whitehaven, where several major disasters involving heavy loss of life have occurred during the past three decades, has been reduced by 75 per cent. by a system of extraction of methane gas from the coal faces four miles under the sea.

COSMIC RAY RIDDLE.—Sir John Cockcroft, director of the atomic research station at Harwell, told the British Association that balloons sent up by cosmic ray workers carried photographic plates and other recording apparatus. When these balloons fly at a very great height, and the plates are exposed and developed, the results show that coming into the earth's atmosphere from outer space are tracts of primary cosmic ray particles. They move at very high speeds and have enormous energy. How they accelerate to these enormous speeds is one of the problems to be solved by cosmic ray workers. Research is being done in connection with the belief that there are very weak magnetic fields extending for enormous distances in outer space.

DARWIN'S OLD HOME.—The custody of the national memorial to Charles Darwin at Downe House, Kent, has been transferred from the British Association to the Royal College of Surgeons. Darwin lived at Downe House for 40 years, and it was there that he wrote the *Origin of Species* and other great works.

DIRECTION FINDING BY ANIMALS.—The different ways in which animals find their way about were discussed by zoologists at the British Association. Dr. H. W. Lissman, of Cambridge University, gave a review of the problem of direction-finding in fish. The two most spectacular examples are the breeding migrations of eels and salmon. No satisfactory explanation of these has yet been given although there is evidence that fish have a highly developed chemical sense and are sensitive to temperature changes of less than one-tenth of a degree. His own recent discovery was that certain African fish regularly emit electrical pulses and are sensitive to similar pulses either from other fish or their own if picked up and fed back again into the water. The case of the sandhopper *Talitrus saltator* was described by Dr. D. I. Williamson, of the marine biological station, Port Erin, Isle of Man. Sandhoppers spend most of their time buried in the sand near high water mark, but they have been found to use different methods of navigation according as they were released on wet sand below high water mark or on dry sand above it. If released on wet sand they moved up-beach no matter whether the sun was shining or obscured, or whether the beach was one to which they were accustomed or not. Seaward movements towards high water mark have been shown to depend on sunlight and to be upset by moving the hoppers from one beach to another facing the opposite direction. Dr. J. L. Cloudsley-Thompson stated that the movement of centipedes, millipedes, and wood lice was governed during the day by their need to avoid dry, bright, and hot places. In the moist air at night their movements are less restricted and it is at night that they disperse themselves to new areas.

DISCOVERIES BY ROCKET.—Sir Edward Appleton, in an address on "Finding Things out with

Radio and Rockets," said that at a height of between 50 and 60 kilometres the atmosphere was actually hotter than the bottom layer touching the earth. A temperature minimum, the coldest level in the atmosphere, was reached at 85 kilometres, where bluish-white nuchiluent clouds were seen. They may be composed of tiny ice crystals, or of dust from comets, meteors, or volcanoes. Further exciting things may come from experiments with rockets. If we could get one high enough we could make it travel round the earth at a constant height, and become a satellite of the earth—like the moon, but not so far away. Such a rocket had been designed in theory which would weigh 7,000 tons, nearly all the weight being due to the fuel; the weight of the part reaching the orbital height would be 24 tons. The cost had been estimated at \$4m. for each orbital rocket. One question was whether "space man" could survive such an experiment, and what was the chance of the space ship being punctured by a heavy meteor. Clearly far more experiments would have to be done with rockets containing instruments, and then with living animals, to try to settle these questions. It would be wrong of the scientist to refuse to develop new things because they might be used in the wrong way. We must look on the gifts from science as charging every one of us with a great responsibility—the responsibility of using them for the benefit and not the ruin, of our fellow men.

DRY ROT DANGER.—The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research has drawn attention to the danger of dry rot, which thrives on damp wood. The fungus is airborne, but damp helps it to take hold and spread; the infection is insidious and can flourish between the brickwork and the woodwork of a house for months before it shows itself in cracking, crumbling skirting boards and window frames. If it takes hold in some visible place, it can be recognised from its typical appearance of cotton wool, covered with a silky sheen, the effect of the strands which feed the fungus. Though they look fragile they are strong enough to penetrate woodwork and even brick walls. The only remedy is to have the infected wood sawn out and burned.

EARLIEST FORM OF "TRUE MAN."—Five specimens of what is believed to be the earliest form of "true man" in the world were discovered by the South African palaeontologist, Mr. John T. Robinson, of Transvaal Museum, Pretoria. The discovery was made at Swartkranz, Transvaal, the scene of the discovery of the South African ape man by Dr. Robert Broom, who died in 1951. Mr. Robinson states that the creature called *Telanthropus* is a complete mixture of the ape man and the early true man of Java and China, and probably lived a quarter to half a million years before. The discovery proved definitely his theory propounded a few years ago on finding scattered fragmentary remains of *telanthropus*. It entirely disproved the theory of man's origin in Asia. There may have been parallel development in Asia and Africa. *Telanthropus* was extremely primitive, and not even stone implements had been found.

ECHIDNA AT THE ZOO.—Through the generosity of the Qantas Airlines, Ltd., the Zoo has received an Echidna, one of the most peculiar animals to be found in Australasia. The echidna, or spiny anteater, is about the size of a rabbit and is covered on its upper surface with a mixture of hair and stout spines, but on the under surface only with hair. It has an elongated naked snout, at the end of which

are situated the nostrils and the tiny mouth which can be opened only far enough to allow the long mobile tongue to be protruded. It is quite without teeth. The dark eyes lie at the base of the snout, and behind them the opening of the ear which, however, has no ear flap. The limbs are short and muscular and bear very stout claws used in digging. But the most remarkable claw is that on the second toe of the hind foot; it is very long and curved and is not used for digging but for performing the toilet and scratching the skin through the forest of spines. The echidna is one of the only two kinds of mammal that lay eggs, the other being the platypus. But whereas the platypus lays two eggs and incubates them in a nest at the end of a burrow, the echidna lays only one and carries it about in a pouch in which the young lives for some time after it is hatched. When it is 4 in. or 5 in. long it is turned out, the development of the spines presumably making it too uncomfortable a burden for its mother's pocket. In captivity the echidna thrives on bread and milk, finely chopped meat, and hard-boiled egg, and it drinks milk in large quantities.

ELEPHANT SHARK.—A specimen of that strange fish known popularly as the "elephant shark" was taken off Middle Brighton, Melbourne, Australia, a rare catch in these waters. It is not a true shark, and its scientific name is *Callorhynchus milii*. It measures about 16 in. long and weighs three pounds. It has two dorsal fins, a double-finned tail, and two sets of wing-like fins below, and in addition two bony projections beneath it. The elephant shark uses its "trunk," the feeler above its mouth, for seeking food on the ocean bed.

ENGINEERING IN NEXT 2,000 years. The use of gravity as a direct source of power was described by Lord Dudley Gordon, president of the Engineering Section of the British Association as "obviously entirely visionary." The amount of uranium in the earth, if it were to remain the only source of nuclear energy, would be exhausted well within the period of 2,000 years, but heavy hydrogen might serve as a fuel. In the ocean tides there was an immense source of power; but Professor Haldane had sounded a warning that the unlimited development of tidal power would be to increase the braking action of the tides, so that the rotation of the earth would slow down. The moon would again begin to approach the earth and the result would be the destruction of this planet; but it was calculated that the final judgment was not likely to take place before A.D. Thirty Six Million. Two main problems had to be solved—first the provision of sufficient power to meet world demands, and secondly the supply of materials to make the application of that power useful to mankind. There was every indication that iron and steel products would continue to be the main source of supply certainly for the next few hundred years, and there was still great scope in the production of iron and steel in improved composition and structure of materials. Two important materials are already being obtained in large quantities from the sea, iodine and magnesium. It was estimated that 4,000,000 tons of magnesium were present in each cubic mile of sea water, and it was already being extracted from the sea in commercial quantities in Great Britain. Failure to commence development within the next 50 or 100 years would mean that life on this planet within 2,000 years might deteriorate to a level much lower than that existing to-day.

ETHNOLOGICAL DATA IN CANADA.—According to the census taken in June, 1951, the people of

British origin, who had a substantial predominance in numbers at the turn of the century, form a minority in Canada to-day. The British stocks, whose numbers rose by 77 per cent. from 5,775,904 in 1941 to 6,709,685 in 1951, were still the largest ethnic group, but their percentage of the total population had fallen to 47.9, as compared with 49.7 in 1941 and 57 in 1901. The quota of French origin rose by 24 per cent. from 3,483,038 in 1941 to 4,319,167 in 1951, but their percentage showed a slight gain, 30.8 as compared with 30.3, and was only fractionally higher than the percentage for 1901—30.7. Canadians of continental European origin increased by almost 25 per cent. to 2,553,722, as compared with 2,043,926, and their percentage to 18.2, as compared with 17.8 in 1941 and 8.5 in 1901. Of the different races the Italians (152,245, as compared with 112,625) showed the largest proportionate gain, 35 per cent. People of Asiatic origin, including Chinese, Japanese, Hindus, and Syrians, declined in number to 72,287, as compared with 74,064, but there was a gain in the native Indian and Eskimo populations, whose combined total rose to 165,607, as compared with 125,521.

EXTINCT CIVILIZATION IN INDIA.—A Swedish expedition, led by Dr. Hannah Rydh and including Dr. Holger Arbham, Professor of Archaeology at Lund University, has explored the ruins of the Rangmahal—Palace of Colours—near Suratgarh, in the Rajasthan Desert of India, and has unearthed pottery and other art specimens revealing an extinct civilization in the Dershedvati Valley. The finds include about ten large vessels of pottery, a few small-size sculptures, one clay plate with Gupta inscriptions, beads of clay and ornaments and coins from various periods of Indian history, Reuter says. Most of them belong to the period from about the birth of Christ to the 6th century A.D. The Rangmahal ruins consist of 40 mounds, spread over a 100-mile dry belt in the Dershedvati Valley. Dershedvati, like Saraswati, was one of the two lost rivers of which mention is made in the Hindu Scriptures. Relics belonging to the Moghul, Gupta, Kushan and Maurya periods have been found. Among them are a lamp with a handle having a bull on it and a bowl with two figures with outspread arms in the pose of swimming. The coins discovered appear to belong to the Yaudheyas in the 2nd century A.D. Script on one of the pieces of a broken pot is believed to belong to the 3rd century A.D. The excavations have revealed that Rangmahal was the site of a distinctive culture which flourished as far back as the pre-Mauryan period dating from the 3rd century B.C. Pieces of bricks on all the sites indicate the existence of brick houses.

FARADAY SOCIETY JUBILEE.—The golden jubilee celebration of the Faraday Society was held at the Royal Institution, which is closely associated with the genius of Michael Faraday. Two founder members were present, including Sir James Swinburne, F.R.S., in his 96th year. In an address on "Michael Faraday as a Physical Chemist," Sir Harold Handley, F.R.S., said that Faraday was by nature a physicist. From 1816 to 1830, when his papers were entirely practical, his inner mind was brooding over his early conviction of the essential unity of nature, intent on finding the underlying relations of light, electricity, and magnetism. But thanks to his early training with Davy, his wide acquaintance with the properties of many substances, and his unrivalled knowledge of chemical technique, there was always a chemist's background to his experiences. It was his dual outlook that made him a key figure in the early history of

physical chemistry. It was remarkable how many of Faraday's ideas and discoveries had had a decisive influence on the development of electro-chemistry in the nineteenth century and had even to-day a direct bearing on modern theories. Had he been a believer in the atomic theory he might have made the deduction that electricity, like matter, was atomic in nature. It was left most appropriately to Helmholtz, in his Faraday lecture given at the Royal Institution in 1881, to point out that most startling result of Faraday's laws: "If we accept the hypothesis that the elementary substances are composed of atoms, we cannot avoid concluding that electricity also, positive as well as negative, is divided into elementary portions which behave like atoms of electricity." Thus Faraday's laws had led directly to the conception of the electron.

FORGERY OF JULIUS CÆSAR BUST.—The marble head of Julius Cæsar, now on view in the British Museum, is declared by Mr. Bernard Ashmole to be a modern forgery of a classical antiquity. No portrait of Julius Cæsar, he said, was more familiar, yet it could be proved false by the simple method of examining the surface under a magnifying glass, which revealed that although the head was perfectly preserved, and there could thus be no motive for re-working it, the whole surface except the hair had been systematically pitted with an instrument the nature and shape of which could be inferred from the marks it had left on the surface. The models which inspired the maker, probably an Italian of about 1800, were three portraits of Cæsar then in Rome—a cuirassed statue on the Capitol, a colossal head in the Farnese collection, now in Naples, and a bust acquired in 1771 by Pope Clement XIV and still in the Vatican. For the British Museum head the face and neck of the bust in the Vatican were closely copied, the poise of the head and other features were suggested by the Capitoline statue, and perhaps by the Farnese head; hair of conventional Roman character was added, and the whole re-created in the spirit of the sculptor's own day. The bust was bought by the Museum in 1818 for £30 from the collector James Millingen, who had recently acquired it in Rome, but it was not identified as Julius Cæsar until 1847. In 1899 it was condemned by Furtwängler, but this did not affect its popularity, and the public is reluctant to abandon it even to-day.

GANNETS INCREASE IN NUMBERS.—Seven years ago the Ornithological Society of New Zealand adopted a gannet census, to ascertain past population trends and to provide a basis for discussion of future changes. It has now been shown that there has been an increase in the New Zealand gannet population in the last hundred years, but the reason for this is obscure. The Maoris only used the gannet for food on a small scale, and there was no habitual use of it as bait or as food by fishermen. Gannet guano has never been taken regularly in large quantities, but there is no evidence that this has any effect on breeding.

GOOSE CHASING ON HORSEBACK.—Mr. Peter Scott, the artist and naturalist, the leader of the Severn Wildfowl Trust expedition to Iceland, caught and released more than nine thousand pink-footed geese. The object of the expedition was to "ring" the geese, so that the population may be measured by the new sampling technique developed by the trust. During four weeks at an oasis in the central desert of Iceland, an area which contains the largest known breeding colony of pink-footed geese, the expedition—on horseback—rounded up the geese during the flightless period, when the

goslings are still too young to fly and the adults have moulted the feathers of their wings. In the largest "catch" 3,169 geese were rounded up and driven into a small enclosure of nylon netting in twelve hours. A second "catch" was almost as big—3,113—and others of 1,910, 1,007, 720, 675, and 537 were also made. Among the geese rounded up were 149 carrying rings put on in Britain during three recent winters by teams from the Severn Wildfowl Trust using rocket-propelled nets. It is doubtful whether so many geese have ever been caught before for ringing, though an American, Mr. Graham Cooch, ringed five thousand blue geese in Hudson Bay.

GREENWICH OBSERVATORY TRANSFER.—The first stage of the transfer of the Royal Observatory from Greenwich, where the sky is becoming increasingly obscured by smoke and street-light glare, to Herstmonceux Castle, Sussex, has now been completed. Provision has been made for administrative offices, library, instrument rooms, records rooms, hostel accommodation, and residence for the Astronomer Royal. The second stage comprises the meridian group of buildings to house the Greenwich reversible transit circle, the Bamberg broken transit, and the Melbourne reversible transit circle, all transferred from Greenwich. Provision will be made for a new instrument—a photographic zenith telescope. The building to house the electrical control gear for the photographic zenith telescope has been completed, and also the meteorological enclosure to take rain gauges, thermometers, wind gauges, and sunshine recorders. The equatorial group, will comprise six new observatory domes to house the 30-in. and 36-in. reflecting telescopes, the 26-in. and 28-in. refractors and astrophysical telescope, and a building for the new Schmidt camera telescope. At the old Observatory an inscribed stone tablet and a strip of brass let into a band of white stonework have been set up to mark the position of the Greenwich Meridian. The National Maritime Museum is taking over, as an astronomical and navigational annexe, the old buildings of the Observatory. The Octagon Room, the original observatory of the first Astronomer Royal, John Flamsteed, will be opened to the public, and it will be possible to show to visitors some of the historic instruments left behind including Halley's transit instrument, the first transit instrument to be used in England; instruments used in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; and Airy's transit circle, installed in 1851, which defines the prime meridian, and which is still in use. This last famous instrument will remain in the position it has always occupied, marking the zero of longitude. The Shepherd 24-hour electric clock, outside the main gate, remains in position.

GYPSUM CURE FOR FLOOD DAMAGE.—In the work of recovering the territory in Holland which was damaged by the recent floods, it was discovered that the use of calcium sulphate or gypsum could undo the effect of sea water on productive land. After the dykes have been repaired and the surface water pumped away, ditches and drainage canals are cleared; then gypsum is spread for the rain to wash into the soil. The two agricultural research stations at Goes and Kampen have tested the salt content of all the land rescued from flooding and calculated the amount of gypsum needed—from 8 cwt. to 8 tons an acre—and this is issued to the farmers free of charge; more than 500,000 tons are being imported, to treat 200,000 acres. As soon as the soil can be tilled farmers are informed by the Government advisory service which crops stand the best chance of succeeding; and, provided they fol-

low this advice, they receive a subsidy to make up the return from the meagre first crop to the level of their production costs. Full compensation is being paid for the value of livestock and farm equipment lost.

HEATH FRITILLARY.—The future of at least one rare species of butterfly, the Heath Fritillary, is now assured by the Nature Conservancy. It has taken over 76 acres of Mincing Wood and Crawford's Rough, near Blean, Kent, where this butterfly lives. The Heath Fritillary lives practically nowhere else in this country, though its natural feeding plant is found in many parts.

HEAVY WATER FROM HOT SPRINGS.—The New Zealand Government has approved in principle the construction of a £5,000,000 plant to produce electricity and heavy water by using geothermal steam in the Wairakei area of North Island. Government departments will work in cooperation with the British atomic establishment at Harwell, which is interested in obtaining a supply of heavy water for use as a moderator in stockpiling atomic materials. Though the Wairakei area is only a small portion of the geothermal belt, estimated to extend over 3,750 square miles, about 20,000 kilowatts of power is already available from bores sunk there. There will be an intensified drilling programme, on which £200,000 is to be spent.

HUMAN STARVATION.—The American Geographical Society has made public its "study in human starvation," part of a survey of medical geography that is being prepared by the society's department of medical geography. Dr. Jacques M. May, director of the department, states that almost two-thirds of the world's population subsist on a deficient diet, largely for lack of adequate distribution. The society concluded that the world's food production appeared to be sufficient to provide food for everyone. So far as Europe, including the Soviet Union, is concerned, only Portugal, Spain, Italy, and east Germany lack adequate food, whereas in Asia enough food is available only in Kashmir, Nepal, Tibet, Siam, Cambodia, and Formosa. Australia and New Zealand have adequate diets, as do Somaliland and Portuguese Guinea, in Africa, and Canada, the United States, Uruguay, Paraguay, and two-thirds of Argentina, in the western hemisphere. The rest of the world, the society found, subsisted on diets lacking in both energy and protective or tissue-repairing values. Blame for these substandard diets is laid on population densities, insufficient purchasing power, wastage, social and economic patterns, religious and cultural taboos, land tenure, and inefficient farming. Inadequate methods of distribution were the most severe cause of malnutrition.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER PROJECT.—A great electrical scheme has been projected by the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board, which will produce about 151,000,000 units of electricity a year. The cost will be £8,800,000. The scheme covers a catchment area of over 250 square miles in Sutherland, and will develop the water power resources of Loch Shin, its tributary streams, the river Caisley and the upper part of the river Brora. Four dams will be built, and five generating stations with a total capacity of 40,000 kilowatts, will be constructed. Loch Shin will be raised and enlarged by a dam across the narrows just north of Lairg, and a generating station will be incorporated in the dam. A second dam will be built across the river

Shin below the present outlet of the loch, and water from this reservoir will be led by aqueduct to the main generating stations near Inveran Hotel. A generating station is also to be built near Granich, at the western end of Loch Shin. Neur Loch will be enlarged by a dam, and this water will be led by aqueduct to a generating station on the southern shore of Loch Merkland, near Garvault. Another dam will form a storage loch by joining three small hill lochs, and, from this reservoir, there will be an aqueduct to a generating station on the north shore of Loch Merkland.

ICEBERGS DETECTED BY RADAR.—Experiments in Hudson Bay have confirmed that radar is an invaluable aid to ships navigating in bad visibility in ice-infested waters. Two representatives of the Ministry of Transport and one from the National Research Council of Canada sailed in the *N. B. McLean*, an ice-breaker fitted with a standard type radar set, on a 5,000-mile voyage in the Belle Isle and Hudson Straits. Their experience showed that in calm weather, which is usual in fog, ice formations of all types could be detected, from large bergs at 15 to 20 miles range down to small "growlers" at one and a half miles. "Growlers," which are smoothly rounded pieces of ice protruding up to 10 ft. out of the sea and weighing several hundred tons, were likely to be detected at ranges not exceeding three miles. For a ship travelling at 15 knots, that represented a warning period of only 12 minutes. Under conditions of rough sea and bad visibility it was thought unsafe to rely upon radar. Fields of tight pack-ice composed of hummock ice could be detected under all sea conditions up to ranges of about three miles, and leads through the ice could be identified. The investigations provided no proof that atmospheric conditions reduced detection ranges.

ICEBERGS SEEN FROM THE AIR.—The Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute is trying out a method of detecting icebergs from the air when fog or cloud impair aerial observation. An airborne radiation-thermometer will measure the temperature of the surface of the sea, registering the long-wave radiation (heat rays) from the area over which the plane is flying, and comparing this with the radiation from a sample of water in the instrument itself. Icebergs have been spotted from the air by means of radar, but this does not distinguish between an iceberg and a fishing-boat, whereas the radiation-thermometer will record the fact that the iceberg is definitely the colder of the two. The method has been successfully used in mapping from the air the inshore limits of the Gulf Stream from Florida to the region of Cape Cod. It is said to give accurate results provided that the radiation from the surface of the sea is not too much diffused by low cloud.

INDIANS' CONCERN IN ECLIPSE.—Low clouds at times spoiled London's view of the eclipse of the moon on January 29-30, and there were only momentary glimpses of the gradually darkening face. At 9.54 p.m., when the moon entered the true shadow of the earth, nothing could be seen in central London, and it was not until 10.10 p.m. that a shadow across the lower half could be discerned. Towards midnight the shadowed area appeared to glow with a reddish colour, turning the outer, silvery ring of light to gold. The total phase lasted from 11.5 p.m. to 12.30 a.m. An alleged announcement by the Kodikanal Observatory that the eclipse would not be visible in India caused great indignation among the pandas (genealogists).

who frequent Hindu places of pilgrimage) of Kurukshetra, a holy place in Punjab. An eclipse is normally regarded by the pious as an evil omen, the effects of which can be mitigated by offering charity to the pandas, who in this case declared that the eclipse would be visible in India. They threatened to take the matter to a court of law, on the ground that the announcement threatened their livelihood, but the dispute ended when the Director-General of Indian Observatories denied that it was ever made. The eclipse was visible, and several hundred thousand people bathed twice in the River Jumna to cast away pollution, of which an eclipse is believed to be the sign.

IRON CIST IN ROMAN BARROW.—An iron cist was discovered in a Roman barrow of the first century at Holborough, near Snodland, in the Medway Valley. Cists so far discovered in Britain have been made of either wood or brick. The barrow at Holborough is one of the few intact Roman burial mounds of its type to be excavated. A few days earlier a lead coffin about 5 ft. long and tapering was unearthed. The coffin was that of a child and had been put into the barrow at least a century after the death of the person for whom the barrow was made. The child might have had a Christian burial, the coffin having been laid in an east-west position. The design on the coffin lid has been deciphered as *Venus* on a pedestal. The lead is about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick and has cable-and-billet moulding and scallop-shell decoration. An important find has been the discovery of the metal corner pieces of the wooden frame which supported the coffin.

KIRKSTALL ABBEY DISCOVERIES.—For three summers excavations have been conducted west and east of the refectory at Kirkstall Abbey, and interesting discoveries have been made. As at most of the great Benedictine houses, the cloister and cloister garth at Kirkstall were on the south side of the church, screened by the south transept and here by the cellarer's wing. The scriptorium, where the monk's reading and writing was done, was on the sunny walk next the nave wall; and on the opposite side of the cloister was the refectory, flanked by the kitchen and by a warming-house. On the site of the warming-house the latest excavation has been done. A drain was found containing a coin of Charles the Bold of Burgundy, of about 1470; and in the soil on which the drain was laid, a groat of Henry V of about 1420. Therefore the drain was not yet laid in the earlier year and was in use in the later. Reconstruction took place in and about the warming-house at the end of the fifteenth century to a building erected in the twelfth. Yet the monks already had a bath in the thirteenth century. On the opposite side of the refectory the meat kitchen was constructed in the fifteenth century and an annexe added probably in the sixteenth. Under the kitchen cobbles was an Abbey token, from a Nuremberg mint. The monks, when they prepared to build the Abbey, set up on the site shops not only for the carpenters and stonemasons but for the smelters and smiths who made the tools they would need. Iron nails found here had the same measurement as modern sizes; and an awl with a square section and a pointed top to fit a handle came from a clay layer under the flags. This is the first tradesman's tool to be found at Kirkstall. The Abbey pottery bowls, cooking pots, pitchers and mugs give a sequence from the twelfth to the sixteenth century.

KON-TIKI: NEW PROOF.—Thor Heyerdahl, who crossed the Pacific on a raft, claims that he has found the last link in the chain of proofs of the

theory that the inhabitants of the Polynesian Islands originally came from South America. One of the main points in criticism has been that no signs had been found of South American settlement on the Galapagos Islands, which should be far easier to reach with rafts than the Polynesian Islands, which are much farther away. In a later expedition Mr. Heyerdahl went to the Galapagos and found traces of four South American settlements. A great number of pots and tools, some of which were from the Inca period, were brought home. That South Americans never settled permanently on the Galapagos is, according to Mr. Heyerdahl, explained by the discovery that balsa wood rafts of the Kon-Tiki type were manoeuvrable so that a return journey was possible. On his first expedition Mr. Heyerdahl believed that the raft had to follow the winds and currents, but he has now proved that rafts can cruise almost like an ordinary sailing-boat. The Kon-Tiki raft was equipped with one pair of centreboards forward, one pair aft, and one pair amidships, but the centreboards were not—as Mr. Heyerdahl first believed—meant only to steady the raft. By raising or lowering the front or rear centreboards and adjusting the sail, direction could be changed without using oars or rudder. This method was used by Indians until fifty years ago but has since been forgotten, and Mr. Heyerdahl got to know about it by chance. He sailed out on a new raft from the Ecuador coast in a favourable wind, but had no difficulty in returning to his starting-point.

LIFE ON DIFFERENT WORLDS.—Prof. J. D. Bernal, Professor of Physics at Birkbeck College, in a lecture to the British Interplanetary Society, said that no satisfactory theory of the origin of life on the earth had yet been produced. Attempts to explain it had been made by individual scientists, but too many different sciences were involved, and a plausible solution of the problem could only be reached by many experts working together. Proteins are the jigs on which other living molecules are built, but every molecule of protein was made by another protein molecule, and the puzzle was how the first one arose. He suggested that it was formed on the surface of wet estuarine mud or clay; this could act as a template upon which such a molecule might be built. New living forms could no longer arise in this way, because any newly formed protein would be instantly devoured by living organisms already present. Moreover, the short-wave radiation from the sun, which could provide the energy for building up such molecules, is now cut off by atmospheric ozone, formed from oxygen which the earth's vegetation had put into the air. The biology of the future would no longer be concerned only with terrestrial organisms. When interplanetary travel became feasible it would be interesting to see what basic resemblances existed between life forms on different worlds. Earthly beings would probably find anything living on Mars uneatable.

LIGHTNING MECHANISM.—The mechanics of lightning, and the generation of electricity in storms, were discussed at the British Association. Professor J. M. Meek, Professor of Electrical Power Engineering at Liverpool University, said that it is now known, largely from photographs taken with a camera able to make exposures at intervals of no more than a few millionths of a second, that the lightning flash is not a single one but a series of multiple strokes. It travels from cloud to ground at half a million miles an hour and one stroke follows another at intervals of fifty-millionths of a second. When the discharge reaches the ground

there is a far faster return stroke back to the cloud. This travels at some twenty thousand miles a second. It is during this return stroke that the most intense light is emitted. Mr. B. J. Mason, lecturer in meteorology at Imperial College, London, said that exploration with radar and aircraft revealed that thunderstorms consisted of one or more cells which contained strong vertical air currents, of up to 60 miles an hour, and were the seat of raindrop and hailstone formation and of lightning activity. Thunderstorm electrification was associated with the growth of ice pellets (soft hail) in the cloud, and in Germany it was found that these particles were predominant in thunderstorms and accompanied by very strong electric fields. The ice pellets when growing in a thundercloud would fall relative to the air and carry their negative charge downwards, while the positive charge would be carried to the top of the cloud either on ions, small cloud droplets, or small ice crystals to give the correct charge distribution.

LOCUSTS IN FLIGHT.—Dr. R. C. Rainey, of the Locust Survey Headquarters in Nairobi, has a new theory about locusts which may save millions of pounds every year in controlling their flight. He has discovered that locusts herd to fly towards what meteorologists call "areas of convergence"—that is where distorted air currents ascend and cause rain. The mass flights, he believes, are a desire by the female locusts to lay their eggs in moist, soft ground. The theory, if correct, should make it possible to predict the movement of the big swarms—which sometimes last for days—so that the control officers can intercept the insects before they concentrate in hitherto unpredictable directions. The cost of controlling the 1952 outbreak, in which about twenty Governments were involved, was about £10,000,000. Dr. Rainey has confined his research to the desert locust, which is more destructive than all the other species, and ranges from Eastern India to the West Coast of Africa and in a north-south direction from South-West Siberia to Tanganyika. He satisfied himself that locusts could travel great distances. A swarm in the Nile Valley travelled 700 miles in 15 days and another reached French Equatorial Africa from the Arabian Coast, a distance of about 1,300 miles. Across Africa there is a shifting area of ascending winds and rain known as the "international convergence zone," which lies between the trade winds and the monsoon currents on either side of the Equator. By plotting the movement of this zone and also the flight directions of locusts over a number of years, Dr. Rainey found that the two movements could be interrelated. The steady advance of a relatively wet front from the Gulf of Aden, south-west across Ethiopia and into Kenya some time ago nearly coincided with the advance in the same direction of huge swarms of locusts. Similar flights and meteorological conditions were observed in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and east across the Yemen to Baluchistan and Pakistan in 1950. Nobody has yet discovered how the locusts can "sense" their distant objectives, though it has been suggested that small patches of exceedingly sensitive hair on the front and on the top of their heads are receptive to wind currents. The hairs, furthermore, control the movement of their flight muscles.

LUNDY VISITED BY RARE BIRDS.—Four extremely rare visitors were among the 129 species of birds which were noted on Lundy during 1952. They included the red-headed bunting (adult males seen in both August and November), the red-rumped swallow, and White's thrush. Of the two first-

named Witherby's *Handbook of British Birds* records respectively one and four known occurrences in Britain, and of White's thrush between 20 and 30. The fourth rarity was the American robin—which is not a robin, but a species of thrush, *Turdus migratorius*. An example of this bird, a first-winter male, was on Lundy from October 25 to 29, when it was trapped, carefully examined, and photographed before release.

"MANIAC" WEATHER FORECASTS.—A calculating machine designed to deal with problems of accurate and rapid weather forecasting has been developed at the Institute for Advanced Study, at Princeton, in New Jersey. The machine, nicknamed "Maniac" (from mathematical analyser, numerical integrator and computer), was developed under the direction of Dr. John von Neumann. It contains about 2,000 radio tubes and completes computations quicker than any earlier calculating machine. Scientists believe that the more accurate and rapid weather forecasting made possible by "Maniac" will be worth many millions of dollars to industries which depend on accurate prediction of weather, such as agriculture, shipping and aviation. If all factors which "make the weather," such as temperatures, barometric pressures, and wind velocities and directions, could be constantly measured at thousands of locations and many altitudes, weather predictions for (say) the next month would be extremely accurate. The new machine provides a means by which the computations needed for accurate weather forecasting can be done with sufficient speed to have the more detailed forecasts ready in time for practical use. Weather forecasters have been using equations which comprise great air masses, as isolated units, but new equations for "Maniac" comprise the whole atmosphere up to an altitude of 12 miles and deal with this air mass as if it were built up of imaginary "boxes", each with a volume of 240 cubic miles. These equations express the weather in each of the air boxes and then unite all the parts in a comprehensive equation. Before "Maniac" was built there was no means of dealing with such a mass of figures quickly enough for use. Even the fastest pre-"Maniac" machines would take about two weeks to work out the answers. "Maniac" will solve the complicated equations in two and a half hours.

MAPS OF TROPICAL PLANTS.—With the help of seventeen maps Prof. R. Good has illustrated the distribution of the family, sub-families, tribes and selected genera of the *Ascleptadaceae*, that highly distinctive group of tropical plants, which includes perennial herbs, undershrubs, shrubs and climbers, all having a specialized pollen transfer mechanism. The maps represent all available information regarding the distribution of the family, which has a general distribution in the Old World and New World tropics. The family is poorly represented in isolated islands.

MEGALITHIC TOMB ON ANGLESEY.—Excavation work at Barclodiad y Gawres, a headland south of Rhosneigr, Anglesey, has revealed a tomb of cruciform plan, resembling one of the great Irish passage graves. Three stones at the central chamber end of the passage and the back stones of the eastern and western side chambers showed designs of magical art in the manner of the Irish tombs. Mr. T. G. E. Powell, who led the work, states that the face of a five-foot upright has been deeply pocked with a design consisting of a central panel of two superimposed lozenges bordered on either side by a double zig-zag line. The whole is surmounted with horizontal rows of zig-zags and

a small spiral, the survivor of a possible pair. This stone is based on an anthropomorphic prototype introduced from Iberia and of ultimate east Mediterranean origins. The stone forming the back of the eastern side chamber displays a row of spirals, all in the pocked technique of stone cutting. The spirals diminish in size from left to right, and the outer two spin differently from the inner pair. Above this row, in the left-hand corner, are traces of two smaller spirals. The orderly arrangement of these spirals, is very exceptional in megalithic art, and it would appear that decorative considerations in addition to magical, played some part in this particular case. The spiral, a motif almost non-existent in the megalithic art of Iberia and Brittany, seems to have been introduced to the Irish Sea area, from the Mycenaean world. The construction of Barclodiad y Gawres he says may be placed in the mid-second millennium.

MICROBE BENEFITS TO MAN.—The annual lecture commemorating the work of Anthony van Leeuwenhoek, who discovered the existence of the teeming world of the microbe some two centuries ago, brought to the Royal Society a fellow townsman of Leeuwenhoek, Professor A. J. Kluyver, the famous microbiologist. Professor Kluyver said that man has regarded the microbe in turn as "a marvel," "a mere curiosity," "man's enemy" and, latterly, "as an essential element in living nature." It is now well known that without bacteria no life would be possible on our planet. For example, 95 per cent. of the carbon dioxide required by the higher plants, on which all higher forms of animal life ultimately depend, comes from microbial metabolism. These figures also reveal that microbial protoplasm is twenty times as prevalent on the earth as the higher protoplasmic forms of life. This is accounted for by the ubiquity of bacteria. The bacteriologist who writes to a keeper of bacterial cultures for some "rare" specimen of bacteria could obtain that very organism from the dust on his own shoe, if he knew how to isolate it. One of the greatest contributions of the microbe to mankind has been the insight it has given into the flexibility of the life-processes in the living cell, as well as a better understanding of the causes underlying evolution. Much more common than hereditary changes in bacteria is an ability to adapt the enzyme systems of metabolism (the life-processes) to meet the demands of a changing environment. The energy-releasing processes in living cells can ultimately be reduced to a single principle. This is the release of energy in the cell by a continuous flow of electrons within and between molecules. This electron flow is achieved by a shift of hydrogen atoms from one molecule to another, or from one part of a molecule to another part of the same molecule—the process of transhydrogenation. Organisms which got into places where there was no oxygen learned to use other hydrogen acceptors—such as sulphur, nitrogen and carbon—and gave rise to the "life without air" which so shocked scientists when they first came upon the anaerobic bacteria.

MINOAN SCRIPTS.—The suggestion that the language of the undeciphered inscriptions in the so-called "Minoan Linear Script B," found on clay tablets in Crete and on the mainland of Greece, might be Greek has been made by Mr. Michael Ventris. He says that the inscriptions were nearly all on clay tablets, and were nominal rolls of palace employees and lists of food, stores, clothes, pottery and armaments. Most archaeologists believed that the inhabitants of the Greek mainland during the Mycenaean Age (c. 1550-1100 B.C.) already spoke

Greek. But as the earliest Linear Script B tablets came from Knossos, which at that time was thought to be inhabited by a non-Greek "Minoan" people, it was often considered that Linear Script B must contain a non-Greek language. The system of writing had about 75 letters. It was not an alphabet but a syllabary—that is, each letter stood for a separate syllable. He had analyzed the tablets and it was possible to deduce something of the grammatical structure of the unknown language. He began to experiment with a system of syllable values which seemed to bring the language into line with Greek grammar, and to produce recognizable Greek words. These values depended partly on key identifications, such as the words for "Knossos," "swords," "father," "mother," "and," "bronze," "so much," "four-legged animals," and "children." This Greek seemed to be much more archaic than Classical Greek, and even than Homer. Compared with the earliest forms of Greek previously known it was approximately as Chaucer was to modern English. If the Mycenaean tablets were really written in such a Greek language, then they represented the earliest articulate record of any language which was still spoken to-day.

MONTE BELLO FAUNA. A preliminary report on two thousand specimens of animals and insects collected on the islands of Monte Bello before the atomic bomb was exploded in 1952 was presented to the Zoological Society by Surgeon Commander G. Wedd, of H.M.S. *Campania*, who organized the survey. The island fauna was known to possess only two native mammals, a wallaby and a bandicoot, both of which had been harried out of existence by "introduced cats" since they were recorded forty years ago. Twelve species of local birds were previously known; another species, a falcon, can now be placed on the list. Of reptiles six more species have been added to the eleven previously known, including the limbless lizard (aprasia) and the degenerate snakes. Many invertebrate beasts, insects, myriapods, scorpions, and spiders were collected. It is believed that in certain families about 25 per cent. of them are peculiar to the Monte Bello group, which suggests that either the islands have been isolated from the mainland for a very long time or that the atomic bomb has been exploded among a collection of "relict" species. This is borne out to some extent by the flora, which appears to be composed mainly of Australasian strand plants. It therefore seems to be that the islands of Monte Bello were cut off from the mainland about a million years ago. The animals and the plants eeked out an existence among the arid limestone and shell-grit dunes. Then came the bomb which has given two thousand specimens a place in the Natural History Museum.

MOON ON A BIG SCALE.—The National Geographic Society exhibited at Washington a new set of photographs of the moon and planets and of the first taken by the 200-in. telescope on Mount Palomar, in California, which is the largest telescope in the world. The photographs showed a piece of the moon, two views of Mars, and one each of Jupiter, Venus, and Saturn. The immense magnifying power of the telescope has made it possible to reproduce details of the moon and planets on a larger scale than ever before. The craters and the pits of the moon could be seen clearly. Just below the centre of the photograph was a large crater 150 miles wide, with walls 12,000 ft. high.

NEBULAE ARE NOT ISOLATED.—According to observations at the Mount Palomar Observatory

the widely-separated extra-galactic nebulae do not necessarily exist in complete isolation from one another. Some of the distant nebulae, it is believed, are connected by luminous "bridges" or "inter-nebular highways" more than ten thousand million-million miles long, substantially longer than any previously known. These observations, by Dr. Fritz Zwicky, Professor of Astrophysics, have been confirmed by work at the Palomar and Mount Wilson observatories. It has been known for some years that luminous filaments sometimes join comparatively close double nebulae, like the bars of dumb-bells. But it was not known that "bridges" connect widely separated nebulae. Now they have been photographed on small plates about the size of a postage stamp. The bridges connect three nebulae in the constellation of Virgo at a distance of about 50 million light years from the earth. This discovery may explain why certain nebulae are "redder" or apparently farther away than they should be. This was discovered by measuring both their red and their yellow and blue light by means of filter and photo-electric cells. It was thought that this false reddening was because the stars are far away in time as well as in space and their integrated luminosity may have been redder far back in the past. The explanation may now be that these internebular "bridges" are obscuring light calculations.

NERVOUS SYSTEM DISCOVERIES.—Advances in the study of the nervous system were described by Dr. E. D. Adrian, O.M., in his presidential address to the Royal Society. The picture of the nervous system, he said, was extending in several directions, and the most striking advance had come from the great development of techniques for studying what went on in the very small units of which the nervous system was built up. When they knew more it might be that the general plan on which the units were organized would become much clearer. Perhaps a complete revision of outlook on the nervous system might be necessary. The most remarkable recent addition to sensory physiology had been Lissman's discovery that certain fish could guide themselves by the aid of the currents which they produced from special electric organs in their bodies. It now appeared that various fresh-water fish had electric organs too small to have any paralyzing effect but large enough to set up pulses of current in the water for their own sense organs to detect. Rushton had recently investigated the reactions of the eel *Gymnotus*, which had a large electric organ for stunning prey and a smaller one for detecting it. The system enabled the eel to detect and eat the small fish; but if metal electrodes were placed near it the eel detected and ate those, too. Indeed, the stomachs of electric eels which had lived in civilized regions were said to contain an assortment of scrap metal erroneously swallowed because the electrical detecting system was not designed to exclude such man-made objects. Animals which lived on land could have little use for organs whose sole function was to produce electric currents, but small electric currents were produced whenever nerve fibres or nerve cells were in action.

ORIGIN OF FLOWERING PLANTS.—Professor John Walton took "The Evolution of the Ovule of the Pteridosperms" as the subject of his presidential address to the Botanical Section of the British Association. He said that the dominant plants of the present time, Gymnosperms (conifers, etc.) and Angiosperms (flowering plants in the popular sense), were reproduced by means of seeds, and the history of the plant world as revealed in fossils

suggested that this method of reproduction gave them an advantage over the Pteridophytes (ferns and their allies), which were reproduced by spores and delicate gametophytes (the sexual phase in the life-cycle of ferns). The seed habit was particularly well suited to life on land, whereas the gametophyte depended on the presence of free water at the moment of fertilization. The origin of the Angiosperms was still as great a mystery as it was in the time of Darwin, but discoveries made since then gave some hint of the direction in which the truth lay. The evidence we possessed pointed to the Pteridosperms (extinct fern-like plants) having been, among all known palaeozoic forms, the most likely progenitors of the Angiosperms.

PAPER-TEARING BIRDS.—No sufficient explanation is yet forthcoming of the paper-tearing habit of various species of birds. (WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1951.) The subject was investigated by bird-watchers throughout the country, and a report to the British Trust for Ornithology by Colonel W. M. Logan Home shows that 424 observers returned completed *questionnaires*, and 2,000 replies were received after Mr. James Fisher in a broadcast had asked for records of paper-tearing. Most of the reports name blue tits as offenders, although there are records for the jackdaw, rook, chaffinch, canaries, budgerigars, and parrots, while one record speaks of a golden eagle tearing paper in a stone shelter. The tits work with the sun, entering south and east windows in the mornings and west windows in the afternoon. A list of the materials torn by tits includes, besides wallpaper (first with 1,564 records), newspapers, and book covers, such items as name cards on doors, lampshades, seed packets in greenhouses, notices in church porches, xos. notes from a milkman's book, old licence in car, knitting wool, hood of perambulator, sofa cover, washing on line, pyjamas, nylons, buttons pecked off, leather on clocks, soap, wireless aerial, plastic aprons, and stair carpet and gloves. In the chapel of Haileybury College blue tits entered the dome and made 40 holes through the stucco and asbestos and littered the floor with debris.

PICCARD'S DEEP SEA DIVE.—Professor Piccard, in his Italian-built diving bell, or bathyscaphe, touched the bottom of the "Tyrrhenian pit," one of the deepest parts of the sea around the shores of Italy, near the island of Ponza, on September 30. He reached almost 10,000 ft., eclipsing the previous record held by two French naval officers. The diving bell was under water for exactly two hours and 15 minutes. The professor and his son, who accompanied him on the dive, announced when they came to the surface that the sealed instruments on board indicated they had been successful in diving deeper than any other human being in history. The darkness was absolute and the powerful searchlight did little to relieve the gloom. But minute points of phosphorescent light pricked the darkness, proving that there was some kind of life down there. The sea was completely calm, and there was no great change in temperature in the observation cabin. Piccard's bathyscaphe is a sort of under-water dirigible. The gondola, a hollow, steel sphere is 6 ft. 6 in. in diameter with walls 4 in. thick, and a conical porthole 4 in. wide inside and 18 in. outside. This is suspended under a "balloon" shaped like a stubby cigar about 30 ft. long, through which a conning tower gives access to the gondola. The balloon contains 25,000 gallons of petrol weighing 70 tons. Other compartments contain nearly 10 tons of steel shot, held in place by electro-magnets, which drop their load when the current is cut, permitting the bathyscaphe

to rise. Electric batteries drive the two propellers—maximum speed 300 yards an hour—for the pumps and for the powerful searchlights.

PRESS FOR ALLOY FORGINGS.—The use of large light alloy forgings in aircraft construction has been assisted by the installation of a 12,000-ton hydraulic press by High Duty Alloys, Limited, at its works at Redditch. This new tool is designed to give working pressures of 4,000, 8,000, and 12,000 tons. The press itself weighs 800 tons and has an overall height of 56 ft. 4 in. To serve it with pre-heat billets there are three 30-ft. gas-fired furnaces, each having a capacity of 10 tons. The difficulty of making die forgings in light alloys comes from the fact that the work has to be done hot. It has been found that the specific pressure needed to make a hot die pressing ranges from 10 tons to 20 tons a square inch, and this is at a temperature of about 400 deg. C., when the plasticity of the alloy is at least four times greater than when cold.

RABBIT PEST IN AUSTRALIA.—Mr. Casey, Minister for External Affairs, reviewing the inroads made on the rabbit pest in Australia by the myxomatosis virus, said that for the third successive year there had been seasonal conditions favourable to the spread of the virus through insect carriers. In many parts of Victoria and in large areas of New South Wales, South Australia, and southern Queensland, a 90 per cent. reduction of the rabbit population had been reported. In the Cunnamulla district of Queensland thousands of square miles of light sand country that had been kept bare by rabbits was now covered with new growths of grass and herbage ideal for stock feeding. Most of this country had been useless for sheep raising since the 1880s, when rabbits entered it from South Australia. In many areas, graziers and farmers reported a remarkable increase in the carrying capacity of their pastures because of the infection of the rabbits by myxomatosis. If the gains made in those three years were maintained, Australia's stock-carrying capacity would be increased by tens of millions, and the value of the wool clip by many million pounds.

RAREST BRITISH FLOWERS.—Mr. R. A. Graham announced that the spurred coral-root orchid (*Epipogium aphyllum*) had, after twenty years absence, once again shown itself under a fairly heavy shade in a hilly wood in the south of England. This delightful plant, which has been described as our rarest wild flower, had previously occurred only 10 times over the years since its first discovery in 1854, and on only two or three occasions were more than three plants found growing together. In 1953 no fewer than 13 examples were found, all very small, and only five bearing more than one flower.

Mr. R. A. Blakelock, writing in the *Kew Bulletin*, describes the discovery of a flowering plant new to Britain. This is *Artemisia norvegica*, a species of wormwood or mugwort, which was found by Sir Christopher Cox in 1950 and again in 1952 near Ullapool in Wester Ross. It was growing at about 2,400 ft. on the spur of a mountain. The site was about 2½ miles from the nearest cottage and about an hour and three-quarters' walk from a road. The finder counted 24 colonies of the plant and there were probably others. *Artemisia norvegica*, which was previously known only from the Dovrefield district in Norway and from the Northern Urals, is an interesting addition to the plants discovered, in the last few years, in remote parts of Scotland, others being *Koenigia islandica* and *Diapensia lapponica* (see WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1953).

ROCK DWELLINGS IN THE SCILLIES.—Excavations in the Scilly Isles completed the uncovering of a

house dated about 1000 B.C. at English Island Carn. A yard lay west of the house doorway bounded by a wall of small stones laid as headers and with a gateway in the centre. The walling of this period is distinctive and quite unlike that of later times in Scilly. The ruins of this hut were covered by a limpet midden of later dwellers. On the other side of the island, at Little Bay, another house was shown by the pottery found there, to date from the end of the Bronze Age, about 500 B.C. The walling, which in places stands six courses high, is made of large stones, horizontally laid, and with yellow clay binding the joints. This house was 11 ft. wide and must have been 16 ft. long, but the sea has removed about half its length. The entrance was flanked by upright slabs and a hearth was sunk in the floor. Beside the south wall was a wide and deep drain designed to collect the water which percolated through the west wall of the house. Restrictions in the width of the drain, at two places suggest that the water was expected to accumulate and to be used. One of the two prehistoric tombs on Middle Arthur was excavated. It proved to be a list of unusual form, triangular or boat-shaped, 8 ft. long by 4 ft. at its greatest width. One capstone remained *in situ* and the very small cairn (13 ft. by 11 ft.) was retained by a kerb of substantial stones. The cist contained sherds of a late Bronze Age urn and much cremated bone.

ROCKET TO THE MOON.—Delegates to the conference of the Society for Inter-planetary Study at Düsseldorf discussed the possibility of rocket flight to the moon. Dr. Gartmann, the secretary, said there could be no question for decades of the application of atomic energy to rockets. Nor was it practicable at present to build a rocket with sufficient propulsive capacity to carry it to the moon or some other planet without an intermediate stop. A rocket able to reach the moon would need to weigh 30,000 tons—as much as a battleship. The contents would be 150 times as heavy as the rocket itself, and this was something which no constructor could realize. The one possibility was to build a filling station in space, at which the rocket could land and take in supplies. Experiments in the United States had gone beyond the drawing-board stage. The German rocket expert, Herr Wernher von Braun, then in America, was planning a space station at a distance of about 1,200 miles, which would travel round the earth in two hours. Other speakers pointed out that dwellers on the satellite would have none of the protection afforded by the air belt round the earth, but would be exposed to dangerous cosmic rays, which Dr. Ruff, of Bonn, likened to those given off after the explosion of an atomic bomb.

ROCK STUDY UNDER THE SEA.—More detailed knowledge of rocks beneath the oceans is resulting from a method of exploration already used on land in prospecting for oil and which was first applied to the ocean bed by Dr. M. N. Hill and Dr. J. C. Swallow, of the Department of Geodesy and Geophysics, Cambridge University. The method depends on the detonation of an explosive charge—in ocean use a depth charge exploded at 900 ft. depth—and the timing of waves from the explosion at a series of submerged hydrophones spaced out in a straight line at 100 ft. depth. From this information the depth and thickness of successive layers beneath the ocean bed can be calculated, together with the speeds at which sound waves travel through them. This speed varies from about 6,000 ft. a second to more than 20,000 ft. a second, and from its value in a particular layer conclusions can be drawn about the nature of the rock which forms the layer. The method is similar in principle

to that used in the study of earthquake records. After a preliminary trial some 350 miles off the west coast of Ireland, further measurements were made in the north Atlantic and Pacific from H.M.S. *Challenger* from October, 1950, to April, 1952, by Dr. T. F. Gaskell and Dr. Swallow, and by Dr. Hill in the eastern Atlantic in the summer of 1952. In deep ocean areas, and away from islands, it has been confirmed that the granitic layer which forms the main mass of the continents is generally missing. But west of Ireland, possibly near Bermuda, off the west coast of North America, and at two points in the western Pacific, evidence of a granitic layer has been found. Where there is no granitic layer there is usually a direct transition from sediments, which may be thousands of feet thick, to a layer of dense basaltic rocks, such as underlies the granitic layer of the continents. The use of cameras and echo-sounding apparatus in the exploration of the sea floor formed the basis of a number of papers read to the zoological section of the British Association. Mr. W. D. Chesterman, physicist of the Royal Naval Scientific Service, said that recent advances in underwater observation had been made possible by the use, by frog-men, of special submersible cinema cameras. The shapes and topographical structure of the sea bed had been recorded and studies made of fish life in natural conditions; the performance of trawl nets and the escape of young fish through the mesh had been examined; and the condition of the hulls of wrecks could be ascertained to enable efficient salvage operations to be carried out. For naval purposes training films on submarine-escape procedures could illustrate visually and with extreme clarity the correct drill in the case of an emergency.

ROMAN FORT AT SOUTH SHIELDS.—The Roman fort at South Shields, believed to have been originally known as *Arbeia*, had been opened to the public. The work of preservation, carried out by Professor I. A. Richmond, consisted in making firm existing walls, and in excavating foundations not previously exposed, and, where the actual walls have gone, marking the foundations in concrete. There were two successive forts in the second century, and finally a great period when it became a stores base for the armies of Severus in the Scottish campaigns of 209-211. A series of storehouses was built, which gave the fort its unique character. This third stage was intimately connected with the position of South Shields at the point, on the south bank of the Tyne, beyond which sea-going ships could not ascend the river. The fort was therefore well-suited to be a supply base, first for the Scottish campaigns and afterwards for the troops manning Hadrian's Wall. In the fourth century the granaries were turned into quarters for junior officers who arranged the transfer of goods from sea-going to river craft. The fort seems to have been destroyed by fire at the end of the fifth century. The new museum, adjoining the site, contains a collection of objects found there, including portions of five swords from under the ramparts of the third-century fort. They were regarded as a hopeless mass of rust until Professor Richmond sent them to the British Museum, where Dr. Plenderleith, by the use of X-rays found in them two things not known in any other Roman swords. The first was that one sword was inlaid with remarkable patterns—Mars and his shield (Roman in theme but Celtic in execution) on one side, and a Roman eagle with standards on the other. Two of the swords showed evidence of "pattern welding," a method of welding for strength and resilience hitherto known from Viking but not from Roman swords.

RUBBER BAG TO HOLD 12,000,000 GALLONS.—A rubber bag which will ultimately hold 12,000,000 gallons of water is to be fitted into part of the Mill Hill reservoir at Easington, near Sunderland. Originally the reservoir, was designed to hold 24,000,000 gallons, but serious cracks in the concrete structure, caused by mining subsidence, resulted in one of the two basins into which the reservoir is divided being taken out of use and the level of water in the other reduced so that it held only 3,000,000 gallons. It was decided that only rubber could provide the solution to the problem, and that the best method would be to make rubber sheets, tailor them to size to fit around the stanchions and the sides of the basin, and then join the sheets together in the reservoir to form a rubber bag which will rest on the concrete supports. The work, is to be done by the Dunlop factory in Manchester. When finished the rubber bag itself will weigh a hundred tons and will hold 12,000,000 gallons of water.

SEA OTTER BEING SAVED.—The combined efforts of Britain, the United States, Russia and Japan are saving the sea otter, which has been described as "the rarest as well as the most valuable of all the fur-bearing animals ever known." Its natural range stretched from northern Japan northward and eastward along the coast of Asia, then to the Aleutian Islands, Alaska, and southward down the American Pacific coast as far as southern California. For centuries its thick, soft fur was used by American Indians and, exclusively, by Japanese nobles, but after intensive hunting by English, Americans and Russians began, between 1785 and 1803 at least 74,000 sea otter skins were taken, and at the end of last century it was in danger of complete extinction. In 1911 an international agreement, giving the sea otter protection north of the thirtieth parallel, was made between Great Britain, the United States, Russia, and Japan. It was also given local protection by the Pacific States of America. Since then, the sea otter has been re-establishing its hold on life. In 1938 Californian naturalists were astonished when a herd of about a hundred appeared off Bixby Bay, whence they have since spread up and down the coast. Now a report from the Aleutians, and principally from the Delarof and Rat Islands, which form part of that archipelago, states that the sea otter exists in fair numbers, under the watchful eye of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the United States Air Force. In 1949 an air reconnaissance round two islands—Amchitka and Rat—revealed 1,321 sea otters. With the continuance of protection this animal seems to have a good chance of survival.

SEA SURGE ON THE EAST COAST. Mr. J. R. Rossiter, of the Liverpool Observatory and Tidal Institute, discussed at the British Association the magnitude and causes of the abnormal levels over the whole of the North Sea during the great storm in January. The cause of the disturbance he said, was the very strong northerly wind in the wake of a depression which entered the North Sea about noon on January 31. The gale was abnormally severe, with winds of approximately 140 miles an hour over a belt of the western and central North Sea 150 miles wide. The levels over the whole of the North Sea varied during the storm, and the tractive force of the north winds piled a tremendous volume of water from the Norwegian shores of the Atlantic into the North Sea, giving maximum levels near the Thames and on the Dutch coast. The mean level of the sea was more than 2 ft. above normal during February 1, which was equivalent to a transport of about 15 billion cubic feet of water.

The rotation of the earth during the disturbance, tended to concentrate the flow of water into the North Sea down the English coast and the outflow along the European coast. Tidal observations for Dover, Newhaven, and Dieppe made it possible to trace the transmission of the surge through the Straits of Dover and it was evident that a fraction of that surge did pass into the English Channel. Indeed the Strait became a minor safety-valve by allowing part of the swollen North Sea to escape southwards in the form of a two-knot current. An analysis of the gale published in the "Meteorological Magazine" states that there was a wind at about 2,000 feet reaching 175 miles an hour in a belt over 100 miles wide. This record speed was established at noon, and by six o'clock there was a long belt with a wind averaging about 140 m.p.h. over the whole of the western and central parts of the North Sea. The wind speeds reached then were much higher than anything previously recorded in this country, the next highest being 100 m.p.h.

"SMOG" DESTROYS TREES AND FLOWERS.—How precious plants wither under the effects of "smog" was described to the British Association by Dr. C. S. Metcalf, of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Some specimens had been reduced to bare stems and stripped of flowers and leaves in a single night's fog. Chemicals emitted into the air by the combustion of coal and solid smokeless fuels such as coke did considerable damage to vegetation. At Kew numerous species are difficult to cultivate on account of chemical pollution of the atmosphere. Evergreens, particularly conifers, became stunted because of soot deposited on their leaves. Still more serious was the damage to winter flowering plants caused by sulphur dioxide in the air. During the severe fog in December, 1952, many specially fine displays of winter flowering plants at Kew were completely spoiled. The flowers of certain orchids turn black and die and a much larger range of plants shed their leaves very rapidly. Plants which withstood the smog better than others were chrysanthemums, and camellias because of the coarseness of their leaves. To counter this menace in glasshouses, susceptible plants could be partly protected by keeping the temperature low and reducing the humidity during periods when atmospheric pollution was particularly severe. Further protection could be given to specially valuable plants by covering them with newspapers or any other material that would absorb sulphur dioxide.

SMOKE AND CANCER.—The possibility of an association between city smoke and the incidence of cancer was discussed by Professor G. R. Clemo, F.R.S., director of the chemistry department, King's College, Newcastle, in his presidential address to the Chemistry Section of the British Association. Statistics showed that cancer in the respiratory system was on the increase; that naturally focused attention on the air—or rather smoke—we breathe. He had made an examination of smoke collected in Newcastle by means of filters through which about 10 million cu. ft. of air had been drawn in three months. A considerable quantity of material readily soluble in petroleum ether had been obtained from the filters, and by chromatographic means a hydro-carbon was found which gave highly characteristic derivatives resembling those of a well known carcinogen. Subsequent analysis indicated that it was a derivative of the well known hydro-carbon pyrene. Other crystalline compounds had also been isolated. This was believed to be the first time that definite chemical compounds had been isolated from city smoke.

SONIC BARRIER.—In an address to the Roadfarers' Club Mr. Neville Duke spoke of faster-than-sound flight from the pilot's point of view. Sonic bangs had occurred, he said, when aircraft had flown at the speed of sound. A reasonable explanation was that the noise made below the speed of sound is dissipated, but at the speed of sound the noise waves build up and cannot escape from the aircraft. Then, when the aviator went through the sound barrier they were left behind, rather like a bubble. If it were coloured it could be seen. The same thing happened when the aviator came out through the sound barrier again—and, strangely enough, it was the second bang that those on the ground heard first. The pilot did not hear any of these bangs. There were minor indications that showed that he was approaching the sonic barrier, but once he had passed through, there appeared to be nothing to prevent him going further—except what they knew as "drag rise" and lack of power. The bangs being made at present should not break glass or windows. The actual pressure wave was quite weak. It would make trousers flap, or rattle loose windows. All supersonic research flights were done at high altitudes, because there the speed of sound was less; but because jet engine power was less in the less dense air, they finished *go* with a dive.

SPHENODON.—The Zoo has received a remarkable reptile called a tuatara or sphenodon which is the sole representative of a group of reptiles, the Rhychocephalians, otherwise known only from fossil remains, and survives to-day as a result of the most rigorous protection. It is about 18 in. long, dark khaki-green in colour with a number of white flecks on its body, and was received from the Department of Internal Affairs at Wellington in New Zealand, where it is restricted to a few small islands off the North Island. The tuatara have a rudimentary third eye, the pineal, which holds a central position in the upper surface of the cranium and shows only as an indentation in the skin. At the Zoo it lives under a pile of rocks, but in its natural state it shares burrows and lives on amicable terms with various birds such as petrels and shearwaters. The burrows are lined with grass and leaves and the bird invariably lives on the left side of the inner chamber and the tuatara on the right. The breeding habits of the tuatara are most unusual: about ten white hard-shelled eggs an inch long are laid towards the end of the year and development goes on until March, when it stops, starting again in September. The hatching takes place about December, after well over a year's incubation. Mr. W. H. Dawbin, who has been studying the species for two years, has captured, marked, and released a colony of about 450 of them from an island in the Cook Strait. The tagged specimens will be observed in the field to gain information still required about their habits, food, mating, egg-laying, and growth rates.

STARS ARE SOMETIMES HIDDEN.—The Astronomer Royal, Sir Harold Spencer Jones, lecturing at Liverpool, said that astronomers are now using radar to locate stars hidden behind patches of "dusty matter" in the Milky Way. He showed a photograph taken at Mount Wilson, indicating the greatest distance yet covered by the astronomer's telescope—a universe 500 million light years from the earth. It appeared as a small black elliptical shape. While that light was travelling through space the earth had seen many great changes, he said. Mountain ranges had been thrown up and worn down again by water and wind-blown sand. Many forms of life had gone through their stages

of evolution and vanished. Man did not make his appearance—one million years ago—until the light was on its very last lap. The new 200-in. telescope at Mount Palomar, California, would enable astronomers to chart space up to a thousand million light years distance.

STAR SPEED 190 MILES A SECOND.—Dr. Joseph Pearce, Director Emeritus of the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, British Columbia, reported the discovery of a new star with a speed of 190 miles a second. He said it was one of two stars which revolved round each other at the highest speed so far observed for bodies travelling in orbits. The second star's speed was 122 miles a second. One star was 5,000,000 miles in diameter, the other 3,000,000 miles—13 and 8 times respectively as massive as the sun.

STONEHENGE DISCOVERIES.—Some unexpected discoveries have been made at Stonehenge during excavations by Mr. R. J. C. Atkinson and Professor Stuart Piggott, of the Department of Prehistoric Archaeology of Edinburgh University. The first problem considered was the question of the exact course of the avenue and the investigation of its alleged western branch recorded by Stukeley. The investigation of the avenue reveals two roughly parallel ditches following approximately the course suggested by Stukeley for the western branch. The ditches are of uncertain date, though one is certainly later than the avenue and the other presumably so. Neither has any structural connexion with the avenue or with each other. The presence of the avenue ditch was also confirmed on the south side of the Amesbury-Stonehenge road close to its presumed termination on the north bank of the Avon. The bank on the eastern side of the avenue was found to be spread over the already largely filled ditch which surrounds the Heel Stone and is therefore later in construction than the erection of the Heel Stone. Remains of a large stake were found against the eastern side of the stone hole, showing that the Heel Stone had been erected in the same manner as certain of the sarsen uprights of the main circle at Stonehenge and at Amesbury. On two of the sarsen uprights, one on the outer circle and one on the inner horseshoe of trilithons, are carvings of bronze axes and of a bronze dagger which had not hitherto been recognized and are only visible in suitable conditions of oblique sunlight. The axes, with markedly spayed semi-circular cutting edge, represent types familiar in the British early Bronze Age, but the dagger, with its pommel, and square shoulders and narrow tapering blade, is unlike any British type. It is closely paralleled by daggers from Mycenaean dated between 1600 and 1500 B.C. when there were contacts between the Wessex Bronze Age and the Mycenaean, Greece.

SURGERY IN THE BRONZE AGE.—Further evidence has come to light of the existence in prehistoric times of "surgeons" who performed operations on the human skull with instruments of flint. Excavation of an early Bronze Age "saucer" barrow 100 ft. in diameter, at Snail Down, Collingbourne Ducis, near Marlborough, has unearthed a complete "basket burial" of the remains of a man with a disk cut out of his skull. This is the first time a cranial disk has been found in a British Bronze Age burial. Only a few of these disks have been found in this country, and none has been of later than the Neolithic period. They may have had a ritual as well as a surgical significance since some have been found perforated with a hole suggesting that they were worn round the neck on a cord. It was the

practice in this type of burial to place the remains in a basket and then place the basket in a small pit with rubble, bits of flint and pottery, animal bones and any other material connected with the funeral burning.

SUBMARINE MARK BUOY.—A new type of mark buoy, which would be released by a submarine if it were unable to surface after diving, was approved by the Admiralty after successful sea trials. The purpose of the mark buoy is to indicate a position in such a manner that aircraft and searching vessels can locate it easily, and thus be on hand to rescue survivors. In its present form the buoy is constructed of light metal alloy, and comprises a number of capsules enclosed in an annular structure; it has been designed to combine strength, compactness, and buoyancy adequate to support warning devices. A flashing light which has a range of 3,500 yards in good visibility is installed and comes into operation when the buoy is released from the submarine. Its two batteries have a minimum life of 42 hours, and in good visibility the light has a range of about two miles. Buoyancy is given to the device by packing the annular structure with watertight pressure-resistant metal capsules. The upper surfaces of the buoy are painted with a special composition which has a high daylight visibility range, and round the top is a crown containing 24 reflecting road studs. A red nylon flag is carried on a mast.

TELEVISION VIEW OF SEA FLOOR.—The Institute of Oceanography reports that experiments with underwater television suggest that it might be a valuable means of studying the floor of the sea. The equipment used was developed by the Admiralty for use in the Royal Research Ship *Discovery II*. The television camera, weighing 7 cwt., and fitted with a stereoscopic attachment has been installed in the *Discovery II*. It was designed for use down to 1,000 ft. Shoals of fish have been seen on several occasions. Plankton can be seen, mostly as spots of light, though occasionally the type of organism can be identified. Observations on the sea floor were made in about 33 fathoms off Falmouth, in 60 fathoms near the mouth of the English Channel, and in about 80 fathoms near the edge of the continental slope. Further observations were made on the continental shelf off Portugal, on the Gettysburg Bank, on the rocky sea floor round the Azores, and on the Princess Alice Bank south of the Azores. On the Gettysburg Bank there was a fine view of black rock and what appeared to be white sand, but which the conical dredge showed to be almost entirely calcareous fragments.

TEREDO THE ENEMY OF TIMBER.—Experiments to discover the best timber for use in coastal defence include the testing of wallaba and mora, two little-known woods from British Guiana, as well as such timbers as greenheart and oak. The enemy is the tereido, the dreaded shipworm, which bores into breakwaters and harbour works, and not only in the tropics. In the eighteenth century much havoc was wreaked by the tereido in the sea-dikes of Holland, causing serious inundations along the coast, and from 1914 to 1920 its excavations cost the authorities of San Francisco Bay no less than ten million dollars. Drake's *Golden Hind* was an earlier distinguished victim. Australian marine engineers have discovered that the tereido does not like the turpentine tree, which is resistant for ten years, whereas Burmese teak succumbs much sooner. The coconut palm survives about five years, although the shipworm shows a good deal of cunning in its

work. For its tunnels always follow the grain, only swerving aside when an extra hard knot or iron nail is encountered. The teredo dislikes sharp-edged particles in the tissues of the wood it is burrowing and methods are being sought of impregnating marine timbers with silica; otherwise the traditional weapon of counter-attack is the studding of groyne and harbour works with a multitude of broad-headed iron nails.

TOLLUND MAN'S AGE?—Radio-active methods are to be used in an attempt to ascertain the exact date of the life and death of the Tollund Man, whose almost perfectly preserved body was found under eight feet of peat in the Tollund bog in Jutland in 1950. Danish and foreign scientists, have been unable to fix the period when the Tollund Man lived. But they agree that it was at least 2,000 years ago. The body was in an unusually good state of preservation, the head especially. The internal organs were intact and it is on these that scientists are to experiment with radio-active methods. Nowhere in the world has a human face come so unspoiled down the ages. The Tollund Man's face is a rather narrow one and not particularly large, and a type one may meet with in the same part of Jutland to-day. The nose is firm and well set. There are calm furrows on the brow. The play of the closed eyes has been preserved intact. The mouth is closed; the lips appear strong and finely drawn. It is the face of a sleeping man, apparently a man who has just closed his eyes for a moment. When he was found a handsomely plaited rope in the form of a noose was pulled so tightly around his neck that it had left grooves in the skin. Mr. Palie Lauring, a well-known Danish scientist, says that when the settlement was in dire peril, when starvation faced the country, they would sometimes make the supreme sacrifice, would sacrifice the chieftain himself to appease the gods. He was not killed in any degrading way. His head was crushed or he was hanged; and the leather noose was left round his neck to prove to the gods his honourable death, for hanging was the sacrificial death.

UNIVERSE TWICE AS OLD.—Astronomers who are using the 200-in. telescope on Mount Palomar have made a series of calculations concerning the size of the universe, which, they consider, is probably twice as large and twice as old as has been supposed. They now believe that the yardsticks they have been using to measure space are incorrect. Dr. Walter Baade and Dr. Harlow Shapley have determined that the great Nebula in Andromeda is about twice as far from us as used to be thought. These estimates arise out of accurate measurements of the brightness of the Magellanic clouds, a pair of small galaxies in the southern sky formerly believed to be about 75,000 light years from us. The measurements indicate that certain aggregations of stars in these clouds are globular clusters of the same type as those in the Milky Way. If the clusters are as bright as those in our own galaxy they must be twice as far away as had been thought, which would mean that all the distances between galaxies must be doubled. If every galaxy is twice as far away as we had thought, it must also be twice as big. Therefore the Milky Way, which was supposed to be an exceptionally large galaxy, would be about the same size as the Andromeda Nebula. The new estimate would clear up another discrepancy. On the basis of the expansion-rate of the universe, it has been estimated to be about 2,000 million years old, whereas geological evidence indicates that the earth is over 3,000 million years old. The revised estimate of

the size of the universe would increase its age to 4,000 million years.

WATER EROSION.—To combat serious water erosion the French Government have built 10,000 miles of channel terraces on the steep slopes of the Atlas mountains outside Algiers. This conservative and soil restoration project is the result of intensive studies since 1940 of ways and means to save soil on the steep (55-deg.) slopes. Torrents of water pour down the mountainsides each year, washing millions of tons of good earth from the slopes into rivers, streams, the valleys and the ocean. It is not unusual for $\frac{3}{4}$ in. of rain to fall in 30 minutes, and when it reaches the bottom of the slopes the water is transformed into a thick muddy liquid. Now, the terraces hold and slow down the descent of the water from the mountains. Trees have been planted on the ridges of each channel terrace.

WHEEL TAPPING ON THE RAILWAY.—Wheel tapping and similar traditional methods of testing the soundness of metal parts may be superseded by a more scientific system of flaw detection as a result of development work at the laboratory of the Guest, Keen and Nettlefold group of companies. The new method, still in the experimental stage, depends upon an electrically generated "ringing" of the part; the vibrations imparted to the metal are recorded on the face of a cathode-ray tube and the picture clearly illustrates the condition of the part. Sound metal is able to "ring" inaudibly for some appreciable time; but a hidden flaw results in a "dead" note.

WILD LIFE IN AUSTRALIA.—The scientific expedition organized by the Australian Museum in Sydney returned after four months work in the interior and northern areas of the country, and presented the institution with a large and valuable collection of zoological and mineral specimens. More than 300 birds were brought back, among them seven not previously included in the museum's collection—the grey honey-eater, the white quilled rock pigeon, the strike thrush, the fantailed warbler, the rufous-crowned emu wren, the northern warbler, and the buff-breasted warbler. A number of specimens were caught of the beautiful little jerboa-like marsupials belonging to the genus *antechinus*. They have the unusual quality of hopping like kangaroos instead of running. Very thin, with greatly elongated hind legs, they resemble the so-called kangaroo mice, which actually share their habitat in great numbers. At Ayer's Rock, in the desert more than 200 miles from the nearest town—Alice Springs—a domestic mouse was found. Domestic cats which had "gone wild" were fairly common. Only one example of the orange-backed or desert bandicoot was found. Many years ago it was very plentiful. The aborigines and white miners working on the Granites, 350 miles north-west of Alice Springs, used to eat desert bandicoots with some relish. To-day they have become very rare, and none had been caught since 1897. In the Forest River, north-west of Wyndham, East Kimberleys, were found 400 frogs about whose species little is yet known. Minerals collected included gold in quartz from a rich leader at the Granites; wolfram mica, malachite and azurite from Mount Doreen, 200 miles north-west of Alice Springs; silver-lead ore from Arnhem Land, native copper, cuprite, bornite, malachite, chalcopyrite and pyritic ore from Tennant Creek; scheelite from Mosquito Creek and cassiterite ore from Maranboy, both in the upper regions of the Northern Territory.

LITERATURE OF THE YEAR

THE year 1953 was memorable by reason of the ample evidence it provided that literature, besides being perhaps the noblest demonstration of man's genius, is, like all other human activities in this age, governed by economics. In March, 1953, the Society of Authors issued a statement, entitled "Critical Times for Authors," in the course of which it was emphasised that the position of the author at the present time was bound to worsen with any worsening in the condition of publishing. While more titles were published, the statement said, average sales had shown a serious decline at a time when the cost of book production had increased out of all proportion to the rise in book prices. The increased costs of manufacture had diminished the profit return even of best-sellers. "This is bad for best-sellers," the Society of Authors' statement said, "but worse for the young and small-selling authors because it is out of the profit made for them by their best-sellers that many publishers in the past were able to follow publishing as a profession and not merely as a trade and to publish, often at a loss, the work of unknown authors and those whose sales were small though their critical status was considerable."

The publishers, no less than the authors, found themselves confronted with a multiplicity of problems. Even the one notable amelioration of their circumstances—*viz.* the return to reasonableness in the price of paper—tended to complicate rather than to resolve their difficulties. During 1951 and 1952 paper had rocketed in price to unprecedented heights and was, moreover, hard to acquire. When at the beginning of 1953 the publisher found that he could obtain all the paper he required and at reasonable prices, he found himself faced with the necessity of explaining to the book-buyer, who was aware of the sharp fall in paper prices but not of the continually rising costs of printing and binding, that prices of books were, in relation to their cost, extremely moderate. These difficulties were hardly eased by the loud cries of financial distress which came from the booksellers, whose trade association, in April, 1953, published a Report, entitled "Results of Bookselling, 1948-1952," which analysed the accounts of a representative cross-section of British booksellers during three years' trading, and which made it abundantly clear that the business of bookselling was commercially unrewarding.

Against this economic background the record figure of 18,741 titles published in 1952 was not seen by the book trade itself as a reassuring sign. The relationship between output of titles and total turnover is a vital one for the book trade, and the relevant figures are as follows:

Year	Turnover	Titles Recorded
1938	£10,706,018	16,219
1939	£10,321,658	14,904
1940	£9,953,196	11,053
1941	£13,986,700	7,581
1942	£16,735,900	7,241
1943	£19,290,800	6,705
1944	£20,500,516	6,781
1945	£21,979,554	6,747
1946	£26,961,622	11,411
1947	£30,203,763	13,046
1948	£33,241,431	14,686
1949	£34,297,252	17,034
1950	£37,158,652	17,072
1951	£41,553,760	18,066
1952	£42,790,387	18,741

It will be seen that while the latest turnover figure is roughly double the 1945 figure, the average turnover per title has become smaller. In 1945, gener-

ally speaking, a publisher knew that he would sell every copy of every book he was able to produce, and the element of risk, which is always the costliest factor in book publishing, was removed. For the past three or four years the position has been wholly different. More books have been produced than the public has shown itself willing to assimilate, the risk of loss has been considerable and the constant rise in manufacturing costs, to which reference has already been made above, has added further to the publishers' difficulties. These developments have caused anxiety not only to the book trade itself but to those who, concerned primarily with literary rather than commercial values, deplore a publishing situation in which the publication of the majority of books must be a gamble.

For these reasons the signs that manifested themselves during 1953 of a slight abatement in the output of new titles were welcomed. The total number of new books published in the first nine months of 1953 amounted to 13,137, as compared with 13,815 during the comparable period of 1952. Less welcome was the evidence that the progressive increases in book trade turnover that have been recorded each year since 1940 were no longer being maintained. In the first three months of 1953 the total turnover amounted to £9,548,533, compared with £9,772,267 during the corresponding period of 1952. Commenting on this decline the Publishers Association, in their annual report issued in the spring of 1953, said: "Whether the volume of sales has reached a peak from which there will be a descent or whether this is merely a plateau in an upward journey are matters which cannot yet be determined, but which are of vital importance to the trade."

The export market for British books continues to flourish. In 1952 the export book business amounted to the record total of £14,482,036. Export figures for earlier years have been:

1940	£3,517,335	1946	£6,715,212
1941	£3,983,900	1947	£7,412,905
1942	£3,608,700	1948	£8,739,236
1943	£4,469,600	1949	£9,798,838
1944	£4,895,349	1950	£11,394,220
1945	£5,139,222	1951	£13,740,323

ITEMS OF INTEREST

COPYRIGHT.—The committee appointed by the President of the Board of Trade in 1951 to examine and make recommendations concerning the law of copyright produced their report. They strongly advocated the adherence of the British Government to the Berne Union, as providing a high standard of right in intellectual property, and expressed the hope that the Universal Copyright Convention drawn up under the auspices of UNESCO in the summer of 1952 would not result in any lowering of present standards. (The standard of protection afforded by the Universal Copyright Convention is considerably lower than that agreed by parties to the Berne Union.) The committee heard witnesses presenting very different points of view concerning the duration of copyright, and were impressed by the evidence of publishers which showed that, but for a lengthy term of copyright, during which the continued earnings of successful books could make good the losses on books which were uncommercial propositions, it would not be possible for the latter to be published at all. The committee did not accept the argument put forward on the other side, that a shorter period of copyright would result in cheaper books for the public. They recommended that there should be full protection for fifty years

after the author's death instead of the limited protection which now exists for the second half of that period. They rejected the proposal that royalties, to be devoted to some deserving literary object, should be payable on out-of-copyright works, on the grounds that this would simply be a new indirect tax on the public.

The committee commented on the evidence they had received of the resentment felt by British authors about the non-participation by the United States in the Berne Union agreement. The United States was one of the 43 signatories to the Universal Copyright Convention, and in June, President Eisenhower commended this Convention to Congress for ratification. Bills proposing the emendation of American copyright law to make ratification of the Convention possible have been introduced in both the House of Representatives and the Senate.

TAXATION OF AUTHORS.—A concession made to authors in the Budget allowed royalties to be spread, for the purposes of taxation, over two years following publication of a work. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who has been pressed by members on both sides of the House of Commons to do something for authors, and who has himself expressed great sympathy with their particular difficulties, emphasised that this was in fact an extension of the concession that had already been made in the case of lump payments for rights in literary property. Any further steps in this direction, he said, would involve others besides authors and would have to wait until the report of the Royal Commission on taxation was published. The Chancellor therefore asked members not to press him any further in the matter this year.

A recommendation that the State should act without delay to give authors relief in the matter of taxation was one of the principal recommendations in what was described as an "agreed statement" on authors' financial difficulties, produced by the Society of Authors under the title "Critical Times for Authors" (referred to above). An "agreed statement" was considered necessary since there had been widespread discussion of the problem in the press and elsewhere to which many authors had contributed. As such, it was necessarily moderate, and disregarded controversial questions such as that of direct State aid for authors. It strongly urged, however, that public aid should be forthcoming in greater measure for public libraries and school libraries.

SIMPLIFIED SPELLING BILL.—A private member's bill, the Simplified Spelling Bill, was presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Mont Follick, M.P. He was supported by Mr. I. J. Pitman, M.P. and nine other members. The bill required the Minister of Education to institute researches into ways in which spelling could be simplified, "with a view to reducing, and if possible eliminating, the widespread inability of the children of Great Britain to read their own language." As much to the surprise of the sponsors as to anyone else, the bill passed its second reading by 65 to 53. Since in a private member's bill no financial provision may be sought, Mr. Follick declared himself satisfied with the statement of the Minister of Education that any body undertaking the research work he had in mind would have her goodwill, and he withdrew the bill in the certainty that it would be defeated on the next vote.

WELSH LITERATURE.—The Committee on Welsh Language Publishing, which was set up by the Home Office in 1951, produced their report in which they urged the vital importance of an increase in the available reading matter in Welsh if the Welsh language and culture were to survive.

They recommended the provision of some central body—a possible name, it was suggested, might be the "Welsh Books Foundation"—which would provide Welsh books for schools and stimulate the general provision of Welsh books in any ways that seemed feasible. The Government is seeking the recommendations of the Council for Wales and Monmouthshire and the Welsh Joint Education Committee on the proposal.

LITERARY PRIZES.—The Nobel Prize for Literature was awarded to François Mauriac.

The James Tait Black Memorial Prize for the best novel published in 1952 was awarded to Evelyn Waugh for his "Men at Arms." The biography prize went to G. M. Young for his "Stanley Baldwin."

The Heinemann Foundation awards for 1952 were made to Edwin Muir for his "Collected Poems" and to Reginald Pound for his "Arnold Bennett."

The Somerset Maugham Award for 1953 was made to Emyr Humphreys on the strength of the promise shown in his novel, "Hear and Forgive."

The William Foyle Poetry Prize was awarded to Dylan Thomas for his "Collected Poems 1934-52."

The Library Association Carnegie Medal for the most outstanding book for children published in 1952 was awarded to Mary Norton for "The Borrowers."

EFFECTS OF BROADCASTING ON READING.—The B.B.C. published the results of an experiment, which had been undertaken with the co-operation of public librarians, booksellers and publishers, to test the increase, if any, in the demand for books broadcast in the form of a B.B.C. serial. Three books were selected, and dummies were substituted for genuine copies on the shelves of over sixty public library branches, containing an invitation to the would-be borrower to state his reasons for wishing to borrow the book in question. Most of those who responded attributed their wish to read the books to the broadcasts—about 20 per cent., because they wished to catch up on parts of the serial they had missed, and the remaining 80 per cent., because they were interested in the book itself as a whole. Of the three books chosen, the demand in one case rose by 308 per cent.; the others showed an increased demand by 160 and 162 per cent. The B.B.C.'s conclusions were that the broadcast serialization of a book is likely to give an immediate, and sometimes startling, stimulus to public demand; and that it does not seem to depress, but rather stimulates the normal longer-term demand for a book. The larger question of the effect of broadcasting as a whole on the volume and quality of the public's reading, however, was one which would require a much more comprehensive enquiry.

NATIONAL BOOK LEAGUE.—In January the Italian Ambassador opened at the National Book League's headquarters in Albemarle Street an exhibition entitled "The Italian Book, 1465-1900." This had been arranged jointly by the National Book League and the Italian Institute, at whose premises the section of the exhibition dealing with 19th century Italian books was shown. A Coronation Exhibition of books selected by Sir Harold Nicolson, and entitled "The Two Elizabeths and their Peoples," was sent on tour. An exhibition of Unesco publications opened at the National Book League at the end of April, and in September the League showed their fourth International Book Design Exhibition, to which eleven countries contributed—the United Kingdom, the United States, the U.S.S.R., France,

Germany, Switzerland, Australia, New Zealand, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Israel.

READING IN AUSTRALIA.—Sydney University undertook a survey into Australian reading habits, the results of which were published in the summer. The report commented particularly on the dearth of information about books which was badly needed in the Commonwealth, and said that "literary criticism in Australia is frustrated and frustrating." Australians were eager for advice about books, but there were no national journals comparable with those in the United Kingdom to carry book news to all parts of the Commonwealth. The newspapers' attitude to books was "as regrettable as it was short-sighted." The only national book medium was the radio, and although its interest was very great, it could only cover a fraction of the books published. The hope was expressed that reviews and book discussions would be an integral part of any television established in Australia.

BASKERVILLE'S PUNCHES.—The punches engraved in the mid-eighteenth century by John Baskerville for the type which bears his name have found a permanent home at Cambridge (Baskerville was University Printer at Cambridge from 1758 to 1768) through the generosity of the French type-founding firm, Deberny and Peignot, into whose possession the punches had come. The presentation was made at Cambridge by M. Charles Peignot in the presence of the French Ambassador.

CANADA REMOVES TAX ON BOOKS.—In February the Canadian Government removed the sales tax on books. Canadian librarians, teachers, publishers and booksellers have for some time been strongly urging the removal of what was described as a "formidable bar to the wider distribution of good literature."

SHIPS' LIBRARIES.—The Seafarers' Education Service reported that for the first time the number of books sent to merchant ships' libraries passed the quarter-million mark in one year. The number of ships carrying libraries has increased by 50 per cent. since the end of the war. There has been enthusiastic support from ship-owners, whose contributions cover most of the costs of the work, and from all sections of the shipping industry. The public has responded well to appeals for books for this purpose.

THE FREEDOM TO READ.—In June, 1953, an order by the U.S. State Department in Washington directed that books written by Communists and sympathizers with Communism should be removed from United States overseas libraries. This directive received only very modified support from the Executive; President Eisenhower warned: "Don't join the book-burners. Don't be afraid to go to the library and read the books." The President distinguished between public libraries in the United States "in which our citizens of all ages and races must ever be able to turn with clear confidence that there they can freely seek the whole truth unwarping by fashion and uncontaminated by expediency," and American libraries maintained in other countries; he did not see why public money should be spent on purchasing Communist books for these latter libraries whose whole purpose was to explain the American way of life.

At the end of June, 1953, the American Book Publishers' Council and the American Library Association issued a seven-point declaration entitled "The Freedom to Read." Stating that this freedom, essential to democracy, was now under attack from private groups and public authorities, the declaration affirmed that it was in the public interest

that publishers and librarians should make available the widest diversity of views and expressions including those which were unorthodox or unpopular with the majority; that publishers and librarians did not need to endorse every idea or presentation contained in the books they made available, and that it was contrary to the public interest for publishers and librarians to determine the acceptability of a book solely on the basis of the personal history or political affiliations of the author.

OBSCENITY IN LITERATURE.—In Great Britain the year 1953 saw a considerable increase in the number of seizures, by the police, of books judged to be obscene. Almost invariably the books thus seized were of a palpably pornographic nature, professing no claims to be regarded as serious literature. A case of a different kind was the action brought in September, 1953, by the Douglas, Isle of Man, police against Boots Cash Chemists (Lancashire) Ltd., a company operating one of the great lending library systems, and of the highest repute, on two charges of unlawfully keeping an obscene book for hire. In his reserved judgment, the High Bailiff stated that he had come to the conclusion that the two books concerned in the case were obscene publications within the meaning of the Isle of Man Obscene Publications and Indecent Advertisements Act, 1907. He had come to this conclusion with reluctance, because he was satisfied that the defendant company had acted in perfectly good faith throughout, and had no improper motive in hiring out the two books which were not, in his opinion, more obscene than many of the well-known books written today by distinguished authors. For these reasons the fine imposed was a nominal one of £1 and costs in each case.

BOOKS PUBLISHED

Among the books published between October, 1952, and September, 1953, were the following:

Biography

"Stanley Baldwin," by G. M. Young; "Witness," by Whittaker Chambers; "Winston Churchill," by Virginia Cowles; "My Political Life, Vol. I," by L. S. Amery; "Jan Christian Smuts," by J. C. Smuts; "Hitler," by Alan Bullock; "Henry James: The Untried Years, 1843-1870," by Leon Edel; "The Hoover Memoirs, 1920-1935," by "The Holmes-Laski Letters," edited by de Wolfe Howe; "Aneurin Bevan," by Vincent Brome; "Bernard Shaw and Mrs. Patrick Campbell: Their Correspondence," edited by Alan Dent; "Born to Believe," by Lord Pakenham; "Carson," by H. Montgomery Hyde; "Lincoln the President, Vol. III," by J. G. Randall; "Call Back Yesterday: Memoirs, 1887-1931," by Hugh Dalton; "Ernest Bevin," by Francis Williams; "Harold Laski," by Kingsley Martin; "Newman's Way," by Sean O'Faolain; "The Flagstad Manuscript," by Lella, The Life of George Sand," by André Maurois; "Mary II, Queen of England," by Hester W. Chapman; "Recollections of André Gide," by Roger Martin du Gard; "The Story of Axel Munthe," by Gustaf Munthe and Gudrun Uexkull; "Thomas Bewick," by Montague Weekley; "Thomas Carlyle: Letters to his Wife," edited by Trudy Bliss; "The Weeping and the Laughter," by J. MacLaren-Ross; "The Ruling Few," by Sir David Kelly; "The Finish," by Sir Alfred Munnings; "More For Timothy," by Victor Gollancz; "Sir James Jeans," by E. A. Milne; "Ugo Foscolo: An Italian in Regency England," by E. R. Vincent; "Robert Browning," by Betty Miller; "Return Passage," by Violet Markham; "Living Dangerously," by F. Spencer Chapman; "In the Castle of My Skin," by George Lamming; "An Exile in Soho," by Mrs. Robert

Henrey; "The Glitter and the Gold," by Consuelo Vanderbilt Balsan; "Doctor at Sea," by Richard Gordon; "My Life's History," by Grandma Moses.

Fiction

"Requiem for a Nun," by William Faulkner; "The Dwarf," by Par Lagerkvist; "Too Late the Phalarope," by Alan Paton; "East of Eden," by John Steinbeck; "Love Among the Ruins," by Evelyn Waugh; "The Echoing Grove," by Rosamond Lehmann; "In the Wet," by Nevill Shute; "Esther Costello," by Nicholas Monsarrat; "Sunday Creditors," by Nigel Balchin; "Giant," by Edna Ferber; "The Groves of Academe," by Mary MacCarthy; "The Heart is a Lonely Hunter," by Carson McCullers; "The Easter Party," by V. Sackville-West; "Collected Stories," by Osbert Sitwell; "Calypso," by Humphrey Slater; "The Nature of Love," by H. E. Bates; "The Present and the Past," by Ivy Compton-Burnett; "Madame de," by Louise de Vilmorin; "The Loved and the Unloved," by François Mauriac; "The Hill of Howth," by L. A. G. Strong; "The High and the Mighty," by Ernest K. Gann; "Salvation," by Scholem Asch; "A Stranger Came to the Farm," by Mika Waltari; "The Secret Stream," by Marcel Aymé; "Satan in the Suburbs," by Bertrand Russell; "Desfrée," by Annemarie Selinko; "The Mustard Seed," by Vicki Baum; "Larry Vincent," by Frances Parkinson Keyes; "The Silver Chalice," by Thomas B. Costain; "The Retreat," by P. H. Newby; "Man on the Tightrope," by Neil Paterson; "His Brother's Keeper," by Eden Phillips; "For Esme—With Love and Squalor," by J. D. Salinger; "Daughter of the House," by Edith de Bora; "The Blue Hussar," by Roger Nimier; "Like Men Betrayed," by John Mortimer; "Epitaph of a Small Winner," by Machado de Assis; "Blanket Boy's Moon," by Peter Lanham and A. S. Mopeli-Paulus; "The Sea Shall Not Have Them," by John Harris; "The Chalice and the Sword," by Ernest Raymond; "The Fair Bride," by Bruce Marshall; "The Garden to the Sea," by Philip Toynbee; "Snowflake," by Paul Gallico; "The Sojourner," by Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings; "The Schirmer Inheritance," by Eric Ambler; "Kingfishers Catch Fire," by Rumer Godden; "Digby," by David Walker; "The Curve and the Tusk," by Stuart Cloete; "The Crest of the Broken Wave," by James Barke; "The Cardboard Crown," by Martin Boyd; "Westward the Sun," by Geoffrey Cotterell; "To the Devil—A Daughter," by Dennis Wheatley; "A Stranger Here," by Robert Henriques; "Surface," by Alexander Fullerton; "Jubilee Trail," by Gwen Bristow.

History, Politics and World Affairs

"Elizabeth I and her Parliaments," by J. E. Neale; "The Speeches of Adlai E. Stevenson," by "Russia After Stalin," by Isaac Deutscher; "The Life and Death of Stalin," by Louis Fischer; "Principia Politica," by Leonard Woolf; "The War on World Poverty," by Harold Wilson; "Struggle for Africa," by Vernon Bartlett; "The Strange Case of Alger Hiss," by Lord Jowitt; "European Communism," by Franz Borkenau; "The Bolshevik Revolution: 1917-1923. Vol. III," by E. H. Carr; "Daybreak in China," by Basil Davidson; "Documents on British Foreign Policy, 1919-1939," edited by Woodward and Butler; "Freedom: A New Analysis," by Maurice Cranston; "Tito Speaks," by Vladimir Dedijer; "We Too Can Prosper," by Graham Hutton; "Westward the Course of Empire," by Bernard De Voto; "Prophecy of Famine," by H. J. Massingham and Edward Hyams; "Journey to the Far Pacific," by Thomas E. Dewey; "Britain's Economic Problem," by C. A. R. Crosland.

Literature, Criticism, Poetry

"The Nonesuch Shakespeare"; Fuller's "Worthies of England," edited by John Freeman; "The Oxford Book of English Talk"; "Private View," by Walter de la Mare; "Memories," by Desmond MacCarthy; "The Vagrant Mood," by W. Somerset Maugham; "The Modern Writer and His World," by G. S. Fraser; "Ideas and Places," by Cyril Connolly; "The True Voice of Feeling: Studied in English Romantic Poetry," by Herbert Read; "Selected Poems," by Wallace Stevens; "New Poems, 1953," a P.E.N. Anthology; "Images of Tomorrow," edited by John Heath-Stubbs; "Fables," by Jacquetta Hawkes; "Emile Zola," by F. W. J. Hemmings; "Edward Lear's Indian Journal"; "The Denton Welch Journals."

Religion and Philosophy

"A Catholic Commentary on Holy Scripture"; "Interpretation of the Fourth Gospel," by C. H. Dodd; "Eclipse of God," by Martin Buber; "Tragedy is not Enough," by Karl Jaspers; "Science and Religion," by C. E. Raven; "Early Christian Fathers," ed. Richardson; "Zwingli and Bullinger," ed. Bromiley; "Advocates of Reform," ed. Spinka; "Letter to a Priest," by Simone Weil.

Travel and Adventure

"The Story of Everest," by W. H. Murray; "Seven Years in Tibet," by Heinrich Harrer; "The Silent World," by J. Y. Cousteau; "Shark-O!" by P. FitzGerald-O'Connor; "A Year of Space," by Eric Linklater; "Under the Red Sea," by Hans Hass; "The Undersea Adventure," by Philippe Diolé; "Nepal Himalaya," by H. W. Tilman; "Arctic Solitudes," by Admiral Lord Mountbatten; "Annapurna," by Maurice Herzog; "Bandoola," by J. H. Williams; "Jungle Green," by Arthur Campbell; "Inuk," by Roger Bullard; "Exploration Fawcett," by Brian Fawcett; "Coming Down the Seine," by Robert Gibbings; "Blind White Fish in Persia," by Anthony Smith.

The War

"The Rommel Papers," edited by Liddell Hart; "One of our Submarines," by Edward Young; "The Escapers," edited by Eric Williams; "Boldness be my Friend," by Richard B. Pape; "Cover of Darkness," by Roderick Chisholm; "Escape or Die," by Paul Brickhill; "London Calling North Pole," by H. J. Giskes; "The Man Who Never Was," by Ewen Montagu; "They Have Their Exits," by Airey Neave; "Unbroken: The Story of a Submarine," by Alistair Mars; "Under the Sea-Wind," by Rachel L. Carson; "A Country of Memorable Honour," by Thomas Firbank; "Now Thrive the Armourers," by Robert O. Holles.

Miscellaneous

"The Royal Philatelic Collection"; "A Book of Beauty," by John Hadfield; "William Blake's Jerusalem," "The History of the Coronation," by Lawrence E. Tanner; "The Mint," by Sir John Craig; "The Overloaded Ark," by Gerald Durrell; "Pooh Pilot," by A. P. Herbert; "Picture," by Lillian Ross; "The Living Brain," by W. Grey Walter; "Art and Architecture of India," by Benjamin Rowland; "Reflections on a Marine Venus," by Lawrence Durrell; "Prelude to Space," by Arthur C. Clarke; "Simple Heraldry," by Iain Moncrieffe and Don Pottinger; "Michelangelo," by L. Goldschneider; "Mr. Tompkins Learns the Facts of Life," by George Gamow; "Rome and a Villa," by Eleanor Clark; "Movable Feasts," by Arnold Palmer; "Painting in Britain, 1530-1790," by Ellis K. Waterhouse; "Chambers' Twentieth Century Dictionary"; "Elizabeth Our Queen," by Richard Dimbleby.

Principal Book Publishers and Their Addresses

More than 3,700 firms, individuals and societies have published one or more books in recent years. The list which follows is a selective one comprising, in the main, those firms whose names are most familiar to the general public. An interleaved list containing over 2,000 names and addresses is available, price 4s. od. post free, from the publishers of "Whitaker."

- Aberdeen University Press, Aberdeen.
 Allan (Ian), Craven House, Hampton Court, Mddx.
 Allen (W. H.), 43 Essex St., W.C.2.
 Allen & Unwin, 40 Museum St., W.C.1.
 Allenson & Co., 5 Wardrobe Place, E.C.4
 Allman & Son, 17 Creechburg Lane, E.C.3
 Amalgamated Press, Fleetway House, E.C.4
 Architectural Press, 9 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.
 Arnold (E.), & Co., 41 Maddox St., W.1.
 Arnold (E. J.) & Son, Butterley St., Leeds.
 Arrowsmith, Quay St., Bristol
 Art & Technics, 58 Frith St., W.1.
 Avalon Press, 20 Headfort Place, S.W.1.
 Bagster (S.), 80 Wigmore St., W.1.
 Baillière, Tindall & Cox, 8 Henrietta St., W.C.1.
 Barker (Arthur), 30 Museum St., W.C.1.
 Barrie (James), 3 Clement's Inn, W.C.2.
 Bartholomew & Son, 12 Duncan St., Edinburgh.
 Batchworth Press, 54 Bloomsbury St., W.C.1.
 Batsford, 4 Fitzhardinge St., Portman Square, W.1.
 Bell (Geo.) & Sons, 6 Portugal St., W.C.2
 Benn (Ernest), 154 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Black (A. & C.), 4 Soho Sq., W.1.
 Blackie, Glasgow, and 16 William IV St., W.C.2.
 Blackwell (Basil), 49 Broad St., Oxford.
 Blackwood, Edinburgh, and 1-8 Bateman's Bldgs., W.1.
 Blandford Press, 16 West Central St., W.C.1.
 Bles (Geoffrey), 52 Doughty St., W.C.1
 Boardman (T. V.), 14 Cockspur St., S.W.1.
 Bowes & Bowes, 2 Trinity St., Cambridge.
 Brockhampton Press, Corridor Chambers, Market Place, Leicester.
 Brown, Son & Ferguson, 52 Darnley St., Glasgow.
 Browne & Nolan, 41 & 42 Nassau St., Dublin.
 Burns Pub. Co., 55 Britton St., E.C.1.
 Burns, Oates, & W., 28 Ashley Place, S.W.1.
 Burrow (Ed. J.), 11 Stratford Place, W.1.
 Business Dictionaries, 133-137 Fetter Lane, E.C.4.
 Butterworth & Co., Bell Yard, W.C.2.
 Cambridge Univ. Press, 200 Euston Rd., N.W.1, and Cambridge.
 Cape (Jonathan), 30 Bedford Square, W.C.1
 Carey Kingsgate Press, 6 Southampton Row W.C.1.
 Cassell & Co., 37-38 St. Andrews Hill, E.C.1.
 Caxton Publishing Co., 25-26 St. George St., W.1.
 Century Press, 79 Gt. Titchfield St., W.1.
 Chambers (W. & R.), 11 Thistle St., Edinburgh
 Chapman & Hall, 37-39 Essex Street, W.C.2.
 Chaterson, 5 Johnson's Court, E.C.4.
 Chatto & Windus, 40-42 William IV St., W.C.2.
 Children's S.S.M., 5 Wigmore St., W.1.
 Christophers, 22 Berners St., W.1.
 C.M.S., 6, Salisbury Square, E.C.4.
 Churchill (J. & A.), 104 Gloucester Place, W.1.
 Clark (T. & T.), 38 George St., Edinburgh.
 Clarke (Jas.) & Co., 5 Wardrobe Place, E.C.4.
 Cleaver-Hume Press, 42A South Audley St., W.1.
 Clonmore & Reynolds, 39 Kildare St., Dublin.
 Clowes (Wm.), Little New Street, E.C.4.
 Collingridge, 2-10 Tavistock St., W.C.2.
 Collins, Sons & Co., 14 St. James's Place, S.W.1
 Constable & Co., 10 & 12 Orange St., W.C.2.
 Country Life, 2-10 Tavistock St., W.C.2
 Cresset Press, 11 Fitzroy Square, W.1.
 Dakers (Andrew), 39 Store St., W.C.1.
 Daniel (C. W.), Ashington, Rochford, Essex.
 Davies (Peter), 38 Bedford Sq., W.C.1.
 Davis (R. Hart-), 36 Soho Square, W.1.
 Dean & Son, 43 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
 Dent (J. M.) & Sons, 10 Bedford St., W.C.2.
 Dobson (Dennis), 12 Park Place, S.W.1.
 Dropmore Press, 9 Gt. James St., W.C.1.
 Dryad Press, 42 St. Nicholas St., Leicester.
 Duckworth & Co., 3 Henrietta St., W.C.2.
 Duffy & Co., 38 Westmoreland St., Dublin.
 Edinburgh House P., 2 Eaton Gate, S.W.1.
 Eldon Press, 16 Maddox St., W.1.
 Elliot (A. G.), The Glade, Kingswood, Surrey.
 Encyclopædia Britannica, 102 Dean St., W.1.
 English Universities Press, Warwick Square, E.C.4.
 Epworth Press, 25 City Road, E.C.1.
 Evans Bros., Montague House, Russell Sq., W.C.1.
 Eyre & Spottiswoode, 15 Bedford St., W.C.2.
 Faber & Faber, 24 Russell Sq., W.C.1.
 Falcon Press, 7 Crown Passage, S.W.1.
 Focal Press, 31 Fitzroy Square, W.1.
 Folding Books, 42 William IV St., W.C.2.
 Foulis (G. T.), 7 Milford Lane, W.C.2.
 Foulsham & Co., 20-21 Red Lion Court, E.C.4.
 Fountain Press, 46 Chancery Lane, W.C.2.
 French (Samuel), 26 Southampton St., W.C.2.
 Gale & Polden, Ideal House, Argyll St., W.1.
 Gall & Inglis, 12 Newington Road, Edinburgh.
 Gee & Co., 27-28 Basinghall St., E.C.2.
 Geographia, 68 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Gibbons (Stanley), 391 Strand, W.C.2.
 Gifford (John), 125 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.
 Gill (George), 67 Chandos Place, W.C.2.
 Ginn & Co., 7 Queen Square, W.C.1.
 Gollancz (Victor), 14 Henrietta St., W.C.2.
 Grant Educational Co., 91 & 93 Union St., Glasgow.
 Grayson & Grayson, 16 Maddox St., W.1.
 Green (W.), 2 St. Giles St., Edinburgh.
 Griffin (Charles), 42 Drury Lane, W.C.2.
 H.M. Stationery Office, Stamford St., S.E.1.
 Hachette, 34 Maiden Lane, W.C.2.
 Hale (Robert), 63 Old Brompton Rd., S.W.7.
 Hamilton (Hamish), 90 Gt. Russell St., W.C.1.
 Hammond, Hammond & Co., 87 Gower St., W.C.1.
 Harrap (G. G.) & Co., 182 High Holborn, W.C.1.
 Harvill (Press), 23 Lower Belgrave St., S.W.1.
 Heffer & Sons, 4 Petty Cury, Cambridge.
 Heinemann (Wm.), 99 Great Russell St., W.C.1.
 Hill (Leonard), Stratford House, Eden St., N.W.1.
 Hodder & Stoughton, Warwick Square, E.C.4.
 Hodge & Co., 12 Bank St., Edinburgh.
 Hogarth Press, 40-42 William IV St., W.C.2.
 Hollis & Carter, 25 Ashley Place, S.W.1.
 Homeopathic, 152 Landor Road, S.W.9.
 Hurst & Blackett, 11 Stratford Place, W.1.
 Hutchinson & Co., 11 Stratford Place, W.1.
 Iliffe & Sons, Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1.
 Independent Press, Memorial Hall, E.C.4.
 Jarrolds, 11 Stratford Place, W.1.
 Jenkins (Herbert), 3 Duke of York St., S.W.1.
 Johnson (C.), 11 Stanhope Mews West, S.W.7.
 Johnston (W. & A. K.), Edina Works, Edinburgh.
 Jordan & Sons, 116 Chancery Lane, W.C.2.
 Joseph (Herbert) 45 Great Russell St., W.C.1.
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Figures Issued by The Publishers' Association (based on information supplied to its Chartered Accountants by individual publishers) show a marked increase in book exports since the outbreak of war in 1939. The Totals for the years 1941 to 1952 are shown below:—

Year	Total value of Books produced in U.K.	Total value of Books exported from U.K.	Year	Total value of Books produced in U.K.	Total value of Books exported from U.K.
1941.....	£13,986,700	£3,983,900	1947.....	£30,203,763	£7,412,905
1942.....	10,735,900	3,608,700	1948.....	33,241,431	8,739,236
1943.....	19,290,800	4,469,600	1949.....	34,297,255	9,798,838
1944.....	20,500,516	4,895,349	1950.....	37,158,652	11,394,220
1945.....	21,979,584	5,139,222	1951.....	41,553,760	13,740,323
1946.....	26,961,622	6,715,212	1952.....	42,790,387	14,482,036

BOOKS PUBLISHED IN GREAT BRITAIN IN 1952

This Table, from *The Bookseller* of January 3, 1953, shows the books published in 1952 with the number of new editions, translations and limited editions.

Books and pamphlets priced at less than 6d. have been omitted, as are also all Government publications except the more important issued by H.M. Stationery Office.

	Total	Reprints and New Editions	Trans- lations	Limited Editions
Aeronautics.....	79	29	2	—
Annals and Serials.....	55	55	—	—
Anthropology and Ethnology.....	34	5	—	—
Archæology.....	43	4	2	—
Art and Architecture.....	499	88	22	13
Astronomy and Meteorology.....	42	13	—	—
Banking and Finance.....	121	61	—	—
Bibliography and Literary History.....	243	59	5	3
Biography and Memoirs.....	180	58	25	1
Botany, Horticulture and Agriculture.....	244	71	3	—
Calendars, Booklets and Albums.....	13	7	—	—
Chemistry and Physics.....	203	45	2	1
Children's Books.....	1,452	394	12	—
Classics and Translations.....	50	27	14	2
Dictionaries and Encyclopædias.....	54	23	—	—
Directories and Guide Books.....	326	186	9	—
Domestic Economy.....	152	34	1	—
Educational.....	1,683	348	15	1
Engineering, Electricity and Mechanics.....	333	151	1	—
Essays and Belles-Lettres.....	122	23	11	2
Facetiae.....	69	11	1	—
Fiction.....	4,181	1,621	219	3
Geology, Mineralogy and Mining.....	145	89	2	—
History.....	260	54	13	3
Illustrated Gift Books.....	48	12	—	—
Law and Parliamentary.....	467	157	2	—
Maps and Atlases.....	54	12	—	—
Mathematics.....	114	29	3	—
Medical and Surgical.....	713	242	14	—
Music.....	123	21	4	—
Natural History, Biology and Zoology.....	315	79	1	1
Nautical.....	112	73	—	—
Naval and Military.....	151	32	4	—
Occultism.....	49	16	1	—
Oriental.....	11	3	5	—
Philately.....	25	14	—	—
Philosophy and Science.....	195	31	28	—
Poetry and Drama.....	631	73	35	8
Politics, Political Economy and Questions of the Day.....	706	153	17	—
Psychology.....	137	22	2	—
Religion and Theology.....	1,003	23	58	1
Sociology.....	308	52	5	—
Sports, Games and Pastimes.....	463	161	3	—
Technical Handbooks.....	783	278	3	1
Topography, Local History & Folklore.....	364	39	3	5
Trade, Commerce and Industry.....	490	121	4	—
Travel and Adventure.....	151	24	12	—
Veterinary Science, Farming and Stock-keeping.....	168	48	1	1
Wireless.....	76	25	—	2
Totals.....	18,741	5,428	594	47

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MUSIC AND OPERA OF 1952-53

(1952) **Oct. 1.** Signor Toscanini gave the second of two concerts (his last appearance in London before his retirement) in the Festival Hall, conducting the Philharmonia Orchestra in Brahms' third and fourth Symphonies and St. Anthony Variations. **11 and 12.** Concerts at Dorking and at the Royal Festival Hall of works by Dr. Vaughan Williams to celebrate the composer's eightieth birthday. **15.** B.B.C. Orchestra, conducted by Sir Malcolm Sargent, began its winter session of public concerts at the Festival Hall. **19 and 20.** Concerts at the Festival Hall by the Munich Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Fritz Rieger, in the course of a tour of Great Britain and France. **22.** The first of the Royal Philharmonic Society's concerts of its 142nd season, conducted by Sir Thomas Beecham, included the late Frederic Austin's overture, *The Sea Ventures*, performed in memory of the composer. **23.** Covent Garden Opera Season began with new production of Verdi's *A Masked Ball*, with English text by Prof. E. J. Dent, conducted by John Pritchard, who made his first appearance as a conductor at Covent Garden. Other conductors during the season were Sir John Barbiroli, Vittorio Gui, Issay Dobrowen of La Scala, Milan and the Royal Opera House, Stockholm, Vilem Tausky and Peter Gellhorn.

Nov. 9. The new recital room at the Festival Hall opened with a concert of eighteenth-century music given by the London Harpsichord Ensemble. The room, which is intended for recitals to comparatively small audiences, holds just over 200 people. **16.** The Scarlatti Orchestra from Naples, under Franco Caracciolo, gave a concert in the Festival Hall. **17.** The Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Clemens Krauss, gave the first of a series of concerts at the Albert Hall. **19.** A new tone-poem, *Lord Byron*, by Richard Arnell, performed by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra. **24.** Annual St. Cecilia's Day festival service held at St. Sepulchre, Holborn, when anthems representing every period of English Church music were sung, ending with one specially composed for the occasion by Sir George Dyson. Three motets by Stanford were given to mark the centenary year of his birth. In the evening, the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh attended the St. Cecilia Concert at the Festival Hall, when works by Elgar, Arne, Vaughan Williams and the Canadian composer, Dr. Healey Willan, were heard. **Nov. 3-Dec. 11.** Dame Myra Hess played each of Beethoven's five piano concertos in turn at the Festival Hall, with Sir Adrian Boult and the London Philharmonic Orchestra.

Dec. 8. The London Symphony Orchestra devoted its concert at the Festival Hall to the music of Sibelius on his eighty-seventh birthday.

(1953) **Jan. 5.** Stravinsky's opera, *The Rake's Progress*, composed to an English text by W. H. Auden and Chester Kallman, first performed at Vienna in 1951, was heard for the first time in this country in an adaptation for broadcasting in the B.B.C. Third Programme. **14.** Dr. Vaughan Williams' new symphony in five movements, *Sinfonia Antartica*, performed for the first time at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, by the Hallé Orchestra under Sir John Barbiroli. The work is derived from the music written by the composer for the film *Scott of the Antarctic*. It received its first London performance at the Festival Hall on Jan. 21. **23.** To celebrate the tenth anniversary of its foundation the London Baroque Ensemble, well known for its work in smaller halls, and for gramophone records of its performances, appeared for the first time at the Festival Hall, including in its pro-

gramme Richard Strauss' Symphony for 26 wind instruments, heard for the first time in this country. **26.** The Collegium Musicum Italicum, on a visit to this country, gave a performance under its conductor, Renato Fasano, at the Festival Hall, largely of Italian 18th-century music.

Feb. 12-14. London Philharmonic Orchestra made a tour of the west under the auspices of the Western Symphony Concerts Committee, and gave concerts, including special ones for children, at Exeter, Plymouth and Truro. **14.** Covent Garden Opera Season ended with a performance of *Aida* under Sir John Barbiroli. On **Feb. 16** the full company started its provincial tour at Cardiff, subsequently visiting Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool and Manchester. **23.** William Alwyn's first symphony well received at its first performance in London by the London Symphony Orchestra under Sir John Barbiroli at the Festival Hall.

March 5. Fernando Previtali, conductor of the Rome Radio Orchestra, conducted the London Symphony Orchestra at the Festival Hall. **12.** First performance in this country of Heinrich Sutermeister's opera, *Romeo and Juliet*, given by the Sadler's Wells Opera Company. **16.** L'Orchestre National de la Radiodiffusion-Télévision Française played at the Festival Hall in a programme which, with one exception, was all-French. **18.** The tercentenary of Corelli marked by a performance by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra of his Concerto Grosso in F, conducted by Vittorio Gui.

April 3. Annual Good Friday complete performance of *The Messiah* by the Royal Choral Society at the Albert Hall. Walter Susskind conducted the B.B.C. Chorus and the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra at the Festival Hall in Haydn's *Seven Last Words* (broadcast for the first time in this country). **5.** Bach's *Easter Cantata*, broadcast by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra from a special Easter Concert at Glyndebourne, conducted by John Pritchard, with Peter Pears and Elizabeth Schwarzkopf among the soloists. **20.** Covent Garden Opera Company's opera season opened at the Royal Opera House with Puccini's *Turandot*, conducted by Sir John Barbiroli, with James Johnston and Gertrude Grob-Prandl. **22.** Dr. Wilhelm Furtwängler, paying his first visit to London since 1948, conducted the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra at the Albert Hall in a programme of Wagner, Brahms, Richard Strauss and Bach. **28.** Concert in memory of the late Dr. E. H. Fellowes at the Goldsmiths' Hall, when music from his editions of Elizabethan and Jacobean composers was given.

May 2. Season of Italian opera, with 60 Italian artists, opened at the Stoll Theatre. The operas performed were predominantly those of Verdi. **4.** At the New Theatre, Oxford, Delius' opera, *Ismele*, written in the early years of the century, produced for the first time, under the auspices of Sir Thomas Beecham. **5.** Sadler's Wells Opera Company opened its London Season with performances of Mozart's *Così fan Tutte*. **22.** Bi-centenary of the birth of Viotti commemorated by Yehudi Menuhin with a performance of the composer's violin concerto in A minor with the Boyd Neel Orchestra at the Festival Hall. **22-25.** Four special concerts by the Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra to celebrate its Diamond Jubilee. At the last concert Malcolm Arnold's Symphony No. 2, specially commissioned for the occasion, was performed.

June 1. Coronation Eve Concert at the Festival Hall with a performance of 10 songs commissioned by the Arts Council from 10 specially written poems. The composers represented included Vaughan Williams, Ireland, Rubbra, Bliss, Finzi,

Howells and Rawsthorne. The B.B.C. broadcast a production specially recorded by Radio Italiana of Rossini's opera *Elisabetta Regina d'Inghilterra*, a work written in 1875, and which was thought to have been heard only once in this country—in 1818.

June 2. *The Coronation.* The music for the Coronation Service combined much of the traditional Coronation music (including Handel's *Zadok the Priest*, written for the Coronation of George II and sung at every subsequent Coronation, Parry's *I was Glad*, introduced at Edward VII's Coronation and Stanford's *Gloria*, first sung at the Coronation of George V) with six new works. These were the *Introit* by Dr. Howells, the *Gradual* by Dr. W. H. Harris, the *anthem* at the *Crowning* by Sir George Dyson, the *Creed* and the *Sanctus* by Vaughan Williams, a *Homage Anthem* by Dr. Healey Willan and the *Te Deum* by Sir William Walton. In addition, a new march by Sir William Walton and a *Processional* by Sir Arthur Bliss were played before the Service. Dr. Gordon Jacob prepared a new setting of the *National Anthem*, and the late Sir Arnold Bax composed a *Coronation March*, played at the end of the Service. Works by early English composers, including Gibbons and Byrd, were also heard during the Service. The choir of 400 voices, under Sir William McKie, director of music for the Service, assisted by Dr. W. H. Harris and Dr. John Dykes Bower, included the complete choirs of Westminster Abbey, the Chapels Royal, St. Paul's Cathedral and St. George's Chapel, Windsor, with representatives of other choirs. The orchestra of 60 included the leaders of 18 of the principal orchestras in the country. Its leader was Mr. Paul Beard. The organ-playing was shared by Dr. O. H. Peasgood, Dr. H. G. Ley and Mr. W. H. Gabb. The orchestra played a programme before the service, and for a short time after it, under the direction of Sir Adrian Boult.

7. The Glyndebourne Opera Season opened with a performance of Gluck's *Alceste*, conducted by Vittorio Gui, with settings specially designed by Sir Hugh Casson. Since the previous season the proscenium and stage of Glyndebourne Opera House had been widened and other structural alterations made. The first Festival of St. Ives, Cornwall, opened with a concert of early choral music in the Parish Church.

7-14. The Cheltenham Festival, including four concerts by the Hallé Orchestra (conducted on three occasions by Sir John Barbiroli and on the fourth by Sir Adrian Boult) and a service at which the Three Choirs of Gloucester, Hereford and Worcester sang.

8. Gala performance, at Covent Garden, in the presence of the Queen of Benjamin Britten's new opera, *Gloriana*, specially written for the Coronation, conducted by John Pritchard, with Peter Pears, Joan Cross, Jennifer Vyvyan, Adele Leigh and Monica Sinclair in the cast.

9. Jascha Heifetz, in a short visit to this country, gave the first of two concerts at the Festival Hall.

17. Kirsten Flagstad, the Norwegian singer, gave a farewell recital in London before her retirement.

26. The twentieth anniversary of the Boyd Neel Orchestra celebrated with a concert at the Festival Hall, with a programme including Mendelssohn's *Symphony No. 9 in C*, not previously heard at a London concert, and a new oboe concerto written by Malcolm Arnold for Leon Goossens.

July 11. The Covent Garden Opera Season ended with a final performance of Britten's *Gloriana*. Opening of the Taw and Torridge Festival with three centres, at Bideford, Barnstaple and Ilfracombe. Among the musical features of the Festival were presentations of Benjamin Britten's version of *The Beggar's Opera* and his own *Let's Make an Opera*.

26. Fifty-ninth season of the Henry Wood Promenade Concerts opened at the Albert Hall. The programme consisted of Elgar's *Cockaigne Overture*,

Vaughan Williams' *London Symphony*, Walton's new *Coronation March*, Rossini's *La Boutique Fantasque* and Rachmaninov's *Second Piano Concerto*, with Moiseiwitsch as soloist. Sir Malcolm Sargent was the conductor.

26-31. The Kings' Lynn Festival included an operatic recital by Peter Pears and Jennifer Vyvyan with Benjamin Britten at the piano, and two choral concerts, one by the Netherlands Chamber Choir and the other by the B.B.C. Chorus, which sang Haydn's "Nelson" Mass.

30. The Glyndebourne production of Mozart's *Seraglio*, sung in the original German, televised in its entirety.

Aug. 15. At the Promenade Concert, Larry Adler gave two works specially written for harmonica and orchestra, Vaughan Williams' *Romance* and a concerto by Arthur Benjamin.

23. Edinburgh Festival. On the evening of the opening day of the Festival, the Rome Symphony Orchestra of Radio Italiana, making its first visit to Great Britain, gave a concert conducted by Fernando Previtali. On the following night the orchestra, under Vittorio Gui, gave the first performance in this country of Ghedini's *Pezzo Concertante* for two violins and viola. Later the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra introduced another new work to British listeners—Hindemith's symphony, *Die Harmonie der Welt*. Other orchestras which took part in the Festival were the B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra, the Philharmonia and the Scottish National Orchestra. The symphony concerts were given in the Usher Hall. In the Freemasons' Hall were concerts by the London Mozart Players, the Paganini String Quintet, the Cambridge University Madrigal Singers, the Loewengath String Quartet, the Saltire Singers, the Virtuosi di Roma, the Barylli String Quartet and the Italian Opera Quartet, and recitals by Yehudi Menuhin and Max Rostal. The Glyndebourne Opera Company presented three operas, Rossini's *La Cenerentola*, Stravinsky's *The Rake's Progress* and Mozart's *Idomeneo*.

24-29. The Hallé Orchestra, under Sir John Barbiroli, played at the Promenade Concerts for a "guest week." The orchestra had never previously appeared at the Promenades.

Sept. 6. Three Choirs Festival opened at Gloucester Cathedral, with a service at which Walton's *Coronation Te Deum* was sung. Later in the Festival Handel's *Israel in Egypt*, the second and third parts of the *Messiah*, Bach's *St. John's Passion*, Haydn's *Coronation Mass*, Elgar's *Dream of Gerontius*, Mendelssohn's *Elijah* and Monteverdi's *Magnificat*, were heard.

7. Carl Rosa Opera Company, now working in association with the Arts Council, resumed its work after an interval with a tour which began at Nottingham.

10. Herbert Howells' *A Kent Yeoman's Wooing Song*, performed for the first time at the Promenade Concert with Owen Brannigan and Elsie Morison as soloists.

15. The Bavarian State Opera from Munich, paying its first visit to this country, opened a two-week season at the Royal Opera House. Its repertoire consisted of three of Richard Strauss' operas, *Arabella*, *Liebe der Danae* and *Capriccio*, the last two of which had not previously been performed in England.

19. The Promenade Concerts season at the Albert Hall ended with much of the traditional music for the occasion; Sir Henry Wood's famous *Sea-Song Fantasia*, though absent from the programme, was played as an encore.

24. St. Paul's Cathedral Choir left England for a two months' tour of Canada and the U.S.A., during which it was to give recitals in 40 cities, including in its programme some of the music sung at the Coronation.

20-27. Festival of Music in Lichfield Cathedral, with performances by the Hallé, Birmingham Symphony and B.B.C. Midland Orchestras and the Element String Quartet.

30. Opening of the London Philharmonic Orchestra's 1953-54 season at the Festival Hall.

DRAMATIC SUMMARY, 1952-1953

THE LONDON STAGE.—Once again, the most interesting theatrical event of the year was the production of a new play from the facile pen of T. S. Eliot. His new comedy, *The Confidential Clerk*, won immediate praise when it was first seen at the Edinburgh Festival, and it was quickly brought to London, where the favourable opinion formed by critics and public across the border was at once confirmed. Otherwise, although a number of new plays enjoyed long runs, the season could scarcely be described as exceptional. A light comedy, *For Better, For Worse*, by Arthur Watkyn, drew audiences throughout the year, as did *The Mousetrap*, by Agatha Christie, and *Dear Charles*, by Alan Melville, and *The Living Room*, by Graham Greene, promised to follow suit. Other popular productions included *The Seven Year Itch*, by George Axelrod, *The Moon Is Blue*, by F. Hugh Herbert, and *Carlington, V.C.*, by Dorothy and Campbell Christie; and mention must be made of *Four Winds*, by Alex Atkinson, *Anastasia*, by Marcelle Maurette (secured for presentation in the West End immediately it had been seen on television), and *The Devil's General*, by Carl Zuckmayer. Of the many Shakespearean revivals of the year, the most notable were at the "Old Vic." —*All's Well That Ends Well* and a new version of *Hamlet*, arranged for Edinburgh.

The following is a list of productions between Oct. 1, 1952, and Sept. 30, 1953:—

ALDWYCH, Aldwych, W.C.2.—(1952) Oct. 10. *Letter From Paris*, by Dodie Smith, adapted from novel by Henry James (Messrs. Nicholas Hannen, Peter Barkworth and Nicholas Phipps and Mesdames Brenda Bruce and Maxine Audrey). Nov. 6. *Wild Horses*, by Ben Travers (Messrs. Robertson Hare and Ralph Lynn and Mesdames Ruth Maitland and Joan Haythorne). (1953) May 14. *The Seven Year Itch*, by George Axelrod (Messrs. Brian Reece and Alexander Gauge and Miss Rosemary Harris).

AMBASSADORS, West Street, W.C.2.—(1952) Nov. 4. *Murder Mistaken*, by Janet Green (Messrs. Derek Ferr and Anthony Marlowe and Mesdames Iris Hoey, Brenda de Banzie and Patricia Burke). Nov. 25. *The Mousetrap*, by Agatha Christie (Messrs. Richard Attenborough, Martin Miller, Aubrey Dexter and John Paul and Mesdames Sheila Sim, Jessica Spencer and Mignon O'Doherty).

CASINO, Old Compton Street, W.1.—(1952) Dec. 18. *Jack And Jill*, pantomime (Messrs. Charlie Chester, Harry Welchman, Michael Bentine and Tommy Jover and Mesdames Hy Hazel and Carol Decy). (1953) March 7. *Three Cheers*, revue devised by Robert Nesbitt (Messrs. Vic Oliver, A. Robins and Victor Seaforth, the Weire Brothers and Mesdames Jane Morgan and Sylvia Campbell).

COLISEUM, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2.—(1953) May 28. *Gyps And Dolls*, musical comedy based on story by David Runyon (Mr. Jerry Wayne and Mesdames Vivian Blaine and Lizbeth Webb).

COMEDY, Panton Street, S.W.1.—(1952) Oct. 14. *The Apples of Eve*, by Allen Berthal (Messrs. Anthony Ireland and Richard Pearson and Miss Florence Desmond). Nov. 17. *Tomorrow's Too Late*, by Gerald Anstruther (Messrs. Clive Morton and Laurence Hardy and Mesdames Lesley Wareing and Mary Mackenzie). Dec. 17. *For Better, For Worse*, by Arthur Watkyn (Messrs. Leslie Phillips and Charles Lamb and Mesdames Geraldine McEwan and Dandy Nichols).

CRITERION, Piccadilly, W.1.—(1953) June 24. *The Bad Samaritan*, by William Douglas Home (Messrs. Michael Denison, George Relph and

Ronald Lewis and Mesdames Virginia McKenna and Heather Stannard).

DUKE OF YORK'S, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2.—(1953) July 7. *The Moon Is Blue*, by F. Hugh Herbert (Messrs. Robert Flemyng and Biff McGuire and Miss Diana Lynn).

EMBASSY, Eton Avenue, N.W.3.—(1952) Oct. 22. *Caro William*, by William Douglas Home (Messrs. Robert Harris and Robert Shaw and Mesdames Pamela Alan and Daphne Arthur). Nov. 19. *High Balcony*, by Peter Ustinov (Messrs. Milton Rosmer, Marne Maitland and Mark Dignam). Dec. 18. *The Dancing Princess*, adapted by Francis Dillon from the Brothers Grimm (Messrs. Alwyne Whatsley and Aubrey Morris and Mesdames Sheila Manahan and Sheila Shand Gibbs). (1953) Jan. 27. *The Devil Came From Dublin*, by Paul Vincent Carroll (Messrs. Liam Redmond, André van Gysegem and John Phillips). Feb. 10. *Rain*, adapted from Somerset Maugham's story (Mr. Anthony Hawtreay and Miss Miriam Karlin). Feb. 25. *Five Philadelphia Physicians*, by Hugh Evans (Mr. Mark Dignam and Mesdames Valerie White and Sheila Shand Gibbs). April 9. *The Doctor In Bean Street*, by Max Catto (Messrs. Stephen Murray, Ray Jackson and Colin Campbell and Mesdames Gwendoline Watford and Blanche Fothergill). April 29. *Starched Aprons*, by Ena Lamont Stewart, revived (Mr. Alfie Bass and Mesdames Freda Jackson, Miriam Karlin and Margaret Barton). May 20. *Twelfth Night*, Shakespeare's comedy, revived (Mr. George Coulouris and Miss Pamela Alan). May 26. *Hamlet* (Mr. Lawrence Payne). Aug. 18. *The Old Ladies*, by Rodney Ackland, revived (Mesdames Barbara Everest, Marjorie Hawtreay and Freda Jackson). Sept. 22. *Spring Song*, by Bella and Samuel Spewack, revived (Mesdames Miriam Karlin and Maria Charles).

GARRICK, 3 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.—(1953) April 14. *Dangerous Curves*, adapted by Gerald Verner from novel by Peter Cheyney (Mr. Terence de Marney). July 8. *As Long As They're Happy*, by Vernon Sylvaine (Messrs. Jack Buchanan and David Hutchence and Mesdames Dorothy Dickson and Sally Cooper).

GLOBE, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.—(1953) March 21. *The White Carnation*, by R. C. Sherriff (Sir Ralph Richardson, Messrs. Colin Gordon, Harcourt Williams and Campbell Singer and Miss Muriel Forbes). June 11. *The Private Life of Helen*, English version by Arthur Macrae of play by André Roussin and Madeleine Gray (Messrs. Cecil Parker and Arthur Macrae and Mesdames Diana Wynyard and Janette Scott).

HAYMARKET, Haymarket, S.W.1.—(1953) May 7. *The Apple Cart*, Bernard Shaw's play, revived (Messrs. Noel Coward, Cecil Truncer, Laurence Naismith and George Rise and Mesdames Margaret Leighton, Alexis France and Margaret Rawlings). Aug. 6. *Aren't We All?*, Frederick Lonsdale's comedy, revived (Messrs. Ronald Squire and Ronald Howard and Mesdames Marie Löhr, Marjorie Fielding and Jane Baxter).

HER MAJESTY'S, Haymarket, S.W.1.—(1952) Dec. 16. *Remains To Be Seen*, by Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse (Messrs. Lou Jacobi and James Dyrenforth and Miss Diana Dors). Dec. 30. *The Man*, by Mel Dinelli (Messrs. Bernard Braden and Evelyn Roberts and Miss Joan Miller). (1953) Feb. 11. *Paint Your Wagon*, musical comedy, music by Frederick Loewe (Messrs. Bobby Howes and Ken Cantrell and Miss Sally Ann Howes).

HIPPODROME, Cranbourne Street, W.C.2.—(1952) Nov. 19. *The Blue Lamp*, by Ted Willis

and Jan Read (Messrs. Gordon Harker, Jack Warner, Bonar Colleano and Peter Byrne and Mesdames Susan Shaw and Moira Mannion). (1953) *May 13. High Spirits*, revue (Messrs. Cyril Ritchard and Ian Carmichael and Mesdames Diana Churchill and Marie Bryant).

LYRIC, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.—(1953) *Sept. 16. The Confidential Clerk*, by T. S. Eliot (Messrs. Alan Webb, Paul Rogers, Denholm Eliot and Peter Jones and Mesdames Margaret Leighton, Isabel Jeans and Alison Leggatt).

LYRIC, Hammersmith, W.6.—(1952) *Oct. 21. The Square Ring*, by Ralph W. Peterson (Messrs. George Rose, Liam Redmond, Bill Owen and Duncan Lamont). *Dec. 29. King Richard II*, Shakespeare's tragedy, revived (Messrs. Paul Scofield, Herbert Lomas, Eric Porter and Paul Daneman and Miss Veronica Turleigh). (1953) *Feb. 19. The Way Of The World*, Congreve's comedy, revived (Messrs. John Gielgud, Paul Scofield and Eric Porter and Mesdames Eileen Herlie, Margaret Rutherford and Pamela Brown). *May 15. Venice Preserved*, Thomas Otway's tragedy, revived (Messrs. John Gielgud, Paul Scofield and Richard Wordsworth and Mesdames Eileen Herlie and Pamela Brown). *July 14. Ondine*, by Jean Giraudoux (The Belgian National Theatre Company). *Sept. 8. A Doll's House*, Ibsen's drama, revived (Messrs. Mogens Wieth and Michael Goodliffe and Mesdames Mai Zetterling and Rosalie Crutchley).

NEW, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2.—(1952) *Dec. 18. Dear Charles*, by Alan Melville (Messrs. Garry Marsh, Charles Goldner, Gerard Heinz and Michael Allan and Mesdames Yvonne Arnaud and Beatrice Varley).

OLD VIC, Waterloo Road, S.E.1.—(1952) *Nov. 18. An Italian Straw Hat*, by Eugene Labiche and Marc-Michel, adapted by Thomas Walton (Messrs. William Squire, Laurence Payne, Newton Blick and John Warner and Mesdames Jane Wenham and Barbara Cavan). (1953) *Jan. 6. The Merchant Of Venice*, Shakespeare's play, revived (Messrs. Paul Rogers, Douglas Campbell and Richard Gale and Mesdames Irene Worth and Claire Bloom). *Feb. 24. Julius Caesar*, Shakespeare's tragedy, revived (Messrs. William Devlin, Paul Rogers, Robin Bailey and Douglas Campbell and Miss Helen Cherry). *March 31. Murder In The Cathedral*, T. S. Eliot's play, revived (Messrs. Robert Donat, William Squire, Robin Bailey, Paul Rogers, Daniel Thorndike and John Phillips). *May 6. King Henry VIII*, Shakespeare's play, revived (Messrs. Paul Rogers, Alexander Knox, Leo Genn and Wolfe Morris and Miss Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies). *June 30. Henry V*, Shakespeare's drama revived (Messrs. John Neville, David Bird and James Cairncross and Miss Dorothy Reynolds). *July 13. Henry VI*, Shakespeare's drama, revived (Birmingham Repertory Company). *Sept. 14. Hamlet*, Shakespeare's tragedy, revived (Messrs. Richard Burton, Laurence Hardy and Michael Hordern and Mesdames Claire Bloom and Fay Compton). *Sept. 15. All's Well That Ends Well*, Shakespeare's comedy, revived (Messrs. John Neville, Michael Bentham, Laurence Hardy and Michael Hordern and Mesdames Claire Bloom and Fay Compton).

PALLADIUM, 8 Argyll Street, W.1.—(1952) *Oct. 21. Wonderful Time*, musical show (Mr. Max Bygraves, the Bernard Brothers and Miss Joy Nichols). *Dec. 23. Dick Whittington*, pantomime (Messrs. Sonnie Hale, Frankie Howard and Richard Hearne and Miss Vanessa Lee).

PALACE, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.—(1953) *Feb. 28. The Glorious Days*, by Harold Purcell and

Robert Nesbitt, music by Harry Parr Davies (Mr. Peter Graves and Miss Anna Neagle).

PHOENIX, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.—(1953) *Sept. 9. Bruno And Sidney*, by Edward Caulfield (Messrs. Frank Pettingell, Thomas Gallagher and Jimmy Hanley). *Sept. 29. Four Winds*, by Alex Atkinson (Messrs. Frank Lawton, William Kendall and Roderick Lovell and Miss Betty Ann Davies).

PICCADILLY, Denman Street, W.1.—(1953) *May 7. Over The Moon*, revue (Messrs. Peter Felgate and Thorley Walters and Mesdames Cicely Courtneidge, Aud Johansen and Eunice Gayson).

PRINCE'S, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.—(1952) *Dec. 20. Where The Rainbow Ends*, by Clifford Mills and John Ramsey, revived (Messrs. Anton Dolin, Charles Heslop and Douglas Phair and Mesdames Audrey Harman and May Hallatt). (1953) *Feb. 13. The Shrike*, by Joseph Kramm (Mr. Sam Wanamaker and Miss Constance Cummings). *April 4. Stalag 17*, by Donald Bevan and Edmund Trzcinski (Messrs. Lee Patterson, Harry Stone and Garry Davis). *May 23. Happy As A King*, musical comedy by Austin Melford and Fred Emney, music by Ross Parker (Messrs. Fred Emney, Dickie Henderson and Austin Melford and Mesdames Shari Wallis and Eve Lister). *Aug. 22. Age Of Consent*, by Charlotte Haldane (Mr. Esmond Knight and Miss Mary Merrall).

PRINCE OF WALES'S, 31 Coventry Street, W.1.—(1953) *Aug. 24. Anna Lucasta*, by Philip Yordan, revived (company of coloured Americans). *Sept. 24. Pardon My French*, revue (Mr. Frankie Howard and Miss Winifred Atwell).

ROYAL COURT, Sloane Square, S.W.1.—(1952) *Oct. 7. Lord Arthur Savile's Crime*, by Constance Cox from Oscar Wilde's story (Messrs. Claude Hulbert and Peter Haddon and Mesdames Marie Ney and Jean Cadell). *Oct. 29. The Long Mirror*, by J. B. Priestley (Messrs. Raymond Young and E. Eynon Evans and Mesdames Jean Forbes-Robertson and Mary Jerrold). *Nov. 11. Les Bonnes*, by Jean Genet (Mesdames Selma Vaz Diaz, Olive Gregg and Betty Stockfield). *Nov. 26. A Kiss For Adele*, adapted by Talbot Rothwell and Ted Willis from the French (Mesdames Charlotte Mitchell and Joyce Barbour). (1953) *April 22. Airs On A Shoestring*, revue devised by Laurier Lister (Mr. Max Adrian and Mesdames Moyra Fraser and Betty Marsden).

ST. JAMES'S, King Street, S.W.1.—(1952) *Nov. 5. Dead Secret*, by Michael Clayton Hulton (Messrs. Hugh Wakefield and Ian Hunter and Mesdames Sophie Stewart and Joyce Heron). *Dec. 3. Sweet Peril*, by Mary Orr and Reginald Denham (Messrs. Michael Denison, Ron Randall and George Woodbridge and Mesdames Dulcie Gray, Margot Stevenson and Marie Löhr). (1953) *Jan. 20. Escapade*, by Roger MacDougall (Messrs. Nigel Patrick, Ernest Clark, Hugh Griffith, Lance Secretan and Alec McCowen and Miss Phyllis Calvert). *April 20. Italian season opened with Enrico IV*, by Pirandello (Ruggero Ruggeri). *May 4. Season of Comédie Française opened with Tartuffe*, by Molière. *May 27. The Uninvited Guest*, by Mary Hayley Bell (Messrs. John Mills and Clive Morton and Mesdames Cathleen Nesbitt and Joan Greenwood). *Aug. 5. Anastasia*, by Marcelle Maurette, adapted by Guy Bolton (Mr. Anthony Ireland and Mesdames Helen Haye and Mary Kerridge).

ST. MARTIN'S, West Street, W.C.2.—(1952) *Dec. 26. Friendly Relations*, by James Leggat (Messrs. Barry Sinclair and A. J. Brown and Mesdames Sally Lewis, Margaret Balfry and Patricia Dainton). (1953) *Jan. 22. The Gift*, by Mary Lumsden (Messrs. Sebastian Shaw and Michael Gwynn and Mesdames Anne Crawford

and Eden Gray). April 8. *The Teddy Bear*, by James Warren (Messrs. Roger Livesey and Arnold Bell and Mesdames Ursula Jeans, Olga Lindo and Margaret McCourt). May 12. *The Two Bouquets*, by Eleanor and Herbert Farjon, revived (Messrs. Hugh Paddick and Derek Oldham and Mesdames Sara Gregory, Sonia Williams and Daphne Anderson).

SAVOY, Strand, W.C.2.—(1953) Feb. 12. *A Woman Of No Importance*, Oscar Wilde's comedy, revived (Messrs. Clive Brook and Aubrey Mather and Mesdames Nora Swinburne, Isabel Jeans, Jean Cadell and Athene Seyler). Sept. 23. *The Devil's General*, by Carl Zuckmayer, adapted by Robert Gore Browne and Christopher Hassall (Messrs. Trevor Howard, Cyril Luckham and Wilfrid Lawson and Mesdames Rosalind Boxall and Betty Stockfield).

SCALA, Charlotte Street, W.1.—(1952) Dec. 23. *Peter Pan*, Sir James Barrie's fantasy, revived (Messrs. James Donald and Russell Thorndike and Mesdames Brenda Bruce and Hilary Rennie).

STOLL, Kingsway, W.C.2.—(1952) Oct. 9. *Porgy And Bess*, folk opera by George Gershwin founded on novel by Dubose Heyward (Messrs. William Warfield, John McCurry and Cab Calloway and Mesdames Leontyne Price and Georgia Burke).

VAUDEVILLE, Strand, W.C.2.—(1953) April 1. *Red-headed Blonde*, by Val Guest (Messrs. Naughton Wayne, Anthony Oliver, Jerry Desmond and Tom Gill and Miss Yolande Donlan). July 23. *The Man With Expensive Tastes*, by Edward Percy and Lillian Denham (Messrs. George Curzon, Maurice Kaufmann, Peter Bull and Philip Stainton and Miss Ruth Truener). Sept. 17. *Trial And Error*, by Kenneth Horne (Messrs. Derek Farr and Naughton Wayne and Mesdames Constance Cummings and Nora Nicholson).

VICTORIA PALACE, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—(1952) Nov. 12. *Ring Out The Bells*, revue (Messrs. Bud Flanagan, Nervo and Knox and Miss Valerie Tandy).

WESTMINSTER, Palace Street, S.W.1.—(1953)

June 29. Season of Elizabethan Theatre Company opened with Shakespeare's tragedy *Julius Caesar*. July 28. *Carrington, V.C.*, by Dorothy and Campbell Christie (Messrs. Alec Clune and Mark Dignam and Mesdames Jenny Laird and Rachel Gurney).

WINTER GARDEN, 166 Drury Lane, W.C.2.—(1952) Oct. 1. *Husbands Don't Count*, by Patricia Hollender from the French (Messrs. Elwyn Brook-Jones and Dennis Price and Mesdames Betty Paul and Winifred Shotter). (1953) June 4. *Ecoutez Bien, Messieurs*, by Sacha Guitry (M. Sacha Guitry and Mesdames Lana Marconi, Jeanne Fusier-Gir and Heather Thatcher). Sept. 22. *Lucky Boy*, musical play by Ian Douglas (Mr. Harry Welchman and Miss Doris Hare).

WYNDHAM'S, Charring Cross Road, W.C.2.—(1953) April 16. *The Living Room*, by Graham Greene (Messrs. Eric Portman and John Robinson and Mesdames Dorothy Tutin, Valerie Taylor, Violet Farebrother and Mary Jerrold).

THE REPERTORY PLAYERS produced at the Comedy on Oct. 5, 1952, *Rooms With Secrets*, by D. G. Bellini (Messrs. Maurice Kaufmann and Charles Rea and Miss Gillian Webb); at Wyndham's on Nov. 16, *The Woman With Red Hair*, by Sam Locke and Paul Roberts (Messrs. Michael Allinson and Alec McCowen and Miss Patricia Marmont); at the Strand on Dec. 14, *Escape In Vain*, by James Liggat (Messrs. Terence Alexander and Derek Blomfield and Miss Valerie Hanson); at the Strand on Jan. 18, 1953, *Red Herring*, by Dan Sutherland (Messrs. Van Boolean and Deering Wells and Miss Margaret Hull); at the New on Feb. 22, *The King's Son*, by Thomas Browne and Malcolm Stewart (Messrs. Keith Pyott and Gordon Bell and Miss Gwen Nelson); at the Phoenix on March 29, *The Castle Of Deception*, by Peter Philp (Messrs. Anthony Ireland and Peter Coke and Miss Mary Diamond); at the Phoenix on May 3, *We Have Company*, by Hubert Gregg (Messrs. Henry Kendall Frank Lawton and Hubert Gregg and Mesdames Viola Lyel and Marguerite Stone); at the Phoenix on June 14, *Annabella*, by Philip Broadley (Messrs. Anthony Sharp and Bryan Coleman).

THE FILMS, 1952-1953

DURING the greater part of the year, Hollywood—if not the whole film world—was as much concerned with new methods of presentation as with the quality of pictures, and while British producers in no way ignored what was called a technical revolution they were able to show a good proportion of the best films of 1953. The first full-length three dimensional film from the States to be screened in London was *Bwana Devil*, and later examples of the modern system marked a steady improvement. One drawback was that many of the 3-D films necessitated the use of special glasses by the audience. The Coronation provided the most popular of the pictures of the year, both *Elizabeth Is Queen* and *A Queen Is Crowned*, each in colour, being excellent representations of the historic ceremony, which were seen by many millions, not only in England. Among the most interesting of the other British films were *The Man Between*, *Pickwick Papers*, *Appointment in London*, *The Cruel Sea*, *Malta Story*, *The Tifflid Thunderbolt*, *Top Secret*, and *The Story of Gilbert and Sullivan*. In the year under review, Charles Chaplin's latest film, *Limelight*, had its world première in London, and pictures made in a dozen countries were on view.

Following is a list of the principal films shown publicly in London from Oct. 1, 1952, to Sept. 30, 1953:—

ACADEMY, 165 Oxford Street, W.1.—(1953) Jan. 3. *Les Jeux Interdits*, French (Georges Poujouly and Brigitte Fossey). March 27. *The Medium*, opera film (Leo Coleman, Marie Powers and Anna Maria Alberghetti). April 2. *The Magic Garden*, South African. May 1. *Two Pennyworth Of Hope*, Italian. May 15. *The Imposter*, Japanese. June 26. *Pépé Le Moko* (Jean Gabin). Sept. 4. *Moment Of Truth*, French (Walter Chiari, Jean Gabin and Michèle Morgan).

BERKELEY, 30 Tottenham Court Road, W.1.—(1952) Nov. 24. *Forbidden City*, Chinese. Dec. 12. *Gala Festival*, Russian, and *The Treasure*, Polish. (1953) Jan. 30. *The Merry Wives Of Windsor*, German version of Nicolai's opera. March 16. *La Forza Del Destino*, Italian (Tito Gobbi). April 6. *The Young Chopin*, Polish. Aug. 28. *La Belle Image*, French (Frank Villard).

CAMEO-POLYTECHNIC, Upper Regent Street, W.1.—(1952) Oct. 20. *L'Amour, Madame*, French (François Perier and Arletty). Nov. 7. *The Bride Couldn't Wait*, Italian. Dec. 11. *The Seven Deadly Sins*, Franco-Italian (Michèle Morgan). (1953) June 22. *The Loves Of Don Juan*, Spanish. Aug. 21. *The Sinner*, German (Hildegard Neff).

CARLTON, Haymarket, S.W.1.—(1952) Oct. 10. *The Happy Time* (Charles Boyer and Louis Jourdain). Oct. 24. *The Holly And The Ivy*, British

(Sir Ralph Richardson, Celia Johnson, Margaret Leighton and Margaret Halstan). Nov. 7. *The Marrying Kind* (Aldo Ray and Judy Holliday). Nov. 21. *The Four Poster* (Rex Harrison and Lili Palmer). Dec. 5. *The Road To Bali* (Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour). Dec. 19. *Hans Christian Andersen* (Danny Kaye, Farley Granger, Joey Walsh and Jeanne Moreau). (1953) Jan. 8. *The Prisoner of Zenda* (Stewart Granger, James Mason, Louis Calhern and Deborah Kerr). March 13. *Moulin-Rouge* (José Ferrer, Colette Marchand, Suzanne Flon and Zsa-Zsa Gabor). May 15. *The Stranger Left No Card*, British (Alan Badel). May 29. *Sialag 17* (William Holden). June 12. *The Girls Of Pleasure Island* (Leo Genn). June 26. *Forever Female* (Paul Douglas, Ginger Rogers and Pat Crowley). July 23. *Anything Can Happen* (José Ferrer and Kim Hunter). Aug. 7. *By The Light Of The Silvery Moon* (Doris Day). Aug. 21. *Roman Holiday* (Gregory Peck and Audrey Hepburn). Sept. 25. *The Man Between*, British (James Mason, Ernst Schrodter, Claire Bloom and Hildegard Neff). Sept. 25. *Prince Philip*, biography.

CONTINENTAL, 36 Tottenham Court Road, W.1.—(1952) Nov. 10. *The Strange Ones*, French (Edouard Dermithe and Nicole Stéphane). (1953) Feb. 2. *Wozzeck*, German (Kurt Meisel). Feb. 17. *The Little World of Don Camillo*, Franco-Italian. May 15. *Snake Of Death*, French (Henri Vidal). July 10. *Sadko*, Soviet.

CURZON, Curzon Street, W.1.—(1952) Oct. 10. *Kon-Tiki*, film of Pacific Ocean voyage, and *Strangers In The House*, French (Raimu). (1953) Jan. 30. *Dr. Knock*, French (Louis Jouvet). Feb. 19. *The Virtuous Isidore*, French (Bourvil). March 5. *One Summer Of Happiness*, Swedish (Folke Sundquist and Ulla Jacobsson). April 17. *Diary Of A Country Priest*, French (Claude Laydu and André Guibert). May 21. *Adorable Creatures*, French (Daniel Gelin, Danielle Darrieux and Edwige Feuillère).

EMPIRE, Leicester Square, W.C.2.—(1952) Oct. 3. *Pat And Mike* (Spencer Tracy and Katharine Hepburn). Oct. 17. *The Merry Widow* (Fernando Lamas and Lana Turner). Oct. 27. *Because You're Mine*, Royal Film Performance (Mario Lanza, Paula Corday and Doretta Morrow). Nov. 21. *Top Secret*, British (George Cole, Oscar Homolka and Nadia Gray). Dec. 5. *Everything I Have Is Yours* (Gower and Marge Champion). Dec. 12. *My Man And I* (Ricardo Montalban and Shelley Winters). Dec. 29. *The One-Piece Bathing Suit* (Walter Pidgeon and Esther Williams). (1953) Jan. 30. *Time Bomb*, British (Glenn Ford, Maurice Denham and Harold Warrender) and *Jeopardy* (Benny Sullivan and Barbara Stanwyck). Feb. 5. *Plymouth Adventure* (Spencer Tracy, Leo Genn, Van Johnson and Gene Tierney). Feb. 19. *Above And Beyond* (Robert Taylor and Eleanor Parker). March 5. *The Bad And The Beautiful* (Kirk Douglas, Dick Powell and Lana Turner). March 19. *Never Let Me Go*, British (Clark Gable, Richard Haydn, Bernard Miles and Gene Tierney). April 30. *Sea Devils* (Rock Hudson and Yvonne de Carlo). May 7. *Battle Circus* (Humphrey Bogart and June Allyson). May 14. *The Oracle*, British (Joseph Tomelty, Gilbert Harding, Robert Beattie and Virginia McKenna). May 21. *Young Bess* (Stewart Granger, Charles Laughton, Jean Simmons and Deborah Kerr). June 5. *Elizabeth Is Queen*, colour film of the Coronation. June 26. *The Story Of Three Loves* (Kirk Douglas, James Mason, Pier Angeli and Moira Shearer). July 9. *Innocents In Paris*, British (Alastair Sim, Jimmy Edwards, Ronald Shiner, Margaret Rutherford and Claire Bloom). July 23. *Lili* (Jean Pierre Aumont, Mel Ferrer, Leslie Caron and Zsa-Zsa

Gabor). Aug. 13. *The Red Beret* (Alan Ladd, Leo Genn, Harry Andrews and Susan Stephens).

GAUMONT, Haymarket, S.W.1.—(1952) Oct. 3. *Monkey Business* (Cary Grant and Ginger Rogers). Nov. 14. *Pickwick Papers*, British (James Hayter, Nigel Patrick, Harry Fowler, George Robey, Donald Wolfitt, Kathleen Harrison, Hermione Gingold and Hermione Baddeley). Dec. 5. *The Steel Trap* (Joseph Cotten). Dec. 26. *The Man Who Watched Trains Go By*, British (Marius Goring and Claude Rains). (1953) Feb. 5. *Blackbeard The Pirate* (Robert Newton and Linda Darnell). March 19. *Desperate Moment*, British (Dirk Bogarde and Mai Zetterling). April 30. *Go To Mars* (Abbott and Costello). July 2. *The Square Ring*, British (Jack Warner, George Rose, Robert Beatty and Bill Owen). July 23. *Call Me Madam* (Donald O'Connor, Ethel Merman and Vera-Ellen). Sept. 3. *The Sword And The Rose*, British (James Robertson Justice, Richard Todd and Glynnis Johns). Sept. 25. *Is Your Honeymoon Really Necessary?* British (David Tomlinson, Bonar Colleano, Diana Dors and Diana Decker).

LEICESTER SQUARE, Leicester Square, W.C.2.—Oct. 10. *Venetian Bird*, British (Richard Todd and Eva Bartok). Oct. 30. *It Started In Paradise*, British (Ronald Squire and Jane Hylton). Nov. 21. *The Snows Of Kilimanjaro* (Gregory Peck, Ava Gardner, Hildegard Neff and Susan Hayward). (1953) Jan. 22. *The Long Memory*, British (John Mills, John McCallum, John Slater, Eva Bergh and Elizabeth Sellars). Feb. 12. *Royal Heritage*, British and *Appointment In London*, British (Dirk Bogarde, Ian Hunter and Dinah Sheridan). March 5. *The Titled Thunderbolt*, British technicolour (Stanley Holloway, Godfrey Tearle, George Relph and Gabrielle Brune). March 26. *The Cruel Sea*, British (Jack Hawkins, Donald Sinden, Denholm Elliott, Virginia McKenna, Moira Lister and Megs Jenkins). April 17. *Peter Pan*, cartoon version by Walt Disney. May 27. *Genevieve*, British (John Gregson, Kenneth More, Dinah Sheridan and Kay Kendall). June 18. *Titanic* (Clifton Webb, Brian Aherne, Edmund Purdom and Barbara Stanwyck). July 9. *MacDonald Of The Canadian Mounties* (Tyrone Power and Thomas Gomez). July 30. *Dangerous Crossing* (Michael Rennie and Jeanne Crain) and *Powder River* (Cameron Mitchell and Corinne Calvet). Aug. 21. *Let's Do It Again* (Ray Milland and Jane Wyman). Sept. 11. *Laughing Anne*, British (Wendell Cory, Forest Tucker, Ronald Shiner and Margaret Lockwood).

LONDON PAVILION, Piccadilly, W.1.—(1952) Nov. 3. *The Big Sky* (Kirk Douglas). Nov. 14. *The Thief* (Ray Milland). Dec. 5. *The Narrow Margin* (Charles McGraw and Marie Windsor) and *A Girl In Every Port*. (1953) Jan. 16. *Ruby Gentry* (Jennifer Jones). Feb. 5. *Cash Boy*, British (James Kenney). Feb. 19. *The Ring*. March 5. *Hangman's Knot* (Randolph Scott). April 10. *The Final Test*, British (Jack Warner, Robert Morley, Ray Jackson, Adrienne Allen and Brenda Bruce). April 30. *The Lusty Men* (Robert Mitchum and Susan Hayward). May 7. *The Man Behind The Gun* (Randolph Scott). May 21. *Abbott And Costello Meet Captain Kidd* (Abbott and Costello and Charles Laughton). June 19. *The Hitch-Hiker* (William Talman) and *Beware, My Lovely* (Robert Ryan and Ida Lupino). July 9. *Cruisin' Down The River* (Dick Haymes and Billy Daniels). Aug. 6. *The Glass Wall* (Vittorio Gassman and Gloria Grahame). Aug. 21. *The Beast From 20,000 Fathoms*.

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION, Marble Arch, W.1.—(1952) Oct. 2. *Anna*, Italian (Silvano Manganò). Oct. 30. *The Devil Is A Woman*, Mexican. (1953) Jan. 2. *Cops And Robbers*, Italian (Aldo Fabrizi and

Toto). Jan. 23. *Maclovía*, Mexican. Feb. 5. *Night Is My Kingdom*, French (Jean Gabin). April 9. *Battle Of Stalingrad*, Russian. June 26. *Vienna Waltzes* (Anton Walbrook). July 3. *Intimate Relations*, British (Harold Warrender, Russell Enoch and Ely Albin).

METROPOLE, 160 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—(1953) July 2. *Split Second* (Stephen McNally and Paul Kelly) and *Beautiful But Dangerous* (Robert Mitchum and Jean Simmons).

NEW GALLERY, 123 Regent Street, W.1.—(1952) Oct. 20. *La Cage Aux Filles*, French (Daniele Delorme). Nov. 7. *Devotion*, Italian (Columba Dominguez). Nov. 21. *Miracle In Milan*, Italian. (1953). Feb. 19. *Three Forbidden Stories*, Italian. April 9. *Infidelity*, Italian. Aug. 22. *One Enchanted Evening*, German. Aug. 29. *The Story of Doctor Louise*, French. Sept. 5. *Bellissima*, Italian (Anna Magnani).

ODEON, Leicester Square, W.C.2.—(1952) Oct. 16. *Limelight*, world première (Charles Chaplin, Buster Keaton, Sydney Chaplin, Nigel Bruce and Claire Bloom). (1953) Jan. 9. *My Cousin Rachel* (Richard Burton and Olivia de Havilland). Jan. 30. *The Net*, British (James Donald, Robert Beatty and Phyllis Calvert). Feb. 19. *Rough Shoot*, British (Joel McCrea, Herbert Lom, Marius Goring and Evelyn Keyes). March 12. *Street Corner*, British (Terence Morgan, Michael Medwin, Peggy Cummins, Anne Crawford, Thora Hird, Dora Bryan, Eleanor Summerfield, Rosamund John and Barbara Murray). April 2. *Grand National Night*, British (Nigel Patrick and Moira Lister). April 23. *The Desert Rats* (Richard Burton, Robert Newton and James Mason). May 15. *To-night We Sing* (David Wayne, Ezio Pinza and Tamara Toumanova). June 5. *A Queen Is Crowned*, colour film of the Coronation. June 25. *Malta Story*, British (Alec Guinness, Anthony Steel, Jack Hawkins, Renee Asherson, Muriel Pavlow and Flora Robson). July 16. *Salome* (Stewart Granger, Alan Badel, Charles Laughton, Basil Sydney and Rita Hayworth). Aug. 29. *Melba* (Alec Clunes, Robert Morley, Patrice Munsel and Martita Hunt). Sept. 18. *Return To Paradise* (Gary Cooper and Barry Jones).

ODEON, Marble Arch, W.1.—(1952) Oct. 3. *Full House*, founded on five O. Henry stories. Oct. 24. *The Gentle Gunman*, British (John Mills, Dirk Bogarde and Robert Beatty). Nov. 14. *Made In Heaven*, British (David Tomlinson, A. E. Matthews, Paula Clark, Sonja Ziemann and Athene Seyler). Dec. 5. *Folly To Be Wise*, British (Alastair Sim, Edward Chapman, Roland Calver, Colin Gordon, Martita Hunt and Elizabeth Allen). Dec. 26. *Marching Along* (Clifton Webb). (1953) Jan. 16. *Decameron Nights* (Sir Godfrey Tearle, Louis Jourdain and Joan Fontaine). Feb. 26. *The Star* (Bette Davis). March 20. *Bwana Devil*, first full-length coloured three-dimensional film shown in England (Robert Stack, Nigel Bruce and Barbara Britton). April 30. *Turn The Key Softly*, British (Terence Morgan, Yvonne Mitchell, Kathleen Harrison and Joan Collins). May 21. *Man On A Tightrope* (Fredric March, Adolphe Menjou and Gloria Grahame). June 12. *Single-Handed*, British (Jeffrey Hunter and Michael Rennie). July 23. *Way Of A Gaucho* (Rory Calhoun and Gene Tierney). Aug. 23. *Always A Bride*, British (Ronald Squire,

Terence Morgan, James Hayter, Marie Löhr and Peggy Cummins). Sept. 4. *White Witch Doctor* (Robert Mitchum and Susan Hayward). Sept. 25. *Inferno* (Robert Ryan).

PLAZA, Piccadilly Circus, W.1.—(1952) Oct. 20. *The Turning Point* (William Holden and Alexis Smith). Oct. 30. *Trent's Last Case*, British (Orson Welles, John McCallum, Michael Wilding and Margaret Lockwood). Nov. 21. *Somebody Loves Me* (Ralph Meeker and Betty Hutton). Dec. 26. *Botany Bay* (James Mason, Alan Ladd, Sir Cedric Hardwicke and Patricia Medina). (1953) Jan. 16. *Women of Twilight*, British (Freda Jackson, Rene Ray and Dora Bryan). Feb. 5. *Military Policemen* (Bob Hope and Mickey Rooney). March 5. *Come Back, Little Sheba* (Burt Lancaster and Shirley Brook). March 19. *The Stars Are Singing* (Lauritz Melchior and Anna Maria Albergheiti). April 3. *The War Of The Worlds* (Gene Barry and Ann Robinson). April 23. *Niagara* (Joseph Cotten and Marilyn Monroe). May 8. *The Story Of Gilbert And Sullivan*, British (Robert Morley, Maurice Evans, Martyn Green, Peter Finch and Eileen Herlie). June 12. *The Captain's Paradise*, British (Alec Guinness, Celia Johnson and Yvonne de Carlo). July 9. *Sangaree* (Fernando Lamas, John Sutton and Ariene Dahl). Aug. 13. *Little Boy Lost* (Bing Crosby, Christian Fourcade and Gabrielle Dorziat). Sept. 4. *Shane* (Alan Ladd and Van Heflin).

RIALTO, 3 Coventry Street, W.1.—(1952) Oct. 10. *Perilous Expedition* (Lau Lauritzen). Oct. 24. *The Young Caruso*, Italian. Dec. 1. *Volcano*, Italian (Anna Magnani and Geraldine Brooks). (1953) Jan. 9. *Helle, Elephant*, Italian (Vittorio de Sica). Jan. 23. *The Happy Vineyard*, German. Feb. 11. *Les Belles de Nuit*, French (Gerard Philipe). June 5. *The Beggar's Opera*, British version of Gay's opera (Sir Laurence Olivier, Hugh Griffith, Stanley Holloway, Adele Leigh, Dorothy Tutin, Daphne Anderson, Athene Seyler and Joan Cross). Sept. 7. *Fanfan La Tulipe*, French (Gerard Philipe).

STUDIO ONE, 225 Oxford Street, W.1.—(1952) Oct. 13. *Margherita du Cortona*, Italian (Aldo Nicodemi and Maria Frau). Oct. 20. *Julie De Carneilhan*, French (Edwige Feuillère). Nov. 28. *Souvenirs Perdus*, French (Edwige Feuillère and Daniele Delorme). (1953) Jan. 9. *The Yellow Balloon*, British (William Sylvester and Andrew Ray). Feb. 5. *Le Plaisir*, French (Max Ophüls and Danielle Darrieux). June 22. *Le Ragazze Di Piazza Di Spagna*, Italian.

TIVOLI, Strand, W.C.2.—(1953). Aug. 6. *She's Back On Broadway* (Steve Cochran and Virginia Mayo).

WARNER, Leicester Square, W.C.2.—(1952) Oct. 10. *She's Working Her Way Through College* (Ronald Reagan and Virginia Mayo). Nov. 28. *Retreat Hell!* (Frank Lovejoy and Richard Carlson). Dec. 12. *Jack And The Beanstalk* (Abbott and Costello). Dec. 26. *The Crimson Pirate* (Burt Lancaster). (1953) Jan. 23. *The Iron Mistress* (Alan Ladd and Virginia Mayo). Feb. 12. *Springfield Rife* (Gary Cooper). Feb. 26. *April In Paris* (Ray Bolger and Doris Day). March 19. *Stop, You're Killing Me* (Broderick Crawford and Claire Trevor). April 2. *The Miracle Of Fatima* (Angela Clark). April 16. *I Confess* (Montgomery Clift and Anne Baxter). May 7. *The House Of Wax* (Vincent Price and Phyllis Kirk).

CLUB AND LIBRARY EDITION OF WHITAKER, 1954

The Club and Library Edition of Whitaker's Almanack, 1954, contains 1190 pages, together with coloured maps (The World, The British Isles, Baltic States, Russia and her neighbours, Germany and her neighbours, France and Spain, The Far East, India, Pakistan and Burma, Africa, Canada and Newfoundland, The United States, South America, Australia, New Zealand) in strong leather binding, with gilt top and silk headband. Price 30s. net.

BROADCASTING DURING THE YEAR

NEW B.B.C. DIRECTOR-GENERAL

On Oct. 8, 1952, the appointment of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Ian Jacob as Director-General of the B.B.C. was announced. Throughout the Second World War, Sir Ian Jacob was Military Assistant Secretary to the War Cabinet. Subsequently he became Controller of the B.B.C. European Services, and in 1947 Director of Overseas Services, from which post he had been temporarily transferred earlier in 1952 to act as Chief Staff Officer to the Minister of Defence. The new Director-General took over his duties on Dec. 1 from Mr. B. E. (now Sir Basil) Nicolls, Director of Home Broadcasting, who had been Acting Director-General since the resignation of Sir William Haley.

TEMPORARY TELEVISION STATIONS

The Assistant Postmaster-General, Mr. Gamman, announced in October, 1952, that interim arrangements were being made for a television service for North-East England and Northern Ireland in time for the Coronation. Plans for stations at Pontop Pike, near Gateshead, and at Belfast had already been made, and it had now proved possible to make temporary provisions at these places. The B.B.C. proposed to use mobile transmitters with a power of 1 kw. vision and $\frac{1}{2}$ kw. sound, and temporary aerials. The service provided would continue until permanent installations could be brought into use, though it would naturally not give the quality or coverage ultimately expected from the permanent stations. It was anticipated that the Pontop Pike station would serve a million people within a radius of 20 miles, including Tyneside, and the Belfast station 500,000 people in the immediate neighbourhood of the city. Reception of the Coronation television from the Pontop Pike station was stated to be excellent.

THE QUEEN'S FIRST CHRISTMAS BROADCAST

The Queen followed the practice of her father and grandfather in broadcasting to her people throughout the Commonwealth on Christmas Day. In spite of disturbed atmospheric conditions, Her Majesty was heard clearly in all parts of the world. The Queen, in the first Christmas Day broadcast of her reign, asked for the prayers of all her listeners on her Coronation Day. The Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr. Holland, announced on Christmas Day that the Queen's Christmas broadcast in 1953 would be made from Government House, Auckland.

TELEVISION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Postmaster-General announced the reconstitution of the Television Advisory Committee. Admiral Sir Charles Daniel became Chairman, and other members were: Sir Edward Herbert, Mr. Charles McLaren, Mr. E. M. Fraser, Mr. G. Darnley Smith and Mr. C. O. Stanley of the Radio Advisory Council, the Director-General of the B.B.C., and a representative each of the Treasury, the Ministry of Supply and the Post Office. The Committee is to advise the Postmaster-General on the development of television and sound broadcasting at frequencies above 30 megacycles per second, and related matters, including competitive television services and television for public showing in cinemas and elsewhere. It was announced in July that 95 inquiries had been received about licences to operate commercial television stations.

The first report of the Committee was presented on July 7, and was limited to a consideration of

the frequencies required for the development of television in the home. The frequencies lie within a range which is divided into five bands. The B.B.C. stations, working or planned, make virtually full use of Band I, and the Committee recommended that Band II should be reserved for VHF sound broadcasting, and that Bands III, IV and V should be developed by television. In Bands IV and V every third channel should be allocated in the first instance, to leave room for colour in future. The Postmaster-General, in commenting on the report, said that Band III was the only band likely to be used in the next few years. He also gave the assurance that there would be no difficulty in fitting adaptors to current sets, and, in some cases, to older types of television sets, to enable them to receive alternative programmes.

THE CORONATION

The sound and television broadcasting of the Coronation ceremony and procession and attendant celebrations was considered on all sides to have been an outstanding success. The original decision to televise only the processions west of the screen in Westminster Abbey was subsequently amended, and viewers saw the whole service except for the Anointing, the Communion prayers and the administration of the Sacrament. Many thousands all over the world were thus enabled to see the actual crowning of Her Majesty. The television transmissions of the procession back to Buckingham Palace were excellent, in spite of the bad weather. Taking into account large-screen presentations in cinemas, church halls, hospitals, etc., it was estimated that not fewer than 20,000,000 people viewed the service in the United Kingdom alone. The television programme lasted for seven hours. Thirty-seven transmitters were used to radiate the sound and television broadcasts in this country. In the evening of Coronation Day, the Queen spoke to her people, and the broadcast was preceded by messages from eight of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers then present in London, from Queen Salote of Tonga and finally from Sir Winston Churchill.

The televised programme of the Coronation was relayed to the Continent, and was seen clearly in France, Belgium, Holland and Western Germany. Telefilms of the service were flown immediately to Canada, reaching Goose Bay, Labrador, at 6.45 p.m., and being seen by audiences in Montreal the same evening. The two chief United States networks (the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System) had chartered airliners which flew direct to New York with the films taken by the networks themselves. The films were processed during the journey and were shown during the evening in New York and Boston. During the day 43 languages were used in B.B.C. sound broadcasts, in addition to a continuous English programme on the European and overseas services, and a separate English programme for re-broadcasting in America. Foreign commentators were also given full facilities for independent broadcasts from London.

The televising of the Coronation was a large factor in the increase of television sets in use by the public. On March 31, 1953, the latest date for which figures are available, 2,142,454 combined sound and television licences were current, compared with 1,457,000 a year previously.

OTHER CORONATION YEAR BROADCASTS

The Naval Review was another feature of the Coronation Year which demonstrated develop-

ments in television. Seven television cameras were installed at Spithead, four of them on two ships, the aircraft carrier H.M.S. *Eagle* and the recovery ship, H.M.S. *Reclaim*, which was two miles distant from the *Eagle*. This was the first B.B.C. television broadcast from a ship at sea. The specially installed television aerial in the *Eagle* was attached to a gyro-controlled mounting so that the aerial maintained a constant bearing, regardless of the effect of wind and tide on the ship's position at any time during the broadcast. The pictures were transmitted by a radio link to a relay station on Portsdown Hill.

The televising of the visit of the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh to Caernarvon Castle on July 10 was the first television outside broadcast made from North Wales. A mobile intermediate transmitter was set up on Snowdon at a point where micro-waves could be received along the line of sight from Caernarvon and retransmitted similarly from Snowdon to Holme Moss on the Pennines.

NEW STATION AT CRYSTAL PALACE

The B.B.C. decided that the new and more powerful transmitting station to take the place of the Alexandra Palace station should be situated in the grounds of the old Crystal Palace. It was thought that this site would give a better service to South-East England and would also extend facilities to those parts of the South Coast which will not be covered by the projected transmitter in the Isle of Wight. Meanwhile the transfer of various activities from the Alexandra Palace to Lime Grove, Shepherd's Bush, continued during the year, and a small part of the proposed television centre at the White City was also brought into use.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

The controversy about the desirability of commercial television continued during the year. Mr. Atlee, in a speech at Beddington on June 13, said that if the Government introduced commercial television, the Labour Party, if returned to power, would have to alter it. Opposition to commercial television was also expressed by the British Council of Churches, the Co-operative Party and the General Council of the T.U.C., A Government spokesman in the House of Commons, replying to questions on June 17 about American commercial handling of the Coronation broadcasts, said that the British Ambassador in Washington had reported that in general the programmes had been marked by exceptional restraint and propriety, and that during the main showing of the television film by the networks with which the B.B.C. had made special arrangements, "commercials" had been reduced to an extent unprecedented in American television.

During the summer, two independent bodies were formed with opposing views on the question of commercial television. The National Television Council, with Viscount Waverley as president, and Lady Violet Bonham-Carter as chairman, has as its objects the opposition to commercial television in any form, and the encouragement of the far-reaching development to public service television, including the early provision of an alternative television programme. The Popular Television Association, of which the president is the Earl of Derby, was founded to oppose a B.B.C. monopoly in television. Its objects are "to awaken the national conscience to the dangers, social, political, and artistic, of monopoly in the rapidly expanding field of television, to provide the public at the earliest possible moment with alternative programmes which are in keeping with the best standards of British taste, and to open up steadily

widening opportunities of employment for artists, writers, producers and technicians in all fields of the entertainment and electronics industries."

BROADCASTING IN SCHOOLS

As a result of a survey made by the School Broadcasting Council, it was estimated that nearly a million children in 7,000 schools listened to the religious service for schools broadcast on Tuesday and Friday mornings, a far larger number than for any other school broadcast. In June, 1953, 25,691 schools in the United Kingdom were registered as listening to school broadcasts, an increase of a thousand in twelve months.

FUTURE TELEVISION PLANS

On June 23, the Director-General of the B.B.C. announced plans for the development of the British television service. The first task would be to complete the five medium-power television stations now planned, and the next step would be to set up a further eight low-power stations, 97 per cent. of the population of Great Britain and Northern Ireland would then be within reach of the television service—an incomparably larger figure than in any other country. The television programme would be extended by a further two hours a day, and would include a special news service in vision. At some time during the next 10 years it might be possible to introduce colour, but that would depend entirely on the development of a compatible system which could be received in black and white by existing sets.

A Government statement on July 2 said that it had been agreed that the B.B.C. should proceed at once with new permanent television stations at Aberdeen, Belfast, Plymouth and Pontop Pike, and in the Isle of Wight, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, and with the transfer of the London station from Alexandra Palace to the Crystal Palace. A start would also be made with VHF sound services to help reception in areas where it was at present unsatisfactory. The Government proposed to publish a White Paper in the autumn defining the terms upon which commercial television might be permitted to operate. Meanwhile certain broad principles for commercial television were envisaged. These included the limitation of the number of stations under any one ownership or control, the setting-up of a controlling body to advise the Postmaster-General on the issue of licences and to ensure that programmes conformed to certain standards, and the placing of responsibility for what was broadcast on the owner and operator of a station, and not the provider or sponsor of programmes.

SPORTS BROADCASTS

Though Football League matches and Rugby Union internationals continued to be absent from the television programme, many Rugby Union and Rugby League club matches were televised. The Lawn Tennis Championships at Wimbledon and county and Test Match cricket were also still popular. Broadcasting of the Test Matches in particular attracted many viewers and listeners. On the third day of the last Test, the B.B.C. cancelled other programmes to give an almost uninterrupted broadcast on the match from 3 p.m. until the close of play. On the final day, by agreement with the M.C.C., the B.B.C. was allowed to televise the whole of the play, and there was also a ball by ball sound commentary on the Light Programme. An agreement reached between the B.B.C. and Messrs. Topham, the managers of Aintree racecourse, enabled the B.B.C. to broadcast the Grand National.

BROADCASTING STATIONS OF THE WORLD

A select list of broadcasting stations in various Commonwealth and foreign countries, giving the name of the station and its administration followed by its strength in kilowatts; and (F.) wave-lengths in metres followed by frequency in kilocycles per second. Certain details of the stations in foreign countries are drawn from *Nomenclature des stations de radiodiffusion* by permission of the Director-General, International Telecommunication Union.

British Commonwealth

UNITED KINGDOM—B.B.C. Home Services. London. Brookman's Park (140 kw.). F. 330 (908 kc/s.). Midland. Droitwich (150 kw.) and Norwich (7.5 kw.). F. 276 (1,088 kc/s.). Northern Ireland. Lisnagarvey (100 kw.), Londonderry (0.25 kw.) and Stagshaw (100 kw.). F. 261 (1,115 kc/s.). North of England. Moorside Edge (150 kw.). F. 434 (692 kc/s.). Scottish. Burghhead (100 kw.), Redmoss (5 kw.) and Westerglen (100 kw.). F. 371 (809 kc/s.). Welsh. Penmon (8 kw.), Washford (100 kw.) and Wrexham (0.25 kw.). F. 341 (881 kc/s.). West of England. Start Point (120 kw.). F. 285 (1,052 kc/s.). Bartley, Hants. (10 kw.) and Clevedon, Somerset (20 kw.). F. 206 (1,457 kc/s.). Low power transmitters now in operation to provide a local service in certain areas not covered by the main stations are: Brighton, Hastings and Folkestone (206m.), Ramsgate and Barrow (202m.), Whitehaven (434m.), Scarborough (261m.), Barnstaple (286m.), Towyn (341m.) and Dumfries (371m.). A similar station is being built to serve Cromer.

Light Programme. Droitwich (400 kw.). F. 1,500 (200 kc/s.). Brookman's Park (60 kw.), Burghhead (20 kw.), Lisnagarvey (10 kw.), Londonderry (0.25 kw.), Moorside Edge (58 kw.), Newcastle (2 kw.), Plymouth (0.3 kw.), Redmoss (2 kw.), Redruth (2 kw.) and Westerglen (50 kw.). F. 247 (1,214 kc/s.).

Third Programme. Darenty (150 kw.), Edinburgh, Glasgow, Newcastle and Redmoss (2 kw.). F. 464 (647 kc/s.). Belfast, Bournemouth, Brighton, Dundee, Exeter, Farnham, Leeds, Liverpool, Preston, Plymouth, Redruth, Sheffield and Stockton (0.25-2 kw.). F. 194 (1,546 kc/s.).

Television Service. London (Alexandra Palace): (17 kw.). Vision 45.00 mc/s.; Sound 41.50 mc/s. Midland (Sutton Coldfield): (50 kw.). Vision 61.75 mc/s.; Sound 58.25 mc/s. North of England (Holme Moss): (50 kw.). Vision 51.75 mc/s.; Sound 48.25 mc/s. West of England and Wales (Wenvoe): (50 kw.). Vision 66.75 mc/s.; Sound 63.25 mc/s. Scotland (Kirk o' Shotts): (50 kw.). Vision 56.75 mc/s.; Sound 53.26 mc/s.

Temporary low power stations have been erected at Newcastle (Pontop Pike): Vision 66.75 mc/s.; Sound 63.25 mc/s. Belfast (Glencairn): Vision 45.00 mc/s.; Sound 41.50 mc/s. and Brighton (Truligh Hill): Vision 56.75 mc/s.; Sound 53.25 mc/s.

AUSTRALIA N.E.S.—Adelaide (5 kw.). F. 411 (730 kc/s.). Brisbane (10 kw.). F. 380 (790 kc/s.); 508 (590 kc/s.). †Short-wave, 41, 31 and 25 metre bands. Canberra Regional (10 kw.). F. 353 (850 kc/s.). Corowa (Riverina Regional) (7.5 kw.). F. 448 (670 kc/s.). Crystal Brook (S. Australia) (North Regional) (10 kw.). F. 469 (640 kc/s.). Cummoock, N.S.W. (Central Regional) (10 kw.). F. 545 (550 kc/s.). Dalby, Queensland (Darling Downs Regional) (10 kw.). F. 400 (750 kc/s.). Darwin, Northern Territory (0.2 kw.). F. 200 (1,500 kc/s.). Doon (W. Regional) (10 kw.). F. 517 (580 kc/s.). Geraldton, W. Australia (2 kw.). F. 366 (820 kc/s.). Ho-

bart, Tasmania (2 kw.). F. 500 (600 kc/s.). †Lyndhurst, Victoria. Short-wave (10 kw.). Manila (N. Tablelands Regional) (10 kw.). F. 462 (650 kc/s.). Melbourne, Victoria (10 kw.). F. 484 (620 kc/s.); 390 (770 kc/s.). †Newcastle, N.S.W. (Hunter River Regionals) (2 kw.). F. 366 (820 kc/s.); 244 (1,230 kc/s.). Perth, W. Australia (5 kw.). F. 435 (690 kc/s.). †Short-wave 48, 31, 30 and 25 metre bands. †Port Moresby, Papua (0.5 kw.). F. 240 (1,250 kc/s.). †Sydney, N.S.W. (10 kw.). F. 405 (740 kc/s.); 610 (402 kc/s.). Townsville, Queensland (N. Regional) (7 kw.). F. 476 (630 kc/s.). Wagon (S.W. Regional) (10 kw.). F. 536 (560 kc/s.). †Short-wave frequencies varied as required to obtain optimum results.

CANADA—Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. There are 231 broadcasting stations in Canada, including 2 television stations. Standard Band Stations. Chicoutimi (10 kw.). F. 189.9 (1,580 kc/s.). Edmonton (50 kw.). F. 297.6 (1,010 kc/s.). Halifax, N.S. (5 kw.). F. 312.5 (960 kc/s.). Montreal (50 kw.). F. 434.8 (690 kc/s.); 319 (940 kc/s.), etc. Ottawa (1 kw.). F. 329.7 (910 kc/s.). Quebec (1 kw.). F. 306.1 (980 kc/s.). Sackville, New Brunswick (50 kw.). F. 280.4 (1,070 kc/s), etc.; and C.B.C. International Short-wave Service. St. John's Nfld. (10 kw.). F. 468.8 (640 kc/s.). Toronto (50 kw.). F. 405.4 (740 kc/s); 348.4 (860 kc/s.). Vancouver (10 kw.). F. 434.8 (690 kc/s.). Watrous, Saskatchewan (50 kw.). F. 556 (540 kc/s.). Windsor, Ontario (10 kw.). F. 194.7 (1,550 kc/s.). Winnipeg (50 kw.). F. 303 (990 kc/s.).

Television Stations. Montreal: Vision (15.7 kw.) 55.25 mc/s.; Sound (8.28 kw.) 59.75 mc/s. Toronto. Vision (25.65 kw.) 187.25 mc/s.; Sound (12.72 kw.) 191.75 mc/s.

NEW ZEALAND—New Zealand Broadcasting Service Principal medium-wave stations: Auckland (10 kw.). F. 400 (760 kc/s.); †280.4 (1,070 kc/s.). Christchurch (10 kw.). F. 434 (690 kc/s.); †273 (1,100 kc/s.). Dunedin (10 kw.). F. 384.6 (780 kc/s.); †288 (1,040 kc/s.). Wellington (60 kw.). F. 526.3 (570 kc/s.); 454 (660 kc/s.); (20 kw.). †306 (980 kc/s.). Short-wave stations: Titahi Bay, nr. Wellington (7.5 kw.). F. 31 (9,540 kc/s.); 31 (9,620 kc/s.); 25 (11,780 kc/s.); 19 (15,220 kc/s.); 19 (15,280 kc/s.).

† Commercial Station.

PAKISTAN—Radio Pakistan, Karachi (9 transmitters). Dacca, E. Pakistan. Med.-Wave. F. 257.1 (1,167 kc/s.). Short-wave (7.5 kw.). 60, 49 and 41 metre bands. Karachi. Med.-Wave. (10 kw.). F. 363.6 (825 kc/s.). Short-Wave (50 kw.). 49, 42, 31, 25, 19 and 16 metre bands. Lahore. Med.-Wave (5 kw.). F. 276.2 (1,086 kc/s.). Short-wave (0.3 kw.). 85 60 and 49 metre bands. Peshawar (10 kw.). F. 476.9 (629 kc/s.). Rawalpindi (10 kw.). F. 260.9 (1,150 kc/s.).

REPUBLIC OF INDIA—All India Radio. (Services in English, Burmese, Cantonese, Indonesian, Gujarati, Tamil, Hindi, Pushtu, Persian and Arabic.) North Regional. Delhi A. (20 kw.). F. 337.1 (890 kc/s.); Short-wave. 60.48 (4,960 kc/s.); 48.47 (6,190 kc/s.); 41.15 (7,290 kc/s.);

19-75 (15,190 kc/s.); 13-82 (21,700 kc/s.). Delhi B. (20 kw.). F. 422-5 (710 kc/s.); 41-15 (7,290 kc/s.); 26-92 (17,740 kc/s.). Lucknow, Allahabad and Patna (5 kw.). F. 294-1 (1,020 kc/s.); 394-7 (760 kc/s.); 265-5 (1,130 kc/s.). Jullundur and Amritsar. F. 225-6 (1,330 kc/s.); 230-8 (1,300 kc/s.).

West Regional. Bombay A. (10 kw.). F. 243-9 (1,230 kc/s.); Short-wave. 41-78 (6,150 kc/s.). Bombay B. (10 kw.). F. 353 (850 kc/s.); Short-wave. 61-98 (4,840 kc/s.); 41-44 (7,240 kc/s.). Nagpur. F. 508-5 (590 kc/s.). Baroda and Ahmedabad. F. 250 (1,200 kc/s.); 312-5 (960 kc/s.). Dharwar. F. 405-4 (740 kc/s.). Hyderabad. F. 411 (730 kc/s.). Aurangabad. F. 322-6 (930 kc/s.).

South Regional. Madras A. (10 kw.). F. 211-3 (1,420 kc/s.); Short-wave. 49-30 (6,085 kc/s.); 31-28 (9,590 kc/s.). Madras B. (10 kw.). F. 270-3 (1,110 kc/s.); Short-wave. 60-98 (4,920 kc/s.); 41-32 (7,200 kc/s.). Tiruchi. F. 389-6 (970 kc/s.). Vijayawada. F. 357-1 (840 kc/s.). Trivandrum (5 kw.). F. 454-5 (660 kc/s.) and Calicut. F. 517-2 (580 kc/s.). Mysore. F. 309-3 (970 kc/s.); 49-46 (6,065 kc/s.).

East Regional. Calcutta A. (10 kw.). F. 370-4 (870 kc/s.); Short-wave. 61-48 (4,880 kc/s.); 49-92 (6,030 kc/s.); 41-61 (7,270 kc/s.). Calcutta B. (10 kw.). F. 300 (1,000 kc/s.); Short-wave. 41-61 (7,210 kc/s.). Cuttack. F. 222-2 (1,250 kc/s.). Shillong. F. 205-5 (1,460 kc/s.). Gauhati. F. 384-6 (980 kc/s.).

Radio Kashmir. Srinagar. F. 201-3 (1,490 kc/s.); 61-73 (4,860 kc/s.). Jammu. F. 303 (990 kc/s.).

SOUTH AFRICA—S.A. Broadcasting Corporation. Short-wave stations may operate in the bands 120, 90, 60, 50, 40 and 31 metres. (A: Programmes in English; B: in Afrikaans). Bloemfontein (5 kw.). A. 371 (868 kc/s.); B. 484 (6-0 kc/s.). Cape Town (10 kw.). A. 500 (600 kc/s.). B. 379 (791 kc/s.). Durban (1 kw.). A. 375 (800 kc/s.). B. 451 (665 kc/s.). Grahamstown, Cape (10 kw.). A. 535-7 (560 kc/s.). Johannesburg (10 kw.). A. 470 (368 kc/s.); 359 (836 kc/s.). B. 384 (782 kc/s.); 412 (728 kc/s.). Pietermaritzburg (10 kw.). A. 434 (691 kc/s.). B. (Short-wave). 61-5 (4,878 kc/s.). Pretoria (5 kw.). A. 315 (952 kc/s.). B. 393 (764 kc/s.).

CEYLON—Radio Ceylon (100 kw.). F. 428 (793 kc/s.); 344-8 (873 kc/s.); 326 (920 kc/s.); 61-2 (4,970 kc/s.); 60-42 (4,980 kc/s.); 59-7 (5,030 kc/s.). Broadcasts in English, Sinhalese and Tamil to Ceylon. Commercial service broadcasting to S.E. Asia, India, Pakistan, Africa and Ceylon.

Foreign Countries

BELGIUM—Institut National Belge de Radiodiffusion. Brussels I (150 kw.). F. 483-9 (620 kc/s.); Nat. Instituut voor Radio-Onroep. Brussels II (150 kw.). 324 (926 kc/s.). Short-wave. F. 32-77 (9,150 kc/s.); 31-07 (9,655 kc/s.); 30-78 (9,745 kc/s.); 25-31 (11,850 kc/s.); 19-56 (15,335 kc/s.); 7-80 (17,860 kc/s.).

BRAZIL—Belo Horizonte, Rádio Inconfidência (25 kw.). F. 340-9 (880 kc/s.); 49-59 (6,000 kc/s.). João Pessoa, Paraíba State Govt. (10 kw.). F. 270-3 (1,110 kc/s.). Porto Alegre, Radio Soc. Farrington, Ltd. (25 kw.). F. 500 (600 kc/s.). Recife, Rádio Club de Pernambuco (25 kw.). F. 416-7 (720 kc/s.). Rio de Janeiro, Rádio Club do Brasil (50 kw.). F. 348 (860 kc/s.). Empresa Rádio Nacional (50 kw.). F. 306 (980 kc/s.). Short-wave. F. 25-60 (11,720); 16-81 (17,850 kc/s.), etc. Rádio Mayrink Veiga (50 kw.). F.

245-9 (1,220 kc/s.). Rádio Tamoio S.A. (25 kw.). F. 48-4 (6,200 kc/s.); 31-22 (9,610 kc/s.); 19-52 (15,370 kc/s.). Rádio Tupi (50 kw.). F. 234 (1,280 kc/s.). São Paulo, Rádio Nacional (50 kw.). F. 272-7 (1,100 kc/s.). Rádio Soc. Record (50 kw.). F. 300 (1,000 kc/s.). S.A. Rádio Tupi (50 kw.). F. 288-5 (1,040 kc/s.). Rádio Excelsior (25 kw.). 272-7 (1,100 kc/s.). Radiodifusora São Paulo S.A. (50 kw.). F. 313 (960 kc/s.); (25 kw.). F. 49-22 (6,095 kc/s.); 25-50 (11,765 kc/s.); 19-80 (15,155 kc/s.).

DENMARK—Danish State Radio Service. Copenhagen I. (50 kw.). F. 202 (1,484 kc/s.). II. (10 kw.). F. 210 (1,430 kc/s.); 255-1 (1,176 kc/s.); Short-wave. 49, 47, 41, 31, 25, 19 and 16 metre bands. Esbjerg. F. 188 (1,594 kc/s.). Kalundborg I. F. 1,224 (245 kc/s.). Kalundborg II. F. 283 (1,061 kc/s.).

ECUADOR—Guayaquil, Ecuador Radio (0-2 kw.). F. 272-7 (1,100 kc/s.); 38-20 (7,854 kc/s.). Empresa "El Telegrafo" (0-3 kw.). F. 65-22 (4,600 kc/s.). Gobierno del Ecuador (0-3 kw.). F. 59-96 (5,003 kc/s.). Quito, Gobierno del Ecuador (0-3 kw.). F. 85-01 (3,529 kc/s.); 50-98 (5,885 kc/s.). Riobamba Chimborazo, El Prado (2 kw.). F. 45-33 (6,618 kc/s.).

EGYPT—Egyptian Govt. Alexandria (1 kw.). I. F. 267-4 (1,122 kc/s.). II. F. 209-9 (1,429 kc/s.). Cairo I. (20 kw.). F. 483-9 (620 kc/s.); II. (1 kw.). F. 222-6 (1,348 kc/s.). Upper Egypt (1 kw.). F. 410-4 (731 kc/s.).

FINLAND—Oy. Yleisradio Ab. Helsinki I. (100 kw.). F. 539 (557 kc/s.); Short-wave. 49-02 (6,120 kc/s.). Helsinki II. (1 kw.). F. 202 (1,484 kc/s.); Short-wave. F. 16-85 (17,800 kc/s.). Kuopio (20 kw.). F. 397 (755 kc/s.). Lahti (150 kw.). F. 1,181 (254 kc/s.); Short-wave. (10 kw.). F. 25-47 (11,780 kc/s.). Pori I. (1 kw.). F. 202 (1,484 kc/s.); Short-wave. F. 31-40 (9,555 kc/s.). Pori II. Short-wave. 19-75 (15,190 kc/s.). Vaasa (10 kw.). F. 242 (1,241 kc/s.).

FRANCE—Radiodiffusion — Television française. National Programme. Paris I (100 kw.). F. 348 (863 kc/s.); Bordeaux I (100 kw.). F. 249 (1,205 kc/s.); Marseilles I (100 kw.). F. 422 (710 kc/s.); Strasbourg II (100 kw.). F. 235 (1,277 kc/s.). Lille II, Lyons II, Nancy II, Pau, Quimper I, Rennes II (20 kw.). F. 242 (1,241 kc/s.). Clermont, Dijon, Grenoble I, Limoges II, Toulouse II (20 kw.); Nantes (10 kw.). F. 222 (1,349 kc/s.).

Paris Programme, Paris II (100 kw.); Marseilles II (20 kw.). F. 280 (1,070 kc/s.); Lille I (100 kw.). F. 218 (1,376 kc/s.); Rennes I (100 kw.). F. 445 (674 kc/s.); Limoges I (100 kw.). F. 379 (791 kc/s.); Toulouse I (100 kw.). F. 318 (944 kc/s.); Lyons I (100 kw.). F. 498 (602 kc/s.); Nancy I (20 kw.). F. 359 (836 kc/s.); Strasbourg I (100 kw.). F. 259 (1,160 kc/s.).

Paris-Inter Programme. Allouis (250 kw.). F. 1,829 (164 kc/s.); Nice I (60 kw.). F. 193 (1,554 kc/s.).

Television Service. Paris I (40 kw.); Paris II (15 kw.); Lille (15 kw.).

GERMANY (WESTERN)—Berlin (Western Zone) (100 kw.). F. 303 (989 kc/s.). Cologne 922-5 (326 kc/s.). Frankfurt (20 kw.). F. 505-8 (593 kc/s.). Hamburg (100 kw.). F. 309 (971 kc/s.). Munich (100 kw.). F. 375 (800 kc/s.). Saarbrücken. F. 211-12 (1,421 kc/s.). Stuttgart (100 kw.). F. 522-6 (574 kc/s.).

GREECE—Athens Radio. National Programme (150 kw.). F. 412 (728 kc/s.). Second Programme (15 kw.). F. 451 (665 kc/s.). Short-wave

broadcasts receivable in U.K. (7.5 kw.). F. 48.4 (6,175 kc/s.); 41.09 (7,299 kc/s.); 31.23 (9,666 kc/s.); 25.6 (11,718 kc/s.); 19.6 (15,345 kc/s.). 17.30-18.00 GMT., in Greek, English and French. Corfu, Greek National Programme (50 kw.). F. 297 (1,007 kc/s.).

INDONESIA—Govt. Radio. Bandoeng (3 kw.). F. 88.5 (3,390 kc/s.). Djakarta (Batavia) (100 kw.). F. 49.63 (6,045 kc/s.); 25.46 (11,785 kc/s.). Macassar (5 kw.). F. 31.41 (9,550 kc/s.). IRAQ—Baghdad. State Radio (0.5 kw.). F. 391.1 (767 kc/s.); (20 kw.). F. 129.8 (231 kc/s.); 86.26 (3,478 kc/s.).

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND—State Radio. Athlone (100 kw.). F. 530 (566 kc/s.). Cork (1 kw.). F. 240 (1,250 kc/s.). Dublin (1 kw.). F. 240 (1,240 kc/s.).

ISRAEL—State Radio (Kol Israel). National Programme. F. 522 (575 kc/s.); 407 (737 kc/s.); 249 (1,205 kc/s.); Short-wave. F. 43.9 (6,830 kc/s.); 33.3 (9,000 kc/s.). Second Programme (for immigrants). F. 460 (652 kc/s.); 225 (1,333 kc/s.); 216 (1,390 kc/s.). Forces Programme. F. 216 (1,390 kc/s.); 225 (1,333 kc/s.); 229 (1,312 kc/s.); Short-wave. F. 44.6 (6,720 kc/s.).

ITALY—RAI (Radio Italiana). National Programme. F. 225.4 (1,331 kc/s.). Bari (20 kw.). Bologna (50 kw.). Genoa (10 kw.). Messina, Palermo, Rome (100 kw.). F. 333.7 (899 kc/s.). Milan (50 kw.). F. 457.3 (656 kc/s.). Bolzano (10 kw.). Catania, Turin (30 kw.). F. 190.1 (1,578 kc/s.). Alessandria, Pescara, Potenza, Reggio Calabria, Salerno, Savona, Siena, Trento, Verona.

Second Programme. F. 202.2 (1,484 kc/s.). Bolzano, Cagliari, La Spezia. F. 207.2 (1,448 kc/s.). Florence, Palermo, San Remo, Turin. F. 269.1 (1,115 kc/s.). Ancona, Bari, Bologna, Catania, Pisa. F. 290.1 (1,034 kc/s.). Genoa, Milan. F. 355 (845 kc/s.). Messina, Rome.

Third Programme. F. 219.5 (1,367 kc/s.). Bolzano, Florence, Genoa, Messina, Milan, Palermo, Rome, Turin. F. 282.8 (1,061 kc/s.). Cagliari, La Spezia.

JAPAN—Nippon Hoso Kyoku. Hiroshima (10 kw.). F. 379.7 (790 kw.). Kumamoto (10 kw.). F. 322 (930 kc/s.). Osaka (15 kw.). F. 60.73 (4,940 kc/s.); 19.70 (15,225 kc/s.). Sapporo (10 kw.). F. 370.4 (810 kc/s.). Tokyo (50 kw.). F. 508.5 (590 kc/s.); 390 (770 kc/s.); (5 kw.). F. 61.73 (4,860 kc/s.); etc.

LUXEMBURG—Radio Luxembourg. Cie. Luxembourgeoise de R. (150 kw.). F. Medium-wave. 208 (1,442 kc/s.). Short-wave (5 kw.). F. 49.26 (6,090 kc/s.); 31.49 (9,528 kc/s.); 19.54 (15,350 kc/s.); etc.

MEXICO—Guadalajara, G. M. Carranza (50 kw.). F. 252.1 (1,190 kc/s.). Hermosillo de Sonora, Cid. Radioeléctrica de Occidente (50 kw.). F. 189.9 (1,580 kc/s.). Mexico City, El Buen Tono, S.A. (100 kw.). F. 245.9 (1,220 kc/s.). Radio Panamericana. (150 kw.). F. 319.1 (940 kc/s.). Cadena Radiodifusora Mexicana, S.A. (250 kw.). F. 333.3 (900 kc/s.). There are 5 television stations in operation in Mexico (1953).

MONACO—State Radio. Radio Monte Carlo (120 kw.). F. 205 (1,466 kc/s.); Short-wave (25 kw.). F. 49.71 (6,035 kc/s.); 40.82 (7,349 kc/s.).

MOROCCO—Tangier. Radio Africa Tangier. F. 439 (683 kc/s.); 42 (7,140 kc/s.). Radio-Africa-Maghreb. F. 321 (7,140 kc/s.); 42 (7,140 kc/s.). Pan-American Radio. F. 254 (935 kc/s.); 41 (7,320 kc/s.).

NETHERLANDS—N.R.U. (Nederlandse Radio Unie). Hilversum I. (120 kw.). F. 402 (746 kc/s.). Hilversum II. F. 298 (1,007 kc/s.). Huizen

(40 kw.). F. 49.79 (6,025 kc/s.); 31.28 (9,590 kc/s.). Lopik (5 kw.). F. 49.79 (6,025 kc/s.); 25.58 (11,730 kc/s.); 16.88 (17,775 kc/s.); 15.22 (19,710 kc/s.). Television Service. Lopik (7 kw.). Vision. F. 6.667 (45,000 kc/s.); 4.598 (65,250 kc/s.). Sound. F. 7.229 (41,500 kc/s.); 4.301 (69,750 kc/s.). Experimental stage —Transmissions, Tues. and Fri. only.

NORWAY—Norsk Rikskringkasting, Oslo. Bergen I (20 kw.). F. 337 (890 kc/s.). Finnmark (20 kw.). F. 428 (701 kc/s.). Fredrikstad (10 kw.). F. 190 (1,578 kc/s.). Kristiansand (20 kw.). F. 337 (890 kc/s.). Oslo (100 kw.). F. 1.376 (218 kc/s.); Short-wave. F. 31.45 (9,540 kc/s.); 25.56 (11,735 kc/s.); 19.78 (15,170 kc/s.); etc. Stavanger (100 kw.). F. 228 (1,313 kc/s.). Trøndelag (20 kw.). F. 337 (890 kc/s.). Tromsø (10 kw.). F. 1,935 (155 kc/s.). Vigra (100 kw.). F. 477 (629 kc/s.).

PAPAL STATE—Citta del Vaticano, State Radio (60 kw.). Short-wave. F. 50.27 (5,968 kc/s.); 31.41 (9,550 kc/s.); 31.06 (9,660 kc/s.); etc.

PORTUGAL—Emissora Nacional, Lisbon I (20 kw.). Medium-wave. F. 452 (665 kc/s.). Short-wave. F. 30.0 (9,746 kc/s.); 47.0 (6,374 kc/s.). Oporto —as for Lisbon I.

SWEDEN—State Radio. Falun (100 kw.). F. 245 (1,224 kc/s.). Horby (100 kw.). F. 255 (1,178 kc/s.); Short-wave. F. 49.46 (6,065 kc/s.); 31.46 (9,535 kc/s.); 25.63 (11,705 kc/s.). Motala (150 kw.). F. 1,571 (191 kc/s.); Short-wave. F. 41.27 (7,250 kc/s.).

SWITZERLAND—State Radio. Beromünster (150 kw.). F. 567.1 (529 kc/s.). Sottens (150 kw.). F. 392.6 (764 kc/s.). Monte Ceneri (50 kw.). F. 538.6 (557 kc/s.). Schwarzenburg, Berne. Short-wave (100 kw.). F. 48.66 (6,165 kc/s.); 31.04 (9,665 kc/s.); 25.61 (11,715 kc/s.); 25.28 (11,865 kc/s.); Short-wave (25 kw.). F. 49.55 (6,055 kc/s.); 41.61 (7,210 kc/s.); 31.46 (9,535 kc/s.).

TURKEY—State Radio. Ankara (120 kw.). F. 1,648 (82 kc/s.); (100 kw.). F. 41.18 (7,285 kc/s.); 31.3 (9,515 kc/s.); 19.79 (16,160 kc/s.); 16.84 (17,820 kc/s.). Istanbul (150 kw.). F. 428 (701 kc/s.). Izmir. F. 45.45 (6,600 kc/s.).

UNITED STATES—At the end of June, 1953, there were 3,698 broadcasting stations in operation or under construction in the United States, including 397 television stations.

International Broadcasting Stations

NEW YORK		SCHENECTADY	
N.B.C.	C.B.S.	G.E.	
25.27 (11,870)	16.882 (17,770)	19.569 (15,330)	
31.02 (9,670)	31.25 (9,600)	31.48 (9,530)	
25.52 (11,755)	19.557 (15,340)	16.892 (17,760)	
10.826 (17,830)	25.40 (11,810)	25.36 (11,830)	
13.979 (21,460)	19.589 (15,315)	25.21 (11,900)	
49.83 (6,020)	31.35 (9,570)		
19.685 (15,240)	25.27 (11,870)		CINCINNATI
31.53 (9,515)	25.49 (11,770)		Crosley
16.873 (11,780)	31.02 (9,670)	19.737 (15,200)	
19.646 (15,270)	30.93 (9,700)	25.62 (11,710)	
48.51 (6,185)	19.828 (15,130)	19.672 (15,250)	
19.628 (15,285)	19.672 (15,250)	19.569 (15,330)	
25.23 (11,890)	25.36 (11,830)	16.816 (17,840)	
19.724 (15,210)	25.45 (11,790)	16.854 (17,800)	
25.36 (11,830)	31.48 (9,530)	30.93 (9,700)	
25.52 (11,775)	19.698 (15,230)	31.43 (9,545)	
25.45 (11,790)			
16.873 (17,780)	BOSTON	SAN FRANCISCO	
31.21 (9,615)	World Wide	Assoc. B.C.	
19.828 (15,130)	25.47 (11,780)	49.50 (6,060)	
	16.901 (17,750)	25.30 (11,860)	

ART AND OTHER EXHIBITIONS, 1952-53

BRITISH MUSEUM TRICENTENARY

THE Act of Parliament giving effect to the will of Sir Hans Sloane, which brought about the foundation of the British Museum, received the royal assent on June 7, 1753. The bicentenary year of the Museum was celebrated by a number of special exhibitions. The main one for the first half of the year displayed manuscripts, printed books, medals and prints and drawings relating to the Coronations of English Kings and Queens. The exhibition included the Gospels of King Athelstan, a volume on which the oath is said to have been taken at mediaeval coronations. From July onwards an exhibition took place illustrating the origins and growth of the British Museum itself. A number of subsidiary exhibitions, some of which are mentioned below, were also held. Several of these were illustrative of the literature of other countries. The Department of Manuscripts put on view during this year some of the best manuscripts from the Cotton Collection, the Harleyan Manuscripts and the Sloane Manuscripts.

DUTCH PICTURES

The Burlington House Winter Exhibition, which opened in November, 1952, was devoted this year to a fine and representative collection of Dutch pictures. It differed from the famous 1929 Exhibition in that most of the pictures came from British collections, though a small number of important exhibits was sent from the Netherlands. Nearly 50 Rembrandts were shown, including an equestrian portrait from Panshanger which had never previously been publicly exhibited. Cuyp, Frans Hals, Vermeer, Terborch, de Hooch and Hobbema were also well represented. One portrait of a young woman by Frans Hals had only recently come to light as the result of cleaning. Some Dutch primitives and works by artists before the great age of Dutch art were also on view. As a supplement to the Exhibition at the Academy, where no drawings were included, the British Museum showed a number of drawings and prints from its own collections. The display of drawings and etchings by Rembrandt was notable, and, less usual, was a good selection of Dutch 18th century coloured water-colour drawings. Another exhibition designed to coincide with that at Burlington House was one at the Matthiessen Gallery, which showed the work of Rembrandt's pupils and his influence upon them. The artists represented included Aert de Gelder, Gerard Dou, Jacob Backer, Carel and Barent Fabritius and Philips Koninck. The exhibition was in aid of victims of the Dutch floods.

OLD MASTER DRAWINGS

For some years there has been an increasing interest in drawings by the old masters. The first exhibition of drawings by Michael Angelo from British collections was opened at the British Museum in April, at which examples from the British Museum, the Ashmolean, the Royal Library at Windsor Castle, and private collections, were shown. Since two-fifths of all the extant drawings by Michael Angelo are in this country, the Exhibition was both representative and distinguished. A more general exhibition was that held in the Diploma Galleries of the Royal Academy from August to October. Though this also was confined to works from British collections, Italian drawings ranged from Raphael to Canaletto, French drawings from Claude to Ingres, and in a room containing Dutch, Flemish and German

drawings, Rembrandt, Rubens, Dürer and Lucas Cranach were well represented. There were also a number of works by Gainsborough, a red chalk drawing by Hogarth only recently discovered, and sketches by Lawrence and Wilkie.

In May the Victoria and Albert Museum brought together for the first time the whole of its splendid collection of Constable's oil and water-colour paintings and sketches and other drawings, most of which were given to the Museum by the painter's daughter. Most of the large oil-paintings were already well-known, and it was again the drawings which aroused most interest.

Among other exhibitions of drawings during the year were a selection of old master drawings from the Guise Collection at Christ Church in the Treasures of Oxford Exhibition at the Goldsmiths' Hall, another selection from Sir Bruce Ingram's splendid collection—this time of animal and bird drawings—shown at Colnaghi's Galleries in aid of the London Federation of Boys' Clubs, and, outside London, the exhibition of drawings at Leicester, designed to illustrate the taste of the eighteenth century and particularly of Jonathan Richardson, the painter, writer on art and collector. A number of the drawings shown were once in Richardson's own collection.

TURNER AND GIRTIN

The Whitechapel Art Gallery, which had been entirely re-decorated, re-opened in February with an exhibition of paintings, mostly unfamiliar, by Turner. One work, *Venice from the Giudecca*, had hung in Italy until brought to this country in 1947. *The Falls of Clyde*, from the Lever Art Gallery, had formerly belonged to Ruskin. The large landscape *The Dort Packet-Boat from Rotterdam, becalmed*, was also shown, and the Tate Gallery lent a number of Turner's oil-paintings which are not usually on view. The selection of water-colours was large and representative. The exhibition attracted a very large attendance. At the same time as the Turner Exhibition, an unusually comprehensive selection of water-colours by Turner's contemporary, Thomas Girtin, was being shown at Agnew's Gallery.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY TREASURES

During February and March an exhibition of treasures from Westminster Abbey was shown at St. James's Palace in aid of the appeal for the preservation of the Abbey fabric. The exhibition ranged from vestments to statuary, and also included many documents from the Abbey muniments. Many exhibits reflected the connection of the Abbey with British kings and queens. A number of altar frontals or dorsals from the gifts customarily made by the sovereigns at their coronations demonstrated fine modern as well as old embroidery. Three copes made for the coronation of Charles II, including one later worn by the Dean at the Coronation in June, were on view. Paintings included the famous life-size portrait of Richard II, and the Vivarini Madonna, given to the Abbey by the late Lord Lee of Fareham. There was a selection of sculptures of saints from among the small figures below the clerestory in Henry VII's Chapel, and from among the famous collection of funeral effigies, the plaster head of Henry VII himself, recently shown to have been made from his death-mask. A small sixteenth-century bust of Abbot Islip was recovered in recent years from inside a pinnacle on the north front, where it had been put as a filling by one of Wren's workmen.

The great twelfth-century abbey deed chest was also on view, and documents from the time of Edward the Confessor down to the marriage certificate of our present Queen. Among early manuscripts were a thirteenth-century bestiary and a thirteenth-century Bible written on fine vellum.

ROYAL PORTRAITS

To mark the Coronation, an Exhibition of Portraits of the Kings and Queens of England, from the seventh-century Penda of Mercia to the present day was shown at the Diploma Galleries of the Royal Academy. The early "portraits" were on coins, some of them not now easily distinguishable, and later collections of coins and also of royal seals were also shown. Plaster casts of their tombs provided the portraits of some of the Angevin monarchs and their consorts. The sequence of portraits proper, however, from the later Middle Ages onward, revealed a number of fine works of art, and there was also an excellent collection of miniatures.

The Arts Council arranged an exhibition of photographs of the royal tombs in Westminster Abbey, specially commissioned, and taken by Mr. F. L. Kenett. The photographs made clear much detail of the sculpture which cannot be well seen by the visitor to the Abbey.

THE TREASURES OF OXFORD

For several years past the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths has sponsored a noteworthy series of exhibitions, largely of plate, old and new, from the City of London and elsewhere. In 1953 the Company joined with the Oxford Society in an exhibition at the Goldsmiths' Hall of the Treasures of Oxford, which, though college plate made a fine showing, covered a considerably wider field. As already mentioned, the Guise Collection of drawings from Christ Church was well represented. There were also a series of drawings of Oxford by Turner, and caricatures by Rowlandson and by Sir Max Beerbohm. The portraits and busts, however, were mainly chosen to represent well-known Oxford men. Illuminated manuscripts included one open to show a drawing, perhaps by St. Dunstan himself, of the Saint kneeling at the feet of Christ, and a copy of the Gospels which belonged to St. Margaret of Scotland. Also shown were poems in the hand of James I, the manuscript score of Purcell's *Ode on St. Cecilia's Day*, the original of Shelley's *Ode to the West Wind*, a note scribbled by Charles II at a meeting of his Council, and a letter written by George V when a child. Among more miscellaneous exhibits were William of Wykeham's mitre and girdle, the white leather gloves, embroidered in gold thread, which were given to Queen Elizabeth I when she visited Oxford, the lantern which Guy Fawkes was carrying when he was arrested in the cellars of the Houses of Parliament, and Dr. Johnson's teapot from Pembroke College. Older college plate is rare in Oxford, since most of it was handed over to the Oxford Mint in the Civil War to be melted down for coins. But some fifteenth- and sixteenth-century survivals were shown, together with much fine later plate, down to the two-handled cup designed in 1952 to commemorate Merton's feat in going head of the river for the first time.

THE ACADEMY SUMMER EXHIBITION

The Royal Academy Summer Exhibition contained the usual large number of portraits, formal and informal. Among those exhibited by the President, Sir Gerald Kelly, were paintings of the Lord Chancellor, Dr. Vaughan Williams and Dr.

Marie Stopes. Other formal portraits were those of the Lord Mayor of London by Eric Kennington and Sir Travers Humphreys by Harold Knight. Sir Winston Churchill sent a number of landscapes, dating from different times during his career, including one painted at Cap d'Ail in September 1952. A fine battle-piece by A. R. Thomson, *The Last Stand of the Gloucesters on the Infin River*, had been painted specially for the Gloucestershire Regiment. Two works by Dame Laura Knight, a typical gypsy scene, *Early Morning*, and an allegory, *Hands of Man*, and one by Stanley Spencer, *The Marriage at Cana*, also aroused interest. Three works which had been purchased for the Chantry Bequest were shown in the exhibition. They were Epstein's bronze of Mrs. Ambrose McEvoy, Matthew Smith's early *Nude, Fitzroy Street, No. 1*, and Rodrigo Moynihan's group of the teaching staff of the painting school at the Royal College of Art. In the Architectural room were drawings of Basil Spence's latest versions of his designs for Coventry Cathedral, Prof. A. E. Richardson's restoration of Trinity House, Tower Hill, and Raymond Erith's plans for altering Tendring Hall, Suffolk, a house by Sir John Soane at present unoccupied.

MAP-MAKING

During the year there were two exhibitions illustrating maps and map-making. The first, at the British Museum, consisted of maps from the earliest times till the foundation of the Ordnance Survey in 1791. The earliest exhibit was a Babylonian clay tablet of the sixth century B.C., bearing a diagrammatic picture of the world. Maps of the British Isles from that of Matthew Paris in the thirteenth century were also on view, including Tudor maps from the Cottonian Collection with notes by the great Lord Burghley. The second exhibition, which opened at the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors in June, as well as showing many fine early maps, brought the story of map-making up to date. The Ordnance Survey Department exhibited the methods by which modern maps are drawn and redrawn, and there were German maps, some showing successive "waves" planned for the invasion of England, and some used by the *Luftwaffe* in the Battle of Britain. The actual map of Europe from the British Cabinet war room was also on view. The Queen lent from the Windsor archives a series of surveys of Windsor Great Park, and another set of plans traced the history of the Portman Estate in Marylebone from 1741 to the present day.

LOCAL HISTORY

The greatly increased interest in local history continued to be reflected in a number of exhibitions in centres throughout the country. The Staffordshire county record committee promoted a special exhibition at Stafford of documents from the county, ranging from royal charters to household account books. The County Record Office at Hertford put on view a loan collection of documents from Panshanger, including more than a hundred file cases of letters written to Lord Melbourne while he was Prime Minister. At the Castle Museum, Norwich, an exhibition of relics, portraits, manuscripts and furniture of the Pastons served to illustrate the story of that famous Norfolk family. The City of York Art Gallery arranged an exhibition entitled "York between the Reigns of the two Elizabeths," and brought together a fine collection of prints, maps and drawings, including some seventeenth-century etchings of the Minister by Daniel King, which had only recently been rediscovered.

RETROSPECT OF SPORT 1952-53

OLYMPIC GAMES

The Modern Olympic Games were revived in 1896 and meetings have been held as follows:—

I	1896	Athens	VI	1916	Berlin**	XI	1936	Berlin
II	1900	Paris	VII	1920	Antwerp	XII	1940	Tokio, Helsinki**
III	1904	St. Louis	VIII	1924	Paris	XIII	1944	London**
IV	1908	London	XI	1928	Amsterdam	XIV	1948	London
V	1912	Stockholm	X	1932	Los Angeles	XV	1952	Helsinki

The venue of each Olympic Meeting is fixed some time ahead by the International Olympic Committee who have awarded the XVI Games to be held in 1956 to Melbourne, Australia.

** The Games of 1916 were allotted to Berlin, but were not held owing to the war. The Games of 1940 were allotted first to Tokio, then in 1938 to Helsinki; but also were not held owing to the war. The Games of 1944 were awarded to London in 1939, but again were not held owing to the war. It is a rule of the Olympic Charter that the cancellation of any Meeting must not alter the numbered sequence.

WORLD'S ATHLETIC RECORDS

(All the world's records given below have been accepted by the International Amateur Athletic Federation with the exception of those marked thus (*) which await ratification and are likely to be accepted.)

Distance	Time	Name	Nation	Year
	h. m. s.			
RUNNING				
100 yards	9.3	M. E. Patton	U.S.A.	1948
220 yards	20.2	M. E. Patton	U.S.A.	1949
440 yards	46.0	H. H. McKenley	Jamaica	1948
580 yards	1 48.6*	M. Whitfield	U.S.A.	1953
"	1 49.2	S. C. Wooderson	G.B.	1938
"	1 49.2	M. Whitfield	U.S.A.	1950
One mile	4 01.4	G. Haegg	Sweden	1945
Two miles	8 40.4	G. Reiff	Belgium	1952
Three miles	13 32.4	G. Haegg	Sweden	1942
Six miles	28 19.4*	D. A. G. Pirie	G.B.	1953
"	28 30.8	V. Heinö	Finland	1949
Ten miles	48 12.0	E. Zátopek	Czechoslovakia	1951
Fifteen miles	1 17 28.6	M. Hietanen	Finland	1948
100 metres	10.2	J. C. Owens	U.S.A.	1936
"	10.2	H. Davis	U.S.A.	1941
"	10.2	L. La Beach	Panama	1948
"	10.2	H. N. Ewell	U.S.A.	1948
"	10.2	E. McD. Bailey	Trinidad	1951
200 metres	20.2	M. E. Patton	U.S.A.	1949
400 metres	45.8	V. G. Rhoden	Jamaica	1950
800 metres	1 46.6	R. Harbig	Germany	1939
1,000 metres	2 20.4*	A. Boysen	Norway	1953
"	2 20.8*	M. Whitfield	U.S.A.	1953
"	2 21.2	S. Jungwirth	Czechoslovakia	1952
1,500 metres	3 43.0	G. Haegg	Sweden	1944
"	3 43.0	L. Strand	Sweden	1947
"	3 43.0	W. Lueg	Germany	1952
2,000 metres	5 07.0	G. Reiff	Belgium	1948
3,000 metres	7 58.8	G. Reiff	Belgium	1949
5,000 metres	13 58.2	G. Haegg	Sweden	1942
10,000 metres	29 02.6	E. Zátopek	Czechoslovakia	1950
20,000 metres	59 51.7	E. Zátopek	Czechoslovakia	1951
25,000 metres	1 19 11.8	E. Zátopek	Czechoslovakia	1952
30,000 metres	1 35 23.8	E. Zátopek	Czechoslovakia	1952
12 miles 809 yards	one hour	E. Zátopek	Czechoslovakia	1951
Distance	Time	Name	Nation	Year
	m. sec.			
HURDLING.				
120 yards (3 ft. 6 ins.)	13.5	R. H. Attlesley	U.S.A.	1950
220 yards (2 ft. 6 ins.)	22.3	W. H. Dillard	U.S.A.	1947
440 yards (3 ft.)	51.6	C. Moore	U.S.A.	1952
110 metres (3 ft. 6 ins.)	13.5	R. H. Attlesley	U.S.A.	1950
200 metres (2 ft. 6 ins.)	22.3	F. Wolcott	U.S.A.	1940
"	22.3	W. H. Dillard	U.S.A.	1947
400 metres [3 ft.]	50.4*	I. Litujev	U.S.S.R.	1953
"	50.6	G. F. Hardin	U.S.A.	1934

RELAY RACING—contd.

Distance	Time min. sec.	Nation	Year
4×880 yards	7 29.2	United States	1952
4×1 mile	16 41.0*	Great Britain	1953
"	16 42.8	Sweden	1949
4×100 metres	39.8	United States	1936
4×200 metres	1 24.0	United States	1949
4×400 metres	3 03.9	Jamaica	1952
4×800 metres	7 29.0	Sweden	1946
4×1,500 metres	15 27.2*	Great Britain	1953
"	15 30.2	Sweden	1949

JUMPING AND THROWING

	ft.	in.	Name	Nation	Year
High jump	6	11½*	W. F. Davis	U.S.A.	1953
"	6	11	L. Steers	U.S.A.	1941
Long jump	26	8½	J. C. Owens	U.S.A.	1935
Pole vault	15	7½	C. Warmerdam	U.S.A.	1942
Hop, step	53	2½*	L. Sacherbakov	U.S.S.R.	1953
"	53	2½	A. F. da Silva	Brazil	1952
Weight	59	2½*	W. P. O'Brien	U.S.A.	1953
"	59	0½*	W. P. O'Brien	U.S.A.	1953
"	58	10½	J. Fuchs	U.S.A.	1950
Discus	194	6*	F. Gordien	U.S.A.	1953
"	190	7½*	F. Gordien	U.S.A.	1953
"	186	11	F. Gordien	U.S.A.	1949
Hammer	204	7*	S. Strandli	Norway	1953
"	200	11	S. Strandli	Norway	1952
Javelin	263	10*	F. W. Held	U.S.A.	1953
"	256	2½	Y. Nikkanen	Finland	1938
Decathlon	7,867	points	R. B. Mathias	U.S.A.	1952

Distance	Time			
WALKING.	h.	m.	s.	
2 miles	12	45.0	V. Hardmo	Sweden 1945
5 miles	35	15.0	R. Hardy	G.B. 1952
7 miles	48	15.2	V. Hardmo	Sweden 1945
10 miles	1	10 55.8	J. F. Mikaelsson	Sweden 1945
20 miles	2	41 07.0	H. Olsson	Sweden 1943
30 miles	4	21 11.0*	J. A. Ljunggren	Sweden 1953
"	4	21 12.6	A. Roka	Hungary 1952
3,000 metres	11	51.8	V. Hardmo	Sweden 1945
5,000 metres	20	26.8	V. Hardmo	Sweden 1945
10,000 metres	42	39.6	V. Hardmo	Sweden 1945
15,000 metres	1	08 08.0	B. Junk	U.S.S.R. 1951
20,000 metres	1	32 28.4	J. F. Mikaelsson	Sweden 1942
30,000 metres	2	27 46.6	L. Sandor	Hungary 1952
50,000 metres	4	29 55.0*	A. Roka	Hungary 1953
"	4	29 55.6*	J. A. Ljunggren	Sweden 1953
"	4	31 21.6	A. Roka	Hungary 1952
8 miles 1,025 yards	one hour		J. F. Mikaelsson	Sweden 1945
15 miles 1,521 yards	two hours		O. Andersson	Sweden 1945

RUNNING

WOMEN'S EVENTS

100 yards	10.4	M. Jackson	Australia	1952
220 yards	24.2	F. E. Blankers-Koen	Netherlands	1950
880 yards	12.6*	U. Jurewitz	Germany	1953
"	14.5	V. Ball	G.B.	1952
60 metres	7.3	S. Walasiewicz	Poland	1933
100 metres	11.4	M. Jackson	Australia	1952
200 metres	23.4	M. Jackson	Australia	1952
800 metres	2 07.3*	N. Otolenko-		1953
"	2 08.2*	Pletnyeva	U.S.S.R.	1953
"	2 08.5			1952
80 metres hurdles	10.9	S. B. de la Hunty	Australia	1952
JUMPING AND THROWING	ft.	in.		
High jump	5	7½	S. Lerwill	G.B. 1951
Long jump	20	6	F. E. Blankers-Koen	Netherlands 1943
Weight (8 lb.)	53	1*	G. Zybina	U.S.S.R. 1953
"	50	9*	G. Zybina	U.S.S.R. 1953
"	50	1½	G. Zybina	U.S.S.R. 1952
Discus	187	1½*	N. Dumbadze	U.S.S.R. 1953
"	175	10½*	N. Romaschkova	U.S.S.R. 1952
"	175	4	N. Dumbadze	U.S.S.R. 1951
Javelin	175	2½	N. V. Smirnitschkaja	U.S.S.R. 1949

	WOMEN'S EVENTS contd.			
Distance	Time		Nation	Year
RELAY RACING	m.	s.		
4 × 100 metres		45.6*	U.S.S.R.	1953
"		45.9	United States	1952
"		45.9	Germany	1952
4 × 110 yards		46.3	Australia	1952
4 × 200 metres	1	36.3*	U.S.S.R.	1953
"	1	39.0*	U.S.S.R.	1953
"	1	39.5*	Germany	1953
"	1	39.7	U.S.S.R.	1951
"	1	39.7	Great Britain	1952
4 × 220 yards	1	39.9*	Great Britain	1953
"	1	40.0	United States	1952
3 × 800 metres	6	33.2*	U.S.S.R.	1953
"	6	35.6*	U.S.S.R.	1953
"	6	49.6	U.S.S.R.	1950
3 × 880 yards	6	49.0*	Great Britain	1953
"	7	00.6	Great Britain	1952

BRITISH ATHLETIC RECORDS

British (All-comers') Records are those made by any amateur athlete within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. British National records are those made by any British athlete, also within the United Kingdom. Where the latter differ from the former they are given with an asterisk.

Distance	Time		Name	Nation	Year
	h.	m.	s.		
RUNNING.					
100 yards			9.6	E. Conwell	U.S.A. 1947
"			9.6	E. McDonald Bailey	Trinidad 1947, 1950 and 1951
220 yards			20.9	H. H. McKenley	Jamaica 1952
440 yards			46.8	V. G. Rhoden	Jamaica 1952
880 yards	1		49.2	S. C. Wooderson	1938
1 mile	4		03.6	R. G. Bannister	1953
2 miles	8		47.4	D. A. G. Pirie	1953
3 miles	13		36.4	D. A. G. Pirie	1953
6 miles	28		19.4	D. A. G. Pirie	1953
10 miles	50		11.0	I. Binnie	1953
15 miles	1	20	04.6	F. Appleby	1902
11 miles 1,571 yards			one hour	I. Binnie	1953
HURDLING.					
120 hurdles (3 ft. 6 in.)			13.9	W. F. Porter, U.S.A., 1948; H. Dillard, U.S.A., 1952 (14.3* K. Doubleday, 1952)	
220 hurdles (2 ft. 6 in.)			24.1	P. B. Hildreth	1951
440 hurdles (3 ft.)			51.6	C. Moore, U.S.A., 1952 (52.7* D. K. Gracie, 1952, H. Whittle, 1953)	
JUMPING AND THROWING.					
High jump			6 8½	W. Davis, U.S.A. (6 7½* A. S. Paterson, 1947)	
Long jump	23		8	W. Steele, U.S.A., 1948 (24 9½* T. Bruce, 1948)	
Pole vault	14		8	R. E. Richards, U.S.A. 1951 (13 9* G. M. Elliott, 1953)	
Hop, step	51		3½	J. P. Metcalfe	1934
Weight	57		10	W. P. O'Brien, U.S.A., 1953 (54 9½* J. A. Savidge, 1952)	
Discus	175		9½	G. Tosi, Italy, 1951 (162 5½* M. Pharaoh, 1953)	
Hammer	188		11	M. Engel, U.S.A., 1953 (183 2* E. C. K. Douglas, 1953)	
Javelin	240		11½	F. W. Held, U.S.A., 1952 (222 9* S. A. Lay, 1928)	
Decathlon	7.139		points	R. B. Mathias, U.S.A., 1948 (6, 739* P. M. Mullins, 1948)	
WALKING.					
2 miles	13		11.4	G. E. Larner	1904
5 miles	35		24.0	R. Hardy	1951
7 miles	49		28.4	R. Hardy	1952
10 miles	1	14	30.6	F. J. Redman	1934
15 miles	1	56	41.4	R. Bridge	1914
20 miles	2	43	38.0††	A. E. Plumb	1932
20 miles	2	46	10.0	G. T. Galloway	1934
30 miles	4	29	31.8	H. H. Whitlock	1935
8 miles 474 yards			one hour	A. H. G. Pope	1932
15 miles 701 yards			two hours	R. Bridge	1914

†† Made on the road.

RELAY RACES

Distance	Time		Club or Country	Year
	m.	s.		
4 × 110 yards		40.7	United States Team, 1952 (41.3* Great Britain Team, 1952)	
4 × 440 yards	3	10.4	British Empire Team	1952

Distance	Time	Club or Country	Year
4 × 880 yards	7 29.2	United States Team	1952
4 × 1 mile	16 41.0	British Team	1953

In addition to the above records, the Amateur Athletic Association recognizes records at the following distances: *Running*: 300, 600, 1,000 and 1,320 yards; 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 20 and 25 miles, also 2 hours. *Walking*: 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9 and 25 miles. Many other achievements over distances varying from 120 yards to 50 miles' running, and 11 miles to 24 hours' walking, are acknowledged by the Association when authentic, and recorded in the Annual Handbook.

BRITISH RECORDS, WOMEN

60 metres—D. Saunders; B. Lock, 7.6 sec.
 100 metres—E. Hiscock, 11.9 sec.; F. E. Blankers-Koen (Netherlands), 11.0 sec.
 100 yards—F. E. Blankers-Koen (Netherlands), 10.9 sec.; E. Johnson*, J. Foulds*, S. Cheeseman*, A. Pashley*, 11.0 sec.
 200 metres—F. E. Blankers-Koen (Netherlands), 24.4; S. Cheeseman*, 24.5 sec.
 220 yards—S. Cheeseman, 24.5 sec.
 400 metres—V. Winn, 57.5 sec.
 440 yards—N. Halseau, 56.8 sec.
 800 metres and 880 yards—E. Harding, 2 min. 14.4 sec.
 1,600 metres walk—J. Probek (Czechoslovakia), 7 min. 38.2 sec.
 1 mile—D. Leather, 5 min. 02.6 sec.
 80 metres hurdles—S. B. Strickland (Australia), 11.0 sec.; M. A. J. Gardner*, 11.2 sec.
 4 × 110 yards relay—Australian team, 46.3 sec.
 4 × 220 yards relay—British Empire Team, 1 min. 38.7 sec.
 3 × 880 yards relay—British Team, 6 min. 49 sec.
 High jump—S. Lerwill, 5 ft. 7½ in.
 Long jump—J. C. Desforges, 19 ft. 5½ in.
 Weight—M. Ostermeyer (France), 45 ft. 1½ in.; B. Shergold*, 41 ft. 2½ in.
 Discus—J. Wajsozna (Poland), 143 ft. 7½ in.; S. Farmer*, 142 ft. 0 in.
 Javelin—H. Bauma (Austria), 149 ft. 6 in.; D. Coates*, 148 ft. 7½ in.

* See Note, p. 1021.

BEST PERFORMANCES IN 1953 BY
ATHLETES ELIGIBLE TO REPRESENT
GREAT BRITAIN

100 yards—E. McDonald Bailey, 9.7 sec.
 100 metres—E. McDonald Bailey, 10.6 sec.
 220 yards—E. McDonald Bailey, 21.3 sec.
 440 yards—P. G. Fryer, 48.1 sec.
 880 yards—R. G. Bannister, 1 min. 50.7 sec.
 1,500 metres—R. G. Bannister, 3 min. 44.8 sec.
 1 mile—R. G. Bannister, 4 min. 02.0 sec.
 3,000 metres—D. A. G. Pirie, 8 min. 11.0 sec.
 2 miles—D. A. G. Pirie, 8 min. 47.4 sec.
 3 miles—D. A. G. Pirie, 13 min. 34.0 sec.
 5,000 metres—D. A. G. Pirie, 14 min. 2.6 sec.
 6 miles—D. A. G. Pirie, 28 min. 19.4 sec.
 10,000 metres—D. A. G. Pirie, 29 min. 17.2 sec.
 Marathon—J. H. Peters, 2 hr. 28 min. 34.8 sec.
 3,000 metres Steeplechase—K. E. Johnson, 9 min. 10.8 sec.
 2 miles Steeplechase—E. G. Ellis, 10 min. 2.8 sec.
 120 yards Hurdles—P. B. Hildreth, 14.6 sec.
 110 metres Hurdles—F. J. Parker, 14.6 sec.
 400 metres Hurdles—D. K. Gracie, 52.7 sec.
 440 yards Hurdles—H. Whittle, 52.7 sec.
 High Jump—D. R. J. Cox, 6 ft. 4½ in.
 Long Jump—P. A. Whaley, 23 ft. 11 in.
 Pole Vault—G. M. Elliott, 13 ft. 9½ in.
 Hop, Step—K. S. D. Wilmschurst, 48 ft. 9½ in.
 Weight—J. A. Savidge, 53 ft. 8½ in.
 Discus—M. Pharaoh, 162 ft. 5½ in.
 Hammer—E. C. K. Douglas, 183 ft. 2 in.
 Javelin—R. D. Miller, 220 ft. 8 in.

RELAY RACES—contd.

Club or Country	Year
United States Team	1952
British Team	1953

A.A.A. CHAMPIONSHIPS

White City Stadium, July 10 & 11, 1953.

100 yards—E. McDonald Bailey (Poly. H.), 9.8 sec.
 220 yards—E. McDonald Bailey (Poly. H.), 21.4 sec.
 440 yards—P. G. Fryer (London A.C.), 48.9 sec.
 880 yards—B. S. Hewson (Mitcham A.C.), 1 min. 51.2 sec.
 *One mile—R. G. Bannister (Achilles), 4 min. 05.2 sec.
 *Three miles—D. A. G. Pirie (S. London H.), 13 min. 43.4 sec.
 *Six miles—D. A. G. Pirie (S. London H.), 28 min. 19.4 sec.
 † Marathon—J. H. Peters (Essex Beagles), 2 hr. 22 min. 29.0 sec.
 Steeplechase—E. G. Ellis (Thames Valley H.), 10 min. 02.8 sec.
 2 miles Walk—G. W. Coleman (Highgate H.), 14 min. 02.2 sec.
 † 7 miles Walk—R. Hardy (Sheffield U.H.), 51 min. 47.0 sec.
 120 yards Hurdles—P. B. Hildreth (Poly. H.), 14.6 sec.
 *220 yards Hurdles—H. Whittle (Reading A.C.), 24.2 sec.
 *440 yards Hurdles—H. Whittle (Reading A.C.), 52.7 sec.
 High Jump—D. R. J. Cox (Eton Manor A.C.), 6 ft. 3 in.
 Long Jump—K. A. B. Olowu (Poly. H.), 23 ft. 5½ in.
 Pole Vault—G. M. Elliott (Woodford Green A.C.), 13 ft. 6 in.
 Hop, Step—K. S. D. Wilmschurst (Walton A.C.), 47 ft. 1½ in.
 Weight—J. A. Savidge (R.N.), 53 ft. 0½ in.
 Discus—M. Pharaoh (Walton A.C.), 156 ft. 4 in.
 Hammer—D. W. J. Anthony (Watford H.), 174 ft. 8 in.
 Javelin—M. J. Denley (Thames Valley H.), 208 ft. 7 in.
 † Decathlon—L. Pinder (Doncaster P.W. A.C.), 5,321 pts.
 Tug-of-War (100 stone)—R.A.O.C. (Feltham).
 Tug-of-War (Catchweight)—R.A.O.C. (Feltham).
 † 4 × 110 yards Relay—Polytechnic Harriers, 43.6 sec.
 † 4 × 440 yards Relay—Polytechnic Harriers, 3 min. 23.7 sec.
 † Held at Cardiff on July 25.
 † Held at Chesterfield on June 27.
 † Held at Uxbridge on Aug. 28 & 29.
 * New best Championship performance.

WOMEN'S A.A.A. CHAMPIONSHIPS

White City Stadium, July 4, 1953.

100 yards—A. Pashley (Gt. Yarmouth), 11.0 sec.
 220 yards—A. E. Johnson (Cambridge), 25.0 sec.
 440 yards—V. M. Winn (Spartan), 57.6 sec.
 880 yards—A. Oliver (Gosforth), 2 min. 15.0 sec.
 One mile—E. Harding (London Olympiads), 5 min. 09.8 sec.
 Mile Walk—B. E. M. Randle (Birchfield), 7 min. 48.2 sec.

80 metres Hurdles—J. C. Desforbes (Essex), 11.5 sec.
 High Jump—S. Lerwill (Spartan), 5 ft. 5 in.
 Long Jump—J. C. Desforbes (Essex), 18 ft. 10½ in.
 Weight—J. J. Linsell (Essex), 39 ft. 9 in.
 Discus—S. Farmer (Brighton), 131 ft. 3 in.
 Javelin—A. M. Collins (London Olympiades), 119 ft. 11½ in.
 Pentathlon—J. C. Desforbes (Essex) 3,221 points.

GREAT BRITAIN v. FRANCE

White City Stadium, August 1 & 3, 1953

100 yards—R. Bonino (France), 9.9 sec.
 220 yards—B. Shenton (G.B.), 21.7 sec.
 440 yards—L. A. Smith (G.B.), 48.6 sec.
 880 yards—R. G. Bannister (G.B.), 1 min. 50.7 sec.
 One mile—C. J. Chataway (G.B.), 4 min. 12.4 sec.
 Three miles—D. A. G. Pirie (G.B.), 13 min. 36.4 sec.
 Six miles—A. Mîmoun (France), 28 min. 37.6 sec.
 Steeplechase—K. E. Johnson (G.B.), 9 min. 10.8 sec.
 4 × 110 yards Relay—Great Britain, 42.1 sec.
 4 × 440 yards Relay—Great Britain, 3 min. 13.4 sec.
 120 yards Hurdles—P. B. Hildreth (G.B.), 14.7 sec.
 440 yards Hurdles—G. Cury (France), 53.0 sec.
 High Jump—G. Damitio (France), 6 ft. 5 in.
 Long Jump—P. A. Whaley (G.B.), 22 ft. 10 in.
 Pole Vault—G. M. Elliott (G.B.), 13 ft. 3 in.
 Hop, Step—K. S. D. Wilmshurst (G.B.), 48 ft. 9½ in.
 Weight—J. A. Savidge (G.B.), 53 ft. 7 in.
 Discus—M. Pharaoh (G.B.), 157 ft. 2 in.
 Hammer—E. C. K. Douglas (G.B.), 177 ft. 8½ in.
 Javelin—K. E. Flanagan (G.B.), 198 ft. 1 in.

Great Britain won by 127 points to 79. This match was first held in 1921. Great Britain has won on 17 occasions, France on 5.

Women's Match.

100 yards—A. Pashley (G.B.), 11.1 sec.
 220 yards—A. Pashley (G.B.), 25.2 sec.
 440 yards—V. M. Winn (G.B.), 2 min. 16.1 sec.
 4 × 110 yards Relay—Great Britain, 47.4 sec.
 80 metres Hurdles—J. C. Desforbes (G.B.), 11.1 sec.
 High Jump—S. Lerwill (G.B.), 5 ft. 6 in.
 Long Jump—J. C. Desforbes (G.B.), 18 ft. 7½ in.
 Weight—P. Veste (France), 40 ft. 8½ in.
 Discus—S. Farmer (G.B.), 139 ft. 1½ in.
 Javelin—A. M. Collins (G.B.), 120 ft. 6½ in.
 Great Britain won by 69 points to 33.

GREAT BRITAIN v. GERMANY

Berlin, August 29 & 30, 1953

100 metres—H. Fütterer (Germany), 10.7 sec.
 200 metres—H. Fütterer (Germany), 21.2 sec.
 400 metres—K. F. Haas (Germany), 47.2 sec.
 800 metres—G. Dohrow (Germany), 1 min. 52.1 sec.
 1,500 metres—W. Lueg (Germany), 3 min. 51.6 sec.
 5,000 metres—D. A. G. Pirie (G.B.), 14 min. 02.6 sec.
 10,000 metres—F. D. Sando (G.B.), 30 min. 21.0 sec.
 Steeplechase—K. Schmalz (Germany), 9 min. 10.6 sec.
 4 × 100 metres—Germany, 41.2 sec.
 4 × 400 metres—Germany, 3 min. 13.0 sec.
 110 metres Hurdles—F. J. Parker (G.B.), 14.8 sec.
 400 metres Hurdles—H. Whittle (G.B.), 53.6 sec.
 High Jump—W. Massion (Germany), 6 ft. 2 in.
 Long Jump—H. Oberbeck (Germany), 23 ft. 5½ in.
 Pole Vault—G. M. Elliott (G.B.), 13 ft. 5½ in.
 Hop, Step—K. S. D. Wilmshurst (G.B.), 48 ft. 0½ in.
 Weight—J. A. Savidge (G.B.), 53 ft. 8½ in.
 Discus—H. Rosendahl (Germany), 153 ft. 1 in.
 Hammer—E. C. K. Douglas (G.B.), 178 ft. 8½ in.
 Javelin—H. Will (Germany), 224 ft. 5½ in.

Germany won by 112 points to 94.

GREAT BRITAIN v. SWEDEN

Stockholm, September 2 & 3, 1953.

100 metres—B. Shenton (G.B.), 10.7 sec.
 200 metres—B. Shenton (G.B.), 21.5 sec.
 400 metres—P. G. Fryer (G.B.), 48.3 sec.
 800 metres—T. Ekfeldt (Sweden), 1 min. 50.0 sec.
 1,500 metres—S. Karlsson, 3 min. 45.8 sec.
 5,000 metres—F. Green (G.B.), 14 min. 27.6 sec.
 10,000 metres—D. A. G. Pirie (G.B.), 29 min. 17.2 sec.
 Steeplechase—C. Söderberg (Sweden), 9 min. 08.4 sec.
 4 × 100 metres—Great Britain, 41.6 sec.
 4 × 400 metres—Sweden, 3 min. 15.0 sec.
 110 metres Hurdles—F. J. Parker (G.B.), 14.6 sec.
 400 metres Hurdles—L. Ylander (Sweden), 52.7 sec.
 High Jump—B. Nilsson (Sweden), 6 ft. 5½ in.
 Long Jump—A. R. Cruttenden (G.B.), 23 ft. 6½ in.
 Pole Vault—R. Lundberg (Sweden), 13 ft. 9½ in.
 Hop, Step—A. Norman (Sweden), 48 ft. 3½ in.
 Weight—J. A. Savidge (G.B.), 51 ft. 10½ in.
 Discus—M. Pharaoh (G.B.), 157 ft. 4½ in.
 Hammer—B. Asplund (Sweden), 178 ft. 1 in.
 Javelin—O. Bengtsson (Sweden), 234 ft. 8½ in.

Sweden won by 109 points to 103.

INTERNATIONAL CROSS COUNTRY

Paris, March 21, 1953.

	min. sec.
1 F. Mihalic (Yugoslavia)	47 53.1
2 F. D. Sando (England)	48 03.0
3 O. Abdallah (France)	48 06.0
4 E. Bannan (Scotland)	48 22.0
5 F. Norris (England)	48 40.6
6 C. M. Gray (England)	48 41.4

Team Result

	points
1 England (2, 5, 6, 11, 19, 21)	64
2 France (3, 7, 9, 15, 16, 34)	84
3 Yugoslavia (1, 18, 20, 25, 26, 39)	129
4 Spain (8, 14, 17, 28, 35, 41)	143
5 Scotland (4, 12, 30, 33, 50, 52)	181
6 Belgium (13, 22, 24, 27, 45, 56)	187

First held in 1903. England have won 27 times, France 12, and Belgium once.

NATIONAL CROSS COUNTRY

Reading, March 7, 1953.

	min. sec.
1 D. A. G. Pirie (S. London H.)	49 15
2 F. D. Sando (Aylesford P.M.)	50 22
3 C. M. Gray (Small Heath H.)	50 24
4 W. P. Ranger (Eastbourne R.)	50 39
5 W. Boak (Elswick H.)	50 44
6 A. E. Dalton (Birchfield H.)	50 45

Team Result

	points
1 Birchfield H. (6, 18, 21, 27, 36, 52)	160
2 Bolton Utd. H. (11, 23, 37, 40, 47, 50)	208
3 Victoria Park A.A.C. (13, 14, 46, 51, 54, 76)	254
4 Thames Valley H. (15, 31, 42, 66, 71, 88)	313
5 Rotherham H. (8, 24, 32, 58, 61, 161)	344
6 Belgrave H. (34, 39, 55, 75, 85, 87)	375

WOMEN'S CROSS COUNTRY

Birmingham, March 7, 1953.

	min. sec.
1 D. Leather (Birchfield H.)	15 17
2 M. Davies (Stockport H.)	16 33
3 R. M. Smith (St. Gregory's A.C.)	16 42

Team Result

	points
1 Birchfield H. (1, 8, 11, 17)	37
2 Ilford A.C. (7, 13, 14, 19)	53
3 London Olympiades (5, 15, 16, 23)	59

ROAD WALKING

10 miles Championship
Cheltenham, March 14, 1953.

	min. sec.	
1 R. Hardy (Sheffield Utd. H.)	74 53	
2 R. Holland (Sheffield Utd. H.)	77 30	
3 B. Hawkins (Metropolitan W.C.)	77 27	

Team Result

	points	
1 Sheffield Utd. H.	36	
2 Woodford Green A.C.	64	
3 Metropolitan W.C.	69	

20 miles Championship

Derby, May, 9 1953.

	hr. min. sec.	
1 R. F. Goodall (Woodford Green)	2 50 40	
2 L. Allen (Sheffield Utd. H.)	2 54 40	
3 H. McGreechan (Belgrave)	2 55 49	

Team Result

	points	
1 Woodford Green A.C.	27	
2 Belgrave H.	43	
3 Polytechnic H.	55	

50 Kilometres (31½ miles) Championship

Shirley, Surrey, June 20, 1953.

	hr. min. sec.	
1 F. G. Bailey (Poly. H.)	4 46 10	
2 J. D. Culver (Essex Beagles)	4 50 50	
3 V. W. Stone (Poly. H.)	4 51 38	

Team Result

	points	
1 Polytechnic H.	29	
2 Woodford Green	35	
3 Belgrave H.	53	

OXFORD v. CAMBRIDGE

White City Stadium, March 14, 1953.

Oxford won by 73 points to 53 points.

The Sports were first held in 1864. To date Cambridge have won on 38 occasions, Oxford on 35, and there have been 6 ties.

UNIVERSITIES' A.U. CHAMPIONSHIPS

Birmingham, May 15 & 16, 1953.

TEAMS: London 99 points, 1; Oxford 90½ points, 2; Loughborough 54 points, 3.

INTER-COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIPS

White City Stadium, May 23 & 25, 1953.

TEAMS: Surrey 83 points, 1; Middlesex 74, 2; Kent 52, 3.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF WORLD RECORDS

880 yards

min. sec.	Holder	Nation	Year
1 52.5	J. E. Meredith	U.S.A.	1912
1 52.2	J. E. Meredith	U.S.A.	1916
1 51.6	O. Peltzer	Germany	1926
1 50.9	B. Eastman	U.S.A.	1932
1 49.8	B. Eastman	U.S.A.	1934
1 49.6	E. Robinson	U.S.A.	1937
1 49.2	S. C. Wooderson	G.B.	1938
1 49.2	M. G. Whitfield	U.S.A.	1950
1 48.6	M. G. Whitfield	U.S.A.	1953

1,000 Metres

2 32.3	G. Mickler	Germany	1913
2 29.1	A. Bolin	Sweden	1918
2 28.6	S. Lundgren	Sweden	1922
2 26.8	S. Martin	France	1926
2 25.8	O. Peltzer	Germany	1927
2 23.6	J. Ladoumègue	France	1930
2 21.5	R. Harbig	Germany	1947

min. sec.

Holder

Nation

Year

2 21.4	O. R. Gustafsson	Sweden	1946
2 21.4	M. Hansenne	France	1948
2 21.3	O. W. Aberg	Sweden	1952
2 21.2	S. Jungwirth	Czech.	1952
2 20.8	M. Whitfield	U.S.A.	1953
2 20.4	A. Boysen	Norway	1953

6 miles

29 59.4	A. Shrubbs	G.B.	1904
29 36.4	P. Nurmi	Finland	1930
29 08.4	I. Salminen	Finland	1937
28 55.6	T. Mäki	Finland	1939
28 38.6	V. Heino	Finland	1944
28 30.8	V. Heino	Finland	1949
28 19.4	D. A. G. Pirie	G.B.	1953

4 × 1,500 Metres Relay

16 40.2	Sweden	1919
16 37.0	Sweden	1925
16 26.2	Finland	1926
16 11.4	Finland	1926
15 55.6	G.B.	1930
15 54.8	Finland	1939
15 42.0	Sweden	1941
15 38.6	Sweden	1945
15 34.6	Sweden	1947
15 30.2	Sweden	1949
15 29.2	Hungary	1953
15 27.2	G.B.	1953

4 × 1 mile Relay

17 51.2	U.S.A.	1913
17 51.2	U.S.A.	1916
17 45.0	U.S.A.	1922
17 21.4	U.S.A.	1923
17 17.2	U.S.A.	1926
17 16.2	U.S.A.	1937
17 02.8	Sweden	1941
16 55.8	Sweden	1948
16 42.8	Sweden	1949
16 41.0	G.B.	1953

High jump

ft. in.	G. L. Horine	U.S.A.	1912
6 7	E. Beeson	U.S.A.	1914
6 7½	H. M. Osborn	U.S.A.	1924
6 8½	W. Marty	U.S.A.	1933
6 9½	W. Marty	U.S.A.	1934
6 9½	C. Johnson	U.S.A.	1936
6 9½	D. Albritton	U.S.A.	1936
6 10½	M. Walker	U.S.A.	1937
6 11	L. Steers	U.S.A.	1941
6 11½	W. F. Davis	U.S.A.	1953

Hammer

189 6½	P. Ryan	U.S.A.	1913
193 6½	E. Blask	Germany	1938
193 7½	I. Németh	Hungary	1948
195 5½	I. Németh	Hungary	1949
196 5½	I. Németh	Hungary	1950
197 11½	J. Csérnák	Hungary	1952
200 11	S. Strandli	Norway	1952
204 7	S. Strandli	Norway	1953

Discus

174 8½	A. Harris	U.S.A.	1941
175 0	A. Consolini	Italy	1941
177 11	A. Consolini	Italy	1946
180 2½	R. E. Fitch	U.S.A.	1946
181 6½	A. Consolini	Italy	1948
185 2½	F. E. Gordien	U.S.A.	1949
186 11	F. E. Gordien	U.S.A.	1949
190 0½	S. Iness	U.S.A.	1953
190 7½	F. E. Gordien	U.S.A.	1953
194 6	F. E. Gordien	U.S.A.	1953

THE TURF

The Turf in Great Britain is under the control of—
Flat Racing. The Jockey Club, H.-Q. at Newmarket. Stewards for 1954 (up to April 7) are The Duke of Norfolk, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O.; Sir Humphrey E. de Trafford, Bt., M.C.; Maj.-Gen. Sir R. G. Feilden, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.

Steeplechasing. The National Hunt Committee. Stewards for 1954 (up to May 10) are The Earl of Lewes, O.B.E.; Lord Grimthorpe, T.D.; Col. Sir J. Carew Pock, Bt., D.S.O., T.D.

Messrs. Weatherby & Sons act as Secretaries to both bodies from the Registry Office, 15 Cavendish Square, W.1.

Leading Owners and Trainers, 1953

(Flat Season up to Sept. 4)

Winning Owners	Winning Trainers
Sir V. Sassoon. £51,167	J. L. Jarvis. £60,666
Lord Milford. 21,716	N. Bertie. 57,488
H. D. H. Wills. 21,390	C. F. Elsey. 43,510
Lord Astor. 20,313	R. J. Colling. 25,943
W. Humble. 19,424	M. Marsh. 22,062
H. J. Joel. 16,225	C. Boyd-Rochfort
G. R. Digby. 14,937	F. Armstrong. 18,543
H.H. Aga Khan. 14,494	G. S. Colling. 18,412
M. M. Boussac	H. Wragg. 17,795
(France). 12,366	P. Beasley. 16,730
Maj. L. B. Holliday. 11,828	T. E. Leader. 15,556
	G. Digby. 15,351

Leading Breeders, 1953

(Up to Sept. 4)

	Winners	Races won	Value
The late Fred Darling.	7	9	£47,196
Ballykisteen Stud.	15	26	29,527
Lord Milford.	12	17	22,962
Cliveden Stud.	9	16	22,457
R. More O'Ferrall.	6	8	20,474
G. R. Digby and Mohamed Pacha Sultan.	1	2	14,937
H.H. Aga Khan's Studs.	11	17	14,670
M. M. Boussac (France).	5	6	13,630
Maj. L. B. Holliday.	17	26	13,118
Limestone Stud.	16	31	11,198

THE DERBY, 1942-1953

For particulars of the Derby from 1780-1941 see 1921-42 editions.

The Distance of the Derby course at Epsom is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Lord Egremont won Derby in 1782, 1804, 5, 7, 26 (also, 5 Oaks); Duke of Grafton, 1802, 9, 10, 15 (also, 9 Oaks); Mr. Bowes, 1835, 43, 52, 3; Sir J. Hawley, Teddington (1851), Beadsman (1858), Musjid (1859), and Blue Gown (1868), the 1st Duke of Westminster, Bend Or (1880), Shotover (1882), Ormonde (1886), and Flying Fox (1899). Lady James Douglas was the first lady to win the Derby—War Substitute at Newmarket (1918); at Epsom, Mrs. G. B. Miller (1937). First winner was Sir Charles Bunbury's Diomed in 1780. From 1840 to 1945 a substitute Derby was run at Newmarket. By Winning his 5th Derby, The Aga Khan equalled Lord Egremont's record. He has also won 2 Oaks.

Winning Jockeys, 1953

(Up to Sept. 4)

	1st	2nd	3rd	Unpl.	Mts
G. Richards.	128	100	72	197	497
D. Smith.	88	81	60	250	479
E. Mercer.	84	53	53	182	372
W. Nevett.	76	57	29	183	345
E. Britt.	68	49	36	207	360
E. Smith.	64	57	69	288	474
W. Rickaby.	57	59	37	227	380
W. H. Carr.	56	55	62	172	345
K. Gethin.	53	29	27	192	301
A. Breasley.	53	45	41	175	314
J. Sime.	48	32	38	169	287
W. Snaith.	46	44	37	213	340

NOTE.—In Her Majesty's Coronation Honours List of June 1, 1953, Gordon Richards, already champion jockey 25 times, becomes the first of his profession to receive a knighthood. Five days later (and without having yet received the accolade of knighthood) he rode his first Derby winner for Sir Victor Sassoon on Pinza. This success brought Gordon Richards' total number of winners to 4,670. Total number of winners for season up to and including Oct. 10, 4,787.

Fred Archer's record of wins, 2,749.

Winning Sires, 1953

(Up to Sept. 4)

	Horses	Races Won	Value
Chanteur II (1942), by Chateau.....	21	22	£51,251
Nasrullah (1946), by Nearco.....	25	37	43,725
Royal Charger (1942), by Nearco.....	23	35	38,736
Big Game (1939), by Bahram.....	16	22	27,063
Court Martial (1942), by Fair Trial.....	25	43	26,459
Epigram (1933), by Son-in-Law.....	12	24	24,239
Chamossaire (1942), by Precipitation.....	20	34	22,625

Year	OWNER AND NAME OF WINNER	Betting	Jockey	Trainer	No. of R'n'rs.
1942	Lord Derby's Watling Street.	6 to 1	H. Wragg.	W. Earl.	13
1943	Hon. Dorothy Paget's Straight Deal.	100 to 6	T. H. Carey.	W. Nightingall	23
1944	Earl of Rosebery's Ocean Swell.	28 to 1	W. Nevett.	J. L. Jarvis.	20
1945	Sir Erik Ohlson, Bt.'s Dante.	100 to 30	W. Nevett.	M. Peacock.	27
1946	Mr. I. E. Ferguson's Airborne.	50 to 1	T. Lowrey.	R. Perryman.	17
1947	Baron G. de Waldner's Pearl Diver (Fr.).	40 to 1	G. Bridgland.	P. Carter.	15
1948	H. H. Aga Khan and M. L. Volterra's My Love§ (Fr.).	100 to 9	W. R. Johnstone	R. Carver.	32
1949	Mrs. M. Glenister's Nimbus P*.	7 to 1	E. C. Elliott.	G. S. Colling.	32
1950	M. M. Boussac's Galsador (Fr.).	100 to 9	W. R. Johnstone	C. Semblat.	25
1951	Mr. J. McGrath's Arctic Prince.	28 to 1	C. Spares.	W. Stephenson.	33
1952	H.H. Aga Khan's Tulyar°.	11 to 2 F.	C. Smirke.	M. Marsh.	33
1953	Sir V. Sassoon's Pinza.	5 to 1 (ft.F)	Sir G. Richards	N. Bertie.	27

Marked * also won the Two Thousand Guineas; § Grand Prix de Paris; ° the St. Leger; P denotes Photo-Finish.

Record times, 2 min. 34 secs. by Hyperion in 1933; Windsor Lad in 1934; 2 min. 33.8 sec. Mahmoud in 1936

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS. First run, 1809. Rowley Mile. Newmarket. 9 st.

Year	OWNER AND NAME OF WINNER	Betting	Jockey	Trainer	No. of R'n'rs.
1949	Mrs. M. Glenister's Nimbus †P	10 to 1	E. C. Elliott ..	G. Colling ..	13
1950	H. H. Aga Khan's Palestine P.	4 to 1	C. Smirke ..	M. Marsh ..	19
1951	Mr. Ley On's Ki Ming	100 to 8	A. Breasley ..	M. Beary ..	27
1952	M.M. Constant's Thunderhead II (Fr.) ..	100 to 7	R. Poincelot ..	E. Pollet ..	26
1953	Mr. W. Humble's Nearula	2 to 1F.	E. Britt ..	C. Elsey ..	16

ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS. 1814. Rowley mile. Newmarket. Fillies 9 st. 17th Earl of Derby won seven, 1916, 8, 23, 30, 36, 43, 45.

Year	OWNER AND NAME OF WINNER	Betting	Jockey	Trainer	No. of R'n'rs.
1949	Mr. N. P. Donaldson's Musidora ^o	100 to 8	E. Britt	C. Elsey	19
1950	M. J. Ternynck's Camaree (Fr.)	10 to 1	W.R. Johnstone	A. Lieux	17
1951	Mr. H. S. Tufton's Belle of All	4 to 1	G. Richards ..	N. Bertie	18
1952	Sir M. McAlpine's Zabara	7 to 1	K. Gethin	V. Smyth	20
1953	Mr. H. D. H. Wills' Happy Laughter ..	20 to 1	E. Mercer	J. Jarvis	14

OAKS. 1779. Epsom. 1½ mile. Fillies. 9 st.

Year	OWNER AND NAME OF WINNER	Betting	Jockey	Trainer	No. of R'n'rs.
1949	Mr. N. P. Donaldson's Musidora ^s	4 to 1F.	E. Britt	C. Elsey	17
1950	M. M. Boussac's Asmena (Fr.)	5 to 1	W.R. Johnstone	C. Semblat ..	19
1951	Maj. L. B. Holliday's Neasham Belle ..	33 to 1	S. Clayton ..	G. Brooke ..	16
1952	Capt. A. M. Keith's Frieze	100 to 7	E. Britt	C. Elsey	19
1953	Lord Astor's Ambiguity	18 to 1	J. Mercer	R. J. Colling ..	21

ST. LEGER. 1776(8). Doncaster. 1½ mile, 132 yards.

Year	OWNER AND NAME OF WINNER	Betting	Jockey	Trainer	No. of R'n'rs.
1949	Mr. G. Smith's Ridge Wood	100 to 7	M. Beary	N. Murless ..	16
1950	M. M. Boussac's Scratch II (Fr.)	9 to 2	W.R. Johnstone	C. Semblat ..	15
1951	M. M. Boussac's Talma II (Fr.)	7 to 1	W.R. Johnstone	C. Semblat ..	18
1952	H. H. Aga Khan's Tuliyar	10 to 11	C. Smirke	M. Marsh	12
1953	Brig. W. P. Wyatt's Premonition	10 to 1	E. Smith	C. Boyd-Rochford	11

§ Also won 1,000 G. * 2,000 G. † Derby Oaks. ‡ St. Leger. P P.oto-rinish.

	Lincolnshire Handicap. 1 mile.	Free Handicap. Newmarket—3 yrs.—7f.	Newmarket Stakes. 3 yrs—1 mile 2 furlongs.	Coronation Cup. Epsom 1½ m.
1950	Dramatic 5y 8st 13lb.....	The Moke 7st 2lb	Prince Simon 9st.....	Amour Drake (Fr.) 4y 8st 7lb
1951	Barnes Park 5y 8st.....	Willwyn 7st 12lb	Crocodile 9st	Tantleme (Fr.) 4y 8st 7lb
1952	Phariza 5y 6st 12lb	Caerlaverock 3y 7st 12lb ..	Chavey Down 9st	Nuccio (Fr.) 4y 8st 7lb...
1953	Salling Light 4y 7st 11lb ..	Good Brandy 3y 8st 5lb ..	Pinza 9st	Zucchero 5y 8st 10lb

	Ascot Stakes. Nov 2½ miles.	Gold Cup. Ascot 2½ miles.	Coventry Stakes. Ascot—2 yrs—1 furlong.	Grand Prix de Paris. 1 mile 1 furlong.
1950	Honorable II 6y 8st 4lb....	Supertello 4y 9st.	Big Dip	Vieux Manoir
1951	Guerrier 6y 6st 12lb.....	Pan II (Fr.) 4y 9st.....	Kings Bench 9st.....	Slacmbre
1952	Fligthy Frances 4y 7st 9lb	Aquino II 4y 9st.....	Whistler 9st	Orfeo
1953	Pluchino 4y 7st 12 lb.....	SoupeI 5y 9st	The Pie King (Ir.) 9st ..	Northern Light

	Chester Cup. Chester—2¼m. 77yd.	Jubilee Handicap. Kempton Pk.—1¼m.	Eclipse Stakes. Sandown Pk.—1¼m.	King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes. Ascot—1¼ miles.
1950	Heron Bridge 6y 9st 7lb....	Peter Flower 4y 8st 4lb ..	Flocon 4y 9st 4lb	Supreme Court 3y.....
1951	Wood Leopard 4y 7st 5lb ..	Roman Way 6y 8st 11b ..	Mystery IX 3y 8st 2lb ..	Tuliyar 3y
1952	Le Tellier 7y 8st 11lb.....	Durante 4y 7st 7lb.....	Tulvar 3y 8st 9lb.....	Pinza 3y 8st 4lb.....
1953	Eastern Emperor 5y 9st 2lb	Durante 5y 7st 11lb	Argur (Fr.) 4y 9st.....	

	Nunthorpe Stakes. York 5f.	Cheveley Park Stakes. Newk't—2 yrs.—6f.	Cambridgeshire. Newk't 9 furlongs.	Middle Park Stakes. Newk't—2 yrs.—1 furlong
1950	Abernant 4y 9st 5lb	Belle of All 8st 12lb.....	Kelling	Big Dipper 9st.....
1951	Royal Serenade 3y 9st.....	Zabara 8st 12lb	Fleeting Moment 7st 13lb	Kin's Bench 9st
1952	Royal Serenade 4y 9st 5lb	Bebe Grande 8st 12lb	Richer 3y 8st	Nearula 9st
1953	High Treason 2y 7st 3lb ..	Sixpence (Ir.) 8st 12lb		Royal Challenger 9st.....

	Cesarewitch. Newk't 2½ m.	Dewhurst Stakes. Newk't 2 yrs.—7f.	Champion Stakes. Newk't 1¼ m.	Grand National. L'pool 4m. 856 yds.
1950	Above Board 3y 7st 10lb....	Turco II 8s 13lb	Peter Flower 4y 9st.....	Freebooter 9y 11st 11b...
1951	Three Cheers 3y 7st 8lb....	Marsvad 8st 9lb	Dynamiter 3y 8st 7lb.....	Nickel Coin 9y 10st 11b...
1952	Flush Royal 7y 8st 13lb....	Pinza 8st 13lb	Dynamiter 4y 9st.....	Teal 10y 10st 12lb.....
1953	Chantry 4y 8st 4lb.....		Nearula 3y 8st 7lb.....	Early Mist 8y 11st 2lb....

CRICKET

Cricket is played under the "Laws of Cricket" and is governed by the Committee of the Marylebone Cricket Club (1787), Lord's, N.W.1. Pres.—The Earl of Rosebery, P.C., E.T., D.S.O., M.C. Sec. Maj. R. Aird. Asst. Secs.—J. G. Dunbar; S. C. Griffith.

County Championships.

The first County Championship was in 1873 when Gloucestershire and Nottinghamshire finished equal on points. Yorkshire have won 22 times; Surrey 11; Notts 8; Lancs 8; Middlesex 5; Kent 4; Gloucester 2; Derby 2; Warwick 2; Glamorgan; Notts and Lancs tied in 1879 and 1882, and Notts, Lancs and Surrey were all equal in 1889. Middlesex and Yorkshire tied in 1949 and Lancashire and Surrey tied in 1950.

CONDITIONS.—Win, 12 points; Tie, 6 pts. Points awarded for lead in 1st innings, though losing match, or in drawn game, 4 (2 each if tie in 1st innings). Where there is no play on first two days the match comes under the laws for one-day games, except that a side may not declare its 1st innings closed until it has batted for at least sixty minutes. In such one-day matches without other than 1st innings conclusion, the side leading on 1st innings shall score 8 points.

DECLARATION LAW.—Captains of teams may now declare their innings closed at any time on the first day irrespective of score. This rule—experimental—does not apply to Test Matches where declaration on the first day of a match is not allowed by the Laws of Cricket. This amends the experiment which began in 1946 of allowing a Captain to declare the innings closed on the first day of a County match after the score had reached 300.

NEW BALL.—The experiment of allowing the new ball after 65 overs have been bowled is to continue.

Cricket.—Laws, etc., 1953.

The Cricket Board of Control re-appointed N. W. D. Yardley, F. R. Brown, R. E. S. Wyatt and L. E. G. Ames as the Test Match selection Committee for 1953. The one variation from season 1952 was that F. R. Brown was appointed chairman instead of N. W. D. Yardley.

The Australians agreed to play under the experimental declaration rule in first class games other than Test matches. This rule (in operation in England for 2 seasons) allows the batting side to declare at any time except if rain has reduced the match to a one day game. Then the side taking first innings must bat for at least an hour.

In future, each side will score six points when the scores are equal in a match played out to a finish, i.e.—a tie.

NOTE.—Last season (1952) when Warwickshire tied with Sussex and Lancashire tied with Essex, Warwickshire and Lancashire took eight points, having led on first innings, and their opponents 4 points. When scores are equal in a drawn match, e.g.—when the side batting last has not finished its innings—the team taking fourth innings shall score six points in all, whether they led on the first innings or not. The opposing team will retain such points as they may have gained from the first innings. But if they were behind on first innings they will gain no points from the match.

The M.C.C. and Australia reached agreement on the revision of the Laws of cricket to prevent persistent use of the fast short-pitched ball or "Bumper." This is an experiment, and if successful the other members of Imperial Cricket Conference (South Africa, New Zealand, West Indies, India, and Pakistan) will be invited to carry out a similar trial.

1953 Cricket Records.

Hat Tricks.—J. Flavell (Worcestershire v. Cambridge University; J. C. Laker (Surrey) v. Warwickshire; J. C. Laker (Surrey) v. Cambridge University; K. R. Dollery (Warwickshire) v. Gloucestershire; A. V. Bedser (Surrey) v. Essex; V. Munden (Leicestershire) v. Derbyshire; R. Tattersall (Lancashire) v. Nottinghamshire.

Firsts.—1,000 runs.—D. Kenyon (Worcestershire), June 18, 100 wickets.—A. V. Bedser (Surrey), July 14, 2,000 runs.—W. J. Edrich (Middlesex), August 10.

Ties.—Northamptonshire v. Middlesex: Northamptonshire 182 and 226; Middlesex 96 and 312.

Bowling Feats.—R. Berry (Lancashire) took 10 wickets for 102 runs in 1 innings v. Worcestershire. A. V. Bedser (Surrey) 8 wickets for 18 runs v. Warwickshire. A. V. Bedser (England), 14 wickets for 99 runs in 1st Test v. Australia at Nottingham. P. J. Loader (Surrey), 9 wickets for 28 runs and 4 wickets for 85 runs v. Kent; 8 wickets for 21 runs v. Worcestershire; 8 wickets for 72 runs and 4 wickets for 45 runs v. Warwickshire. B. D. Wells (Gloucestershire), 8 wickets for 31 runs v. Somerset. R. G. Marlar (Gentlemen), 7 wickets for 79 runs v. Players. R. Tattersall (Lancashire), 9 wickets for 40 runs v. Nottinghamshire. G. A. R. Lock (Surrey), 8 wickets for 26 runs v. Hampshire.

Highest Individual Scores.—F. A. Lowson (Yorkshire), 259 not out v. Worcestershire. (Highest score by an English batsman since 1949.) D. Kenyon (Worcestershire), 238 not out v. Yorkshire (same match).

Fastest Century.—G. E. Tribe (Rest v. South), 75 minutes.

1,000 Runs and 100 Wickets. G. E. Tribe (Northants).

Test Match Records.

Highest Innings.—Australia, 729 (6 wks. dec.) Lord's, 1930; 701, Oval, 1934; 659, Sydney, 1947; v. India, Adelaide, 1948, 674 for 8 wks.; England, Oval, 1938, 903 (7 wks. dec.); Nottingham 1938, 658 (8 wks. dec.); 636, Sydney, Australia, 1928-29; 627 (9 wks. dec.), Manchester, 1934.

Highest Individual Innings.—L. Hutton, 364, Oval, 1938; D. G. Bradman, 334, Leeds, 1930, and 304, Leeds, 1934; 244, Oval, 1934; W. H. Ponsford, 266, Oval, 1934; W. R. Hammond, 240, Lord's, 1938; S. J. McCabe, 232, Nottingham, 1938; E. Paynter, 216 (not out), Nottingham, 1938; W. A. Brown, 206 (not out), Lord's, 1938; J. S. Ryder, 201 (not out), Adelaide, 1924-5; R. E. Foster, 287, Sydney, Australia, 1903-4.

County Championship Table, 1953.

County Order for 1953. 1952 in brackets	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Tied	No dec.	First Innings Lead in match		Points
							L't.	Dn.	
Points Awarded	—	12	—	—	6	—	4	4	—
Surrey (1).....	28	13	4	10	0	1	0	7	184
Sussex (13).....	28	11	3	13	0	1	1	8	168
Lancashire (3).....	28	10	4	10	4	1	8	156	156
Leicester (6).....	28	10	7	11	0	0	3	6	156
Middlesex (5).....	28	10	5	11	1	1	1	5	150
Derbyshire (4).....	28	9	7	9	0	3	2	5	136
Gloucestershire (9).....	28	9	7	10	0	2	2	5	136
Notts (16).....	28	9	10	8	0	1	4	1	123
Warwick (10).....	28	6	7	14	0	1	2	11	124
Glamorgan (7).....	28	8	4	14	0	2	0	6	120
Northants (8).....	28	6	3	15	1	3	2	7	114
Essex (10).....	28	6	7	13	0	2	1	6	100
Yorkshire (2).....	28	6	6	13	0	3	1	6	100
Hampshire (12).....	28	5	11	11	0	0	2	4	96
Worcester (14).....	28	5	12	10	0	1	1	2	72
Kent (15).....	28	4	14	8	0	2	1	3	64
Somerset (17).....	28	2	19	6	0	1	0	3	36

English Batting Averages, 1953.

(Qualification, 8 Innings.)

Batsmen	Number of Innings	Total Runs	Highest Innings	Times not out	Average
Hutton.....	44	2458	241	5	63.02
Livingston.....	36	1710	140	6	57.00
P. E. H. May.....	59	2554	159	9	51.08
R. Subba Row.....	46	1823	146*	10	50.63
Barrick.....	38	1530	166*	7	49.35
W. J. Edrich.....	60	2557	211	6	47.35
R. T. Simpson.....	60	2505	157	5	45.54
D. S. Sheppard.....	57	2270	186*	7	45.40
Watson.....	48	1769	162*	9	45.35
Dollery (H. E.).....	46	1889	173	4	44.97
Kenyon.....	58	2439	238*	3	44.34
Oldfield.....	35	1280	149*	6	44.13
Lowson.....	39	1622	259*	2	43.83
M. C. Cowdrey.....	50	1917	154	6	43.56
Washbrook.....	37	1364	130	4	41.33
Edrich (G. A.).....	38	1218	110*	8	40.60
P. E. Richardson.....	61	2294	171	3	39.55
Compton (D. S. C.).....	47	1659	143*	5	39.50
Halliday.....	37	1461	108	0	39.48
Watkins.....	35	1404	116	7	39.42
Gimblett.....	53	1920	167*	4	39.18
Grievs.....	39	1324	150	5	38.94
T. E. Bailey.....	42	1278	84	9	38.72
D. J. Insole.....	51	1673	160*	7	38.02
Horsfall.....	49	1731	151*	3	37.63
Wilson (J. V.).....	44	1531	113	3	37.34
Tompkin.....	57	1982	150	3	36.70
Walker.....	45	1302	150*	9	36.10

* Not out.

English Bowling Averages, 1953.

(Qualification, 10 wickets.)

Bowlers	Overs (6 balls)	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
Jackson (L.).....	741.4	229	1574	103	15.28
Lock.....	732.1	282	1590	100	15.90
Statham.....	723.5	229	1650	101	16.33
Dooland.....	1332.3	461	2852	172	16.58
Bedser (A. V.).....	1253	340	2702	162	16.67
Laker.....	1165.5	383	2366	135	17.52
Gladwin.....	1114	359	2355	130	18.11
Tattersall.....	1185.2	345	2974	164	18.13
Loader.....	602.2	135	1463	80	18.28
Grove.....	694.1	174	1536	83	18.50
Hollies.....	912.4	350	1676	90	18.62
Berry.....	868.1	313	1860	98	18.97
Bannister.....	569.1	143	1332	70	19.02
Thomson.....	923.1	291	2027	101	20.06
McMahon.....	583.5	224	1138	56	20.32
Shakleton.....	1219.4	328	3070	150	20.46
Jenkins.....	448.3	78	1250	61	20.49
F. R. Brown.....	766	221	1805	87	20.74
Walsh.....	731.4	139	2132	102	20.90
Young (J. A.).....	1188.3	434	2590	122	21.22
McConnon.....	695.3	153	2111	97	21.76
Dollery (K. R.).....	607.1	123	1618	74	21.86
Pritchard.....	532.5	143	1358	62	21.90

Large Attendances and Receipts.

350,534 persons were present at the Third Test between England and Australia at Melbourne in 1937, and the record for one day, 87,798, was also made during this match. Over 158,000 persons watched the England v. Australia match at Leeds in 1948—a record for this country.

More money was taken at the Second Test Match between England and Australia at Lord's in 1953 than at any previous cricket match in the world. The total receipts for the five days were £57,716. The attendance was 137,915—not a record.

Australian Batting Averages, 1953.

Bowlers	Number of Innings	Total Runs	Highest Innings	Times not out	Average
W. A. Johnston.....	17	102	28*	16	102.00
R. N. Harvey.....	35	2040	202*	4	65.80
K. R. Miller.....	31	1433	262*	3	51.17
A. L. Hassett.....	30	1236	148	2	44.14
J. H. de Courcy.....	31	1214	204	2	41.86
A. K. Davidson.....	30	944	104*	7	41.04
A. R. Morris.....	37	1302	126*	3	38.29
R. G. Archer.....	25	627	108	8	36.88
G. B. Hole.....	33	1118	112	0	33.87
C. C. McDonald.....	24	797	125	1	31.77
R. Benaud.....	28	749	135	1	27.70
J. C. Hill.....	19	220	51*	8	20.00
G. R. Langley.....	19	273	46	3	17.06
R. R. Lindwall.....	25	400	62	4	16.66
L. D. Craig.....	27	429	71*	1	16.50
D. T. Ring.....	20	252	88	4	15.75
D. Tallon.....	16	169	83*	2	12.07

* Not out.

Australian Bowling Averages, 1953.

Bowlers	Overs (6 balls)	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
R. R. Lindwall.....	639.1	178	1394	85	16.40
R. G. Archer.....	395.1	104	955	57	16.75
D. T. Ring.....	541.2	162	1353	68	19.89
W. A. Johnston.....	647	206	1541	75	20.54
A. K. Davidson.....	507	153	1048	50	20.96
J. C. Hill.....	614	223	1322	63	20.98
R. Benaud.....	444	103	1273	57	22.33
K. R. Miller.....	492.2	161	1013	45	22.51

TEST MATCHES.

England v. Australia, 1953.

First Test.—Nottingham (June 11–16). Drawn. Australia 249 and 123; England 144 and 120 for 1.

Second Test.—Lord's (June 25–30). Drawn. Australia 346 and 368; England 372 and 282 for 7.

Third Test.—Manchester (July 9–14). Drawn. Australia 318 and 35 for 8; England 276.

Fourth Test.—Leeds (July 23–28). Drawn. England 167 and 275; Australia 266 and 147 for 4.

Fifth Test.—Oval (Aug. 15–21). England won by 8 wickets. Australia 275 and 162; England 306 and 132 for 2.

TEST MATCH ATTENDANCES AND RECEIPTS

1st Test Match... Nottingham	86,000.....	£29,261
2nd Test Match... Lord's	137,915.....	£57,716
3rd Test Match... Manchester	59,735.....	£27,904
4th Test Match... Leeds	151,000.....	£48,313
5th Test Match... Oval	115,000.....	£37,000
		(for 4 days)

TEST MATCH AVERAGES

ENGLAND (BATTING)

	Av.		Av.
L. Hutton.....	55.37	T. W. Graveney.....	24.14
W. J. Edrich.....	39.00	T. G. Evans.....	23.40
W. Watson.....	33.60	R. T. Simpson.....	18.50
D. C. S. Compton.....	33.42	J. C. Laker.....	16.00
T. E. Bailey.....	31.71	A. V. Bedser.....	12.66
J. H. Wardle.....	28.50	D. Kenyon.....	7.25
P. B. H. May.....	28.33	G. A. R. Lock.....	7.00

Also batted: F. R. Brown, 22 and 28; J. B. Statham, 17*; R. Tattersall, 2; F. S. Trueman, 10.

ENGLAND (BOWLING).

Wkts. Av.	Wkts. Av.
A. V. Bedser... 39 17-48	J. H. Wardle... 13 26-46
G. A. R. Lock... 8 20-62	T. E. Bailey... 8 48-37
J. C. Laker... 9 23-55	

Also bowled: F. R. Brown, 52-11-135-4; D. C. S. Compton, 3-0-21-1; J. B. Statham, 43-10-88-2; R. Tattersall, 28-5-81-3; F. S. Trueman, 26-3-4-90-4.

AUSTRALIA (BATTING).

Av.	Av.
A. L. Hassett... 36-50	R. R. Lindwall... 17-60
R. N. Harvey... 34-60	J. H. de Courcy... 16-20
A. R. Morris... 33-70	G. R. Langley... 9-16
G. B. Hole... 27-30	J. C. Hill... 6-00
K. R. Miller... 24-77	R. Benaud... 3-00
R. G. Archer... 23-75	W. A. Johnston... —
A. K. Davidson... 22-75	

Also batted: D. T. Ring, 18 and 7; D. Tallon, 0 and 15.

AUSTRALIA (BOWLING).

Wkts. Av.	Wkts. Av.
R. R. Lindwall... 26 18-84	K. R. Miller... 10 30-30
J. C. Hill... 7 22-57	W. A. Johnston... 7 49-00
A. K. Davidson... 8 26-50	

Also bowled: R. G. Archer, 60-3-27-95-4; R. Benaud, 68-10-174-2; G. B. Hole, 17-8-33-0; R. N. Harvey, 3-2-2-0; A. L. Hassett, 1-0-4-0; A. R. Morris, 3-5-0-15-1; D. T. Ring, 43-7-127-2.

CENTURIES IN TESTS.

England.—L. Hutton, 145 at Lord's; W. Watson, 109 at Lord's.

Australia.—A. L. Hassett (2), 115 at Nottingham and 104 at Lord's; K. R. Miller, 109 at Lord's; R. N. Harvey, 122 at Manchester.

First played, 1876. Played 163 matches. England have won 57 matches, Australia 68 matches and 38 matches have been drawn.

NOTE.—After Australia's victory at the Oval (Aug. 29, 1882), an epitaph with black-edged border "in affectionate remembrance of English Cricket... The body will be cremated and the ashes taken to Australia," appeared in *The Sporting Times* ("The Pink 'Un") of Sept. 2, 1882. Since that year the contest has been colloquially for *The Ashes*.

West Indies v. India.

1953.

West Indies won series. West Indies won 1 match, the four other matches resulting in draws.

First Test.—Port of Spain (Jan. 21-28). Drawn India 417 and 294; West Indies 438 and 142 for 0.

Second Test.—Bridgetown (Feb. 7-12). West Indies won by 142 runs. West Indies 296 and 228; India 253 and 129.

Third Test.—Port of Spain (Feb. 19-25). Drawn. India 279 and 362 for 7 (dec.); West Indies 315 and 193 for 2.

Fourth Test.—Georgetown (Mar. 11-17). Drawn. (Abandoned). India 262 and 190 for 5; West Indies 364.

Fifth Test.—Kingston (Mar. 31-April 5). Drawn. India 312 and 444; West Indies 576 and 92 for 4.

India v. Pakistan

1952.

Pakistan made their debut in Test cricket in this series with a rubber of five Test matches against India. India won the series. India won 2 matches, Pakistan 1 match with 2 matches drawn. India thus gained her first Test rubber success.

First Test.—New Delhi (Oct. 16-18). India won by innings and 70 runs. India 372; Pakistan 150 and 152.

Second Test.—Lucknow (Oct. 23-26). Pakistan won by innings and 43 runs. India 106 and 182; Pakistan 331.

Third Test.—Bombay (Nov. 13-16). India won by 10 wickets. Pakistan 186 and 242; India 387 for 4 (dec.) and 45 for 0.

Fourth Test.—Madras (Nov. 28-Dec. 1). Drawn. (Abandoned). India 175 for 6; Pakistan 344.

Fifth Test.—Calcutta (Dec. 12-15). Drawn. Pakistan 257 and 236 for 7 (dec.); India 397 and 28 for 0.

Australia v. South Africa, 1952-53.

The series was drawn. Australia won 2 matches, South Africa 2 matches and 1 match was drawn.

First Test.—Brisbane (Dec. 5-10). Australia won by 96 runs. Australia 280 and 277; South Africa 221 and 240.

Second Test.—Melbourne (Dec. 24-30). South Africa won by 82 runs. South Africa 227 and 388; Australia 243 and 290.

Third Test.—Sydney (Jan. 9-13). Australia won by innings and 38 runs. South Africa 173 and 232; Australia 443.

Fourth Test.—Adelaide (Jan. 24-29). Drawn. Australia 530 and 233 for 3 (dec.); South Africa 387 and 177 for 6.

Fifth Test.—Melbourne (Feb. 6-12). South Africa won by 6 wickets. Australia 520 and 209; South Africa 435 and 297 for 4.

By winning the second Test against Australia at Melbourne South Africa recorded their first victory against Australia for 42 years, and only the third victory in 50 years during which they have met.

By their victory over Australia in the fifth Test match at Melbourne, South Africa held Australia to a draw in the series for the first time.

This was the first time since D. R. Jardine's English tour in Australia of 1932-23 that an Australian team has failed to win a Test rubber in Australia.

Of sixteen first-class matches played in Australia, South Africa won four matches, lost three matches, and drew nine matches. They won two Test matches and beat Tasmania and Western Australia and losing two Test matches and being beaten by New South Wales.

New Zealand v. South Africa.

1953.

Of the two Test matches played South Africa won 1 match the other being drawn.

First Test.—Wellington (Mar. 6-10). South Africa won by innings and 180 runs. South Africa 524 for 8 (dec.); New Zealand 172 and 172.

Second Test.—Auckland (Mar. 13-17). Drawn. South Africa 377 and 200 for 5 (dec.); New Zealand 245 and 31 for 2.

SERVICES, ETC.

Army v. R.A.F. (Draw). Army 114 and 81 for 7; R.A.F. 167. R.A.F. beat R.N. by 8 wickets. R.A.F. 192 for 8 (dec.) and 149 for 2; R.N. 169 and 170. R.N. beat Army by 89 runs. R.N. 303 for 8 (dec.) and 174 for 3 (dec.); Army 211 for 8 (dec.) and 177.

Schools.—Rugby beat Marlborough by 7 wickets. Marlborough 161 and 119; Rugby 227 and 54 for 5. Eton beat Winchester by 4 wickets. Winchester 156 and 192; Eton 189 for 6 (dec.) and 163 for 6. Tonbridge beat Clifton by 10 wickets. Tonbridge 223 and 10 for 0; Clifton 65 and 165. Oratory beat Beaumont. Beaumont 127 and 105 for 2; Oratory 202 for 2 (dec.). Combined Services beat Public Schools by 103 runs. Combined Services 251 and 253 for 5 (dec.); Public Schools 259 for 6 (dec.) and 142. Cheltenham v. Haileybury (drawn). Cheltenham 139; Haileybury 138 for 7.

Gentlemen v. Players.—Gentlemen beat Players by 95 runs. Gentlemen 129 and 311; Players 123 and 222.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

First played 1827. Cambridge have won 48.
Oxford 42, drawn 19.

1949 Cambridge (7 wkts.) (C. 359 and 133 for 3; O. 169 and 322).	C. 165 and 197).
1950 Drawn. (Cambridge 200 and 193 for 7 (dec.); Oxford 169 and 122 for 5).	1952 Drawn. (Oxford 272 and 179 for 9; Cambridge, 408 for 8 (dec.)).
1951 Oxford (21 runs.) (O. 178 and 208; C. 122 and 116; Cambridge 191 and 238 for 8).	1953 Cambridge (2 wkts.) (Oxford 322 and 116; Cambridge 191 and 238 for 8).

Note.—Universities did not play official matches in war years 1915-18 and 1940-45.

ETON AND HARROW.

First played 1805. Played 118. Eton have won 45.
Harrow 37. Drawn 36. One-day matches, 1940-5.

1946 Drawn (E. 313 for 9 dec., 112 for 2 dec. H. 100, 101 for 7).	1950 Drawn (E. 237 and 147; H. 282 for 7 (dec.) and 24 for 5).
1947 Drawn (H. 266 for 5 dec., 122 for 4; E. 394 for 8 dec.).	1951 Drawn (E. 203 and 172 for 4 (dec.); H. 105 and 167 for 9).
1948 Drawn (E. 205, 205 for 8 dec.; H. 160, 209 for 9).	1952 Harrow (7 wkts.) H. 159 and 68 for 3; E. 151 and 73.
1949 Eton (7 wkts. E. 176 and 107 for 3; H. 128 and 151).	1953 Eton (10 wkts. E. 238 and 3 for 0; H. 82 and 158).

BENEFITS 1953.

The following players took benefits during season 1953: A. V. Bedser (Surrey); T. G. Evans (Kent); C. Gladwin (Derbyshire); J. T. Ikin (Lancashire); N. Oldfield and A. E. Nutter (Northamptonshire); R. O. Jenkins (Worcestershire); S. M. Brown (Middlesex); H. T. F. Buse (Somerset); W. E. Jones (Glamorgan); John Langridge (Sussex); E. A. Meads (Nottinghamshire); F. J. Vigar (Essex); and A. E. Wilson (Gloucestershire).

Women's Cricket Association

President, Mrs. P. J. H. Maxwell, M.B.E.; Hon. Secretary, Miss N. Rheinberg, 9 Birkdale Avenue, Pinner, Middlesex.

WOMEN'S TEST MATCHES

English Records v. Australia

	Won	Lost	Drawn
In Australia, 1934-5.....	2	0	1
In England, 1937.....	0	1	1
In Australia, 1948-49.....	1	1	2
In England, 1951.....	1	1	1
Total.....	4	3	5

Territorial Matches

June 13. Cardiff.
East beat West by 7 wickets.
West, 70; East 71 for 3 wickets.
June 27. Newcastle.
North beat Midlands by 185 runs.
North, 231 for 2 wickets (decl.).
Midlands, 46.

Representative Matches

June 20. Taunton.
South v. W.C.A. Drawn.
South, 142 for 9 wickets (decl.).
W.C.A., 116 for 9 wickets.

July 11 and 13. Oval.

An England XI. v. Miss M. Hide's XI.
Match abandoned owing to rain.
An England XI, 79.

Miss Hide's XI., 113.

July 18 and 20. Burton-on-Trent.

England v. The Rest.

Rest won by 5 wickets.

England 54 and 117 for 2 wickets (decl.).

The Rest, 64 and 112 for 5 wickets.

Miscellaneous Cricket Records.

Highest individual scores, A. E. Stoddart, 485, for Hampstead v. Stoics, 1886; in first-class cricket in England, A. C. MacLaren, 424, for Lancashire v. Somerset, at Taunton, July, 1895; in Australia, D. G. Bradman (Australia), 452 (not out) for N.S.W. v. Queensland, Sydney, 1929-30; in India, B. B. Nimbalkar (Maharashtra v. W. Indian States), Poona, 1948-9, 443 (not out).

Highest team innings.—Australia, Victoria 1,107 v. N.S.W., Melbourne, 1926; England, England 1,903 (for 7 dec.) v. Australia, 1938.

Win.—Victoria beat New South Wales by innings and 656 runs, Dec. 29, 1926.

Runs in a day.—Australia v. Essex, Southend, May 15, 1948, 721.

Smallest totals.—Oxford University (one man absent), 12 v. M.C.C. at Oxford, May, 1877; Northants, 12 v. Gloucester, June 11, 1907.

Highest Aggregate.—Fifth Test, Durban, March, 1939. S. Africa 530 and 481; England 316 and 654 for 5 wickets. 1,981 (35 wkts.). India, Bombay, 651 and 714 for 6 dec. v. Maharashtra 407, 604. Total 2,376 (38 wkts.).

Highest Partnership.—Gul Mahomed (319) and V. S. Hazare (288 not out) made 577 for 4th wicket for Baroda v. Holkar (Mar. 7, 1947). Previous: C. L. Walcott and F. M. Worrell, 574 for Barbados v. Trinidad, 1946. P. Holmes and H. Sutcliffe 555 for Yorks. v. Essex, Leyton, 1932 1st wicket highest.

Most centuries in innings.—Six, Holkar State playing against Mysore, Mar. 1946.

Most centuries in one season.—D. C. S. Compton, 18 (1947); J. B. Hobbs, 16 (1925); W. R. Hammond, 15 (1938); H. Sutcliffe, 14 (1932); D. G. Bradman (1938), C. B. Fry (1901), W. R. Hammond (1933, 7), T. Hayward (1906), E. P. Hendren (1923, 7, 8), C. P. Mead (1928), and H. Sutcliffe (1928, 31), 13 centuries. Six consecutive—C. B. Fry, 1901; D. G. Bradman (Australia), 1938-9; five consecutive Test centuries, E. Weekes, 1949. Total centuries in career—J. B. Hobbs, 197 (175 in Eng.).

Most runs made in a year.—D. C. S. Compton (Middlesex), 3,816 (1947); W. J. Edrich (Middlesex), 3,539 (1947); T. Hayward (Surrey), 3,518 (1906). L. Hutton (Yorks), 3,429 (1949); F. E. Woolley (Kent), 3,352 (1928); H. Sutcliffe (Yorks.) 3,336 (1932).

Most wickets in season.—A. P. Freeman (Kent), 304, 1928, and 298, 1933; T. Richardson (Surrey), 290, 1895.

1,000 runs in May.—W. G. Grace, 1895. W. R. Hammond, 1927. C. Hallows, 1928. D. G. Bradman, 1930, 38. W. J. Edrich, 1938; incl. April, T. Hayward, 1900. In June, L. Hutton, 1,294, 1949. In July.—A. E. Fagg, 1,018, 1938; August.—W. R. Hammond, 1,281, 1936; L. Hutton, 1,050, 1949. Aggregates.—J. B. Hobbs, 61,221; W. G. Grace, 54,896, 2,876 wkts. W. R. Rhodes, 4,188 wkts. Also F. E. Woolley, 58,969; E. P. Hendren, 57,610; W. R. Hammond, 50,408; A. P. Freeman, 3,775 wkts.

Fastest scoring.—P. G. H. Fender for Surrey v. Northamptonshire in 1920, 100 runs in 35 mins.

Double.—J. H. Parks (Sussex), 3,003 runs and 101 wkts., 1937. In match: A. E. Fagg (Kent) v. Essex, 1938, Colchester, 244 and 202 (not out).

Highest batting average in England 115.66, D. G. Bradman (S. Aust.), 1938. In first class games to Sept., 1948, D. G. Bradman's figures were 334 inns., 116 centuries (29 in Tests), 43 not outs, 27,851 runs, 452 Highest score, 95.67 average.

Record Benefit.—C. Washbrook (Lancs.) £14,000 (1948). D. C. S. Compton (Middlesex) £12,200 (1949). W. E. Bowes (Yorks) £8,084 (1947).

Sir D. Bradman received £10,000 for his Testimonial match in Australia, 1948-9.

Wicket Keeping Feats.—R. Pooley 12 wkts. in 1 match. Surrey v. Sussex at the Oval 1868. Caught 8, stumped 4.

A. E. Wilson (Gloucestershire) set up a wicket keeping world record on May 8, 1953, when he held his 10th catch of the match against Hampshire at Portsmouth.

Double centuries in match.—A. E. Fagg (Kent) v. Essex at Colchester, 1938, 224 (1st innings) and 202 not out (2nd innings).

Record wicket Partnerships:—

1st wicket: 555, H. Sutcliffe and P. Holmes (Yorkshire v. Essex), Leyton, 1932.

2nd wicket: 455, B. B. Nimbalkar and K. V. Bhandarrar (Maharashtra v. W. India States), Poona, 1948.

3rd wicket: 445, W. A. Carson and P. E. White (New Zealand v. Otago), Wellington, N. Zealand, 1936-7.

4th wicket: G. Mohamed and V. S. Hazare (Baroda v. Holkar), 1946-7.

5th wicket: 405, D. G. Bradman and S. Barnes (Australia v. England), Sydney, Australia, 1946-7.

6th wicket: 487, G. Headley and C. C. Passallaine (unfinished) (Jamaica v. Lord Tennyson's XI, Kingston, Jamaica, 1931-2).

7th wicket: 344, K. S. Ranjitsinhji and W. Newham (Sussex v. Essex), Leyton, 1902.

8th wicket: 433, V. T. Trumper and A. S. Sims (Australian team v. Canterbury, N. Zealand), Christchurch, 1913-14.

9th wicket: 283, J. Chapman and A. R. Warren (Derbyshire v. Warwickshire), Blackwell, 1910.

10th wicket: 307, A. F. Kippax and J. E. H. Hooker (N.S.W. v. Victoria), Melbourne, 1928-9.

10 wickets in innings.—A. P. Freeman (Kent), 3 times; H. Verity (Yorkshire), 2 times.

LIST OF COUNTY CHAMPIONS.

1873	Notts. and Glos.	1909	Kent
1874	Derbyshire	1910	Kent
1875	Notts.	1911	Warwickshire
1876	Gloucester	1912	Yorkshire
1877	Gloucester	1913	Kent
1878	Middlesex	1914	Surrey
1879	Notts. and Lancs.	1919	Yorkshire
1880	Notts.	1920	Middlesex
1881	Lancashire	1921	Middlesex
1882	Lancs. and Notts.	1922	Yorkshire
1883	Notts.	1923	Yorkshire
1884	Notts.	1924	Yorkshire
1885	Notts.	1925	Yorkshire
1886	Notts.	1926	Lancashire
1887	Surrey	1927	Lancashire
1888	Surrey	1928	Lancashire
1889	Notts.	1929	Notts.
	Lancs.	1930	Lancashire
	Surrey	1931	Yorkshire
1890	Surrey	1932	Yorkshire
1891	Surrey	1933	Yorkshire
1892	Surrey	1934	Lancashire
1893	Yorkshire	1935	Yorkshire
1894	Surrey	1936	Derbyshire
1895	Surrey	1937	Yorkshire
1896	Yorkshire	1938	Yorkshire
1897	Lancashire	1939	Yorkshire
1898	Yorkshire	1940	Yorkshire
1899	Surrey	1941	Middlesex
1900	Yorkshire	1942	Glamorgan
1901	Yorkshire	1943	Middlesex
1902	Yorkshire	1944	Yorkshire
1903	Middlesex	1945	Lancashire
1904	Lancashire	1946	Surrey
1905	Yorkshire	1947	Warwickshire
1906	Kent	1948	Surrey
1907	Notts.	1949	Surrey
1908	Yorkshire	1950	Surrey
		1951	Warwickshire
		1952	Surrey
		1953	Surrey

MINOR COUNTIES CHAMPIONS, 1924-53.

1924	Berkshire	1936	Herts.
1925	Bucks.	1937	Lancs.
1926	Durham	1938	Bucks.
1927	Staffs.	1939	Surrey II
1928	Berkshire	1940	Suffolk
1929	Oxfordshire	1941	Yorks. II
1930	Durham	1942	Lancs. II
1931	Leics. II	1943	Lancs. II
1932	Bucks.	1944	Surrey II
1933	Undecided	1945	Kent II
1934	Lancs. II	1946	Bucks.
1935	Middlesex II	1947	Berkshire

UMPIRES, 1953.

H. G. Baldwin (Surrey), T. J. Bartley (Cheshire), E. A. Boulton-Carter (Wilts.), J. S. Bulter (Worcs.), F. Chester (Worcs.), E. Cooke (Notts), P. Corral (Leics.), D. Davies (Glamorgan), Harry Elliott (Derby), Harold Elliott (Lancs.), L. H. Gray (Middlesex), J. J. Hills (Glamorgan), W. T. Jones (Staffs), F. S. Lee (Somerset), K. McCanlis (Beds.), G. S. Mobey (Surrey), H. Palmer (Cambs.), A. E. Potheary (Hants.), W. F. Price (Middlesex), E. A. Roberts (Herts.), A. Skelding (Leics.), A. E. D. Smith (Herts.), T. W. Spencer (Kent).

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE

Principal Events and Winners, 1952-53

The first Cricket Match between Oxford and Cambridge was on June 4, 1827, on Lord's Ground; the result was "unfinished." Annual contest started in 1838.

In Rowing, Oxford and Cambridge met in 1829 at Henley (Hambleton Lock to Henley Bridge, 2½ miles), and Oxford won easily in 14 min. 30 sec. The next match was in 1836 from Westminster to Putney, and Cambridge won in 36 min.; but for several years Henley Regatta was used for the match. The first regularly annual race on the tideway was in 1856. Dead-heat was in 1877.

The Athletic Sports were instituted in 1864, and the first meeting was on Christ Church Cricket Ground. Since 1866 London has been the centre. "Representative Colours" were awarded 1939-45. "Blues" and "half-blues" were awarded again from Oct. 15, 1945. Last blue ribband appeared 1839.

Event	Summary of Results			Results 1952-53
	Ox.	Camb.	Drawn	
Cricket (1827)	42	48	19	Camb.
Boat Race (1829)	44	54	1	Camb.
Rackets (1858)	46	28	19	Oxford
Tennis (1859)	22	43	15	Oxford
Athletics (1864)	34	38	6	Oxford
Chess (1873)	30	30	8	Oxford
Football—				
Association (1873-4) ..	29	28	13	Draw
Rugby (1871-2)	34	27	11	Camb.
Golf (1878)	27	33	3	Camb.
Polo (1878)	27	29	1	Camb.
Cross-Country (1880-1) ..	31	31	—	Oxford
Lawn Tennis (1881)	20	31	—	Camb.
Hockey (1890)	17	24	9	Oxford
Swimming (1892)	13	33	4	Camb.
Water Polo (1891)	16	26	11	Draw.
Boxing (1897)	18	26	6	Camb.
Fencing (1897)	10	19	—	Oxford
Fencing (1913) Epée	21	6	1	Oxford
Lacrosse (1903)	18	17	2	Camb.

OTHER UNIVERSITY EVENTS AND WINNERS. 1952-53.

Ice Hockey Oxford.	Rugby Fives .. Camb.
Eton Fives Oxford.	Badminton ... Camb.
Basketball Oxford.	Sailing Oxford

RUGBY FOOTBALL

International Union Table, 1952-53.

Country	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points Scored		Points
(Position in 1951-52 in pars.)					For	Agst.	
England (2)	4	3	0	1	54	20	7
Wales (1)	4	3	1	0	26	14	6
Ireland (3)	4	2	1	1	54	25	5
France (4)	4	1	3	0	17	38	2
Scotland (5)	4	0	4	0	21	75	0

THE RUGBY UNION: Pres., J. Brunton. Sec., Lieut-Col. F. D. Prentice. Offices, Whitton Road, Twickenham.

CALCUTTA CUP.	COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.
England v. Scotland.	Lancashire.
1949 England 19-3	Cheshire.
1950 Scotland 13-11	East Midlands.
1951 England 5-3	Middlesex.
1952 England 19-3	Yorkshire.
1953 England 26-8	

REPRESENTATIVE MATCHES, 1952-53.
Internationals.

1953.
Jan. 10. Paris, France beat Scotland 11-5.
17. Cardiff, England beat Wales 8-3.
24. Belfast, Ireland beat France 16-3.
Feb. 7. Murrayfield, Wales beat Scotland 12-0.
14. Dublin, Ireland drew with England 9-9.
28. Twickenham, England beat France 11-0.
28. Murrayfield, Ireland beat Scotland 26-8.
Mar. 14. Swansea, Wales beat Ireland 5-3.
21. Twickenham, England beat Scotland 26-8.
28. Paris, Wales beat France 6-3.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP, 1952-53.
Yorkshire beat East Midlands 11-3.

UNIVERSITIES, 1953.
Cambridge University beat Oxford University 6-5 at Twickenham on Dec. 9, 1952.

OTHER CHIEF MATCHES, 1952-53.
Hospitals Cup Final.—St. Mary's beat London 14-6.
Services.—Army beat R.N. 3-0; Army beat R.A.F. 11-3; R.N. drew with R.A.F. 3-3; Army beat T.A. 13-6.

Army Cup.—1st Trg. Regt. Royal Signals (Catterick) beat 1st Bn. Welsh Guards 10-3.

SEVEN-A-SIDE FINALS, 1952-53.
Middlesex.—Richmond beat London Welsh 10-3.
Surrey.—Harlequins beat Streatham, 16-8.
Public Schools.—Sherborne beat Clifton 5-3.

HOCKEY, 1952-53

MEN'S HOCKEY.
HOCKEY ASSOCIATION: President.—S. H. Saville.
Hon. Sec.—D. O. Light, 24 John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.1.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.								
	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.	
England	3	2	1	0	10	6	5	
Ireland	3	2	0	1	6	3	4	
Scotland	3	1	1	1	6	5	3	
Wales	3	0	0	3	3	11	0	

- INTERNATIONAL MATCHES.
1953.
Mar. 28. Newport, England beat Wales 4-2.
28. Inverness, Ireland beat Scotland 1-0.
Apr. 11. Guildford, England drew with Scotland 3-3.
18. Dublin, England beat Ireland 3-1.
18. Colwyn Bay, Scotland beat Wales 3-1.
May. 14. Belfast, Ireland beat Wales 4-0.

OTHER INTERNATIONALS.
England drew with Holland 1-1. Holland beat Scotland 3-1.

ENGLISH DIVISIONALS.
East drew with Services, 3-3. Midlands beat North 3-0. East beat West 5-2. Services beat

NORTHERN RUGBY LEAGUE (Est. 1895).

International Matches, 1952-53.

1952.
Sept. 18. Wigan, England beat Wales 19-8.
Oct. 18. Huddersfield, Other Nationalities beat England 31-12.
25. Leeds, Wales beat France 22-16.
1953.
Apr. 11. Paris, Other Nationalities beat France 29-10.
11. Paris, England beat France 15-13.
15. Warrington, Wales beat Other Nationalities 18-16.

FINAL TABLE.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Other Nationalities	3	2	0	1	76	40	4
Wales	3	2	0	1	48	51	4
England	3	2	0	1	46	52	4
France	3	0	0	3	39	66	0

Rugby League Challenge Cup.—Huddersfield beat St. Helens 15-10 at Wembley Stadium.

County Championship.—Lancashire.
Club Championship.—St. Helens beat Halifax 24-14.

Yorkshire Rugby League Cup.—Huddersfield beat Batley 18-8.

Lancashire Rugby League Cup.—Leigh beat St. Helens 22-5.

AUSTRALIAN TOUR OF GREAT BRITAIN.

TEST MATCHES.

1952.
Oct. 4. Leeds, Great Britain beat Australia 19-6.
Nov. 8. Swinton, Great Britain beat Australia 21-5.
Dec. 13. Bradford, Australia beat Great Britain 27-7.

South 4-0. North beat West 4-2. South beat Midlands 2-1.
Services.—R.A.F. beat Army 4-3; Army beat R.N. 3-0; R.N. drew with R.A.F. 2-2.

FINAL TABLE.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
R.A.F.	2	1	1	0	6	5	3
Army	2	1	0	1	6	4	2
R.N.	2	0	1	1	2	5	1

University.—Oxford University beat Cambridge University 5-2.

Army Cup Final.—4th R.H.A. (B.A.O.R.) beat Army Apprentice School (Chepstow) 1-0.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY.

All-England Women's Hockey Assn. (Fd. 1895)
Pres., Miss H. G. Armfield, Croham Garth, Holmesdale Rd., Bexhill-on-Sea. Sec., Mrs. M. Denton, 24 John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.1.

Leading Matches 1952-53.
England beat Ireland 5-2; Scotland beat Wales 7-1; Ireland beat Wales 2-1; England beat Belgium 11-0.

Note.—A record crowd for any hockey match in the world (43,000) was at Wembley to see the English Women's team beat the Belgium Women 11-0. Receipts were £6,900.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

International Table, 1952-53.

Country	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Goals		Points
(Position in 1951-52 in pars.)					For	Agst.	
England (1)	3	1	0	2	9	6	4
Scotland (3)	3	1	0	2	5	4	4
Ireland (4)	3	0	1	2	5	6	2
Wales (1)	3	1	2	0	6	9	2

ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND.	g. g.	ASSOCIATION CUP.
1948 England .. 2 to 0		Manchester U. b. Blackpool .. 4-2
1949 Scotland .. 3 to 1		W'hampton W. b. Leicester C. .. 1-0
1950 England .. 1 to 0		Arsenal b. Liverpool .. 2-0
1951 Scotland .. 3 to 2		Newcastle b. Blackpool .. 2-0
1952 England .. 2 to 1		Newcastle b. Arsenal .. 1-0
1953 Draw .. 2 to 2		Blackpool b. Bolton W. 4-3

At the Annual Meeting of the Football League in June 1953 it was stated that the attendances at Football League matches for 1952-53 were 37,249,966. This was 1,865,900 less than in the preceding season. Over the last four seasons the total decline has been more than 4,000,000.

The following clubs were re-elected: 3rd Div. South, Walsall and Shrewsbury; 3rd Div. North, Accrington Stanley and Workington.

Note.—At the Annual Meeting of the Football League in June 1950, it was decided that both sections of Div. III (i.e. Div. III South and Div. III North) should be increased from 22 clubs to 24. On ballot Gillingham and Colchester United were elected to Div. III South and Shrewsbury Town and Scunthorpe United to Div. III North.

This was the first extension of the League since 1923.

LEAGUE COMPETITION, 1952-53.

Div. I.—Arsenal, 54 pts.; Preston North End, 54 pts.

Note.—Arsenal won the 1st Division Championship on goal average over Preston North End—a difference of .099 of a goal separating the sides. This was the seventh time the League Championship has been won by Arsenal—a record.

Relegated: Derby County, 32 pts.; and Stoke City, 34 pts.

Div. II.—Promoted: Sheffield United, 60 pts.; Huddersfield Town, 58 pts. Relegated: Barnsley, 18 pts.; and Southampton, 33 pts.

Div. II (South).—Promoted: Bristol Rovers, 64 pts. Applied for and gained re-election: Walsall and Shrewsbury Town.

Div. III (North).—Promoted: Oldham Athletic, 59 pts. Applied for and gained re-election: Accrington Stanley and Workington.

Scottish League.—Div. A: Champions, Glasgow Rangers, 43 pts.; Div. B: Champions, Stirling Albion, 44 pts.

Irish League.—Glentoran, 33 pts.

League of Ireland.—Shelbourne, 30 pts.

CUP FINALS, ETC., 1952-53.

F.A. CUP.—S.F. Blackpool beat Tottenham Hotspur 2-1; Bolton W. beat Everton 4-3.

F. Blackpool beat Bolton W. 4-3 at Wembley, May 2, 1953 (att. 100,000, £49,900 (Record)).

F.A. AMATEUR.—S.F. Pegasus beat Southall 2-1 (after replay); Harwich and Parkeston beat Walton and Hersham.

F. Pegasus beat Harwich and Parkeston 6-0 at Wembley, April 11, 1953 (att. 100,000). Receipts £29,247 (Amateur Record).

SCOTTISH CUP.—F. Glasgow Rangers beat Aberdeen 1-0 (after replay). Receipts £23,000 (Record).

SCOTTISH LEAGUE CUP.—Dumdee beat Kilmarnock 2-0.

WELSH CUP.—Rhyl beat Chester 2-1.

IRISH CUP.—Linfield beat Coleraine 5-0.

F.A. OF IRELAND CUP.—Cork Athletic beat Evergreen United 2-1.

CORONATION CUP.—Celtic beat Hibernian 2-0.

ARMY CUP.—77th Trg. Regt. (Catterick) beat 28th Bn. R.A.O.C. (Bramley) 3-2.

ARTHUR DUNN CUP.—Old Salopians beat Old Wykehamists 3-1.

AMATEUR CUPS.—

Middlesex Senior: Hounslow Town.

Surrey Senior: Tooting and Mitcham.

Essex Senior: Ilford.

Herts. Senior: Berkhamsted.

Berks and Bucks Senior: Slough Centre.

London Senior: Finchley drew with Walthamstow Avenue (joint holders).

Kent Amateur: Bromley.

UNIVERSITIES.—Oxford University drew with Cambridge University 0-0, at Wembley, March 7, 1953.

LEADING AMATEUR DIVISIONS.

Athenian: Hendon, 42 pts.

Isthmian: Walthamstow Avenue, 44 pts.

Spartan: Ware, 50 pts.

London: Eton Manor, 43 pts.

Corinthian: Carshalton Athletic, 39 pts.

REPRESENTATIVE MATCHES, 1952-53.

International Championship, 1952-53.

1952.

Oct. 4. Belfast, Ireland drew with England 2-2.

18. Cardiff, Scotland beat Wales 2-1.

Nov. 5. Hampden Park, Scotland drew with Ireland 1-1.

12. Wembley, England beat Wales 5-2.

1953.

Apr. 15. Belfast, Wales beat Ireland 3-2.

18. Wembley, England drew with Scotland 2-2.

Other Internationals.

1952.

Nov. 26. Wembley, England beat Belgium 5-0.

1953.

Mar. 11. Edinburgh, Scotland "B" drew with England "B" 2-2.

25. Dublin, Eire beat Australia 4-0.

May 6. Hampden Park, Sweden beat Scotland 2-1.

14. Paris, France beat Wales 6-1.

17. Buenos Aires, Argentine drew with England 0-0 (Match abandoned).

21. Belgrade, Yugoslavia beat Wales 5-2.

24. Santiago, England beat Chile 2-1.

31. Montevideo, Uruguay beat England 2-1.

June 8. New York, England beat U.S.A. 6-3 (Floodlit).

Amateur Internationals.

1952.

Nov. 15. Hull, England drew with Holland 2-2.

1953.

Jan. 31. Lincoln, England beat Ireland 4-1.

Feb. 14. Highbury, England drew with Wales 3-3.

14. Belfast, Ireland beat Scotland 1-0.

Mar. 7. Wrexham, Scotland beat Wales 1-0.

21. Hampden Park, England beat Scotland 1-0.

May 2. Boulogne, England beat France 1-0.

19. Oslo, Norway drew with England 1-1.

1952. Inter-League Matches
 Sept. 3. Belfast, Scottish League beat Irish League 5-1.
 24. Wolverhampton, Football League beat Irish League 7-1.
 24. Cardiff, Welsh League beat Scottish League 3-0.
 Oct. 8. Glasgow (Celtic Park), Scottish League beat League of Ireland 5-1.

1953.
 Mar. 17. Dublin, Football League beat League of Ireland 2-0.
 25. Ibrox Park, Scottish League beat Football League 1-0.

FOOTBALL ATTENDANCE RECORDS

World Record.—The world record attendance was established during the World Cup Competition at Rio de Janeiro in 1950 in the final between Uruguay and Brazil. Attendance, 200,000; receipts, £125,000.

British Records.—The record attendance for a football match in Great Britain is 149,547 at the

Association International between Scotland and England at Hampden Park on April 17, 1937. The largest receipts were £49,900 at Cup Final at Wembley Stadium, May, 1953, between Blackpool and Bolton Wanderers. Record for League match in provinces, Manchester City's Maine Road Ground, 84,569, v. Stoke City (F.A. Cup), March 3, 1934. Record in English League, 82,950, Manchester United v. Arsenal, 1948, Maine Road. Record for Scottish Cup Final, 146,433, Celtic v. Aberdeen at Hampden Park, 1937.

F.A. Cup Final.—1939, 99,370, £22,116; 1945, 90,000 (Southern Cup); 1946, 98,000, £43,378; 1947, 99,000, £39,500; 1948, 99,000, £39,500; 1949, 90,500, £39,300; 1950, 98,249, £39,300; 1951, 98,429, £37,336; 1952, 100,000, £39,351; 1953, 100,000, £49,900 (Record).

Mid-week, 133,570, Glasgow Rangers v. Morton, April 1948. 44 Professional soccer games, Oct. 16, 1948, 1,167,446. Season's attendance, 1952-53, 37,149,966. First day of 1953-54 (Wed. Aug. 19th), 33 matches, 750,000.

GOLF, 1952-53

Royal and Ancient Club, St. Andrews: Capt. (1953-54), Col. J. Inglis.

Ladies' Golf Union, Eccleston Sq., Victoria, S.W.1. Joint Secs., Miss S. Bryan-Smith; Miss G. Hickson.

CHAMPIONSHIPS.

OPEN (Instituted 1873.)	AMATEUR ¹ (1885.)
1947 P. Daly (Belfast) 293.	1947 W. T. Turnesa (U.S.A.).
1948 T. H. Cotton (G.B.) 284.	1948 F. R. Stranahan (U.S.A.).
1949 A. D. Locke (S.A.) 235 after tie	1949 S. M. McReady (U.S.A.).
1950 A. D. Locke (S.A.) 279	1950 F. R. Stranahan (U.S.A.).
1951 M. Faulkner (G.B.) 285.	1951 R. D. Chapman (U.S.A.).
1952 A. D. Locke (S.A.) 287.	1952 J. H. Ward (U.S.A.).
1953 B. Hogan (U.S.A.) 282.	1953 J. B. Carr.
	LADIES (1893.)
	1947 Mrs. M. Zaharias (U.S.A.).
	1948 Miss L. Suggs (U.S.A.).
	1949 Miss F. Stephens
	1950 Vicomtesse de Salut Sauveur (France).
	1951 Mrs. P. G. MacCann (Repub. of Ireland).
	1952 Miss M. C. Puterson.
	1953 Miss M. Stewart (Canada).

PROFESSIONAL TOURNAMENT

(News of the World.)

- 1947 F. Daly (Belfast).
 1948 F. Daly (Belfast).
 1949 D. J. Rees.
 1950 D. J. Rees.
 1951 H. Westman.
 1952 F. Daly (Belfast).
 1953 M. Faulkner.

WALKER CUP.

U.S.A. beat Great Britain 9-3.
 Foursomes—U.S.A. won 3-1.
 Winners—U.S.A.—S. Urzetta and K. Venturi; J. H. Ward and J. Westland; J. J. Jackson and G. Littler.
 G.B.—G. H. Micklem and J. L. Morgan.

Singles—U.S.A. won 6-2.
 Winners—U.S.A.—J. H. Ward; G. Littler; J. Westland; D. Cherry; K. Venturi; S. Urzetta.
 G.B.—R. J. White; J. L. Morgan.

RYDER CUP

(Wentworth, Oct. 2-3)

U.S.A. beat Great Britain, 6-5 with 1 halved.
 Foursomes—U.S.A. won 3-1.
 Winners—U.S.A.—D. Douglas and E. Oliver; L. Mangrum and S. Snead; E. Kroll and J. Burke.
 G.B.—F. Daly and H. Bradshaw.
 Singles—G.B. won 4-3.
 Winners—G.B.—F. Daly; E. C. Brown; H. Westman; H. Bradshaw.
 U.S.A.—J. Burke; C. Middlecoff; J. Turnesa.

OTHER CHIEF GOLF EVENTS, 1952-53.

English Amateur.—G. H. Micklem.
 Yorkshire Evening News.—F. Van Donck, 278.
 Golf Illustrated Vase.—J. D. A. Langley.
 Daks.—D. J. Rees, 280.
 Spalding.—B. J. Hunt, 273.
 Silver King.—F. Van Donck, 274.
 Penfold Tournament.—A. Lees.
 President's Putter.—G. H. Micklem.
 Sunningdale Open Foursomes.—Miss J. Donald and T. B. Haliburton.
 Halford Hewitt Cup.—Old Harrovians.
 Dunlop Golf Tournament.—T. H. Cotton.
 Midland Championship.—C. H. Ward, 71.
 Assistant Professional.—B. J. Hunt, 277.
 Army Championship.—Lt. Col. K. H. Stevens, 79.
 R.A.F. Championship.—A/C. J. S. Moore.
 Royal Navy Championship.—Cmdr. R. M. Fell, 161.
 Midland Amateur.—W. A. Robb, 147.
 Boys' Open (Carris Trophy).—N. Johnson, 148.
 Swallow-Harrogate.—J. Hargreaves.
 Scottish Amateur.—D. A. Blair.
 Scottish Professional.—H. Thomson, 283.
 Irish Amateur Open.—N. V. Drew.
 Irish Women's Golf Championship.—Miss P. Garvey.
 Scottish Women's Golf Championship.—Miss G. Valentine.
 Scottish Boys.—R. Aitken.
 University.—Cambridge beat Oxford, 9-6.
 Women's Home International.—England.
 South African Amateur.—R. Brews.
 Canadian Open.—D. Douglas (U.S.A.), 273.
 French Amateur.—R. Lagarde.
 U.S.A. Open.—B. Hogan, 283.
 Eden Tournament.—M. Ferguson.
 German Open.—F. Van Donck, 271.
 Dutch Championship.—F. Van Donck, 286.
 Southern Professional.—T. E. Odams, 138.
 Belgian Open.—F. Van Donck, 270.
 Boya Quaiach Tournament.—J. L. Bamford, 290.
 Irish Open.—E. C. Brown, 272.
 French Open.—A. D. Locke, 276.
 Northern Professional.—J. Fallon, 137.
 Artisans Championship.—S. J. Fox, 143.
 British Boys' Championship.—A. E. Shepperson.
 Boys' International.—Scotland beat England, 6-4 with 2 halved.
 Canadian Professional.—H. Martell, 211.
 South African Open.—J. Boyd.
 Amateur Internationals.—Scotland.
 Irish Professional.—H. Bradshaw, 272.
 Brabazon Trophy.—C. Stowe, 283.
 U.S.A. Amateur.—G. Littler.
 Welsh Amateur.—S. B. Roberts.
 English Ladies.—Miss J. Bisgood.
 Girls' Championship, Miss S. Hill.

LAWN TENNIS

The Lawn Tennis Association.—President, Visct. Templewood, P.C., G.C.S.I.; Chairman of Council, H. W. Buckler; Secretary, Wing-Com. S. B. Reay, River Plate House, Finsbury Circus, F.C.

THE DAVIS CUP CHALLENGE ROUNDS

(Founder—Dwight Filley Davis (1879-1945). First Played, 1900.)

1909 Australasia beat U.S.A. 5-0	1925 U.S.A. beat France 4-1	1936 Great Britain beat Australia .. 3-2
1911 Australasia beat U.S.A. 5-1	1926 U.S.A. beat France 4-1	1937 U.S.A. beat Great Britain 4-1
1912 British Isles beat Australasia .. 3-2	1927 France beat U.S.A. 3-2	1938 U.S.A. beat Australia 3-2
1913 U.S.A. beat British Isles 4-1	1928 France beat U.S.A. 4-1	1939 Australia beat U.S.A. 3-2
1914 Australasia beat U.S.A. 3-2	1929 France beat U.S.A. 3-2	1946 U.S.A. beat Australia 5-0
1919 Australasia beat British Isles .. 4-1	1930 France beat U.S.A. 4-1	1947 U.S.A. beat Australia 3-1
1920 U.S.A. beat Australasia 5-0	1931 France beat Great Britain .. 3-2	1948 U.S.A. beat Australia 5-0
1921 U.S.A. beat Japan 5-0	1932 France beat U.S.A. 3-2	1949 U.S.A. beat Australia 4-1
1922 U.S.A. beat Australia 4-1	1933 Great Britain beat France .. 3-2	1950 Australia beat U.S.A. 4-1
1923 U.S.A. beat Australia 4-1	1934 Great Britain beat U.S.A. .. 4-1	1951 Australia beat U.S.A. 3-2
1924 U.S.A. beat Australia 5-0	1935 Great Britain beat U.S.A. .. 5-0	1952 Australia beat U.S.A. 4-1

THE CHAMPIONSHIPS (WIMBLEDON),

1953.

Men's Singles.—V. Seixas (U.S.A.) beat K. Neilsen (Denmark) 3-0.

Ladies' Singles.—Miss M. Connolly (U.S.A.) beat Miss D. Hart (U.S.A.) 2-0.

Men's Doubles.—L. A. Hoad and K. R. Rosewall (Australia) beat R. Hartwig and M. G. Rose (Australia) 3-1.

Ladies' Doubles.—Miss Hart and Miss S. Fry (U.S.A.) beat Miss Connolly and Miss J. Sampson (U.S.A.) 2-0.

Mixed Doubles.—Seixas and Miss Hart (U.S.A.) beat E. Morea (Argentine) and Miss Fry (U.S.A.) 2-0.

All England Plate.—Men's Singles: G. L. Paish (G.B.) beat J. N. Ager (U.S.A.) 2-1. Ladies' Singles.—Miss M. P. Harrison (G.B.) beat Miss E. F. Lombard (Ireland) 2-1.

Junior International Invitation Tournament.—Boys' Singles: W. A. Knight (G.B.) beat R. Krishnan (India) 2-0. Girls' Singles: Miss D. Kilian (S. Africa) beat Miss V. A. Pitt (G.B.) 2-1.

London Championships (Queen's Club).

Men's Singles.—L. A. Hoad (Australia).

Ladies' Singles.—Mrs. I. F. Rinkel (G.B.).

Men's Doubles.—P. Washer and J. Brichant (Belgium).

Ladies' Doubles.—Miss M. Connolly and Miss J. Sampson (U.S.A.).

Mixed Doubles.—K. Rosewall (Australia) and Miss M. Connolly (U.S.A.).

Slazenger Professional Tournament.

Singles.—F. Segura (Ecuador) beat F. A. Sedgman (Australia) 3-2.

Doubles.—K. McGregor and F. A. Sedgman (Australia) beat D. R. Pails and F. J. Perry 3-0.

Veterans' Singles.—B. R. Lawrence beat C. F. Rouppel 2-1.

Plate Singles.—J. Brechbuhl (Switzerland) beat J. S. Pannell (G.B.) 2-0.

Inter-Services Championship.—Men: 1. R.A.F.; 2. R.N.; 3. Army. Women: 1. W.R.A.F.; 2. W.R.N.S.; 3. W.R.A.C.

Services Championships.

R.N.—Cdr. A. A. T. Seymour-Haydon.

Army.—Brigadier G. O. M. Jameson.

R.A.F.—F./O. N. R. Lewis.

W.R.N.S.—Wren V. M. Newman.

W.R.A.C.—Major D. L. M. Portway.

W.R.A.F.—F./O. Wallace.

Australian Championships.

Men.—K. R. Rosewall (Australia).

Women.—Miss M. Connolly (U.S.A.).

French Championships.

Men.—K. R. Rosewall (Australia).

Women.—Miss M. Connolly (U.S.A.).

U.S.A. Championships.

Singles: Men, A. Trabert.

Women, Miss M. Connolly.

British Professional Championships.

Singles.—W. J. Moss beat A. G. Moxham 3-0.

Doubles.—W. J. Moss and B. R. Lawrence beat J. S. Parnell and B. E. Whiteman 3-0.

Universities.—Cambridge University beat Oxford University 12-9.

Junior Lawn Tennis Championships (Wimbledon).

Boys' Singles.—W. A. Knight beat R. K. Wilson 2-0.

Girls' Single.—Miss V. A. Pitt beat Miss D. M'edley 2-1.

Boys' Doubles.—Knight and Wilson beat C. J. Day and A. R. Scarlett 2-0.

Girls' Doubles.—Miss Midgley and Miss P. Della-Porta beat Miss Pitt and Miss J. M. Robertson 2-1.

Mixed Doubles.—Knight and Miss Pitt beat P. Moyes and Miss J. M. Boundy 2-0.

WIGHTMAN CUP (AMERICA, AUG.).

U.S.A. beat Great Britain 7-0. This was the U.S.A.'s 17th consecutive victory.

TENNIS, 1953

Amateur Championship.—M. G. L. Bruce beat P. Kershaw 3-0.

M.C.C. Prizes (Gold Racket) D. J. Warburg beat M. G. L. Bruce 3-0; (Silver Racket) M. G. L. Bruce beat J. D. Whatman 2-0.

Henry Leaf Cup.—Rugby beat Eton 2-1.

Bailey Cup.—P. Kershaw and R. C. Riseley beat M. A. Pugh and G. W. T. Atkins 3-0.

University.—Oxford University beat Cambridge University.

Professional Handicap Competition (Taylor Cup).

H. Johns (Lord's) beat R. Hughes (Manchester) 3-1.

SQUASH RACKETS, 1952-53

The Squash Rackets Association, (Phone Whitehall 5845). Pres., Captain J. E. Palmer-Tomkinson. Sec., H. E. Hayman, 25 Haymarket, S.W.1.

RESULTS, 1952-53.

Open Championship.—Hashim Khan (Pakistan) beat R. B. R. Wilson 3-1.

Amateur Championship.—A. Fairbairn beat R. B. R. Wilson 3-1.

Professional Championship.—Hashim Khan (Pakistan) beat Azam Khan (Pakistan) 3-2.

Women's Championship.—Miss J. R. M. Morgan beat Mrs. H. R. J. Townshend 3-0.

Inter-County Championship.—Sussex beat Devon 3-1.

Drysdale Cup.—J. G. A. Lyon (Lancing) beat N. H. R. A. Broomfield (Haileybury and I.S.C.) 2-1.

Services Championships.

R. Navy.—Cmdr. A. A. T. Seymour-Haydon beat Cmdr. A. P. Pellew 3-1.

Army.—2/Lt. I. C. de Salles la Terrière beat 2/Lt. C. M. Wilmot 3-0.

R.A.F.—Cpl. A. E. Catherine beat W/Cmdr. A. R. Collins 3-0.

W.R.A.F.—Fit/Offr. J. M. E. Wallace beat Wing/Offr. M. F. Arkell 3-0.

W.R.A.C.—Maj. D. L. M. Portway beat Maj. N. Christy 3-1.

Inter Services Tournament.—1. Army; 2. R.A.F.; 3. R.N.

Service Matches.—R.A.F. beat R.N. 3-2. Army beat R.N. 3-2. R.N. beat R.A.F. 4-1.

Wolfe-Noel Cup.—Great Britain beat U.S.A. 5-0.

Londonderry Cup.—Old Haileyburians beat Old Rugbians 3-2.
University.—Cambridge University beat Oxford University 4-1.
International Matches.—England beat Scotland 4-1. England beat Ireland 4-1. England beat Wales 5-0. Scotland beat Ireland 4-1. Wales beat Scotland 4-1. Wales beat Ireland 3-2. Belgium beat Ireland 4-1. Ireland beat Holland 5-0. Sweden beat Denmark 5-0.

RACKETS, 1953

Amateur Championship.—Singles: G. W. T. Atkins beat D. S. Milford 3-2. *Open (Invitation) Doubles:* P. Kershaw and G. W. T. Atkins beat D. S. Milford and J. R. Thompson 4-3.
Public Schools Championship.—Winchester (R. T. C. Whatmore and D. B. D. Lowe) beat Radley (E. R. Dexter and I. A. K. Dipple) 4-3.
Open Invitation Doubles: M. C. Cowdrey and E. S. Hawes beat P. G. T. Kingsley and G. L. Padwick 4-0.
University.—Oxford University beat Cambridge University 3-0.
Noel-Brace Cup.—Rugby (D. S. Milford and P. Kershaw) beat Tonbridge (J. R. Thompson and M. C. Cowdrey) 4-1.
Army Championship.—Singles: M. R. Coulman beat P. M. Welsh 3-0. *Doubles:* 60th Rifles (M. R. Coulman and P. M. Welsh) beat R.M.A. (Sandhurst) (A. D. Myrtle and P. Mesquita) 4-2.
U.S.A. Championship.—R. C. Grant (U.S.A.) beat D. S. Milford (G.B.) 3-0.

BADMINTON, 1953

The Badminton Association of England. President. Brigadier R. Bruce Hay, D.S.O. Secretary. H. A. E. Scheele, 64a, Hill Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19.

WINNERS OF NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1953.

All-England Championships.
Men's Singles.—E. B. Choong (Malaya beat H. A. Heath (Malaya) 2-0.
Ladies' Singles.—Miss M. Ussing (Denmark) beat Miss A. Fris (Denmark) 2-1.
Men's Doubles.—E. B. Choong and E. L. Choong (Malaya) beat P. Holm and O. Jensen (Denmark) 2-0.
Ladies' Doubles.—Miss I. L. Cooley and Miss J. R. White (G.B.) beat Miss A. Fris and Miss M. Ussing (Denmark) 2-1.
Mixed Doubles.—E. L. Choong and Miss J. R. White beat P. Holm and Miss A. Fris (Denmark) 2-0.
County Championship.—Middlesex beat Cheshire 9-6.
University.—Cambridge University beat Oxford University 14-1.

POLO 1953

AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN

Westchester Cup.—First meeting in 1886, when Great Britain won both matches. Second meeting in 1902, Great Britain won by two matches to one. U.S.A. won both matches in 1909, 1911 and 1913. Great Britain 1914. U.S.A. 1921, 1924, 1927, 1930 and 1936. U.S.A. team at Meadow Brook beat Great Britain 3-0, June 4-18, 1939.
Coronation Cup.—Argentine beat England 7-6.
Tyro Cup.—Beckwood beat Cowdrey Park 6-2.
Duke of Sutherland Cup.—Meadowbrook beat Cowdrey Park 6-5.
Roehampton Cup.—Park House beat San Marco 53-3.
Neil Haig Cup.—Pirates beat Cibao La Pampa 4½-2.
Universities.—Cambridge University beat Oxford University 4-0.
West Sussex Cup.—B.A.O.R. beat Fernhurst 10-4.
County Cup.—Cotswold Park beat Pipers' Hill 3-1.
Cowdray Junior Cup.—Hertfordshire beat Cowdray Park 11-4.
Kingscote Cup.—Cotswold Park beat Cirencester Park 6-2.

BRITISH SHOW JUMPING, 1953

International Horse Show (34th). (White City, July).
King George V. Cup.—H. M. Llewellyn on Fox-hunter.
Prince of Wales Cup.—1. Great Britain; 2. Ireland; 3. France; 4. Italy.
Queen Elizabeth II Cup.—Miss M. Delfosse on Fanny Rosa.
Winston Churchill Cup.—Miss Yule's Count D'Orsay.
Daily Mail Cup.—R. d'Inzeo's Merano.
Stadium Cup.—Mlle. Bonnaud (France) on Charleston.
Ladies' Debutant Stakes.—Miss P. Smythe on Prince Hal.

ARCHERY, 1953

Grand National Archery Society. 1 Albion Mews, Hyde Park, W.2. Secretary. C. B. Edwards, Marley, Kennington, Ashford, Kent.
British Championships.
Gentlemen, Double York Round: 1. T. C. Morgan, 1,586 pts.; 2. G. Arthur, 1,557 pts.; 3. W. Bickerstaff, 1,470 pts.
Ladies, Double Hereford Round: 1. Miss A. B. Dennett, 1,357 pts.; 2. Miss A. Young, 1,351 pts.; 3. Mrs. J. K. Flower, 1,334 pts.
World Championships (Oslo).
Men: 1. B. Lundgren (Sweden); 2. E. Tang-Holbek (Denmark); 3. C. E. Bilsman (Sweden).
Ladies: 1. Mrs. Jean Richards (U.S.A.); 2. Miss J. M. Santaoja (Finland); 3. Mrs. Lang (France).

BRITISH OPEN RECORDS.

Flight Shooting (Distance).—482½ yd., J. Flinton, 1953.
York Round (Gentlemen).—6 doz. arrows at 100 yd., 4 doz. at 80 yd., and 2 doz. at 60 yd. T. C. Morgan, 817 pts., 1953.
Double York Round.—T. C. Morgan, 1,586 pts. 1953.
Hereford Round (Ladies).—6 doz. arrows at 80 yd., 4 doz. at 60 yd., and 2 doz. at 50 yd., Mrs. J. K. Flower, 807 pts., 1953.

CROQUET, 1953

The Croquet Association: 4 Southampton Row, W.C.2. President. Sir. F. Colchester Wemyss, K.B.E. Secretary. Mrs. L. C. Apps.
Inter County Championship.—Surrey.
Men's Championship.—J. W. Solomon.
Women's Championship.—Mrs. E. Rotherham.
Croquet Championship (Open).—J. W. Solomon.
Croquet Championship (Doubles).—H. O. Hicks and Dr. W. R. D. Wiggins.
All England Handicap.—Major J. H. Dibley.
Stevenson Cup.—E. Whitehead.
Luard Cup.—Miss A. E. Mills.
Younger Cup.—G. E. W. Hitchcock.
Roehampton Cup.—E. P. C. Cotter.
Council Cup.—M. Spencer-Ell.
Reckitt Cup.—Mrs. D. Atfield.

ETON FIVES, 1953

Kinnaird Cup.—P. B. H. May and J. W. H. May beat D. Guildford and M. J. Shortland-Jones 3-1.
Universities.—Oxford University beat Cambridge University.

RUGBY FIVES, 1953

Amateur Singles Championship (Jesters' Club Cup).—J. F. Pretlove beat A. G. May 2-0.
Amateur Doubles Championship (Cyriac Cup).—B. M. W. Trapnell and J. G. Rogers beat E. R. Conradi and M. R. Ricketts 2-1.
Schools Singles Competition (Jesters' Cup).—D. T. Sparrow (Deunstone) beat T. R. Thomas (Sherborne) 2-0.

Schools Doubles Competition (Mappin Cup).—Denstone I beat Denstone II, 2-0.
Universities.—Cambridge University beat Oxford University 292-186.

SHOOTING—BISLEY. 84th N.R.A., 1953

Queen's Prize.—Major N. W. McCaw (late L.R.B.), 273. Runner-up: W./Off O. Bennett (late R.A.F.), 272 and Lieut-Col. S. Johnson (Canada), 272.
Grand Aggregate.—W./Off. R. Bennett (late R.A.F.), 564.
Kolapore Challenge Cup.—Australia, 1,125; New Zealand, 1,118; Mother Country, 1,114.
Ashburton Shield.—Leys School (Cambridge), 508 (1); Charterhouse, 505 (2); Allhallows (Devon), 504 (3).
Elcho Challenge Shield.—Scotland, 1,667 (1); England, 1,646 (2); Ireland, 1,586 (3).
Inter-University Challenge Cup.—Nottingham University "B", 381 (1); Cambridge University "A", 374 (2); Cambridge University "B", 373 (3).
Queen Mary's Prize.—Sq.-Ldr. C. C. Willott (R.A.F.).
National Challenge Trophy.—England, 1,954 (1); Scotland, 1,936 (2); Ireland, 1,907 (3).
University—Chancellor's Challenge Cup.—Cambridge University, 1,088; Oxford University, 1,053.
County Championship.—Senior (Long Range): Surrey, 272 (1); Middlesex, 266 (2); Northumberland, 265 (3). Senior (Short Range): Hampshire, 1,114 (1); Devon, 1,103 (2); Suffolk, 1,098 (3).
University.—Long Range.—Cambridge University, 309; Oxford University, 301.
Empire Rifle Match.—Canada, 1,826 (1); New Zealand, 1,792 (2); Australia, 1,790 (3).
Mackinnon Challenge Cup.—New Zealand, 1,005 (1); Canada, 1,001 (2); England, 973 (3).
Inter-Services.—Territorial Army, 2,738 (1); Royal Marines, 2,707 (2); Home Guard, 2,706 (3).
The National Small-Bore Rifle Association, Codrington House, 113 Southwark Street, S.E.1. President, Field Marshal Viscount Alanbrooke, K.G., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. Sec., A. J. Palmer.
Home Counties International.—(Men).—1. England, 2,986; 2. Scotland, 2,971; 3. Wales, 2,923. (Women).—1. Scotland, 1,481; 2. England, 1,480.
Overseas Team Match (British 400 Club Trophy).—1. Canada, 1,581; 2. New Zealand, 1,578; 3. Australia, 1,567.
The Queen Alexandra Cup.—1. Warwickshire, 2,449; 2. Yorkshire, 2,433; 3. Kent, 2,429.
Earl Roberts Memorial Challenge Cup (British Small-Bore Rifle Championship).—1. J. E. Leggett, 599; 2. S. Cranmer, 599; 3. C. C. Sonley, 598.
Challenge Cup of the Royal Society of St. George (English Long Range Championship).—1. J. E. Leggett, 599; 2. S. Cranmer, 599; 3. C. C. Sonley, 598.
Codrington Memorial Challenge Trophy.—1. W. P. Schweitzer, 1,597; 2. A. A. Smith, 1,596; 3. G. C. B. Maxwell, 1,594.

CLAY PIGEON SHOOTING, 1953

The Clay Pigeon Shooting Association.—President., Lord Burghley. Hon. Sec., H. Rogers, 276, Whitechurch Lane, Edgware, Middlesex.
British Open Down-the-Line Championship.—R. D. Browning (Dorchester), 295/300 pts.
British Open Skeet Championship.—J. Wheeler (Hull), 75/80 kills.
British Open Sporting Championship.—L. S. Boyland (Bournemouth), 95/100 kills.
Ladies' Championship.—The Marchioness of Lansdowne, 38/50 kills.
English Open Down-the-Line Championship.—P. Stanbury (Northolt), 364/375 pts.

BOXING, 1953

Amateur Boxing Association, 69 Victoria Street S.W.1. President: E. Booth. Hon. Sec.: J. O. McIntosh.

A.B.A. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Fly.—R. Currie beat A/C. F. Jones, pts.
Bantam.—J. Smillie beat Sig. G. Heaynes, pts.
Feather.—P. Lewis beat Tpr. A. Sillett, pts.
Light.—Pte. D. Hinson beat H. C. Duffin, pts.
Light-Welter.—D. H. Hughes beat L/Cpl. T. Molloy, pts.
Welter.—L. Morgan beat F. Hope, pts.
Light-Middle.—Cpl. B. Wells beat R. Francis, pts.
Middle.—L/A/C. R. Barton beat T. Gooding, pts.
Light-Heavy.—Pte. H. Cooper beat A. Madigan, pts.
Heavy.—Pte. J. Erskine beat A. Halsey, pts.

UNIVERSITIES.

Bantam.—R. V. Stephenson (C) beat A. J. Hobbs (O), pts.
Feather.—R. C. D. Mason (O) beat C. A. Shorter (C), pts.
Light.—R. A. F. Hughes (C) beat P. Smith (O), pts.
Light-Welter.—J. L. Bogod (C) beat J. D. C. Kerr (O), 1st round.
Welter.—E. R. de B. Vare (C) beat A. H. Humphreys (O), pts.
Light-Middle.—I. H. Crombie (C) beat C. K. Foster (O), pts.
Middle.—D. C. Portman (O) beat J. I. Metcalfe (C), pts.
Light-Heavy.—J. Morgan (C) beat B. E. Thomson (O), 2nd round.
Heavy.—P. J. Porter (O) beat J. Wheeler (C), 2nd round.
Cambridge University won match, 6 bouts to 3.

IMPERIAL SERVICES CHAMPIONSHIP (April, 1953)

Winners

Fly.—A/C. F. Jones (R.A.F.).
Bantam.—Sig. G. Heaynes (Army).
Feather.—Tpr. A. Sillett (Army).
Light.—Pte. D. Hinson (Army).
Light-Welter.—L/Cpl. T. Molloy (Army).
Welter.—P/O. G. Kearns (R.N.).
Light-Middle.—Cpl. B. Wells (R.A.F.).
Middle.—L/A/C. R. Barton (R.A.F.).
Light-Heavy.—Pte. H. Cooper (Army).
Heavy.—Pte. J. Erskine (Army).

WRESTLING, 1953

The British Amateur Wrestling Association. President, P. Longhurst. Hon. Sec., Geo. Mackenzie, 60 Calabria Road, N.5.

BRITISH AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Flyweight.—W. Pilling.
Bantamweight.—K. Irvine.
Featherweight.—H. Hall.
Lightweight.—D. Ickringill.
Welterweight.—G. Farquhar.
Middleweight.—H. Kendall.
L/Heavyweight.—I. Bankier.
Heavyweight.—K. Richmond.

FENCING, 1953

A.F.A., 1A Tenterden St., Hanover Square, W.1.
Hon. Sec., C. L. de Beaumont.
Championships.—Ladies' Foil: Miss G. Sheen.
Men's Foil: R. Paul. Epée: C. L. de Beaumont.
Sabre: O. B. Porebski.
Junior Championships.—Ladies' Foil: Miss E. Berry.
Men's Foil: E. O. R. Reynolds. Epée: Sgt. M. Howard. Sabre: P. Amberg.
International Cups.—C. L. de Beaumont: Mrs. M. Glen Haig. Coronation Cup: Prof. R. Crosnier. Corble Cup: M. J. Aberg. Miller-Hallett Cup: C. Nigon (France).
University Match.—Oxford University beat Cambridge University 14-13. Foil: Cambridge beat Oxford 5-4. Epée: Oxford beat Cambridge 7-2. Sabre: Cambridge beat Oxford 6-3.

President's Cup.—Salle Paul beat London F.C.
Team Championships.—**Ladies Foil:** Polytechnic Ladies F.C. beat Bertrand's 10-6. **Men's Foil:** Salle Paul "A" beat London F.C. "A" 9-3.
Epee: Grosvenor F.C. Sabre: London F.C.
Desprez Cup.—Miss G. Sheen.
Public Schools Championship.—**Sabre:** B. W. Howes (Dulwich). **Foil:** R. Mackenzie (St. Paul's).
Epee: P. Wilmot-Sitwell (Eton).
Graham-Bartlett Cup.—1. St. Paul's; 2. Dulwich; 3. Lancing.
World Championships (Paris).
Junior Foils: R. Closset (France). **Junior Sabre:** P. Narduzzi (Italy). **Epee.**—1. Italy; 2. France; 3. Switzerland. **Foil (Women's Team):** Hungary.

YACHTING

THE AMERICA'S CUP.

The first America yacht won on August 22, 1851, and every contest since has been won by the U.S.A. Shamrock I lost to Columbia, 1899; Shamrock II lost to Columbia, 1901; Shamrock III lost to Reliance, 1903; Shamrock IV lost to Resolute 1920; Shamrock V lost to Enterprise, 1930; Endeavour lost to Rainbow, 1934; Endeavour II lost to Ranger, 1937. None since.

YACHTING, 1953.

Britannia Cup.—1st, Carina (R. S. Nye); 2nd, Gesture (A. Howard Fuller); 3rd, Foxhound (Mrs. Pitt Rivers).
N.Y.Y.C. Challenge Cup.—1st, Gesture (A. Howard Fuller).

R.Y.S. (Coronation Cup).—1st, Sha Sha V.
Prince of Wales Cup.—1st, Windsprite (B. B. Banks).
Round the Island Race (Roman Gold Bowl).—1st, Pastime (L/St. Clare-Byrne).

Grantshaw Bowl.—1st, Bacchante (Capt. R. Malleson, R.N.).

Royal Ocean Racing Club (Coves-Plymouth, 600 miles).—1st, Favona (Sir M. Newton), 96 hrs. 21 m. 26 s. (corrected time).

Swedish Fishing Championship.—1st, Tuna (R. Catchpole).

Keeling Cup.—1st, R. Spear.

Medway Bowl.—1st, Mischief (C. P. Murch).

Universities.—Oxford beat Cambridge.

Round the Island (Dinghies).—1st, Osprey (I. Proctor).

British America Cup.—U.S.A. beat Great Britain 4-0.

Burton Cup.—1st, Witchcraft (Dr. R. Stevenson).

AMATEUR PUNTING, 1953

Thames Punting Championships (Maidenhead).

Singles.—Men: S. R. Spoor (Wraysbury), 6 m. 35 s.

Women: Miss D. Wilkinson (Laleham), 3 m. 40 s. (Record).

Mixed Doubles.—S. R. Spoor and Miss D. Wilkinson, 4 m. 40 s.

Professional Championship.—W. F. Wyatt (Wargrave), 7 m. 32 s.

Doubles Championship.—P and S. Richardson (Wraysbury), 4 m. 43 s.

Junior-Senior Singles.—J. Martin (Dittons).

Junior Singles.—C. Maidment (Wargrave).

Women's Junior Singles.—Miss Dale (Wargrave).

Women's Doubles.—Miss J. Tessier and Miss J. Coles.

SKIFFS, 1953

SKIFF CHAMPIONSHIPS (TEDDINGTON).

Double Sculls (Albany Cup).—1st, A. Piggott and M. H. N. Plaisted (Skiff Club); 2nd, J. Tilbury and R. A. Poulter (Skiff Club); 3 m. 53 s.

Singles (Pulman Cup).—1st, M. H. N. Plaisted (Skiff Club); 2nd, B. Griffin (Wraysbury); 4 m. 12 s.

Mixed Doubles (Newman Cup).—1st, Miss J. Haines and B. Griffin (Wraysbury); 2nd, Skiff Club; 4 m. 5 s.

Women's Doubles (Ladies' Cup).—1st, Misses S. Carter and J. Scully (Skiff Club); 2nd, Misses D. Gibson and T. Ray (Skiff Club); 3 m. 5 s.

Women's Singles (Beverley Cup).—1st, Miss T. Ray (Skiff Club); 2nd, Miss G. Green (Wraysbury); 3 m. 7 s.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE

(Putney-Mortlake, 4m. 1f. 180 yds.)

Year	Winner	m. s.	Won by
1938	Oxford	20 30	2 lengths.
1939	Cambridge	19 3	4 lengths.
1946	Oxford	19 54	3 lengths
1947	Cambridge	23 1	10 lengths
1948	Cambridge	17 50	5 lengths (Rec'd.)
1949	Cambridge	18 57	½ length.
1950	Cambridge	20 15	3½ lengths.
1951	Cambridge	20 50	12 lengths.
	(After re-row)		
1952	Oxford	20 23	Canvas (about 10 feet)*
1953	Cambridge	19 54	8 lengths.

*This was the closest verdict ever given in the Boat Race except for the dead-heat in 1877.

Cambridge have won 54 times, Oxford 44, and there has been 1 dead-heat.

The 1954 Boat Race will be rowed on Sat., April 3.

Race Disasters.

1859.—Cambridge sank, Oxford won.

1912.—Cambridge sank at 1 mile, and Oxford shortly after Hammersmith Bridge, Oxford won re-row.

1925.—Oxford sank soon after Hammersmith Bridge and Cambridge paddled home to win.

1951.—Oxford sank after half a mile. Race abandoned because of weather and rowing conditions. Cambridge won the re-row.

HENLEY REGATTA, 1953

Grand Challenge Cup.—Leander Club beat Union Sportive Metropolitaine des Transports (France) by ½ length, 6 m. 49 s.

Ladies' Challenge Plate.—Jesus College "A", Cambridge, beat Radley by ½ length, 7 m.

Visitors' Challenge Cup.—Magdalen College "A", Oxford beat King's College, Cambridge by 3½ lengths, 7 m. 29 s.

Stewards' Challenge Cup.—Leander Club beat First and Third Trinity by ½ length, 7 m. 25 s.

Thames Challenge Cup.—R.A.F. beat Imperial College by ½ length, 6 m. 59 s.

Princess Elizabeth Cup.—St. Paul's School beat King's School, Canterbury, by ½ length, 7 m. 6 s.

Wyfold Cup.—R.A.F. beat Molcsey by 4 lengths, 7 m. 18 s.

Silver Goblets.—M. Knuysen and R. Baetens (Belgium) beat H. Kesel and K. Hahn (Saarland) by 4 lengths, 8 m. 10 s.

Diamond Sculls.—T. A. Fox (London R.C.) beat R. George (Belgium) by 4 lengths, 8 m. 12 s.

Double Sculls.—P. Stebler and E. Schriever (Switzerland) beat C. E. Poynter and W. T. J. Baker (Bedford R.C.) easily, 7 m. 37 s.

OTHER AQUATIC EVENTS

Head of the River (Thames, Mortlake-Putney).—1st, Thames R.C., 19 m. 25 s.; 2nd, Jesus College, Cambridge, 19 m. 28 s.; 3rd, London R.C., 19 m. 33 s.

Head of River (North of England).—1st, Royal Chester, 18 m. 34 s.; 2nd, Lincoln College, Oxford, 18 m. 36 s.; 3rd, Durham University, 18 m. 50 s.

Schools' Head of River.—1st, Winchester "A," 7 m. 51 s.; 2nd, Eton "A," and Radley "A," 7 m. 56 s.; 3rd, St. Paul's "A," Winchester "B," 7 m. 58 s.

Oxford Torpids.—New College.

Oxford Summer Eights.—Magdalen College.

Cambridge Mays.—Lady Margaret.

Cambridge Lens.—Jesus College.

Wingfield Sculls (Putney-Mortlake).—1st, T. A. Fox (London R.C.), 22 m. 30 s.; 2nd, S. C. Rand (R.A.F.), 22 m. 47 s.; 3rd, A. J. Marsden (Vesta R.C.), 22 m. 51 s.

Doggett's Coat and Badge (Estab. 1715, 230th race) (London Bridge-Chelsea, 4½ miles).—1st, R. A. Bowles (Brentford); 2nd, R. D. MacPherson (Blackwall); 3rd, J. E. H. Cobb (Fulham).

CANOEING, 1953

CHAMPIONSHIPS (BISHAM ABBEY).

Men:

Senior 500 Metres Kayak Singles.—1st, G. Collyer (Royal C.C.); 2nd, J. Shambrook (Richmond C.C.); 3rd, B. Gibbs (Richmond C.C.); 2 m. 17.4 s.

Senior 500 Metres Kayak Pairs.—1st F. Prout and R. Prout (Canvey Island C.C.); 2nd, B. Bullivant and S. Steel (Richmond C.C.); 3rd, B. Gilks and G. Swettenham (Richmond C.C.).

Senior 1,000 Metres Kayak Singles.—1st, G. Collyer (Royal C.C.); 2nd, R. Parker (Richmond C.C.); 3rd, G. Palmer (Royal C.C.); 4 m. 51.4 s.

Senior 1,000 Metres Kayak Pairs.—1st, F. Prout and R. Prout; 2nd, R. Parker and G. Parker; 4 m. 28.8 s.

Junior 500 Metres Kayak Singles.—1st, J. White (Richmond C.C.); 2nd, D. Knight (Royal C.C.); 3rd, N. Handley (Royal C.C.); 2 m. 23.2 s.

Junior 1,000 Metres Kayak Singles.—1st, J. White; 2nd, D. Knight; 3rd, N. Handley; 5 m. 1 s.

Junior 1,000 Metres Kayak Pairs.—1st, N. Handley and J. White; 2nd, D. Knight and M. Knight (Royal C.C.); 3rd, B. Gautier (Weston Bay C.C.) and E. J. Simpson (Forth C.C.); 4 m. 34.4 s.

500 Metres Kayak Singles (under 18).—1st, G. Payne; (Royal C.C.); 2nd, B. Gautier; 3rd, J. Dawson (Richmond C.C.); 2 m. 34.4 s.

Women:

500 Metres Kayak Singles.—1st, Miss P. Moody (Richmond C.C.); 2nd, Miss M. White (Richmond C.C.); 3rd, Mrs. E. Prout (Canvey Island C.C.); 2 m. 44.6 s.

500 Metres Kayak Pairs.—1st, Miss M. White and Miss P. Moody (Richmond C.C.); 2nd, Mrs. T. Bullivant and Miss M. E. Ashby (Richmond C.C.); 2 m. 33 s.

National Kayak Slalom Championships.

British Championship.—Men: 1st P. Farrant (Chalfont Park C.C.). Women: 1st, Miss S. Andrews (C.C.C.).

Team: 1st, Tay C.C.; 2nd, Manchester C.C.; 3rd Chalfont Park C.C.

Devizes-Westminster (124 miles).—1st, J. Junor and E. G. Marchant (S.A.S.C.C.), 30 hrs. 47 m.; 2nd, J. H. Stearn and E. W. Davis (S.A.S.C.C.), 31 h. 22 m.

SCULLING

WORLD SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP

(For 1920-32, see 1951 and earlier Editions)

Year	Winner and Country
1933	R. H. Pearce beat E. A. Phelps (Tornoto).
1934	R. H. Pearce " W. C. Miller (Toronto).
1937	E. Paddon " A. Burns (Australia).
1938	R. H. Pearce " E. Paddon (Toronto).
1948	E. Paddon " M. Fisher (Australia).
1950	M. Wood " J. Kelly (Philadelphia).
1952	J. Saul " E. Paddon (Australia).

SWIMMING

Hon. Sec. of A.S.A., H. E. Fern, O.B.E.; Spring-haven, 9 Bedford Avenue, Barnet, Herts.

Amateur Swimming Association Championships.
(Blackpool, Sept.)

Men:	M. S.
110 yards free—R. Roberts.....	59.5
110 yards back—W. Brockaway.....	68.8
220 yards free—R. Roberts.....	2 15.8
220 yards breast—P. Jervis.....	2 53
220 yards butterfly—B. Barnes.....	2 44.2
440 yards free—R. Streenan.....	4 54.4
110 yards boys free—W. Chapman.....	63.2
110 yards boys back—D. Davies.....	74.6
110 yards boys breast—H. Smith.....	81
Men's free style relay—1. Sparkhill; 2. Loughborough College; 3. Ilford.....	9 42.5

SKATING, 1952-53

National Skating Association of Great Britain (estab. 1879). Chairman, Major K. M. Beaumont, C.B.E., D.S.O. Secretary, E. G. Coggins, 55 Gloucester Road, S.W.7.

ICE SKATING 1952-3.
WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS.
(Davos).

Fig.—Men: H. A. Jenkins (U.S.A.). *Ladies:* Miss T. Albright (U.S.A.).

Pairs.—Miss J. and J. Nicks (G.B.).
Dance.—Miss J. Westwood and L. Demy (G.B.).
Speed.—Men: O. Goncharenko (U.S.S.R.) at Helsinki. *Ladies:* Miss. K. Schegoleeva (U.S.S.R.) at Lillehammer.

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIPS.
(Dortmund).

Fig.—Men: C. Fassi (Italy). *Ladies:* Miss V. Osborn (G.B.).

Pairs.—Miss J. and J. Nicks (G.B.).
Speed.—Men: K. Brockman (Holland) at Hamar.

BRITISH AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIPS.
(Streatham).

Fig.—Men: M. Booker. *Ladies:* Miss V. Osborn.

Pairs.—Miss J. Nicks and J. Nicks.
Dance (Nottingham).—J. E. Slater and Miss J. Dewhurst.
Speed (Outdoor).—British Amateur Championship (Bury Fen).—N. Holwell, 4 m. 12 1/5 s.
Speed (Indoor).—1 Mile: J. Dymock, 44 s. 1/2 Mile: N. Holwell, 1 m. 34 3/5 s. 1 Mile: T. Laming, 3 m. 13 3/5 s. 3 Miles relay: Birmingham M.I.R.C., 8 m. 44 1/5 s.

SKI-ING, 1953

Ski Club of Great Britain.—Pres., Sir Malcolm Trustram Eve, Bt., G.B.E., M.C., T.D., O.C. Sec.—Mrs. S. G. Tennant, 118 Eaton Square, S.W.1. Members' Sec.—F. F. Wilkinson.

BRITISH SKI CHAMPIONSHIPS
(St. Moritz)

Roberts of Kandahar (St. Moritz).—F. Beck (Liechtenstein).

Parsons Derby (Davos).—Men: R. Scheiwiller, (Switzerland). Women: F. Dänzer (Switzerland).
Arberg Kandahar (St. Anton).—Men: A. Molterer (Austria). Women: Miss T. Klecker (Austria).
Gornergrat Derby (Zermatt).—Men: A. Molterer, (Austria).

British Ladies Ski Championship (Adelboden).—Miss J. H. M. Laing.

Ladies' Ski Club Championships (Champery).—Miss G. M. J. Richards.

University.—Oxford University beat Cambridge University.

British Junior Championships (Mürren).—Boys: C. Leigh Smith. Girls: Miss A. Spaul.

Relay Championship Medley—1. Otter; M. S. 2. Coventry; 3. Loughborough College 7 46.3

Ladies:	
110 yards free—Miss J. A. Botham.....	69.7
110 yards back—Miss M. G. McDowell.....	78.6
110 yards butterfly—Miss M. Ivanson.....	84.2
220 yards free—Miss L. Preece.....	2 33.7
440 yards free—Miss B. Wilkinson.....	5 29.8
220 yards breast—Miss M. Grundy.....	3 7.9
110 yards free girls—Miss F. Hogben.....	72.5
110 yards back girls—Miss S. Tokton.....	77.5
110 yards breast girls—Miss D. Taylor.....	87.8
Women's Club Relay—1. Mermaid; 2. Bristol Central; 3. Croydon Ladies....	5 19

Men: Diving Championships Pts.
Springboard—T. Turner..... 135.14

Men:	Pts.
Plain diving—P. Elliott.....	57-28
High diving—P. D. Tausey.....	139-59
Ladies:	
Springboard—Miss C. Welsh.....	117-00
High diving—Miss P. Long.....	74-48
Plain diving—Miss C. Welsh.....	51-35
Boys' diving—R. Cann.....	71-79
Girls' diving—Miss C. Welsh.....	74-15

52ND UNIVERSITY MATCH (1953).

Cambridge beat Oxford by 49 pts. to 27 pts. at St. Marylebone Baths.....	M. S.
20 yards free—T. G. Lawrence (C.)....	60-1
100 yards back—J. St. Lawrence (C.)....	1 10
100 yards butterfly—P. C. Pirow (Ox.)...	1 14
200 yards breast—A. B. Richards (C.)...	2 36-4*
220 yards free—D. S. Hay (C.)....	2 30-8
440 yards free—M. J. Absolon (C.)....	5 30-8
Free style relay 4 x 88 yards—Cambridge beat Oxford by a yard.....	3 33
Medley relay 3 x 88 yards—Cambridge beat Oxford by 8 yards.....	2 53-2
Water Polo—Oxford University drew with Cambridge University 6-6.	
* Record.	

World's Amateur Swimming Records.

(To Dec. 31, 1952.)

MEN—FREE STYLE.	M. S.	DATE
100 yards—R. Cleveland, U.S.A.....	49-2	1952
100 metres—A. Ford, U.S.A.....	55-4	1948
200 metres—J. B. Marshall, Australia 2	4-6	1950
220 yards—J. B. Marshall, Australia 2	5-5	1950
400 metres—J. B. Marshall, Australia 4	26-9	1951
440 yards—J. B. Marshall, Australia 4	28-1	1951
500 yards—J. B. Marshall, Australia 5	12-0	1950
500 metres—J. B. Marshall, Australia 5	43-7	1951
800 metres—F. H. Konno, U.S.A.....	9 30-7	1951
880 yards—J. B. Marshall, Australia 9	37-5	1950
1 mile—H. Furuhashi, Japan 8	19-0	1949
1 mile—J. B. Marshall, Australia. 19	49-4	1950
400 yards relay—Yale Univ., U.S.A.....	3 21-6	1951
400 metres relay—Yale Univ., U.S.A.....	7 40-5	1952
800 metres relay—Yale University, U.S.A.....	8 29-4	1952

MEN—BACK STROKE.

100 yards—L. Taylor, U.S.A.....	56-5	1951
100 metres—A. M. Stack, U.S.A.....	1 3-6	1949
150 yards—A. M. Stack, U.S.A.....	1 20-9	1949
200 metres—A. M. Stack, U.S.A.....	2 18-5	1949

MEN—BREAST STROKE

100 yards—K. E. Carter, U.S.A.....	58-5	1949
100 metres—H. Klein, Germany.....	1 5-8	1951
200 yards—J. Davies, Australia.....	2 12-9	1952
200 metres—H. Klein, Germany.....	2 27-3	1951

WOMEN—FREE STYLE.

100 yards—Miss G. Anderson, Den.	58-2	1949
100 metres—Miss W. D. Ouden, Netherlands.....	1 4-6	1936
200 metres—Miss R. Hveger, Den.....	2 21-7	1938*
220 yards—Miss R. Hveger, Den.....	2 22-6	1939*
400 metres—Miss R. Hveger, Den.....	5 0-1	1940
440 yards—Miss A. Curtis, U.S.A.....	5 7-9	1947
500 yards—Miss R. Hveger, Den.....	5 53-0	1942
500 metres—Miss R. Hveger, Den.....	6 27-4	1940
800 metres—Miss R. Hveger, Den.....	52-5	1941*
880 yards—Miss A. Curtis, U.S.A.....	11 8-6	1944*
1,500 metres—Miss R. Hveger, Denmark.....	20 57-0	1941*
1 mile—Miss R. Hveger, Den.....	23 11-5	1938*

WOMEN—BACK STROKE.

100 yards—Miss G. Wielema, Netherlands.....	1 4-6	1950
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100 metres—Miss C. Kint, Netherlands.....	1 10-9	1939
150 yards—Miss G. Wielema, Netherlands.....	1 40-4	1951
200 metres—Miss G. Wielema, Netherlands.....	2 35-3	1950

WOMEN—BREAST STROKE.

100 yards—Miss N. van Vliet, Netherlands.....	1 9-2	1947
100 metres—Miss E. Szekely, Hungary.....	1 16-9	1951
200 yards—Miss E. Novak, Hungary.....	2 34-0	1950
200 metres—Miss E. Novak, Hungary.....	2 48-5	1951

* Salt water.

British Amateur Records

(To Dec. 31, 1951.)

MEN.

100 yards—G. Larsson, Sweden.....	51-0	1951
150 yards—J. I. Hale.....	1 26-6	1948
220 yards—J. C. Wardrop.....	2 11-2	1952
300 yards—J. I. Hale.....	3 12-6	1945
440 yards—J. I. Hale.....	4 46-2	1948
500 yards—J. C. Wardrop.....	5 41-2	1952
880 yards—J. C. Wardrop.....	10 3-6	1952
1,000 yards—J. C. Wardrop.....	11 48-0	1952
1 mile—J. C. Wardrop.....	20 53-2	1952
100 yards Back Stroke—W. J. Brockway.....	59-7	1951
150 yards Back Stroke, W. J. Brockway.....	1 37-2	1949
100 yards Breast Stroke—R. Romain.....	1 1-6	1948
200 yards Breast Stroke—R. Romain.....	2 22-4	1948

WOMEN.

	M. S.	DATE
100 yards—Miss I. Schumacher, Netherlands.....	58-8	1951
150 yards—Miss L. Preece.....	1 40-0	1952
220 yards—Miss C. Gibson.....	2 29-2	1947
300 yards—Miss L. Preece.....	3 31-9	1952
440 yards—Miss D. Wilkinson.....	5 16-8	1952
500 yards—Miss H. Mastenbroek, Netherlands.....	6 21-2	1936
880 yards—Miss L. Preece.....	12 4-2	1949
1,000 yards—Miss L. Preece.....	13 45-5	1947
1 mile—Miss E. Mayne.....	25 46-0	1926
100 yards Back Stroke—Miss G. Wielema, Netherlands.....	1 6-0	1951
150 yards Back Stroke—Miss R. Hveger, Denmark.....	1 49-4	1937
100 yards Breast Stroke—Miss J. Wrigley.....	1 16-4	1952
200 yards Breast Stroke—Miss D. Storey.....	2 42-4	1938

Channel Swimmers, 1953.

(For Channel Swimmers, 1875-1952 see 1953 and earlier Editions.)

	h.	m.
Abd-el Latif Abu Heif, Egypt, Aug. 2.....	13	45
(Dover to Gris Nez). (Record time not ratified for technical reasons).		
Florence Chadwick (U.S.A.), Sept. 4.....	14	42
(St. Margaret's Bay to St. Paul) (Record for England-France)		
Damain Piza Boltram, Mexico, Aug. 2.....	15	23
(Gris Nez to St. Margaret's Bay)		
Toufik Blek, Lebanon, Aug. 3.....	16	5
(Gris Nez to St. Margaret's Bay)		

E. H. Temme was first swimmer to complete journey each way, 1927 and 1934. Tom Blower, in 1937 and 1948. W. E. Barnie 1950 and 1951 and P. Mickman 1949 and 1952 completed each way. Florence Chadwick was the first woman to swim the Channel both ways and in Sept. 1953 set up record of 14 hrs. 42 mins. for crossing from England to France.

BILLIARDS, 1952-53

The Billiards Association and Control Council. Chairman.—P. B. Fisher, Maxwell House, 11 Arundel St. W.C.2.
 Professional Match-Play Championship.—F. Davis beat W. Donaldson by 37-34 frames.
 English Amateur Billiards Championship.—L. Driffield beat F. Edwards, 4,136-3,016 pts.
 English Amateur Snooker Championship.—T. Gordon beat G. Humphries 6-5 frames.
 News of the World £1,500 Snooker Tournament.—Winner: J. Davis; Runner-up: J. Rea.
 Women (Amateur).—Billiards: Mrs. Morland-Smith; Snooker: Miss R. Davies.
 Boy's Billiards Championship.—C. Everton.
 Boy's Snooker Championship.—J. Board.
 B.A. and C.C. Youths'.—Billiards: M. Wildman; Snooker: C. Wilson.

There were no contests in 1953 for the World's Professional Billiards Championship, the United Kingdom Professional Billiards Championship, nor the World's Professional (Official) Snooker Championship.

Record Breaks.

Billiards (Professional).—W. Lindrum, 4,137 v. J. Davis, Jan. 19-20, 1932.
 Championship (under amended bank line rules).—J. Davis, 1,784 in 1936.
 Non-Championship (under amended bank line rules).—W. Lindrum, 3,752 (Australia, 1944).
 All round break (under nursery cannons).—W. Smith, 2,743 in 1928.
 Spot Stroke.—W. J. Peall, 3,304 in 1890.
 (Note.—The whole score 3,304 was not made by the spot stroke. The break included spot-stroke runs of 92, 151, 123, 172, 120 and 400.)
 Consecutive run of nursery cannons.—W. Lindrum, 529 in a break of 1,164 in 1933; 529 cannons equalling 1,058 pts., out of total break of 1,164.
 Amateur break.—R. Marshall (Australia), 589 (unfinished) in Australian Amateur Championship, July 4, 1951.
 English Amateur Championship.—K. Kennerley, 549 in 1937.
 English Amateur Snooker Championship break.—J. Longden, 78 in 1949-50.
 World Professional Snooker break.—J. Davis, 146, 1950.
 Professional Snooker Championship break.—J. Davis, 136 in 1946.

COURSING

Waterloo Cup, 1953.—Holystone Lifelong (Nominator, Major G. A. Renwick), Purse, Mouth Organ. Plate, Macsydd Mitford.

GREYHOUND TRACK RACING.

Derby, 1953 (White City, London); 525 yds. Daw's Dancer, 29.20 secs.

TABLE TENNIS, 1953

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS. (Bucharest, March).

Singles.—Men: F. Sido (Hungary). Women: Mrs. A. Rozeanu (Rumania).
 Doubles.—Men: Sido and J. Koczian (Hungary). Women: Mrs. Rozeanu (Rumania) and Miss Farkas (Hungary).
 Mixed Doubles.—Sido and Mrs. Rozeanu.

ENGLISH OPEN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Singles.—Men: M. Haguenauer (France). Women: Miss R. Rowe.
 Doubles.—Men: R. Bergmann and J. A. Leach. Women: Miss D. Rowe and Miss R. Rowe.
 Mixed Doubles.—G. P. Barna and Miss R. Rowe.
 Boys' Singles.—K. Freundorfer (Germany).
 Girls' Singles.—Miss A. Haydon.
 Boys' Doubles.—A. S. Danton and R. N. Dorking.

Girls' Doubles.—Miss A. Haydon and Miss J. Rook.
 Mixed Doubles.—D. G. Phillips and Miss F. Lauber.

CHESS, 1953

British Chess Championship (Hastings).—D. A. Yanofsky, 9½; P. S. Milner-Barry, 8; Wade, 7½; Alexander, Barden and Golombek, 7.
 British Ladies' Championship.—Miss Tranmer, 9½; Mrs. Bruce and Miss Sumnucks, 9; Mrs. Bourdillon and Miss Murphy, 7.
 Junior World Chess Championship.—O. Panno, 17½; Sonneborn-Berger and K. Darga, 16½.
 British Junior Chess Championship.—D. F. Griffiths, 6½; J. B. Howson and G. J. Martin, 6; M. N. Barker and K. L. Gardner, 5½.
 Boy's Championship.—K. F. H. Inwood, 7½; G. Jessup and T. A. Landry, 6½.
 Girls' Championship.—Miss M. Barnes, 7½; Miss M. Stanbridge, 7; Miss P. Wood and Miss H. Carpenter, 6.
 National Chess Club Championship.—Hford beat Finchley 4½-1½.
 University.—Oxford University beat Cambridge University 5-2.

BOWLS, 1952-53

English bowling is managed by the Bowling Association under the rules of the International Bowling Board. Sec., W. J. Guiver, 18 Orchard Drive, Watford, Herts.

English Bowling Association Championships.

Rinks.—Semi-Final: Poole Park beat Collingwood 19-17; Moordown beat Truro. Final: Poole Park beat Moordown 23-20.
 Pairs.—Semi-Final: Poole Park beat Torbay 19-16; Bootham (Yorkshire) beat Gosforth 23-19. Final: Bootham beat Poole Park 19-15.
 Singles.—Semi-Final: R. G. W. Cramp beat A. R. Long 21-10; F. Watts beat E. Bowden 21-13. Final: R. G. W. Cramp (Ilford) beat F. Watts (Rugby) 21-12.
 Triples.—Semi-Final: Darlington Woodland beat Greenhill 16-14; Abington "A" (Northamptonshire) beat Prospect Park 18-7. Final: Darlington Woodland beat Abington "A" 19-11.
 International Championship.—1. Scotland, 6 pts.; 2. Wales, 4 pts.; 3. England, 2 pts.; 4. Ireland, 0 pts.
 International Matches.—Scotland beat England 99-86; Wales beat Ireland 105-85; Scotland beat Wales 99-70; Scotland beat Ireland 95-84; Wales beat England 209-97; England beat Ireland 98-85.
 Women.—England beat Scotland 119-118; Wales beat Ireland 143-94.
 Inter-County Championship.—Semi-Final: Surrey beat Gloucestershire 154-99; Yorkshire beat Essex 126-110. Final: Yorkshire beat Surrey 104-101.

ENGLISH WOMEN'S BOWLING ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Triples.—Hampshire beat Durham 33-10.
 Rinks.—Middlesex beat Dorset 20-17.
 Two Woods.—Mrs. W. Griffiths beat Mrs. Chilman 22-7.
 Singles.—Mrs. Lavender beat Mrs. Hook 21-16.
 Pairs.—Devon No. 2 beat Warwickshire 21-16.

LACROSSE, 1952-53

South of England Senior Championship Cup.—Purley beat Old Dunstonians 20-7.
 Senior Flag.—Purley.
 Intermediate Flag.—Purley.
 Junior Flag.—Purley.
 University.—Cambridge University beat Oxford University 12-10.
 Women's Territorials.—South beat North 9-6; East beat Midlands 11-1; South beat Midlands 13-3.

ANGLING

National Federation of Anglers (Established 1903), 95 Associations, Membership 300,000. President, T. A. Waterhouse O.B.E., 55 Victoria Road, Birmingham, 6. Hon. Sec., H. A. Hind, 21 Leyland Street, Derby.

National Championship

Year	Venue	No. of teams	Individual winner	Weight	Team winners	Weight	Total Weight in match
				lb. oz.		lb. oz.	lb. oz.
1945	R. Trent, Newark	57	M. T. Cotterill, Worksop	16 1	Worksop and District A.A.	75 2	1903 0
1946	R. Witham, Langrick	66	C. Laybourne, York	12 12½	Hull and District A.A.	57 0	1956 0
1947	R. Witham, Kirkstead, Lincolnshire	70	W. Edwards, Rotherham	9 4½	Worksop and District A.A.	57 8½	1706 0
1948	R. Huntspill, Somerset	77	W. Thompson, Leeds	14 9½	Leeds and District A.A.	23 14½	539 0
1949	R. Thurne, Norfolk	77	R. Woodall, Wot'hampton	15 6½	Leeds and District A.A.	49 3½	1684 6½
1950	R. Nene, Peterborough	81	W. Rockley, Peterborough	15 4	Peterborough A.A.	62 5½	1652 9½
1951	R. Witham, Kirkstead, Lincolnshire	82	S. Buxton, Doncaster	20 13½	Doncaster and District A.A.	63 5	1637 4
1952	R. Severn, Bridgnorth	88	H. Seed, Leeds	33 5½	Leeds and District A.A.	135 5	2qrs. 3889 3½ (record)
1953	R. Nene, Peterborough	92 (record)	N. Hazelwood (Cambridge Albion A.A.)	27 14	Lincoln A.A.	72 5	2358 11½

CYCLING 1952-53

World Championships. Track (Zurich).

Professional—

Sprint.—A. Van Vliet (Holland).

Pursuit (5 kms.).—S. Patterson (Australia) 6 mins. 26.6 secs.

Motor-paced (62½ miles).—A. Verschueren (Belgium), 1 hr. 26 mins. 30 secs.

Amateur—

Sprint.—M. Morettini (Italy).

Pursuit (4 kms.).—G. Messina (Italy), 5 mins. 7 secs.

Road (Lugano)—

169 miles.—F. Coppi (Italy), 7 hr. 30 mins. 59 secs.

Amateur—

122½ miles.—R. Filippi (Italy), 4 hr. 59 mins. 19 secs.

British Champions (Amateur)

Men:

Sprint.—C. Peacock (Tooting B.C.).

Juniors' Sprint.—M. Hasler (Bognor Regis C.C.).

10 miles.—M. Ward (Polytechnic C.C.).

50 miles (tandem-paced).—D. Fkming (Portsmouth C.C.).

1,000 metres tandem.—P. Brotherton, E. Thomson (East Mids. Clarion C. and A.C.).

Individual Pursuit.—K. Mitchell (Willesden C.C.).

Club Team Pursuit.—Norwood Paragon C.C.

880 yards grass.—J. Tighe (Scunthorpe Poly. C.C.).

5 miles grass.—B. Sandy (Somerset R.C.).

Massed Start.—E. Gerrard (Barnet C.C.).

Massed Start (Juniors').—H. Reynolds (Solihull C.C.).

Women:

Sprint.—M. Beevers (Brodsworth R.C.C.).

880 yards grass.—M. Beevers (Brodsworth R.C.C.).

Individual Pursuit.—D. M. Franks (Apollo C.C.).

English Road Time-Trial Champions (R.T.T.C. Regulations).

Men:

25 miles.—S. F. Higginson (Halsowen A. & C.C.), 57 mins. 29 secs.

50 miles.—P. H. Jackson (Dixie Wheelers), 2 hrs. 4 mins. 30 secs.

100 miles.—E. Britton (Yorkshire R.C.), 4 hrs. 16 mins. 57 secs.

12 hours.—B. W. Appleby (Kentish Wheelers), 257.14 miles.

24 hours.—P. E. A. Carter (South Lancs. R.C.), 450.25 miles.

Women:

25 miles.—J. Harris (Apollo C.C.), 1 hr. 4 mins. 16 secs.

50 miles.—C. Brown (South Shields Victoria C.C.), 2 hrs. 18 mins. 36 secs.

100 miles.—D. M. Franks (Apollo C.C.), 4 hrs. 37 mins. 4 secs.

WORLD RECORDS

(As at Dec. 5, 1952)

Open Air Tracks

Professional Unpaced Standing Start.

1 km.—R. H. Harris, 1 min. 9.8 secs.

5 kms.—F. Battesini, 6 mins. 21 secs.

10 kms.—M. Archambaud, 12 mins. 53 secs.

20 kms.—M. Archambaud, 25 mins. 59.6 secs.

1 hour.—F. Coppi, 45 kms. 798 m.

Amateur Unpaced Standing Start.

1 km.—M. Morettini, 1 min. 10.6 secs.

5 kms.—Aureggi, 6 mins. 32 secs.

10 kms.—Aureggi, 13 mins. 03.4 secs.

20 kms.—Aureggi, 27 mins. 13.8 secs.

1 hour.—Aureggi, 43 kms. 905.33 m.

Professional Motor-paced.

1 hour.—R. Oubron, 70 km. 860 m.

Covered Tracks

Professional Unpaced Standing Start

1 km.—R. H. Harris, 1 min. 09 secs.

Professional Motor-paced.

100 kms.—J. Lohmuller, 1 hr. 29 mins. 37.2 secs.

1 hour.—J. Goutorbe, 71 kms. 268 m.

British.

½ mile (f.s.).—C. Peacock, 24.4 secs.

Professional:

½ mile (s.s.).—R. H. Harris, 27.7 secs.

½ mile (f.s.).—R. H. Harris, 24.0 secs.

½ mile (s.s.).—R. H. Harris, 55.0 secs.

½ mile (f.s.).—R. H. Harris 51.0 secs.

1 mile (s.s.).—W. J. Bailey, 2 mins. 5.6 secs.

1 mile (f.s.).—S. Patterson, 1 min. 57.6 secs.

BRITISH MOTOR CYCLE SPEEDWAY, 1953.

England v. Australia.

1st Test Match (Norwich).—Australia beat England 62-46.

2nd Test Match (Wembley).—England beat Australia 57-51.

3rd Test Match (Birmingham).—England beat Australia 61-47.

England regained the speedway "Ashes" for the first time since 1950.

World Championship.—1, F. Williams (Wembley), 14 pts.; 2, S. Waterman (Harringay), 13 pts.; 3, G. Marden (Norwich), 12 pts.

MOTOR CYCLING, 1953

Senior T. T., Isle of Man.—1st, R. Amm (Norton), 2 hr. 48 m. 51 s., 93.85 m.p.h.; 2nd, J. Brett (Norton), 93.74 m.p.h.; 3rd, H. Armstrong (Giler), 93.62 m.p.h.

Junior T. T., Isle of Man.—1st, R. Amm (Norton), 2 hr. 55 m. 5 s., 90.52 m.p.h.; 2nd, K. Kavanagh (Norton), 90.44 m.p.h.; 3rd, F. Anderson (Moto Guzzi), 89.41 m.p.h.

Lightweight T.T., Isle of Man.—1st, F. Anderson (Moto Guzzi), 1 hr. 46 m. 53 s., 84.73 m.p.h.; 2nd, W. Haas (N.S.U.), 84.52 m.p.h.; 3rd, S. Wunsche (I.D.K.W.), 81.34 m.p.h.

Clubman's T.T., Isle of Man.

Senior.—R. D. Keeler (Norton), 84.14 m.p.h.

Junior.—D. T. Powell (B.S.A.), 80.17 m.p.h.

Ultra Lightweight.—R. L. Graham (Agusta), 1 hr. 27 m. 19 s., 77.79 m.p.h.

Ulster Grand Prix (Belfast) (247 miles).—1st, K. Kavanagh (Norton), 2 hr. 28 m. 38 s., 89.81 m.p.h.; 2nd, G. Duke (Giler), 89.28 m.p.h.; 3rd, J. Brett (Norton).

Manx Senior Grand Prix.—1st, D. Parkinson (Norton), 2 h. 31 m., 28.2 s., 89.68 m.p.h.; 2nd, R. Keeler (Norton), 2 h. 31 m. 25 s., 89.07 m.p.h.; 3rd, D. Ennett (Matchless), 86.52 m.p.h.

Manx Junior Grand Prix.—1st, F. M. Fox (Norton), 2 h. 40 m. 18.45 s., 84.73 m.p.h.; 2nd, D. Christian (Norton), 83.81 m.p.h.; 3rd, D. T. Powell (Norton), 83.59 m.p.h.

Belgian Grand Prix.—F. Anderson (Moto Guzzi) 56 m. 1s., 103 m.p.h.

MOTOR RACING

Ulster Trophy.—1st, M. Hawthorn (Ferrari), 1 hr. 12 m. 1.6 s., 86.49 m.p.h.; 2nd, K. Wharton (Cooper-Bristol), 1 hr. 13 m. 5 s., 85.04 m.p.h.; 3rd, R. Baird (Ferrari), 1 hr. 13 m. 48.2 s., 84.40 m.p.h.

Empire Trophy Race (Isle of Man).—1st, R. Parnell (Aston Martin), 53 m. 21 s., 73.96 m.p.h.; 2nd, K. Wharton (Frazer-Nash), 53 m. 39 s., 72.10 m.p.h.; 3rd, H. Ruesch (Ferrari), 54 m. 16 s., 72.64 m.p.h.

British Grand Prix (Silverstone) (263 miles).—1st, A. Ascari (Ferrari), 92.97 m.p.h.; 2nd, J. M. Fangio (Maserati), 92.43 m.p.h.; 3rd, G. Farina (Ferrari), 90.80 m.p.h.

International Sports Car Race (Silverstone).—1st, R. Parnell (Aston Martin), 89.41 m.p.h.; 2nd, R. Salvadori (Aston Martin), 88.84 m.p.h.; 3rd, P. Collins (Aston Martin), 88.82 m.p.h.

Daily Telegraph International Trophy Meeting.

Challenge Trophy.—1st, D. Parker (Kieft), 70.42 m.p.h.

Clchester Cup (Goodwood).—1st, E. de Graffenried (Maserati), 70.48 m.p.h.

Richmond Trophy (Goodwood).—1st, K. Wharton (B.R.M.), 90.47 m.p.h.

Mille Miglia (Italy, 1,512 kilos).—1st, G. Marzotto (Ferrari), 10 hr. 37 m. 19 s., 88 m.p.h.; 2nd, J. M. Fangio (Alfa Romeo); 3rd, F. Bonetto (Lancia).

Argentine Grand Prix.—1st, A. Ascari.

Belgian Grand Prix.—1st, A. Ascari (Ferrari), 115 m.p.h.

Rheims Grand Prix (310 miles).—1st, M. Hawthorn (Ferrari), 2 hr. 44 m. 18.6 s., 113 m.p.h.

Swiss Grand Prix.—1st, A. Ascari (Ferrari), 294 miles in 3 hr. 1 m. 31 s., 97 m.p.h.

German Grand Prix.—1st, G. Farina (Ferrari), 83.88 m.p.h.

Dutch Grand Prix.—1st, A. Ascari, 81 m.p.h.

Ulster Tourist Trophy.—1st, P. Collins and P. Griffith (Aston Martin), 9 h. 37 m. 12 s., 81.71 m.p.h.; 2nd, R. Parnell and E. Thompson (Aston Martin), 9 h. 40 m. 35 s., 81.24 m.p.h.; 3rd, K. Wharton and C. Robb (Frazer-Nash), 9 h. 42 m. 52 s., 77.21 m.p.h.

Goodwood Trophy.—1st, M. Hawthorn (Ferrari), 92.7 m.p.h.

MEMORABLE FLIGHTS

—1952—

(Feb. 18)—Canberra twin-jet bomber (Sq.-Ldr. L. C. E. De Vigne)—London Airport to Castel Benito, Tripoli (1,451 miles), 2 hr. 41 m. 49.5 s. (average speed 538.13 m.p.h.).

(Mar. 16)—Canberra jet bomber—England to Darwin, Australia, 20 h. 20 m. flying time.

(May 3-4)—Inaugural scheduled trip of B.O.A.C. Comet jet air liner, London to Johannesburg (6,724 miles), 23 h. 38 m.

(May 5-6)—Return flight 23 h. 43 m.

(May 10-11)—R.A.A.F. Canberra bomber—Lyncham, Wilts, to Melbourne, 23 h. 5 m. flying time.

(July 10)—Vickers Supermarine Swift (Fl.-Lt. D. W. Morgan)—London to Brussels (200 miles), 18 m. 3.33 s.

(Aug. 26)—Canberra jet bomber (Wing-Cdr. R. P. Beaumont)—Aldergrove, Northern Ireland, to Gander, Newfoundland and back, 10 h. 3 m. 29.28 s. (flying time 7 h. 59 m.), a record; return flight in 3 h. 25 m. 18 s. also a record.

(Sept. 25)—Canberra jet bomber (Air Vice-Marshal D. A. Boyle)—Binbrook, Lincs., to Malta and back (2,034 miles), 6 h. 5 m. flying time.

(Sept. 28)—Canberra jet bomber (Wing-Cdr. H. P. Connolly)—London Airport to Nairobi (4,479 miles), flying time 9 h. 55 m. 16 s. (average speed 427.3 m.p.h.).

(Oct. 3)—Return flight, Nairobi to Benson, Oxfordshire, flying time 9 h. 46 m. (average speed 456 m.p.h.).

—1953—

(Jan. 22)—B.E.A. Viscount (Capt. A. S. Johnson)—London Airport to Cologne (331 miles), 70 m. 17 s.

(Jan. 27)—Ministry of Supply Canberra jet—London Airport to Karachi (3,921 miles), 8 h. 52 m. 28 s.; and London Airport to Darwin, Jan. 27-28 (8,608.5 miles), 22 h. 21 s. (flying time: 19 h. 11 m.).

(Apr. 3-5)—B.O.A.C. Comet airliner, first commercial flight London to Tokyo, 36 h.; return flight, Apr. 5-7, 38 h. 52 m. (both ways, 3d. 20 h. 22 m.).

(May 4)—Canberra bomber (Wing-Cdr. W. F. Gibb)—altitude record, 63,658 ft.

(May 5)—de Havilland Comet (Capt. John Cunningham)—Hatfield to Cairo (2,182 miles)—4 h. 35 m.

(June 5th)—Canberra jet bomber, Warton, Lancs., to Gander, Newfoundland (2,260 miles)—4 h. 26 m.

(July 5)—Supermarine Swift fighter (Lieut.-Cdr. M. Lithgow)—London Airport to Le Bourget, 19 m. 5.6 s.; return flight, 19 m. 14.3 s.

(Sept. 7)—Hawker-Hunter jet (Squad.-Leader Neville Duke)—new speed record over three-kilometre course near Littlehampton—average of 4 runs 727.6 m.p.h.

(Sept. 19)—Hawker-Hunter jet (Squad.-Leader Neville Duke)—new record over 100 kilometer closed circuit near Dunsfold, Surrey—709.2 m.p.h.

SEASONABLE AND UNSEASONABLE FISH

The following table shows the periods when the different kinds of edible fish mostly in use are "in season" and "out of season."

The letter *p* signifies that the fish are then

in their prime or most plentiful; the letter *x* signifies that the fish may be obtained, but are not at their best; the letter *c* signifies that it is "close-time" as fixed by statute.

NAME OF FISH.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	NAME OF FISH.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Barbel.....	p	-	c	c	c	c	-	-	x	p	p	p	Lobster.....	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	x	x
Bass.....	-	-	p	p	p	p	p	p	x	-	-	-	Mackerel.....	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	x	x	
Bream.....	p	p	c	c	c	c	-	x	p	p	p	p	Mullet (red).....	-	-	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	x	x	
(sea).....	x	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	(grey).....	p	p	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	
Brill.....	p	p	p	x	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	Mussel.....	p	p	p	x	-	-	-	x	p	p	p	
Carp.....	p	p	c	c	c	c	-	x	x	p	p	p	Oyster (b).....	p	p	p	p	c	c	c	-	-	x	p	
Catfish.....	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	x	x	x	x	x	Perch.....	p	-	c	c	c	c	-	-	x	x	p	
Char.....	c	c	x	x	p	p	p	p	c	c	c	c	Periwinkle.....	p	p	p	p	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	
Chub.....	x	x	c	c	c	c	x	p	p	p	x	x	Pike.....	p	p	c	c	c	x	x	x	p	p	p	
Coal fish or Saithe	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	Pilchard.....	-	-	-	-	p	p	p	p	p	x	x	
Cockle.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	Plaice.....	x	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	
Cod.....	p	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	Pollock.....	p	p	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	
Conger.....	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	x	x	Prawn.....	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	-	-	
Crab.....	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	x	x	x	x	Salmon & Sea												
Crayfish (a).....	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	x	x	x	x	Trout (d).....	c	p	p	p	p	p	p	c	c	c	c	
Dab.....	p	p	p	p	p	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Shad.....	-	-	-	p	p	x	x	-	-	-	-	
Dace.....	p	p	c	c	c	c	-	x	x	x	p	p	Shrimp (e).....	p	p	-	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	
Dory.....	p	p	p	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Skate.....	p	p	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	
Eel.....	p	p	p	p	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	Smelt or Sparling.	p	p	p	x	x	-	-	x	p	p	p	
Flounder.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	Sole.....	p	p	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	
Grayling.....	x	x	c	c	c	c	x	x	p	p	p	p	Sprat.....	p	p	p	-	-	-	x	x	x	p	p	
Gudgeon.....	x	x	c	c	c	c	-	x	p	p	p	p	Sturgeon.....	p	p	p	-	-	x	x	p	p	p	p	
Gurnard (red).....	p	p	p	p	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	Tench.....	p	p	c	c	c	c	-	-	x	p	p	
(grey).....	p	p	p	p	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	Thornback.....	p	p	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	
Haddock.....	p	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	Torsk or Tusk...	p	p	x	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	
Hake.....	p	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	Trout.....	c	c	p	p	p	p	p	p	c	c	c	
Halibut.....	p	p	p	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	Turbot.....	p	p	p	p	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	
Herring.....	x	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	Whelk.....	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	
Lampren.....	p	p	c	c	c	c	-	-	x	p	p	p	Whitebait.....	p	p	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	p	p	
Lamprey.....	x	x	x	p	p	p	x	-	-	-	-	-	Whiting.....	p	p	p	p	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	
Ling.....	p	p	p	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	Wrasse.....	-	-	-	-	p	p	p	x	-	-	-	

(a) This is for sea crayfish (or crawfish). River crayfish can be obtained in the summer and autumn. It is illegal to take fresh-water crayfish from March to June.

(b) Foreign oysters can be sold in the close season, and are to be had almost all through the year, even though they have been laid down in English beds for temporary storage.

CLOSE TIMES FOR GAME

In each case the dates are inclusive:—

Black Game—Dec. 11 to Aug. 19 (Aug. 31 in Somerset, Devon, and New Forest).

* *Grouse*—Dec. 11 (Dec. 10, Scotland) to Aug. 11.

* *Partridge*—Feb. 2 to Aug. 31.

* *Pheasant*—Feb. 2 to Sept. 30.

* *Plumage*—(Scotland only) Dec. 11 to Aug. 11.

Wild Duck and Wild Geese—Feb. 1 to Aug. 11.

It is also unlawful (in England and Wales) to kill the game marked * on a Sunday or Christmas Day.

In England and Wales, hares, rabbits, woodcock, snipe, quail, landrail, and heath or moor game (and the eggs of swan, wild duck, teal, and widgeon) are protected under the Game Laws, though no close-time is fixed for them by those laws. In Scotland the same remarks apply to deer and hares and to the first four birds. The

(d) In the close season, salmon from the Netherlands, and also from certain British rivers where net fishing is permitted later in the year than usual, are largely sold.

(e) In normal times, for the first six months, the bulk of our London supply of shrimps comes from the Netherlands, but Dutch shrimps are far inferior to the English, which are plentiful from July to Dec.

close-time for all these birds is, under the Wild Birds' Protection Acts, 1880 to 1939, from March 2 to July 31, both inclusive. Subject to local orders, this close-time applies to all wild birds throughout Great Britain.

HUNTING AND GROUND GAME

There is no statutory close-time for fox-hunting or rabbit-shooting, nor for deer nor hares; but by an Act passed in 1892 the sale of hares or leverets in Great Britain is prohibited from March 1 to July 31 inclusive under a penalty of a pound. The First of November is the recognized date for the opening of the fox-hunting season, which continues till the following April. Other-hunting lasts from mid-April to mid-September. The period for deer-hunting or stalking varies from about August 12 to October 12 for stags, and from November 10 to the end of March for hinds.

LONDON:—

The Times (*Ind.*) 4d., Printing House Sq., E.C.4.
 Daily Express (*Ind.*) 1½d., Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Daily Herald (*Lab.*) 1½d., 27 Floral St., W.C.2.
 Daily Mail (*Ind.*) 1½d., Northcliffe House, E.C.4.
 Daily Mirror (*Lab.*) 1½d., Geraldine House, Fetter Lane, E.C.4.
 Daily Sketch (*Ind.*) 2d., New Carmelite House, E.C.4.
 Daily Telegraph and Morning Post (*Cons.*) 2d., 135 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Daily Worker (*Communist*) 2d., 75 Farringdon Road, E.C.1.
 Financial Times (*Ind.*) 3d., 72 Coleman St., E.C.2.
 Lloyd's List, 3d., Lloyd's, E.C.3.
 Morning Advertiser (*Ind.*) 3d., 2 Carmelite St., E.C.4.
 News Chronicle (*Ind.*) 1½d., 19 Bouverie St., E.C.4.
 Evening News (*Ind.*) 1½d., Northcliffe House, E.C.4.
 Evening Standard (*Ind.*) 1½d., 47 Shoe Lane, E.C.4.
 Recorder (*Ind.*) 2d., 85 Farringdon Street, E.C.4.
 Star (*Ind. prog.*) 1½d., 19 Bouverie St., E.C.4.
 ABERDEEN.....Press and Journal (*Cons.*) 2d.
 Evening Express (*Cons.*) 2d.
 BARROW.....North-Western Evening Mail (*Ind.*) 2d.
 BATH.....Bath and Wilts. Chronicle and Herald (*Cons.*) 2d.
 BELFAST.....News Letter (*Un.*) 2d.
 Northern Whig (*Un.*) 1½d.
 Telegraph (*Cons.*) 2d.
 Irish News (*Nat.*) 1½d.
 BIRMINGHAM....Post (*Ind.*) 2d.
 Mail (*Ind.*) 2d.
 Gazette (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 Evening Despatch (*Ind.*) 2d.
 BLACKBURN.....Northern Daily Telegr. (*Cons.*) 2d.
 BLACKPOOL.....West Lancs. Ev. Gazette (*Ind.*) 2d.
 BOLTON.....Evening News (*Ind.*) 2d.
 BOURNEMOUTH...Daily Echo (*Ind.*) 2d.
 BRADFORD.....Yorkshire Observer (*Ind.*) 2d.
 Telegraph and Argus (*Ind.*) 2d.
 BRIGHTON.....Sussex Daily News (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 Evening Argus (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 BRISTOL.....Western Daily Press (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 Evening World (*Ind.*) 2d.
 Evening Post (*Ind.*) 2d.
 BURTON.....Daily Mail (*Un.*) 2d.
 CAMBRIDGE.....Daily News (*Ind.*) 2d.
 CARDIFF.....South Wales Echo and Evening Express (*Ind.*) 2d.
 Western Mail (*Cons.*) 2d.
 CARLISLE.....Cumberland Evening News (*Cons.*) 2d.
 CHELTENHAM....Gloucestershire Echo (*Ind.*) 2d.
 COVENTRY.....Coventry Evening Telegraph, (*Ind.*) 2d.
 DARLINGTON....Northern Echo (*Ind.*) 2d.
 Northern Despatch (*Ind.*) 2d.
 DERBY.....Evening Telegraph and Express (*Ind.*) 2d.
 DOUGLAS.....Isle of Man Daily Times (*Cons.*) 1½d.
 DUNDEE.....Courier and Advertiser (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 Evening Telegraph and Post (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 EDINBURGH.....Scotsman (*Ind.*) 3d.
 Evening Dispatch (*Ind.*) 2d.
 Evening News (*Ind.*) 2d.
 Scottish Daily Mail (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 EXETER.....Express and Echo (*Ind.*) 2d.
 GLASGOW.....Glasgow Herald (*Ind.*) 3d.
 Bulletin (*Ind.*) 2d.

GLASGOW (*contd.*) Daily Record and Mail (*Cons.*) 1½d.
 Evening Citizen (*Ind.*) 2d.
 Evening News (*Cons.*) 2d.
 Evening Times (*Ind.*) 2d.
 Scottish Daily Express (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 GLOUCESTER.....Citizen (*Ind.*) 2d.
 GREENOCK.....Telegraph (*Lib.*) 2d.
 GRIMSBY.....Evening Telegraph (*Ind.*) 2d.
 GUERNSEY.....Evening Press (*Ind.*) 2d.
 Star (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 HALIFAX.....Daily Courier and Guardian (*Ind.*) 2d.
 HUDDERSFIELD...Daily Examiner (*Lib.*) 2d.
 HULL.....Daily Mail (*Un.*) 2d.
 IPSWICH.....East Anglian Daily Times (*Ind.*) 2d.
 Evening Star (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 KETTERING.....Northants Ev. Tele. (*Ind.*) 2d.
 LEEDS.....Yorkshire Post (*Cons.*) 2d.
 Yorkshire Even. News (*Ind.*) 2d.
 Yorkshire Evening Post (*Cons.*) 2d.
 LEICESTER.....Evening Mail (*Ind.*) 2d.
 Mercury (*Ind.*) 2d.
 LINCOLN.....Echo (*Ind.*) 2d.
 LIVERPOOL.....Echo (*Ind.*) 2d.
 Evening Express (*Ind.*) 2d.
 Daily Post (*Ind.*) 2d.
 Journal of Commerce (*Ind.*) 3d.
 MANCHESTER....Manchester Guardian (*Lib.*) 3d.
 Daily Dispatch (*Cons.*) 1½d.
 Evening Chronicle (*Cons.*) 2d.
 Manchester Evening News (*Ind.*) 2d.
 MIDDLESBROUGH..Evening Gazette (*Cons.*) 2d.
 NEWCASTLE.....Journal and North Mail (*Cons.*) 2d.
 Evening Chronicle (*Cons.*) 2d.
 NEWPORT, MON...South Wales Argus (*Ind.*) 2d.
 NORTHAMPTON...Chronicle and Echo (*Ind.*) 2d.
 NORWICH.....Eastern Daily Press (*Ind.*) 2d.
 Eastern Evening News (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 NOTTINGHAM....Guardian Journal (*Cons.*) 1½d.
 Evening News (*Ind.*) 2d.
 Evening Post (*Ind.*) 2d.
 NUNEATON.....Midland D. Tribune (*Ind.*) 2d.
 OLDHAM.....Evening Chronicle (*Lib.*) 2d.
 OXFORD.....Mail (*Ind.*) 2d.
 PAISLEY.....Daily Express (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 PENZANCE.....Cornish Evening Herald (*Ind.*) 2d.
 PLYMOUTH.....Western Morn. News (*Ind.*) 2d.
 Western Evening Herald (*Ind.*) 2d.
 PORTSMOUTH....Evening News (*Ind.*) 1½d. [2d.
 PRESTON.....Lancashire Evening Post (*Ind.*) 2d.
 St. Helier (JERSEY) Evening Post (*Ind.*) 2d.
 SCARBOROUGH...Evening News (*Ind.*) 2d.
 SHEFFIELD.....Sheffield Telegraph (*Cons.*) 2d.
 Star (*Ind.*) 2d.
 SHIELDS.....Evening News (*Ind.*) 2d.
 Gazette (*Ind.*) 2d.
 St. THAMPTON...Southern Daily Echo (*Ind.*) 2d.
 STOKE.....Evening Sentinel (*Ind.*) 2d.
 SUNDERLAND....Echo (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 SWANSEA.....South Wales Evening Post (*Ind.*) 2d.
 SWINDON.....Evening Advertiser (*Ind.*) 2d.
 TORQUAY.....Herald Express (*Ind.*) 2d.
 WEST HARTLEPOOL Northern Daily Mail (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 WEYMOUTH.....Dorset D. Echo (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 WOLVERHAMPTON Express and Star (*Ind.*) 2d.
 WORCESTER.....Evening News and Times (*Ind.*) 2d.
 WORKINGTON...Cumberland Even. Star (*Ind.*) 2d.
 YORK.....Yorkshire E. Press (*Cons.*) 2d.

SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS

- Empire News (Cons.)—Withy Grove, Manchester. 2½d.
 News of the World (Ind.)—30 Bouverie St., E.C.4. 2½d.
 Observer (Ind.)—22 Tudor St., E.C.4. 3½d.
 People (Ind.)—222 Strand, W.C.2. 2½d.
 Reynolds's News (Dem.)—Pioneer House, Wicklow St., W.C.1. 2½d.
 Sunday Chronicle (Cons.)—Kemsley House, W.C.1. 2½d.
 Sunday Disp. (Ind.)—Northcliffe House, E.C.4. 2½d.
 Sunday Express (Ind.)—Fleet St., E.C.4. 2½d.
 Sunday Graphic (Cons.)—Kemsley House, W.C.1. 2½d.
 Sunday Mail (Cons.)—Kemsley House, Glasgow. 2½d.
 Sunday Mercury (Ind.)—Corporation St., Birmingham. 3d.
 Sunday Pictorial (Ind.)—Geraldine House, Roll Bldgs., E.C.4. 2½d.
 Sunday Post (Ind.)—144 Port Dundas Road, Glasgow. 2½d.
 Sunday Sun (Cons.)—Kemsley House, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 2½d.
 Sunday Times (Ind.)—Kemsley House, W.C.1. 4d.
 Western Ind.—7 Alton Terrace, Plymouth. 2½d.

RELIGIOUS PAPERS

- Baptist Times—6 Southampton Row, W.C.1. 3d.
 British Weekly—46-7 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 4d.
 Catholic Herald—67 Fleet St., E.C.4. 3d.
 Catholic Times—12 Crane Ct., Fleet St., E.C.4. 3d.
 Christian—33 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4. 3d.
 Christian Endeavour—31 Lampton Rd., Hounslow, Mx. 4d.
 Christian Herald—4 Western Esplanade, Portslade, Brighton, Sussex. 3d.
 Christian World—110 Fleet St., E.C.4. 4d.
 Church of England Newspaper and Record—33 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4. 4d.
 Church Times—7 Portugal St., W.C.2. 4d.
 English Churchman—69 Fleet St., E.C.4. 4d.
 Friend—46-7 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 6d.
 Inquirer—14 Gordon Square, W.C.1. 3d.
 Jewish Chronicle—32 Farnival St., E.C.4. 6d.
 Methodist Recorder—116 Fleet St., E.C.4. 3d.
 Student Movement—Annandale, North End Road, N.W.11. 6d.
 Sunday School Chronicle—104 Newgate St., E.C.1. 4d.
 Tablet—128 Sloane St., S.W.1. 9d.
 Universe—Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. 3d.
 War Cry—117-121 Judd St., W.C.1. 2d.

PERIODICALS, MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS

- Adam International Review—28 Emperor's Gate, S.W.7. 2s. 6d.
 Adelphi—14, Gt. Smith St., S.W.1. 2s. 6d.
 Aeromodeller—38 Clarendon Road, Watford, Herts. 1s. 6d.
 African World—653 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2. 1s.
 Air Pictorial—2 Bream's Bldgs., E.C.4. 1s.
 Amateur Cine World—46-7 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 1s.
 Amateur Gardening—2-10 Tavistock St., W.C.2. 4d.
 Amateur Photographer—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 1s.
 Angler's News—29 Old Bond St., W.1. 9d.
 Answers—22-25 Farringdon St., E.C.4. 3d.
 Antiquaries' Journal—Oxford U. Press, Amen House, Warwick Sq., E.C.4. 1s. 5s.
 Antique Collector—16 Strutton Gd., S.W.1. 3s.
 Apollo—10 Vigo St., W.1. 3s. 6d.
 Arbitrator, The—53 Victoria St., S.W.1. 2s.
 Argosy—22-5 Farringdon St., E.C.4. 1s. 6d.

- Asian Review—3 Victoria St., S.W.1. 5s.
 Band Wagon—607 Grand Bldgs., Trafalgar Sq., W.C.2. 2s.
 B.B.C. Quarterly—35 Marylebone High St., W.1. 2s. 6d.
 Beekeeper's Record—1 Gough Square, E.C.4. 4d.
 Bicycle—8-10 Temple Avenue, E.C.4. 6d.
 Birds and Country Magazine—17 Creechurch Lane, E.C.3. 2s. 6d.
 Blackfriars—34 Bloomsbury St., W.C.1. 2s.
 Blackwood's Mag.—45 George St., Edinburgh. 2s. 6d.
 Blighty—110 Fleet St., E.C.4. 6d.
 Bookseller, The—13 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 6d.
 Bowls News—19 Harcourt St., W.1. 4d.
 Boxing News—92 Fleet St., E.C.4. 6d.
 Boy's Own Paper—4 Bouverie St., E.C.4. 1s.
 Brain—St. Martin's St., W.C.2. 12s. 6d.
 Britain To-day—65 Davies St., W.1. 1s. 6d.
 Britannia and Eve—195-8 Strand, W.C.2. 2s.
 British Bee Journal—1 Gough Sq., E.C.4. 4d.
 Burlington Mag.—12 Bedford Sq., W.C.1. 5s.
 Cage Birds and Bird Fancy—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 6d.
 Canada Review—Manfield House, 376 Strand, W.C.2. 6d.
 Caravan—24 Store St., W.C.1. 9d.
 Chambers's Journal—11 Thistle St., Edinburgh. 2s.
 Childhood—149 Fleet St., E.C.4. 1s.
 Children—National Child, en's Home and Orphanage, Highbury Park, N.5. 2d.
 Children's Newspaper—22-25 Farringdon St., E.C.4. 3d.
 Classical Quarterly—Oxford U. Press, Amen House, Warwick Square, E.C.4. 14s. 6d.
 Classical Review—Oxford U. Press, Amen House, Warwick Square, E.C.4. 6s. 6d.
 Coal—2 Basil St., S.W.3. 4d.
 Collins Young Elizabethan—14 St. James's Place, S.W.1. 2s.
 Competitors' Journal—2 Carmelite St., E.C.4. 3d.
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 Contemporary Review—46-7 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 3s. 6d.
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 Country Life—Tower House, Southampton St. W.C.2. 2s.
 Countryman, The—10 Bouverie St., E.C.4. 2s. 6d.
 Courier—607-622 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2. 3s.
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 Current Literature—13 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 4d.
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 Daily Sketch International Edition—New Carmelite House, E.C.4. 1s.
 Dalton's Weekly Home and Apartment Advertiser, 27 South Lambeth Road, S.W.8. 3d.
 Dance and Dancers—12 Phipp's Mews, Eccleston Place, S.W.1. 1s. 6d.
 Dancing Times—12 Henrietta St., W.C.2. 1s. 3d.
 Deaf News—21 Queens St., Paisley. 3d.
 Discovery—St. James, Norwich. 1s. 6d.
 Dog World—Idle, Bradford. 6d.
 Drama—9 Fitzroy Sq., W.1. 1s. 6d.
 Dublin Review—28 Ashley Place, London, S.W.1. 7s. 6d.
 Eagle—43-4 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 4½d.
 East Africa—66 Great Russell St., W.C.1. 6d.
 Economic Journal—St. Martin's St., W.C.2. 10s.
 Economica—Lond. Sch. of Economics, Houghton St., Aldwych, W.C.2. 8s. 6d.
 Economist—22 Ryder St., St. James's, S.W.1. 1s.
 Edinburgh Gazette (Official)—Exchequer Chambers, Edinburgh. 6d.
 Empire Record—28 Duke St., S.W.1. 3s. 6d. p.a.
 English Digest—1 Farnival St., E.C.4. 1s.
 Eugenic Review—69 Eccleston Square, S.W.1. 3s.

- Everybody's—114 Fleet St., E.C.4. 4d.
 Everywoman—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 1s. 3d.
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 Fishing Gazette—171 High St., Beckenham, Kent 9d.
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 Freemason's Chronicle—245-7 Cricklewood Broadway, N.W.2. 30s. p.a.
 Freethinker—41 Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.1. 4d.
 Fur and Feather—Idle, Bradford. 4d.
 Future Magazine—51a Rathbone Place, W.1. 3s. 6d.
 Gardeners' Chronicle—33 John St., Theobalds Rd., W.C.1. 6d.
 Gardening Illustrated—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 1s.
 Geographical Journal—Kensington Gore, S.W.7. 8s. 6d.
 Geographical Magazine—40 William IV St., W.C.2. 2s. 6d.
 Go—20 Pall Mall, S.W.1. 3s. 6d.
 Golf Illustrated—8 Stratton St., W.1. 1s.
 Golf Monthly—56 Annandale St., Edinburgh. 1s. 6d.
 Good Housekeeping—46 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1. 2s.
 Good Taste—30-2 Southampton St., W.C.2. 1s. 6d.
 Gramophone—49 Ebrington Rd., Kenton, Mx. 1s.
 Great Britain and the East (*Ind.*)—58 Farringdon St., E.C.4. 2s.
 Greyhound Express—Fleet Lane House, E.C.4. 3d.
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 Harper's Bazaar—21 Ebury St., S.W.1. 3s. 6d.
 Health & Strength—24 Store St., W.C.1. 1s.
 Health and You—18 Felpham Road, Bognor Regis, Sussex. 1s. 3d.
 Health Education Journal—Tavistock House, Tavistock Square, W.C.1. 2s. 9d.
 Heiress (Girl's Own Paper)—4 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 1s.
 Hibbert Journal—Manchester College, Oxford. 3s. 6d.
 History—32 Fleet St., E.C.4. 4s.
 Home Chat—22-25 Farringdon St., E.C.4. 3½d.
 Home Companion—22 Farringdon St., E.C.4. 3d.
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 Home Notes—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 3½d.
 Homefinder—41-42 Wool Exchange, Coleman St., E.C.2. 9d.
 Homes and Gardens—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 2s.
 Horse and Hound—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 6d.
 House and Garden—223-7 St. John St., E.C.1. 3s.
 Housewife—43 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 1s. 9d.
 Ideal Home—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 2s.
 Illustrated—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 4d.
 Illustrated London News (*Ind.*)—195-8 Strand, W.C.2. 2s.
 International Affairs—Chatham House, St. James's Square, S.W.1. 6s. 6d.
 International Labour Review—40 Museum St., W.C.1. 3s. 6d.
 John Bull (*Ind.*)—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 4d.
 John O'London's Weekly—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 4d.
 Kennel Gazette—84 Piccadilly, W.1. 2s.
 Labour—Smith Square, S.W.1. 6d.
 Labour Monthly—134 Ballards Lane, N.3. 1s. 6d.
 Labour News (*Ind.*)—69 Fleet St., E.C.4. 6d.
 Lady—39 and 40 Bedford St., W.C.2. 8d.
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 Lawn Tennis and Badminton—192 Palace Chambers, S.W.1. 1s.
 Liberal News—58 Victoria St., S.W.1. 3d.
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 Literary Guide—5 Johnson's Court, E.C.4. 6d.
 Little Dots Playways—4 Bouverie St., E.C.4. 6d.
 Local Government Chronicle (*Ind.*)—11-12 Bury St., St. Mary Axe, E.C.3. 9d.
 Local Government Journal—1 Norwich St., E.C.4. 4d.
 London Gazette (*Official*)—Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1. 2s.
 London Opinion—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 1s.
 London Quarterly—25-35 City Rd., E.C.1. 4s.
 London Weekly Advertiser—58 Farringdon St., E.C.4. 2d.
 Man—21 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 2s. 6d.
 Manchester Guardian Weekly—3 Cross St., Manchester. 3d.
 Meccano Magazine—Binns Rd., Liverpool. 1s.
 Men Only—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 1s. 6d.
 Meteorological Magazine—Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1. 2s.
 Mind—Parkside Works, Dalkeith Rd., Edinburgh. 4s. 6d.
 Miniature Camera World—46-7 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 1s. 3d.
 Ministry of Labour Gazette (*Official*)—Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1. 1s.
 Modern Language Review—Camb. U. Pr., 200 Euston Rd., N.W.1. 15s.
 Modern Poultry Keeping—2 Bream's Bldgs., E.C.4. 5d.
 Modern Woman—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 1s. 3d.
 Monthly Digest of Statistics (*Official*)—Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1. 4s. 6d.
 Mother—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 1s.
 Mother and Home—30 Southampton St., W.C.2. 1s. 3d.
 Municipal Engineering—8 Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. 1s.
 Municipal Journal (*Ind.*)—3 and 4 Clement's Inn, W.C.2. 1s. 6d.
 Municipal Review—Victoria Station House, S.W.1. 1s.
 Museums Journal—Meteorological Bldgs., Exhibition Rd., S.W.7. 4s.
 My Home—22 Farringdon St., E.C.4. 1s.
 My Weekly—186 Fleet St., E.C.4. 3d.
 National and English Review—Rolls House, Breams Buildings, E.C.4. 2s.
 National News Letter—162 Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W.1. 50s. p.a.
 Naturalist—32 Brooke St., E.C.1. 4s. 6d.
 Nature—St. Martin's St., W.C.2. 2s.
 Nautical Magazine—52 Darnley Street, Glasgow, 1s. 6d.
 Navy—Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2. 1s.
 Needlewoman and Needlecraft—30 Cannon St., Manchester. 1s.
 Needlework Illustrated—30 Southampton St., W.C.2. 1s. 3d.
 New Statesman and Nation (*Ind.*)—10 Great Turnstile, High Holborn, W.C.1. 9d.
 Notes and Queries—Oxford U. Press, Amen House, Warwick Square, E.C.4. 3s. 4d.
 Nursery World—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 8d.

Ocean Times—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1.
 Opera—2 Breams Buildings, E.C.4. 2s. 6d.
 Our Dogs—Oxford Road, Station Approach,
 Manchester. 9d.
 Overseas Daily Mirror and Sunday Pictorial—
 Geraldine House, Rolls Buildings, E.C.4. 1s.
 Oxford—Oxford U. Press, Amen House, Warwick
 Sq., E.C.4. 1s. 6d.

Parents' Review (P.N.E.U.)—171 Victoria St.,
 S.W.1. 1s. 6d.
 Parliamentary Debates (Hansard)—Atlantic House,
 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1. 9d.

Pelican (*Ind.*)—Perse School, Cambridge.
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 Political Quarterly—10 Great Turnstile, W.C.1.
 7s. 6d.

Polytechnic Magazine—79 Mortimer St., W.1. 3d.
 Popular Gardening—22-5 Farringdon St., E.C.4.
 4d.

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 Poultry World—Dorset House, Stamford St.,
 S.E.1. 5d.

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Raceform—39-43 Battersea High St., S.W.11.
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Recorder—58 Farringdon St., E.C.4. 3d.

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Reveille for the Week End—54 Fetter Lane, E.C.4.
 2½d.

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 1s. 6d.

Round Table—15 Ormond Yard, Duke of York
 St., S.W.1. 7s. 6d.

Scotland's S. M. T. Magazine—7 Castle Terrace,
 Edinburgh. 1s. 6d.

Scots Independent—59 Elmbank St., Glasgow. 3d.

Scottish Field—70 Mitchell St., Glasgow. 1s. 6d.

Scout—Tower Hse., Southampton St., W.C.2. 3d.

Scouter—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2.
 9d.

Sea Breezes—17 James St., Liverpool. 1s.

Seafarer—207 Balham High Rd., S.W.17. 1s.

Seagoer—Trenchard St., Bristol. 1s. 6d.

Services and Territorial Magazine—1 Dorset Bldgs.,
 Salisbury Square, E.C.4. 1s.

Settler—12 Silchester Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1s. 6d.

Shooting Times—29 Old Bond St., W.1. 1s. 3d.

Sketch (*Ind.*)—195-8 Strand, W.C.2. 2s.

Smallholder—Tower House, Southampton St.,
 W.C.2. 3d.

Socialist Leader—318 Regents Park Rd., N.3. 3d.

Sociological Review—University College of
 North Staffordshire, Keele, Staffs. 21s. p.a.

South Africa (*Ind.*)—653 Salisbury House, London
 Wall, E.C.2. 6d.

South American Journal (*Ind.*) 58 Farringdon St.,
 E.C.4. 1s.

Spectator (*Ind.*)—99 Gower Street, W.C.1. 7d.
 Sphere (*Ind.*)—195-8 Strand, W.C.2. 2s.
 Sport and Country—195-8 Strand, W.C.2. 2s.
 Sporting Chronicle—Withy Grove, Manchester.
 6d.

Sporting Life—27 Floral St., W.C.2. 4d.

Sporting Record—184 Fleet St., E.C.4. 4d.

Statist (*Ind.*)—51 Cannon St., E.C.4. 1s.

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 W.C.2. 2d.

Tatler and Bystander (*Ind.*)—195-8 Strand, W.C.2.
 2s.

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 Maidstone, Kent. 15s. p.a.

Theatre World—1 Dorset Bldgs., E.C.4. 1s. 6d.

Time & Tide (*Ind.*)—32 Bloomsbury St., W.C.1.
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Times Educational Suppl't.—Printing Ho. Sq.,
 E.C.4. 4d.

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Times Weekly Review (*Ind.*)—Printing Ho. Sq.,
 E.C.4. 6d.

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 To-day (Photo World)—607-622 Grand Bldgs.,
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True Romances—8-10 Temple Ave., E.C.4. 1s. 3d.

True Story Magazine—8 Temple Ave., E.C.4.
 1s. 3d.

Truth (*Ind.*)—10 Carteret St., S.W.1. 9d.

Twentieth Century—1 Orsett Terrace, W.2. 50s.
 p.a.

United Empire—18 Northumberland Avenue,
 W.C.2. 1s. 6d.

United Nations News—25 Charles St., W.1. 9d.

Universities Quarterly—10 Gt. Turnstile, W.C.1. 5s.

Vanity Fair—19 Queen St., W.1. 1s. 6d.

Vogue—223-7 St. John St., E.C.1. 3s. 6d.

Weather—49 Cromwell Rd., S.W.7. 2s.

Weekend Mail—Northcliffe House, E.C.4. 3d.

Weekly Welcome—186 Fleet St., E.C.4. 3d.

Weldons Home Dressmaking—30 Southampton
 St., W.C.2. 1s.

Weldons Ladies' Journal—30 Southampton St.,
 W.C.2. 1s. 3d.

Welsh Nation—8 Queen St., Cardiff. 3d.

West Africa (*Ind.*)—7-9 Bream's Buildings, E.C.4.
 6d.

West African Rev.—7-9 Bream's Buildings, E.C.4.
 2s.

West India Committee Circular—40 Norfolk St.,
 W.C.2. 42s. p.a.

Wide World Magazine—Tower House, South-
 ampton St., W.C.2. 1s. 6d.

Wife and Home—22 Farringdon St., E.C.4. 1s.

Woman—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 4½d.

Woman and Beauty—22 Farringdon St., E.C.4.
 2s.

Woman and Home—22 Farringdon St., E.C.4. 1s.

Woman's Companion—22 Farringdon St., E.C.4.
 3d.

Woman's Illustrated—22 Farringdon St., E.C.4.
 4½d.

Woman's Journal—22-25 Farringdon St., E.C.4.
 2s. 6d.

- Woman's Own—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 43d.
 Woman's Pictorial—22 Farringdon St., E.C.4. 43d.
 Woman's Weekly—22 Farringdon St., E.C.4. 3d.
 Woman's World—22 Farringdon St., E.C.4. 3d.
 Women's Employment—166 Terminal House S., Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1. 6d.
 World Digest—22-25 Farringdon St., E.C.4. 1s. 3d.
 World Review—43-4 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 2s. 6d.
 World Today—Chatham House, St. James's Square, S.W.1. 2s.
 Yachting Monthly—3-4 Clements Inn, W.C.2. 2s. 6d.
 Yachting World (*Ind.*)—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 2s. 6d.
 Yachts and Yachting—153 Hamlet Court Rd., Westcliff on Sea, Essex. 6d.
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- Accountancy—Inc. Accountants' Hall, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2. 2s.
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 Accountants' Magazine—W. Blackwood & Sons, Ltd., 45 George St., Edinburgh. 2s.
 Advertiser's Weekly—180 Fleet St., E.C.4. 1s.
 Aeronautics—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 2s. 6d.
 Aeroplane—Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. 1s.
 Agricultural Machinery Journal—1 Dorset Buildings, E.C.4. 1s. 6d.
 Aircraft Engineering—12 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1. 2s. 6d.
 Aircraft Production—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 2s. 6d.
 Ambassador—49 Park Lane, W.1. 45s. p.a.
 Architect and Building News—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 1s.
 Architects' Journal—9-13 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1. 1s.
 Architectural Review—9-13 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1. 5s.
 Argenter—19-25 Gutter Lane, E.C.2. 7s. 6d.
 Art & Industry—66 Chandos Pl., W.C.2. 3s.
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 Author—84 Drayton Gardens, S.W.10. 1s.
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 Automobile Engineer—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 3s. 6d.
 Baker and Confectioner—120-1 Newgate St., E.C.1. 4d.
 Bakers N.A. Review—1 Buckingham Palace Gardens, S.W.1. 8d.
 Baker's Record—Stafford House, Norfolk St., W.C.2. 2d.
 Bank Officer—28 Old Queen St., S.W.1. 3d.
 Banker—72 Coleman St., E.C.2. 2s. 6d.
 Bankers' Magazine—85-6 London Wall, E.C.4. 2s. 6d.
 Board of Trade Journal (*Official*)—Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1. 9d.
 Bookseller, The—13 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 6d.
 Bottler and Packer—33 South Audley St., W.1. 2s. 6d.
 Brewers' Guardian—7 Garrick St., W.C.2. 30s. p.a.
 Brewers' Journal—Eastcheap Buildings, E.C.3. 3s.
 Brewing Trade Review—21-23 Laurence Pountney Lane, E.C.4. 3s. 6d.
 British and Overseas Pharmacist—194 Blishops-gate, E.C.2. 15s. p.a.
 British and Colonial Printer—329 High Holborn, W.C.1. 6d.
 British Baker—Stafford House, Norfolk St., W.C.2. 6d.
 British Book News—65 Davies St., W.1. 1s.
 British Clay Worker—23 Tavistock St., W.C.2. 1s. 6d.
 British Constructional Engineer—32 Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.1. 2s. 6d.
 British Dental Journal—13 Hill St., W.1. 2s. 6d.
 British Engineering—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 2s. 6d.
 British Export Gazette—76 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2. 2s.
 British Farmer—45 Bedford Square, W.C.1.
 British Jeweller—27 Frederick St., Birmingham. 1s.
 British Journal for Philosophy of Science—Park-side Works, Edinburgh. 9. 7s. 6d.
 British Journal of Applied Physics—47 Belgrave Square, S.W.1. 8s.
 British Journal of Photography—24 Wellington Street, W.C.2. 6d.
 British Manufacturer—6 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1.
 British Medical Journal—Tavistock Square, W.C.1. 2s.
 British Packer—311 Grays Inn Rd., W.C.1. 42s. p.a.
 British Plastics—Dorset Hse., Stamford St., S.E.1. 2s. 6d.
 British Printer—125-130 Strand, W.C.2. 2s. 6d.
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 British Stationer—9 Fryston Ave., Croydon. 1s. 6d.
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 British Sugar Beet Review—134 Piccadilly, W.1. 1s.
 British Trade Journal and Export World—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 2s.
 British Veterinary Journal—7-8 Henrietta St., W.C.2. 3s. 6d.
 Brushes and Toilet Goods—356-8 Kilburn High Rd., N.W.6. 3s.
 Builder—4 Catherine St., W.C.2. 1s. 3d.
 Builders' Merchants' Journal—54 Uxbridge Rd., W.12. 1s.
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 Building Digest—Stratford House, Eden St., N.W.1. 30s. p.a.
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 Civil Engineering—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 2s.
 Coal and Appliances Trade Digest—8 Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3. 10s. p.a.
 Coal Merchant and Shipper—49 Wellington St., W.C.2. 6d.
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 Confectionery News—Drury House, Russell St., W.C.2. 8d.
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 Farming News—70 Mitchell St., Glasgow. 3d.
 Fashion Trade Weekly—111, Salisbury Road, N.W.6. 315. 6d. p.a.
 Fashions and Fabrics—Drury House, Russell St., W.C.2. 25.
 F.B.I. Review—21 Tothill St., S.W.1. 25. 6d.
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 Financial World—Empire House, Union Court, E.C.2. 4d.
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Australia:—

Adelaide Advertiser—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Adelaide Chronicle—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Adelaide Mail, 34 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
Adelaide News—34 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
Brisbane Courier-Mail—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Brisbane Telegraph—30 New Bridge St., E.C.4.
Launceston Examiner—30 New Bri. St., E.C.4.
Melbourne Age—132 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Melbourne Argus—20, Brema Buildings, Fleet
St., E.C.4.
Melbourne Australasian Post—20 Brema Build-
ings, Fleet St., E.C.4.
Melbourne Herald—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Melbourne Leader—132 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Melbourne Sun News-Pictorial—85 Fleet St.
Melbourne Weekly Times—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Perth Daily News—34 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
Perth West Australian—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Sydney Bulletin—71 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Sydney Mirror—Red Lion Court, E.C.4.
Sydney Truth—Red Lion Court, E.C.4.
Sydney Morning Herald—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Sydney Sun—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Sydney Telegraph—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.

Canada:—

Calgary Albertan—26 Craven St., W.C.2.
Calgary Herald—162A Queen Victoria St., E.C.4.
Edmonton Bulletin—26 Craven St., W.C.2.
Edmonton Journal—162A Queen Victoria St.,
E.C.4.
Globe and Mail (Toronto)—34-40 Ludgate Hill,
E.C.4.
Halifax Chronicle-Herald, Clifford's Inn, Fleet
St., E.C.4.
Halifax Mail-Star—Clifford's Inn, Fleet St.,
E.C.4.
Hamilton Spectator—34-40 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
Montreal Gazette—34-40 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
Montreal La Presse—Clifford's Inn, Fleet St.,
E.C.4.
Ottawa Citizen—34-40 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
Ottawa Journal—Clifford's Inn, Fleet St., E.C.4.
Regina Leader-Post—40 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Toronto Daily Star—83-86 Farringdon St.,
E.C.4.
Toronto Star Weekly—83-86 Farringdon St.,
E.C.4.

Vancouver News Herald—26 Craven St., W.C.2.
Vancouver Province—162A Queen Victoria St.,
E.C.4.
Vancouver Sun—Clifford's Inn, Fleet St., E.C.4.
Victoria Daily Times—26 Craven St., W.C.2.
Winnipeg Free Press—Clifford's Inn, Fleet St.,
E.C.4.
Winnipeg Tribune—34-40 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.

Ceylon:—

Ceylon Daily News—302-8 Regent St., W.1.
Ceylon Observer—302-8 Regent St., W.1.
Times of Ceylon—Stuart House, 1 Tudor St.,
E.C.4.

India:—

Allahabad Leader—3 Salisbury Court, Fleet St.,
E.C.4.
Bombay Evening News of India—4 Albemarle
St., W.1.
Capital (Calcutta)—St. Stephen's House, West-
minster, S.W.1.
Hindu, The (Madras)—2-3 Salisbury Court,
Fleet St., E.C.4.
Hindustan Standard (Calcutta)—Salisbury Square
House, E.C.4.
Hindustan Times (New Delhi)—2 Salisbury
Court, Fleet St., E.C.4.
Illustrated Weekly of India—4 Albemarle St.,
W.1.
Madras Mail—302-8 Regent St., W.1.
National Herald (Lucknow)—2-3 Salisbury
Court, E.C.4.
Pioneer (Lucknow)—150 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Statesman (Calcutta)—41 Whitehall, S.W.1.
Times of India—4 Albemarle St., W.1.

New Zealand:—

Auckland Star—30 New Bridge St., E.C.4.
Auckland Weekly News—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Christchurch Press—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Dominion (Wellington)—34 New Bridge St.
Dunedin Evening Star—34 New Bridge St.
Mirror (Auckland)—34 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
New Zealand Evening Post—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
New Zealand Free Lance—34 New Bridge St.,
E.C.4.
New Zealand Farmer (Auckland)—34 New
Bridge St., E.C.4.
New Zealand Herald—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Otago Daily Times and Witness—107 Fleet St.,
E.C.4.
Southland Daily News (Invercargill)—34 New
Bridge St., E.C.4.
Southland Times—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Wanganui Chronicle—34 New Bridge St., E.C.4.

Northern Ireland:—

Armagh Guardian—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Ballymena Observer—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Ballymena Weekly Tel.—112 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Banbridge Chronicle—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Belfast News Letter—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Belfast Telegraph (and Weekly Telegraph)—
112 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Coleraine Chronicle—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
County Down Spectator—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Derry Journal—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Derry Standard—177 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Down Recorder—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Dromore Weekly Times—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Dungannon Observer—143-4 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Impartial Reporter (Enniskillen)—69 Fleet St.,
E.C.4.
Ireland's Saturday Night—112 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Irish News—177 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Irish Weekly and Ulster Examiner—177 Fleet
St., E.C.4.
Larne Times—112 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Lisburn Standard—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.

Northern Ireland (continued) :—

Londonderry Sentinel—80 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Lurgan Mail—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Mid Ulster Mail—177 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Newtownards Chronicle—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Newtownards Spectator—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Northern Constitution (Coleraine)—Clifford's Inn, Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Northern Whig—107-11 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Portadown News—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Portadown Times—143 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Strabane Weekly News—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Tyrone Constitution—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Tyrone Courier—177-8 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Ulster Farmer—131 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Ulster Gazette (Armagh)—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Ulster Herald—120 Bank Chambers, 329 High Holborn, W.C.1.

Pakistan :—

Civil and Military Gazette (Karachi and Lahore)
 114 Southampton Row, W.C.1.
 Karachi Dawn—24-27 High Holborn, W.C.1.
 Pakistan Times—150 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Sind Observer—231-2 Strand, W.C.2.

South Africa :—

Bloemfontein Friend—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Burger (Cape Town)—231 Strand, W.C.2.
 Cape Argus—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.

NEWSPAPER GROUP PUBLISHERS

In recent years a large number of newspapers in London and the Provinces have been acquired by various groups of publishers, either in one company or in a series of companies associated with each other. The following is a list of the chief newspaper group publishers, with the journals controlled:

Northcliffe Group (Viscount Rothermere) :

LONDON—Daily Mail, Daily Sketch, Evening News, Sunday Dispatch.

PROVINCES—Bristol, Evening World; Cheltenham, Gloucester Echo, Cheltenham Chronicle; Derby, Evening Telegraph; Edinburgh, Scottish Daily Mail; Gloucester, Citizen, Gloucester Journal; Grimsby, Evening Telegraph, Saturday Telegraph; Hull, Daily Mail, Hull Times; Leicester, Evening Mail; Lincoln, Echo; Stoke on Trent, Evening Sentinel, Weekly Sentinel; Swansea, Herald of Wales, South Wales Evening Post.

Harmsworth Group

PROVINCES—Barnstaple, North Devon Journal-Herald; Bodmin, Cornish Guardian; Crediton, Gazette; Exeter, Express & Echo, Western Times & Gazette; Exmouth, Chronicle; Ilfracombe, Chronicle; Penzance, Cornish Evening Herald, Cornishman; Plymouth, Western Morning News, Western Evening Herald; Tiverton, Gazette; Torquay, Herald Express; Truro, West Briton; Wellington, Wellington Weekly News.

Daily News Group

LONDON—News Chronicle, Star.

Provincial Newspapers Group

PROVINCES—Blackburn, Times; Burnley, Express and News; Doncaster, Gazette; Edinburgh, Evening News; Leeds, Yorkshire Evening News; Northampton, Chronicle and Echo, Independent, Mercury and Herald; Nuneaton, Observer; Preston, Lancashire Evening Post, Guardian.

Berrow's Newspapers Ltd.

(WORCESTER)

PROVINCES—Worcester, Evening News and Times, Saturday Sports News, Berrow's Worcester Journal; Stourport, News; Kidderminster, Times;

Cape Times—24 Holborn, E.C.1.
 Durban Daily News—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 East London Dispatch—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Eastern Province Herald—6 Ludgate Square, E.C.4.
 Johannesburg Star—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Kimberley Diamond Fields Advertiser—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Natal Mercury—24 Holborn, E.C.1.
 Natal Witness—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Queenstown Daily Rep.—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Rand Daily Mail (Johannesburg)—24 Holborn, E.C.1.
 Rhodesia Herald—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 South African News and Times—40 Mortimer St., W.1.

U.S.A. :—

Baltimore Sun—40 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Chicago Daily News—The Adelphi, W.C.2.
 Chicago Tribune—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Christian Science Monitor—163-4 Strand, W.C.2.
 New York Daily Mirror—72 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 New York Herald-Tribune—The Adelphi, W.C.2.
 New York Times—The Adelphi, W.C.2.
 New York Wall Street Journal—83-6 Farringdon St., E.C.4.

Droitwich, Guardian; Malvern, Gazette; Evesham, Standard; Ledbury, Reporter.

Beaverbrook Group (Lord Beaverbrook) :

LONDON—Daily Express, Evening Standard, Sunday Express.

Westminster Press Group

PROVINCES—Abingdon, North Berks Herald; Alnwick, Northumberland Gazette; Auckland, Chronicle; Barrow, North Western Evening Mail, News; Bedford, Record, Times; Biggleswade, Chronicle; Birmingham, Gazette, Evening Despatch, Sunday Mercury, Sporting Buff, Sports Argus; Blyth, News; Bradford, Yorkshire Observer, Telegraph and Argus, Yorkshire Sports, Yorkshire Observer Budget; Consett, Chronicle; Darlington, Northern Echo, Northern Despatch, Times; Dalton, News; Devizes, Wiltshire Gazette; Durham, County Advertiser, Chronicle; Keighley, News; Kendal, Westmorland Gazette; Lancaster, Guardian; Lincoln, Chronicle; Malton, Gazette; Morecambe, Guardian; North Shields, Evening News; Oxford, Mail, Times; South Shields, Gazette, Sports Gazette; Stanley, News; Swindon, Evening Advertiser, Football Pink, Wilts Herald; York, Gazette, Yorkshire Evening Press, Yorkshire Herald.

Kemsley Group (Viscount Kemsley) :

LONDON—Sunday Graphic, Sunday Times, The Sunday Chronicle.

PROVINCES—Manchester, Empire News, The Sporting Chronicle, The Daily Dispatch, Evening Chronicle; Newcastle upon Tyne, Newcastle Journal and North Mail, Evening Chronicle, Sunday Sun, Sporting Man; Blackburn, Northern Daily Telegraph; Congleton, Times; Macclesfield, Macclesfield Times and Courier; Middlesbrough, Evening Gazette; Sheffield, Star, Sheffield Telegraph, Chronicle Midday; Stockport, Stockport Express.

SCOTLAND—Aberdeen, The Press and Journal Evening Express, Weekly Journal; Glasgow, Daily Record, Evening News, Sunday Mail.

WALES—Cardiff, Western Mail, South Wales Echo, Weekly Mail and Cardiff Times.

Odhams Press Group

LONDON—Daily Herald, People, Sporting Life.

Principal London Clubs

Name of Club	Established	Club-House	Secretary	Subscription		Remarks
				Entr.	Ann.	
Albany (Airmacks)	1933	3 Savile Row, W.1	V. Ledger	G. 10	G. 10	Social: Men and Women, Br. dge.
Aldwych	1911	18 Exeter St., W.C.2.	B. C. Taylor (Hon.)	Nil	8 & 3	Social: Non-political.
Alpine	1857	74 Sth. Audley St., W.1	B. S. Goodfellow (Hon.)	4	4	Mountaineering.
American	1919	95 Piccadilly, W.1	Miss D. Todd.	£10	£20	Americans in London.
American Women's	1895	49 Upper Brook St., W.1	Mrs. Veronica Towne.	Nil	9	American women in London.
Army and Navy	1837	36 Pall Mall, S.W.1	F. Evelyn Vennard	£15	12 & 7	Regular Officers of H.M. Services.
Arts	1863	40 Dover Street, W.1	G. W. Stainer	£16	15	Men; Art, Literature, Science.
The Athenæum	1824	107 Pall Mall, S.W.1	C. F. Parry, C.I.F.	40	18	Literature & Science, Public Services, The Arts.
Authors'	1891	2 Whitehall Court, S.W.1	O.R.E. Lt.-Col. T. M. Kirkwood.	7 & 1	14, 10 & 5	Literary.
The Bath	1894	74 St. James's St., S.W.1	Sen. Ldr. E. E. Hardie.	30	20	Naval, Mil. and Social.
Beefsteak	1876	9 Irving Street, W.C.2.	H. P. J. Lowe	5	15	Social.
Boodle's	1763	28 St. James's St., S.W.1	Capt. C. H. Henderson	30	25	Social: Non-political.
Brooks's	1764	St. James's Street, S.W.1	Lord Adam Gordon, M.B.E.	40 & 20	22	Social.
Buck's	1919	18 Clifford Street, W.1	L. E. Amey	25	20	Social: Non-political.
Caledonian	1898	9 Halkin Street, S.W.1	Capt. C. R. E. W. Perryman, D.S.C.	20	21 14, 12 9, 6, 4 & 3	Strictly Scottish.
Canning	1910	1 Hamilton Place, W.1	S. W. Chapman (Hon.)	Nil	15	Latin-American.
Carillon	1832	69 St. James's St., S.W.1	Peter Stewart	£40	17	Conservative.
Cavalry	1890	127 Piccadilly, W.1	Major W. G. Horne (Hon.)	30 & 10	16 & 3	Officers of Mounted Services.
Challoner	1949	59-61 Pont Street, S.W.1	Col. R. G. Triggs	2	2	Social: Roman Catholic.
Church Imperial	1913	212 Asinney Gardens, S.W.1	Mrs. A. M. H. Charles (Hon.)	Nil	3 & 1	Gentlemen. C. or E.
City Livery	1914	Slon College, E.C.4	A. Stanley Bell, C.C. (Hon.)	10	4	Livermen of City only.
City of London	1832	19 Old Broad St., E.C.2	Capt. (S.) J. H. Benwell-Lejeune, C.B.E., R.N.	100	21	Merchants, Bankers, &c.
City University	1885	50 Cornhill, E.C.3	H. W. Bundock	10	13	Oxf. and Camb. Graduates.
Constitutional	1883	28 Northumberland Ave. W.C.2	J. W. Barnard	..	15 & 9	Conservative: Political.
Cowdray	1922	20 Cavendish Sq., W.1	Miss A. M. Kempe	3 & 1	6, 3, 2, 2	Nurses and Prof. Women and others.
Devonshire	1875	50 St. James's St., S.W.1	C. G. Dunning	20	20	Social.
East India and Sports	1849	16 St. James's Sq., S.W.1	K. S. Tew	30	15, 7, 2	Service, Social, Sport.
Eccentric	1890	9 to 15 Ryder St., S.W.1	S. T. Twyman (Actg.)	10	12 & 8	Social.
Empress	1897	35 Dover St., W.1	Miss S. Warren	15	10, 8, 5, 4	Ladies: Social.
Farmers'	1842	3 Whitehall Ct., S.W.1	Col. L. James	3	6 & 3	Agricultural Interests.
Flyfishers'	1884	3 Whitehall Ct., S.W.1	Lt.-Col. W. H. Brooks	5	9 & 5	Flyfishing and Social.
Forum	1919	42 Belgrave Sq., S.W.1	Miss O. Mills	10	13-3	Women: Social, etc.
Garrick	1831	15 Garrick Street, W.C.2	Comdr. (S.) E. S. Satterthwaite, R.N.	25	20	Dramatic and Literary.
Goat	1916	179 New Bond St., W.1	Mrs. Petrina Thomas	£2	4	R.N. and R.M. Officers.
Golfers'	1893	24 Whitehall Court, S.W.1	J. M. Hornsby	5	7 & 3	Members of Golf Clubs.
Green Room	1877	62 Whitcomb St., W.C.2	J. Hobbs (Hon.)	Nil	11	Dramatic Profession.
Gresham	1843	15 Abchurch Lane, E.C.4	Brig. A. A. J. Allen	50	20	Bankers and Merchants.
Guards	1813	16 Charles St., W.1	Major E. W. Hylton	15	£18	Guards' Officers only.
Hurlingham	1869	Fulham, S.W.6	Brig. N. MacLeod, O.B.E.	10 & 5	15 & 13	Cricketer, Tennis, Swimming, Croquet, Squash.
International Sportsmen's	1929	30 Upper Grosvenor St., W.1 [S.W.1]	Maj. H. E. Smith, M.C.	20 13 & 10	20, 13 & 10	Ladies and Gentlemen.
Junior Army & Navy	1911	Horse Guards' Avenue	Capt. J. M. Hornsby	5	9, 7 & 3	Officers past and present.
Junior Carlton	1864	30 Pall Mall, S.W.1	Brig. W. F. Jeffries, C.B.E., D.S.O.	20	20 & 12	Social and Political.
Kempton Park	1878	Sunbury-on-Thames	L. W. Hargreaves	Nil	20	Racing.
Kennel	1873	84 Piccadilly, W.1	E. Holland Buckley	Nil	5	For improving breed of dogs.
Ladies' Alpine	1907	30 Fairholme Rd., Ilford, Essex (Sec.)	Mrs. G. Starkey	1	2	Mountaineering.
Ladies' Carlton	1906	5 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1	Miss N. B. Kewell	Nil	15 & 7	Social and Political.
Ladies' Empire	1902	69 Grosvenor St., W.1	Mrs. B. Jasper	10	10 & 6	Social.
Lady Golfers'	1912	2 Whitehall Ct., S.W.1	Mrs. C. M. Hutchinson	5	6 & 4	Golf and Bridge.
Lansdowne	1935	Berkeley Sq., W.1	Lt.-Col. B. O. Ware	15	15	Social: Men and Women.
London Fencing	1848	1a Tenterden St., Handover Sq., W.1	E. J. Morten (Hon.)	Nil	7	Fencing
London Lyceum	1904	49 Grosvenor St., W.1	Mrs. B. Fitzgerald	5	10 & 7½	Ladies: Arts and Lit.
London Rowing	1856	Embankment, Putney, S.W.1	T. D. M. Boyland (Hon.)	£2	6	Amateur Rowing.
M.C.C. (Lord's)	1787	Lord's Cricket Ground, N.W.8.	R. Ald	£5	£4	Headquarters of Cricket.
Marlborough-Windham	1868	Orleans House, 52 Pall Mall, S.W.1	Maj. F. P. Mawdlitt, M.C., D.C.M.	30	20, 15, 12 & 2	Social.
National	1845	12 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1	A. E. Marsh (Hon.)	Nil	18 & 12	Clerical and Social.
National Liberal	1882	Whitehall Place, S.W.1	T. H. C. Billson	Nil	12 & 6	Liberal & Social.

Name of Club	Established	Club-House	Secretary	Subscription		Remarks
				Entr.	Ann.	
Naval and Military	1862	94 Piccadilly, W.1	J. R. Azancot	G. Nil	G. 15, 10 8 & 7	Navy, Army, Marines, Air.
Oriental	1824	18 Hanover Sq., W.1	Brig. R. G. W. Callaghan, O.B.E.	30	25, 13, 12 & 4	Social.
Oxford and Cambridge University	1830	71-7 Pall Mall, S.W.1	A. G. Bennett	Nil	20 & 15	Oxford and Camb. Univ.
Pilot	1949	Dr. Johnson's House, Gough Sq., E.C.4.	Miss V. Davies	5/-	£2-5	Professional and executive: men and women.
Portland	1816	186 Charles St., W.1	Capt. W. E. Lloyd, M.C.	50	20	Social: Non-political.
Pratt's	1841	14 Park Place, S.W.1	Lord Adam Gordon	Nil	5	Social.
Press	1882	St. Bride's House, Salisbury Sq., E.C.4.	A. Lazenby	3 & 1	6 & 2	Strictly Journalistic.
Public Schools	1909	100 Piccadilly, W.1	C. Martin-Sperry (Hon.)	Nil	15, 7, & 2	Social: Public Schools.
Queen's	1886	W. Kensington, W.14	R. J. Ritchie	5	12 & 6	Lawn Tennis, Tennis, Rackets and Squash Rackets.
Reform	1832	104-5 Pall Mall, S.W.1	Sq.-Ldr. H. B. Bell	10	20 & 10	Social.
Roehampton	1901	Roehampton Lane, S.W.15	D. A. Haslam	10 & 5	20-3	Polo, Golf, Lawn Tennis, Squash Rackets, etc.
Royal Aero.	1901	119 Piccadilly, W.1	Col. R. L. Preston, C.B.E.	12	12, 7, & 2	Aeronautics.
Royal Air Force	1917	128 Piccadilly, W.1	Wing Cdr. S. P. Angus Bousfield, O.B.E.	15, 7 & Nil	8-2	Officers of R.A.F., R.A.F.V.R., R.F.C. and R.N.A.S.
Royal Automobile	1897	89-91 Pall Mall, S.W.1	G. L. Samuelson	21	14 & 8	And at Woodcote Park, Epsom.
Royal British Nurses' Assoc.	1887	194 Queen's Gate, S.W.7	Miss I. Macdonald	Nil	5s.	..
R.N.V.R. Officers	1943	38 Hill Street, W.1	Lt.-Cdr. C. H. Tross-Youle, R.N.V.R.	Nil	3, 1, &	Officers of R.N.V.R., R.N., R.N.R., R.M.
Royal Ocean Racing	1925	20 St. James's Place, S.W.1	A. H. Paul (Hon.)	4	4	Ocean Yacht Racing.
Royal Societies	1894	100 Piccadilly, W.1	Miss N. W. Webb	Nil	10, 6, 4	Members of Learned Societies, Social
Royal Thames Yacht	1775	60 Knightsbridge, S.W.1	Air Vice-Marshal Sir D. Harries, K.C.B., A.F.C.	20 & 10	20-2	Yachting and Social.
Royal Toxophilite Soc.	1781	1 Albion Mews, W.2	C. B. Edwards (Hon.)	5	5, 3, 1	Archery.
Royal Water Colour Society	1884	26 Conduit St., W.1	H. Philip	1	2	Social and Art.
St. Andrew's	1920	12 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1	M. E. Bruce	Nil	5	Scotsmen & Scotswomen.
St. James'	1858	106 Piccadilly, W.1	Capt. (S) E. A. Jolley, O.B.E., R.N. (ret.)	25	23	Diplomatic and Social.
St. Stephen's	1870	1 Bridge St., S.W.1	O. K. How	Nil	20-5	Conservative.
Sandown Park	1875	Esher, Surrey	Maj. C. R. Chambers	Nil	£17	Racing.
Savage	1857	1 Carlton House Ter., S.W.1	George Baker (Hon.)	15	16 & 8	Literature and Art.
Savile	1868	69 Brook Street, W.1	F. Fryer	20	20	Social: Non-political.
Service Women's	1922	52 Lr. Sloane St., S.W.1	Miss A. McNeil, C.B.E.	£1	£3 & £2	Service Women.
Scams Imperial and Pioneer	1895	49 Grosvenor St., W.1	Miss D. M. G. Thompson, O.B.E.	5	10-3	Social and Literary; Men and Women.
Ski Club of G.B.	1903	118 Eaton Square, S.W.1	Mrs. S. G. Tennant	Nil	£1/10 (1st Yr.) £2-£1/5	Skiing and social.
Spanish (Centro Español de Londres)	1917	5 Cavendish Square, W.1	P. J. de la Huidalga	5	5	Social and Residential.
Thames Rowing	1860	Embankment, Putney, S.W.15	J. H. Page, O.B.E.; K. A. Williams (Joint Hon.)	£2 & £1	6 & 2	Amateur Rowing and Sculling
Three Arts Centre	1911	35a Gt. Cumberland Pl., W.1	Miss F. M. Perry (Hon.)	Nil	2	Music, Art, Drama.
Travellers'	1819	106 Pall Mall, S.W.1	R. P. McDouall	30	25-5	Social.
Turf	1868	85 Piccadilly, W.1	B. A. C. Negus	15	25	Racing and Social.
Union	1805	86 St. James's Street, S.W.1	H. G. Nightingale	21 to 7	20 to 3	Social: Non-political.
Un. Nursing Services	1921	34 Cavendish Sq., W.1	Miss H. M. Thatcher	1	4, 3 & 1	Nursing Services and Social.
United Service	1815	116 Pall Mall, S.W.1	Comdr. J. C. Allan	£20	£15	Regular Officers.
United Sports	1903	4 Whitehall Ct., S.W.1	Capt. J. M. Hornsby	5	7, 5, 2	Social and Sporting.
United University	1821	1 Suffolk Street, S.W.1	Comdr. T. M. Horstall, O.B.E., R.N. (ret.)	..	20	Oxford and Camb. Univ.
United Wards	1877	Tallow Chandlers' Hall, Dowgate Hill, E.C.4.	L. S. Erridge	1	14	Civic: Non-political.
Univ. of London	1914	21 Gower Street, W.C.1	S. R. Curtis	Nil	5 & 3	Non-political, University graduates and officers.
University Women's	1887	2 Audley Square, W.1	Miss D. Cooper	2	5 & 4	University and Medical.
Victoria	1860	18 Wellington St., W.C.2	A. J. Fenlon	25	25	Sporting and Social.
Victory Ex-Service	1907	73/9 Seymour St., W.2	Lt.-Col. A. P. Watkins, M.C.	N.	10/-	Social: For Ex-Service Men and Women.
West Indian	1898	4 Whitehall Ct., S.W.1	R. L. Payne	3	7-2	Social: West Indian.
White's	1693	37/38 St. James's St., S.W.1	H. L. Webb	£30	25	Social: Non-political.
Women's Press	1944	52 Carey St., W.C.1	E. G. McNaught	1	4, 14 & 1	Women Journalists and [Authors.

PRINCIPAL CLUBS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Town	Established	Address	No. of Members	Subscription		Secretary or *Hon. Sec.
				Entr.	Ann.	
Abergavenny (County)	1880	Lion Street.	28	G.	G.	*Col. M. B. Pugh, r.d.
Aldershot (Officers)	1855	Farnborough Road.	1,600	NH	1 1/2	Lt.-Col. J. V. Bell.
Bath (Bath and County)	1858	21-22 Queen Square.	270	..	9, 6, 5 & 1	*E. D. Gwynne-Hughes.
(Bath and County Ladies)	1895	25 Queen Square.	200	NH	3	Miss Wynne-Roberts.
Bedford (Bedford Club)	1885	11 De Parys Avenue.	170	NH	5	*J. H. Williams.
Bexhill-on-Sea (New)	1910	2 Marina Court Ave.	137	2 & 1	5 & 3	*W. E. Heath.
Birmingham (Clef)	1885	Paradise Street.	100	8	8	*J. A. Greaney.
(Chamber of Commerce)	1921	95 New Street.	320	NH	5	H. Eyles, o.s.e.
(Liberal)	1877	147 Corporation St.	122	NH	2	*L. H. M. Fowle.
(Midland)	1868	Ethel Street.	150	NH	12	*G. E. Hill.
(Midland Conservative)	1882	Waterloo Street.	300	5	12 & 3	*T. Wainwright Fisher.
(St. Paul's)	1859	34 St. Paul's Square.	115	10	10	*W. J. Eley.
(Union)	1867	89 Colmore Row.	360	15	18	J. R. MacIntosh.
Bishop Auckland (The Club)	1866	Victoria Street.	138	£1	3	*E. G. Pickering.
Blackburn (Conservative)	1860	Church Street.	290	1	£1 15s. 0d	*John Halliwell.
(Union)	1849	45 Preston New Rd.	116	..	5	*G. Waterworth.
Boynor Regis (Boynor Club)	1877	Sudley Road.	66	..	4	*F. H. Cockell.
Bolton (Constitutional)	1870	25 Mawdsley Street.	205	5	6 & 4	*P. Nuttall.
Bournemouth (The Club)	1871	Pier Approach.	200	..	8	*E. Farquharson.
Bradford (Liberal)	1875	41 Bank Street.	350	5	14	Alton Ward.
(Union)	1857	Piece Hall Yard.	271	10	18	*C. P. Wightman.
Brecon (County)	1883	Lion Street.	110	NH	4-1	J. C. P. De Winton.
Bridport and West Dorset	1921	12 South Street.	160	5 & 2	3 & 14	*R. de F. Ford.
Brighton (Union)	1863	138 King's Road.	180	NH	12, 9 & 6	*E. J. Stedman.
Bristol (Clifton)	1882	22 The Mall.	246	NH	10	Lt. Col. C. T. Ingle.
(Constitutional)	1885	St. Stephen's Street.	400	NH	11 & 4	P. McEntee.
(The Bristol Club)	1888	Corn Street.	475	10	8	*H. W. Stanley.
(University and Literary)	1890	20 Berkeley Square.	160	5	5	*A. R. Gibbs.
Budleigh Salterton	1901	Fore Street.	75	NH	54	*Brig. C. E. M. Richards, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Burton-on-Trent (Burton Club)	1884	The Abbey.	120	5	13 & 10	L. T. Darby.
Buxton (Union)	1887	St. John's Road.	255	3 & 1	6, 4, 34, 2, 1	W. H. Finney.
Cambridge (Amat. Dramatic) ..	1855	Park Street.	150	2	3	*G. Watson.
(Hawks)	1871	2 All Saints' Passage.	180	2	6	*P. J. F. Wheeler.
(Union)	1815	Bridge Street.	14,000	1	3	S. A. Elwood (Chief Clerk).
Canterbury (Club)	1875	17 Old Dover Road.	285	2	3	H. P. Dawton.
(East Kent)	1868	Old Dover Road.	115	£3	£5 10s. £3	D. F. Andrews
Cardiff (Cardiff and County) ..	1866	2 Westgate Street.	350	15	12	Lt. Col. P. E. Stebbing.
(Exchange Club)	1886	Mt. Stuart Sq.	350	5 & 24	6 & 3	R. E. Collins
(Glamorgan Wanderers)	1927	Wyndham Arcade.	500	4	3 & 1	*E. J. Weekes.
Carlisle (Border)	1862	9 Portland Square.	200	5 & 3	3 & 2	W. Snield.
(Cumberland County)	1870	24 Lowther Street.	150	NH	7 & 2	*G. S. Cartmell.
Carmarthen (Carmarthen & County) ..	1903	10 Quay St.	168	NH	4	C. H. Porter; H. J. Evans.
Cheltenham (The New Club) ..	1874	Promenade.	250	NH	9 & 5	*W. A. N. Davies.
(Union)	1900	30 Cambray.	100	2	2	*A. L. Morris.
Chester (Grosvenor)	1866	City Walls.	157	..	10-4	J. W. Crowe.
(City)	1807	St. Peter's Church Yd.	120	10	8	Harry Dodd.
Chichester (W. Sussex County) ..	1872	East Street.	140	NH	5	*N. S. Keep.
Colchester (The Club)	1874	Bank Passage.	114	NH	6 & 5	F. J. Eves.
(St. Runwald's)	1891	Head Street.	88	..	8 & 5	F. J. Eves.
Derby (County)	1878	103 Friargate.	140	5	5	J. A. Garnett.
Devizes (Devizes & District) ..	1932	27 St. John's Street.	164	NH	2 & 1	*S. O. Bailey.
Douglas, Isle of Man (Ellan Vannin Club) ..	1893	20 Finch Road.	160	1	4, 3 & 2	*A. O. Christian.
Durham (County)	1893	52 Old Elvet.	151	..	6, 3, & 2	*C. E. Pilkington.
Eastbourne (Devonshire)	1872	Grand Parade.	280	..	6 & 3	*C. B. Leman.
Evesham (Evesham)	1900	Dresden House.	190	4	4 & 2	*G. F. Wright.
Exeter (Devon and Exeter)	1855	Alexandra House.	200	NH	8	*A. W. A. Jackson.
(Exeter and County)	1876	Southernhay House.	160	£4	7	*A. E. Marlett.
Exmouth (The Club)	1889	The Esplanade.	68	..	5 & 24	*E. H. Spence.
Falmouth (The Club)	1826	Western Terrace.	225	1	5 & 4	*J. M. West.
Folkestone (Radnor Club)	1874	136 Sandgate Road.	160	3	7	*Capt. H. P. Keary.
GloUCESTER (The Club)	1891	11A Westgate Street.	250	5	74 & 5	*H. R. Rivers.
Guildford (County)	1882	144 High Street.	200	3	5	*H. N. Scott.
Hallifax (The Club)	1868	Fountain Street.	200	10	14	*F. D. Drake.
Harrowgate (The Club)	1857	36 Victoria Avenue.	80	5	8 & 5	*L. Le Marchant.
Haverfordwest (Pembrokeshire County) ..	1878	High Street.	112	3	34	*H. Middleton, M.C.
Henley on Thames (Leander) ..	1820	Henley on Thames.	1,300	6	4	*A. T. M. Durand.
(Phyllis Court)	1905	Marlowe Road.	800	..	£10	Lt.-Col. Sir G. Betham, K.B.E., C.I.E., M.C.
Hove (The Club)	1882	28 Fourth Avenue.	312	NH	7	*Maj. F. R. Clifton [(joint).
Huddersfield (The Club)	1870	22 John William St.	150	20	£15	*H. L. Thornton; J. G. Turner
Ipswich (County Club)	1880	Lower Brook Street.	266	..	6-3	*A. E. L. Siaden.
(Ipswich and Suffolk)	1886	Northgate St.	190	..	5	H. J. Brewes.
Jersey (United)	1847	Royal Square.	..	£6 10s.	£3 10s.	*R. Burrow.
(Victoria)	1853	Beresford St., St. Helier.	370	6 & 3	5 & 4	L. L. de Ste. Croix.
Leamington (Tennis Court) ..	1847	50 Bedford Street.	200	NH	8 & 4	N. G. Adams; H. C. Burgess
(Leamington Club)	1899	26 The Parade.	74	..	3	*R. C. Devis.
Leeds (The Leeds Club)	1849	3 Albion Place.	293	25	16 & 8	*R. Middleton.
Leicester (Constitutional)	1880	Pocklington's Walk.	900	3	5	A. O. Hallam.
(Leicestershire Club)	1873	Welford Place.	388	10	10 & 3	J. S. Thompson.

[(joint).

Town	Established	Address	No. of Members	Subscription		Secretary or *Hon. Sec.
				Entr.	Ann.	
Littlehampton (County).....	1912	16 Granville Road.	102	G.	G.	*G. N. Storrs.
Liverpool (Artists)	1877	Eberle Street.	260	Nil	3 & 1	*J. M. Near.
(Athenaeum)	1797	Church Alley.	300	..	15-5	F. G. Blair.
(Constitutional)	1879	11 Tithebarn Street.	405	10 & 5	13 & 5	J. Pritchard.
(Exchange)	1836	11 Fenwick Street.	323	..	15	*A. G. Jeans.
(Lycium)	1801	1 Bold Street.	500	10	12	F. A. Willett.
(Old Hall)	1908	Cotton Exchge. Bldgs.	310	10	9	*C. C. Taylor.
(Palatine)	1856	5 Union Court.	100	15	15	*Sir G. Bates, Bt.
(Racquet)	1877	102 Up. Parliament Street.	410	Nil	15	*D. A. Holmes.
(Unversity)	1895	2 Mr. Pleasant.	364	5	10	*Dr. A. K. McIlwraith.
Maldstone (Kent County)	1867	23 Union Street.	117	Nil	6 & 4	*S. Mendel.
Manchester (Clarendon)	1837	102 Mosley Street.	427	10	15	*A. J. Skeiton & H. F. King (joint).
(The Ladies)	1883	28 Brazennose Street.	165	1	5	Mrs. O. Makin.
(The Old Rectory)	1909	90 Deansgate.	360	5	9	*J. E. Shortland.
(Reform)	1867	81 King Street.	1,040	10	12	A. W. Rothwell.
(Union)	1825	75 Mosley Street.	400	..	18	Lt. Comdr. L. Henderson.
Middlesbrough (Cleveland)	1869	Queen's Square.	250	15 & 7 1/2	8 & 6	Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.
Minehead (Minehead and West Somerset)	1901	38 The Avenue.	85	Nil	5 & 2 1/2	*R. C. Berry & J. F. P. Taylor (joint).
Monmouth (Monmouth and County)	1875	High Street.	270	7	7	B. C. Jones.
Newbury (South Berks)	1888	West Mills.	81	Nil	5	*J. M. Laycock.
Newcastle on Tyne: (Northern Conservative and Unionist)	1882	29 Pilgrim Street.	866	7	10	L. S. Proctor.
(Northern Counties)	1829	13 Eldon Square.	200	15	14	Miss C. Ferguson.
(Union)	1862	Westgate Road.	314	Nil	18 & 9	H. W. Dovey.
Newport (Monmouthshire County)	1930	G.W.R. Buildings.	265	7	10	Brig. P. Gottwaltz, M.C.
Northampton (Northampton and County)	1873	George Row.	355	5	7 & 5	A. E. Jones.
Norwich (Norfolk)	1864	17 Upper King St.	400	7	£10, 8 & 5	Maj. W. F. Chapman.
Nottingham (Nottinghamshire)	1863	Bridlesmith Gate.	120	..	10	*G. A. Wharton.
(Borough)	1893	12 King Street.	475	4 & 2	10 & 5	C. E. Akeroyd.
Oxford (Clarendon)	1863	54 Cornmarket St.	174	5 & 2 1/2	5 & 2 1/2	*A. Loose.
(O.U.D.S.)	1885	..	180	Nil	15/-	*M. J. Leveite.
Union Society	1823	Frewin Court.	10,000	£1	£4 10s.	H. H. Dubber.
(Vincent's)	1863	1A King Edward St.	120	3 1/2	£7 10s.	*P. A. Landon, M.C.
Paignton (The Paignton Club) ..	1878	The Esplanade.	100	3	5	*G. R. Henniker-Gotley, C.I.E., D.S.O.
Peterborough (City & Counties) ..	1885	Priestgate.	300	£2	6 & 4	J. Spencer.
Portsmouth (Royal Naval)	1868	Pembroke Road.	1,200	..	3 & 2	Comdr. (S.) E. H. Harvey O.B.E., R.N. (ret.).
Preston (Conservative)	1879	Gulldhall Street.	426	1	£5 10s	H. Harris.
Reading (Athenaeum)	1842	28 Friar Street.	260	..	5 & 4	F. W. C. Doughty.
(Wellington)	1881	Station Road.	225	Nil	7	G/Capt. W. R. Day (ret.).
Richmond, Surrey (Richmond) ..	1880	Northumberland House.	360	..	7, 4 & 1	Capt. A. G. Robinson.
Ripon (Ripon Club)	1850	The Square.	87	4 & 2	4 & 2	*W. M. Eccles.
(City Club)	1925	3 Water Skellgate.	185	10/-	10/-	*W. R. Beaumont.
Rochester (Castle)	1865	The Esplanade.	142	..	6 & 4	W. Haines.
Rugby (The Rugby)	1866	35 North Street.	153	..	4	*T. J. Nort.
Rye (Dormy House)	1895	Rye.	220	2	£3 & £1	Maj. J. Ramsay, M.C.
St. Leonards on Sea (East Sussex and St. Leonards) ..	1884	Warrior Square.	150	Nil	7 & 3	K. Alsille.
Scarborough (South Cliff)	1898	5 West Street.	70	..	5	*W. Brooks.
Sheffield (The Club)	1843	46 Norfolk Street.	340	15	15	J. D. Barber.
(St. James's)	1941	St. James's Row.	373	£5	10	Mrs. M. Thornton.
Shrewsbury (The Club)	1888	Oak House, Dogpole.	120	4	7	F. V. Adams.
(Shropshire)	1872	The Square.	200	..	5	M. Fielden, O.B.E.
Southport (Union)	1869	2 Bath Street.	63	..	3 & 2	*A. V. Cunliffe.
Southwold (The Blyth Club)	1929	81 High Street.	76	1	3 & 2	*E. A. E. Hughes.
Taunton (Somerset County)	1880	The Crescent.	220	5	5 & 3	R. Dixon.
Teddington (Royal Canoe)	1899	Abbey Bridge.	98	3	£3 10s.	*W. Baugster.
Telghmouth (East Devon)	1866	Trowlock Island.	150	2	3	H. T. Gorton.
Tenby (Tenby and County)	1869	Belvedere.	50	..	4	*S. J. Burdick.
Tenterden (The Tudor Club)	1877	Norton, Tenby.	150	1 & 1/2	3 & 2	*W. Stanley Edwards.
Torquay (Carlton)	1926	140 High Street.	180	5 & 2	3 & 1	J. H. Duffell.
Tunbridge Wells	1913	Torwood Street.	180	..	..	Comdr. W. A. Ford, R.N. (ret.).
(Tunbridge Wells & Counties) ..	1872	40 London Rd.	175	..	6-2 1/2	*J. F. Dixon.
Wakefield (Wakefield and County)	1890	Drury Lane.	129	Nil	6	R. S. Balden.
Walsall (The Club)	1869	36 Upper Bridge St.	87	3	7 & 4	E. N. Miller. [O.B.E., M.C.]
Westward Ho! (The Union)	1876	Westward Ho!	75	Nil	4	*Col. G. L. Stanley-Smith.
Whitehaven (West Cumberland) ..	1871	47 Lowther St.	60	2	5	H. F. T. Gough.
Wichester (Hampshire Club)	1857	Southgate Street.	250	2	6 & 4	J. W. Austin.
Wisbech (Wisbech & District Club)	1923	Glan-Dyff, Wisbech.	157	5	3	*E. Hickling.
Wolverhampton (Conservative)	1877	Lichfield Street.	108	Nil	7 & 4	*W. C. Nelson.
Worcester (Worcestershire)	1860	40 Foregate Street.	115	£5	6	*J. D. Schooling.
(Union)	1878	2 The Cross.	130	6	5	*R. J. Castley.
York (Yorkshire)	1839	Museum Street.	337	Nil	12 & 5	Miss M. O'Kelly.
(City)	1876	9 Museum Street	163	2	5	*W. C. Larg.

YACHT CLUBS

Town	Established	Address	No. of Members	Subscription		Secretary or *Hon. Sec.
				Entr.	Ann.	
Peaumaris (Royal Anglesey)...	1802	6-7 Green Edge.	300	G.	G.	*R. R. M. James. (ret.).
Bembridge, I. of W. (Sailing)...	1886	Isle of Wight.	500	2 & 1	3, 2 & 1	Comdr. A. D. S. Grant, R.N.
Birkenhead (Royal Mersey)....	1844	Bedford Road, Rock Ferry.	375	6	5	*W. R. Cafferata.
Bridlington (Royal Yorks)....	1847	1 Windsor Crescent.	600	3	2	*A. G. Eckles.
Burnham-on-Crouch (Royal Burnham).	1895	The Quay.	500	4	4	*Bdg. H. J. R. Jackson.
(Royal Corinthian)	1872	Burnham-on-Crouch, and The Parade, Cowes.	863	3	4, 3, 2 & 1	Air Comm. A. D. Rogers, C.B.E., A.F.C. (ret.); S. W. Rayner (Cowes).
Caernarvon (Royal Welsh)	1847	Porth-yr-Aur.	140	3	3 & 1½	J. V. Lloyd-Jones.
Cowes (Royal Yacht Squadron)	1815	R. Y. S. Castle, Cowes.	250	100	20	Comdr. H. H. Rogers, R.N. (ret.).
(Royal London)	1838	The Parade.	210	Nil	5	*Lt.-Col. O. M. Lanyon, D.S.O.
Falmouth (Royal Cornwall)....	1872	Greenbank.	350	5 & 3	4-1½	Comdr. (S) H. T. Isaac, C.B.E., R.N. (ret.).
Fowey (Royal Fowey)	1894	Fowey.	230	2	5-1	S. W. Whiffen.
Harwich (Royal Harwich).....	1843	Woolverstone, nr. Ipswich.	500	1	2	Capt. (S) G. A. Cooke, R.N. (ret.).
Jersey (R.C.I.)	1855	The Boulevard, St. Aubin.	650	2	3, 1½ & ½	*Brig. J. D. F. Fisher, C.B.E. (O.B.E.)
Kingswear (Royal Dart)	1866	Kingswear, S. Devon.	300	1	3	*Brig. C. H. D. O'Callaghan, R.N.
Leigh-on-Sea (Essex)	1891	S.S. <i>Lady Savile</i> , Leigh-on-Sea.	375	3	3	*L. Barns.
Liverpool (Royal Dee)	1847	(None).	62	Nil	2	*R. O. Shaw.
London (Cruising Association)...	1908	Chiltern Court, Baker Street, N.W.1.	900	2	2	Miss W. Ross.
(Royal Cruising)	1880	1 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.	350	4 & 2	3 & 2	*Donald C. L. Cree.
Lowestoft (Royal Norfolk and Suffolk)	1859	Royal Plain.	400	5	9-3	*Lt.-Col. H. G. M. Evans.
Penarth (Penarth)	1881	The Esplanade.	230	2	4	P. S. Rees.
Plymouth (Royal Western)	1827	5 The Esplanade.	239	Nil	5	C. H. Andrew.
(Royal Plymouth Corinthian)	1877	Madeira Road.	230	2	3	*J. H. C. Hulsh.
(Royal South Western)	1890	West Hoe.	178	..	4	*T. C. Prince.
Poole (East Dorset Sailing)	1875	Parkstone.	50	3	4	G. M. Emerson.
(Parkstone Yacht)	1895	Parkstone.	900	2	£4	P. J. B. Oakley.
(Poole Harbour Yacht)	1949	Parkstone.	850	Nil	12, 8 & 5	Capt. R. C. Haskett-Smith, D.S.O., R.N. (ret.).
(Royal Motor Yacht)	1905	Sandbanks, Dorset.	1,030	3	8	Maj. A. C. Mackay.
(Yacht)	1865	Harbour Rd., Hamworthy.	600	1	2	J. Shore.
Ramsgate (Royal Temple)	1857	West Cliff Mansions.	300	Nil	4	Lt.-Cmdr. E. R. Tiplle, M.B.E., R.N.R. (ret.).
Ryde (Royal Victoria)	1844	St. Thomas Street.	90	..	3	Comm. D. A. Casey, C.B.E. D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N. (ret.).
Southampton (Royal Southern)	1837	Hamble, Hants.	500	3	5-1	Mrs. B. J. Fowler.
(Royal Southampton)	1875	79 Above Bar.	500	3	6, 4 & 3	A. I. Robinson.
(Royal Thames)	1775	Warsash, Hants.	1,300	20 & 10	20-2	Air Vice-Marshal Sir D. Harries, K.C.B., A.F.C.
Southend (Alexandra)	1873	The Cliffs.	270	1	4	W. A. Stewart.
Southsea (Royal Albert)	1864	62 Clarence Parade.	320	2 & 1	5 & 2	*Comdr. P. E. Healey, R.N.
Swansea (Bristol Channel)	1875	Southend, Mumbles.	210	..	6 & 4	*P. G. Cawker.
Torquay (Royal Torbay)	1863	Beacon Terrace.	247	5	5 & 4	*F. S. Jasper, M.C.
Westcliff-on-Sea (Thames Estuary)	1947	3 The Leas.	350	1	3-1	*L. G. Andrews.
Weymouth (Royal Dorset)	1875	6 Charlotte Row.	250	Nil	9-6	*Capt. R. L. Mackenzie Edward, C.B.E., R.N. (ret.).
Windermere (Royal Windermere)	1860	Bowness, Windermere.	142	4 & 2	6-2	*F. Southworth.
Yarmouth (Royal Solent)	1878	Yarmouth, I.O.W.	499	2	2	[D.S.O., M.C.] Lt.-Col. O. H. Mitchell.
Scotland						
Edinburgh (Royal Forth)	1868	Boswall Road, Edinburgh, 5.	480	3	3-10s.	*L. N. Bilton.
Glasgow (Royal Western)	1875	(None).	125	1	1	*W. M. Mackinlay.
Oban (Royal Highland)	1881	Gt. Western Hotel (June 15-Sept. 15).	139	Nil	2	J. McChie.
Northern Ireland						
Bangor (Royal Ulster)	1866	Bangor, Co. Down.	520	7 & 1	7, 2 & 1	*H. F. Northey.
Belfast (Royal N. of Ireland) :	1899	Cultra, Co. Down.	600	6, 5, 2 & 1	8, 7, 3 & 1	Capt. J. F. Fisher.

POETS LAUREATE

Samuel Daniel	1599	Nicholas Rowe	1715	Robert Southey	1813
Ben Jonson	1619	Rev. Laurence Eusden	1718	William Wordsworth	1843
Sir William D'Avenant	1637	Colley Cibber	1730	Lord Tennyson	1850
John Dryden	1670	William Whitehead	1757	Alfred Austin	1896
Thomas Shadwell	1688	Rev. Thomas Warton	1785	Robert Bridges	1913
Nahum Tate	1692	Henry James Pye	1790	John Masefield	1930

PRINCIPAL SCOTTISH CLUBS

Name of Club	Estab- lished	Club-House	No. of Mem- bers	Subscription		Secretary or *Hon. Sec.
				Entr.	Ann.	
Aberdeen (Royal Northern) ...	1854	204 Union St.	196	G.	G.	*F. R. Young.
Ayr (County)	1872	1 Barns Park	175	£10	8	*A. McHarg.
Dundee (Eastern)	1865	3 Albert Square.	250	£10	8 & 5	Mackay, Irons & Co.
Edinburgh (Caledonian United Service)	1825	3 Queensferry Street.	400	10	12	R. O. M. Williams, M.B.E. M.C.
(Ladies' Caledonian)	1908	13-14 Charlotte Sq.	750	7	8, 7, & 1	Miss P. D. Bremner.
(New)	1787	85 Princes St.	1,000	15	18 & 16	C. Ballantyne.
(Northern)	1839	91 George St.	241	Nil	13	C. L. Forbes.
(Queen's)	1897	7 Frederick St.	750	8	10 & 9	Miss D. H. Cunliffe.
(Scottish Conservative)	1877	112 Princes St.	2,400	15 & 7	11-3	E. H. Taylor.
(Scottish Liberal)	1879	109 Princes St.	480	Nil	8 & 4	G. G. Ruffie.
(University)	1864	127 Princes St.	750		17, 10 & 9	G. J. R. Hamilton.
(University Union)	1889	Park Place.	3,000	Nil	£3	*A. T. Thomason.
Glasgow (Art)	1867	185 Bath St.	424	15 & 5	9 & 7	G. Middlemass.
(Conservative)	1880	33 Bothwell St.	1,200	18 & 8	15, 8 & 6	G. Mackinnon.
(Kelvin)	1897	19 Royal Exchange Sq.	550	8	9	Miss W. Hamilton.
(Liberal)	1886	122 Union St.	200	Nil	2 & 14	Matthew W. White.
(New)	1869	144 W. George St.	480	Nil	19	G. Middlemass.
(R. Scottish Automobile)	1899	Blythswood Square.	7,000	21 & 5	7 & 3	A. K. Stevenson, O.B.E.
(The Western Club)	1825	147 Buchanan St.	520	Nil	20, 10 & 7	D. Currie.
Inverness (Highland)	1870	39 High Street.	300	12	6	F. Laird-Smith.
Paisley (The Club)	1880	10A High Street.	113	17	9	*James Gardner.

PRINCIPAL NORTHERN IRISH CLUBS

Name of Club	Estab- lished	Club-House	No. of Members	Subscription		Secretary or *Hon. Sec.
				Entr.	Ann.	
Belfast (Ulster)	1837	Castle Place.	510	G.	G.	H. P. Hinchcliffe.
(Ulster Reform)	1885	4 Royal Avenue.	450	10	15, 10 & 4	*A. S. Davidson, C.B.E.
Enniskillen (Fermanagh County)	1883	Church St.	72	10	15	
Londonderry (Northern Counties)	1887	24 Bishop Street.	350	4 & 3	4	*Lt.-Col. G. E. Liddle, O.B.E.
Omagh (Tyrone County)	1866	High Street.	90	Nil	8	*H. V. McCay.
				5	4	*R. H. McCoy.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY

The Royal Society received a charter from Charles II on April 22, 1662, when it was incorporated as a body politic and corporate under the appellation of The President, Council and Fellowship of the Royal Society of London, for improving Natural Knowledge.

Presidents of the Royal Society

Sir Robert Moray	1660	Marquess of Northampton	1838
Viscount Brouncker	1662	Earl of Rosse	1848
Sir Joseph Williamson	1677	Lord Wrottesley	1854
Sir Christopher Wren	1680	Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bt.	1858
Sir John Hoskines, Bt.	1682	Maj.-Gen. Sir Edward Sabine	1861
Sir Cyril Wyche	1683	Sir George Biddell Airy	1871
Samuel Pepys	1684	Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker	1873
Earl of Carbery	1686	William Spottiswoode	1878
Earl of Pembroke	1689	Thomas Henry Huxley	1883
Sir Robert Southwell	1690	Sir George Stokes, Bt.	1885
Earl of Halifax	1695	Lord Kelvin	1890
Lord Somers	1698	Lord Lister	1895
Sir Isaac Newton	1703	Sir William Huggins	1900
Sir Hans Sloane, Bt.	1727	Lord Rayleigh	1905
Martin Folkes	1741	Sir Archibald Geikie	1908
Earl of Macclesfield	1752	Sir William Crookes	1913
Earl of Morton	1764	Sir Joseph John Thomson	1915
Sir James Burrow	1768	Sir Charles Scott Sherrington	1920
James West	1768	Lord Rutherford	1925
Sir John Pringle, Bt.	1772	Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins	1930
Sir Joseph Banks, Bt.	1778	Sir William Henry Bragg	1935
William Hyde Wollaston	1820	Sir Henry Hallett Dale	1940
Sir Humphrey Davy, Bt.	1820	Sir Robert Robinson	1945
Davies Gilbert	1827	Edgar Douglas Adrian	1950
The Duke of Sussex	1830		

Principal British and Irish Societies and Institutions

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS (1768), Burlington House, W.1.—*President*, Sir Gerald F. Kelly. *Keeper*, Henry Rushbury, R.A. *Treas.*, E. V. Harris, O.B.E., R.A. *Sec.*, Humphrey Brooke, B.A., B.Litt. Reg., C. W. Tanner, M.V.O. *Librarian*, S. C. Hutchison.

Royal Academicians

- 1941 Anderson, Stanley, C.B.E.
1949 Austin, Robert S.
1942 Bateman, James.
1934* Birch, S. J. Lamorna.
1919* Brangwyn, Sir Frank.
1937 Brockhurst, G. L.
1915* Brown, Sir Arnesby.
1938 Brundrit, R. G.
1925* Connard, Philip, C.V.O.
1934* Cowper, F. Cadogan.
1944 Cundall, Charles.
1953 de Soissons, Louis, O.B.E.
1928 Dick, Sir W. Reid, K.C.V.O.
1953 Dobson, Frank, C.B.E.
1950 Dunlop, R. O.
1938* Elwell, F. W.
1953 Eurich, Richard.
1933 Fiat, Sir W. Russell.
1942 Frampton, Meredith.
1936* Garbe, Richard.
1939* Gere, C. M.
1946 Gooden, Stephen, C.B.E.
1933* Green, W. Curtis.
1927* Hall, Oliver.
1942 Harris, E. V., O.B.E.
1940 John, Augustus E. O.M.
1930 Kelly, Sir Gerald F.
1937* Knight, Harold.
1936* Knight, Dame Laura, D.B.E.
1949 Lamb, Henry.
1952 Lambert, Maurice.
1938 Lawrence, A. K.
1937 Ledward, Gilbert.
1933 McMillan, W.
1951 Mason, Arnold.
1947 Maufe, Edward.
1938 Monnington, W. T.
1925 Munnings, Sir A. J., K.C.V.O.
1951 Nash, John.
1943 Newton, Algernon.
1926 Osborne, Malcolm, C.B.E.
1953 Pitchforth, R. V.
1942 Procter, Mrs. Dod.
1944 Richardson, A. E.
1936 Rushbury, Henry.
1922 Scott, Sir Giles G., O.M.
1950 Spencer, Stanley, C.B.E.
1952 Spurrier, Steven.
1931* Taylor, L. Campbell.
1945 Thomson, A. R.
1949 Todd, A. R. Middleton.
1940 Wheeler, Charles, C.B.E.
1945 Woodford, James, O.B.E.

Associates

- 1947 Bawden, Edward, C.B.E.
1947 Buhler, Robert.
1949 Charoux, Siegfried.
1949 Clark, J. Cosmo.
1953 Devas, Anthony.
1944 Dring, William.
1953 Durst, Alan, L.
1944 Fitton, James.
1946 Fleetwood-Walker, B.
1951 Greenham, Peter G.
1953 Gunn, James.
1951 Kennington, Eric H.
1943 Le Bas, Edward.
1947 Machin, Arnold.
1951 Methuen, Lord.
1944 Moynihan, R., C.B.E.
1947 O'Rourke, Brian.
1948† Prout, Mrs. M. Fisher.
1949 Robertson, Howard.
1953 Sanders, Christopher.
1950 Skeaping, John R.
1944 Spear, Ruskin.
1953 Spence, Basil.
1950 Spencer, Gilbert.
1944 Tunncliffe, C. R.
1945 Wheatley, John L.
1945 Worthington, Sir H., O.B.E.

Hon. Academician Extraordinary (1948), Rt. Hon. Sir Winston S. Churchill, K.G., O.M., C.H., M.P.

Former Presidents of the Royal Academy

- Sir J. Reynolds, 1768.
Benjamin West, 1792.
James Wyatt, 1805.
Benjamin West, 1806.
Sir T. Lawrence, 1820.
Sir M. A. Shee, 1830.
Sir C. Eastlake, 1850.
Sir Francis Grant, 1866.
Lord Leighton, 1878.
Sir J. Millais, 1896.
Sir E. Poynter, 1896.
Sir A. Webb, 1919.
Sir F. Dicksee, 1924.
Sir W. Llewellyn, 1928.
Sir E. Lutyens, 1938.
Sir A. J. Munnings, 1944.

ROYAL CAMBRIAN ACADEMY OF ART (1881), Plas Mawr, Conway.—Hon. Sec., C. W. Sharpe; Curator and Sec., Frederic Lees.

THE ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY (1826), Princes Street, Edinburgh.—Pres. Sir William Hutchison; Sec., Stanley Cursiter, R.S.A.; Treas., A. Bruce Thomson, R.S.A.; Librarian, William Wilson, R.S.A.; Asst. Sec., Margaret Foster.

Honorary Retired Academicians

- 1929 Carrick, Alex.
1924 Watt, Fiddes

Royal Scottish Academicians

- 1936 Aiken, John M.
1922 Alison, David.
1937 Allan, A. R. W.
1944 Bone, Miss P. M.
1938 Borthwick, A. E.
1943 Cowie, James.
1937 Cursiter, Stanley.
1924 Frazer, W. M.
1947 Gillies, William G.
1953 Henderson, A. Graham.
1943 Hutchison, Sir William.
1923 Lintott, Henry.
1939 McGlashan, Arch. A.
1948 MacTaggart, William.
1949 Maxwell, John.
1937 Milne, MacIachlan.
1952 Moodie, Donald.
1934 Oppenheimer, Charles.
1943 Orphoot, B. N. H.
1932 Proudfoot, Alexander.
1952 Redpath, Anne.
1937 Schotz, Benno.
1948 Shearer, James.
1943 Sivell, Robert.
1936 Sutherland, D. M.
1946 Thomson, Adam B.
1946 Thomson, L. Graham.
1949 Wilson, William.

Non-Resident Academician

- 1923 P. Portsmouth

Associates

- Armour, Mrs. Mary.
Blyth, R. Henderson.
Clark, James H.
Crawford, Hugh A.
Crosbie, William.
Donaldson, David A.
Ewart, David S.
Fleming, Ian.
Forrest, Norman J.
Glass, W. Mervyn.
Gleave, J. L.
Hoop, Mrs. Margaret.
Kinnimonth, William.
Lindsay, Ian G.
Lorimer, Hew.
McKay, J. R.
MacKenzie, A. G. R.
Mackie, P. R. M.
Miller, James.
Miller, Mrs. Josephine.
Morrocco, Alberto.
Patrick, J. McIntosh.
Phillips, Robin.
Schilsky, Eric.
Spence, Basil.
Stronach, Ancell.
Sutherland, Scott.
Thomson, J. Murray.
Thomson, Sinclair.
Westwater, R. H.
Whalen, Thomas.

Non-Resident Associates

- H. Paulin; Malcolm Gavin.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY (1786), 19 Dawson Street, Dublin.—Pres., Rt. Rev. Mgr. P. J. Boylan, D.Litt.; Treas., F. E. Hackett, Ph.D.; Sec., E. T. S. Walton, Ph.D.; Sec. of Science Committee, J. L. Syngue, sc.D.; Sec. of Antiquities Committee, H. G. Leask, Litt.D.; Sec. for Irish Studies, M. Dillon, Ph.D.; Res. Sec., A. Farrington, D.Sc.

- ACCOUNTANT-LECTURERS' ASSOC. (1912), 69 Down Road, E.—*Hon. Sec.*, M. Moustardier.
- ACCOUNTANTS, INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED, in England and Wales (1880). Moorgate Place, E.C.2.—*Pres.*, (1953-54), James Blakey; *Sec.*, A. S. MacIver, M.C.
- ACCOUNTANTS, THE INSTITUTE OF COMPANY (1928), 11 Portland Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 16.
- ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS, BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF (1923), 7 Union Court, Old Broad St., E.C.2.—*Sec.*, A. Taylor.
- ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS, INCORPORATED, SOCIETY OF (1885), Incorporated Accountants' Hall, Temple Place, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2.—*Pres.*, C. Percival Barrowcliff; *Sec.*, I. A. F. Craig, O.B.E.
- ACCOUNTANTS, ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED AND CORPORATE (1904), 22 Bedford Square, W.C.1.—*Dir.*, J. C. Latham.
- ACCOUNTANTS, ASSOCIATION OF INTERNATIONAL (1932), 17 Dominion St., E.C.2.—*Sec.*, C. E. Taylor.
- ACCOUNTANTS OF SCOTLAND, INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED (1854), 27 Queen Street, Edinburgh, 2.—*Pres.*, John L. Somerville, F.R.S.E.; *Sec.*, E. H. V. McDougall.
- ACCOUNTANTS, INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL, 41-42 Parliament Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, M. M. Williams.
- ACCOUNTANTS IN IRELAND, INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED (1888), 7 Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin, and 49 Donegall Place, Belfast.—*Pres.*, Patrick Butler; *Secs.*, Wm. Edmiston Crawford (Dublin); H. Stevenson (Belfast).
- ACCOUNTANTS, SOCIETY OF COMMERCIAL, 31 Stoke Grove, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.—*Sec.*, J. B. Haggett.
- ACTORS' BENEVOLENT FUND (1882), 6 Adam Street, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, W. G. Gray.
- ACTORS' CHURCH UNION (1899), 224A Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, Rev. A. C. Evans.
- ACTUARIES IN SCOTLAND, THE FACULTY OF (1856), Hall and Library, 23 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.—*Hon. Secs.*, A. Bateman; A. T. Haynes.
- ACTUARIES, INSTITUTE OF (1848), Staple Inn Bldgs., W.C.1.—*Pres.*, W. F. Gardner, C.B.E.; *Hon. Secs.*, S. F. Isaac; J. H. Gunlake; *Sec.*, A. D. Dale.
- ADDICTION (TO ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS), SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF (1884).—*Hon. Sec.*, H. Pullar-Strecker, M.D., Wyke House, Isleworth, Middlesex.
- ADDITIONAL CUKATES SOCIETY; HOME MISSIONS OF CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND THE CHURCH IN WALES (1837), 14 Rothamsted Ave., Harpenden, Herts.—*Sec.*, Rev. C. J. Read, M.A.
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- ADVERTISING ASSOCIATION, 110-111 Fleet Street, E.C.4.—*Director-General*, L. E. Room.
- ADVERTISING BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, NATIONAL (1913), 27 Old Bond Street, W.1.
- ADVERTISING, INSTITUTE OF INCORPORATED PRACTITIONERS IN, 44 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Director*, Drummond L. Armstrong.
- ADVERTISING MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED (founded 1932, inc. 1938), 283 Grays Inn Road, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. E. Hockey.
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- AFRICAN INSTITUTE, INTERNATIONAL (1926), St. Dunstan's Chambers, 10-11 Fetter Lane, E.C.4.—*Administrative Director*, Prof. Daryll Forde; *Sec.*, Mrs. B. E. Wyatt.
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- AGED POOR SOCIETY (1708) AND ST. JOSEPH'S ALMSHOUSES, 39 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Charles L. Giles.
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- AGRICULTURAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, ROYAL SCOTTISH (1807), 10 Duke Street, Edinburgh.—*Sec.*, Sir Charles G. Connell, W.S.
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- AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND, ROYAL (1839), 16 Bedford Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Alec Hobson, O.B.E. (The 1954 Show will be held at Windsor.)
- AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, GLASGOW (1860).—*Sec.*, A. G. Young, 69 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2.
- AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, ROYAL ULSTER (1820), The King's Hill, Balmoral, Belfast.—*Sec.*, S. Clarke, M.B.E.
- AGRICULTURE, ASSOCIATION OF (1947), 238-240 Abbey House, Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Alexander Hay.
- AID FOR GENTLEPEOPLE, GUILD OF (1904), 86A Eccleston Square, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss M. P. Pollard.
- AIR LEAGUE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE (1909), London-derry House, 19 Park Lane, W.1.—*Secretary-General*, F. N. Hillier.
- AIR PILOTS AND AIR NAVIGATORS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, GUILD OF (1928), 19 Park Lane, W.1.—*Sec.*, Major J. L. B. H. Cordes, F.R.S.A.
- AIR TRANSPORT COMMITTEE, JOINT (Association of British Chambers of Commerce. Federation of British Industries and London Chamber of Commerce), 69 Cannon St., E.C.4.—*Chairman*, Leslie Gamage, M.C.
- ALEXANDRA ROSE DAY FUND, 33 The Little Boltons, S.W.10.—*Organiser*, Mrs. Leslie Morshead.
- ALLIANCE, THE, 112 City Road, E.C.1.—*Sec.*, Vincent Long.
- ALLIED CIRCLE, 46 Green Street, Park Lane, W.1.—*House Sec.*, Lt.-Col. F. Szyzowski, O.B.E.
- ALLOTMENTS AND GARDENS SOCIETY, NATIONAL (1930), Drayton House, Gordon Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, G. W. Giles, O.B.E.
- ALMSHOUSES, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF, Billing-bear Lodge, Wokingham, Berks.—*Gen. Sec.*, L. A. Hackett.
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- ANCIENT BUILDINGS, SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF (1877), 55 Great Ormond Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. M. Dance.
- ANCIENT MONUMENTS SOCIETY (1924).—*Hon. Sec.*, L. M. Angus-Butterworth, Clifford's Inn, E.C.4.
- ANGLO-BELGIAN UNION (1918), 6 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.
- ANGLO-BRAZILIAN SOCIETY (1943), 31 Palace Street, S.W.1.—*Administrative Sec.*, Lt.-Cmdr. Christopher Powell, R.N.
- ANGLO-DANISH SOCIETY (1924), 67 Pall Mall, S.W.1.—*Chairman*, Sir Charles Hambro, K.B.E., M.C.
- ANGLO-GERMAN ASSOCIATION.—*Hon. Sec.*, Rt. Hon. F. J. Bellenger, M.P., House of Commons, S.W.1.

- ANGLO-HELLENIC LEAGUE (1913), 2 Albert Gate, S.W.1.—*Hon. Treas.*, P. J. Calvocoressi (*Acting*).
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 ANGLO-SWEDISH SOCIETY, 4 Staple Inn, High Holborn, W.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Eric Swenne.
 ANGLO-SWISS FRIENDSHIP FEDERATION (1926), 12 High Street, Cloughton, nr. Scarborough.—*Gen. Sec.*, Frederick Clark.
 ANIMAL HEALTH TRUST, 232-5 Abbey House, Victoria St., S.W.1.—*Scientific Dir.*, W. R. Wooldridge.
 ANIMALS HOSPITAL, "Our Dumb Friends League," 2 Hugh Street, Belgrave Road, S.W.1.—*Vet. Surgeon in Charge*, P. J. Quigley.
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 ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY (1837), 49 Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, C. W. W. Greenidge.
 ANTI-VIVISECTION: BRITISH UNION FOR THE ABOLITION OF VIVISECTION (1898), 47 Whitehall, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Wilfrid Tyldesley.
 ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY, THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL (1876), 76 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, W. Risdon.
 ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY, THE NATIONAL (1875), 92 Victoria Street, S.W.1.
 ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY, SCOTTISH, 166 Buchanan Street, Glasgow, C.1.—*Sec.*, H. T. Martin.
 APOSTLESHIP OF THE SEA (1921), 15 Lansdowne Road, W.11.—*Sec.*, Rev. R. More O'Ferrall.
 APOTHECARIÉS, SOCIETY OF (1617)—Black Friars Lane, Queen Victoria Street E.C.4.—*Clerk and Registrar*, Ernest Busby.
 ARAB HORSE SOCIETY, 38 Langham Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, Col. R. C. de V. Askin, M.B.E., M.C.
 ARBITRATORS, THE INSTITUTE OF (Incorp.) (1915), 20 Norfolk Street, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, C. B. Hewitt.
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, BRITISH (1843), 11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Cecil Farthing, F.S.A.
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION CAMBRIAN, (1846).—*President*, Robert Richards, M.P., F.S.A.; *Treas.*, E. I. P. Bowen, M.A., F.S.A., Town Hall, Pontypool, Mon.; *Gen. Secs.*, Prof. T. Jones Pierce, M.A., F.S.A., University College of Wales, Aberystwyth; Donald Moore, B.A., 3 Oxford Street, Barry, Glam.
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, ROYAL (1843), c/o The London Museum, Kensington Palace, W.8.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. Charlton, F.S.A.
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 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, LONDON AND MIDDLESEX (1855), Bishoppsgate Institute, E.C.2.—*Hon. Sec.*, E. E. F. Smith; *Hon. Librarian*, A. J. Gritten.
 ARCHAEOLOGY, COUNCIL FOR BRITISH (1950), 10 Bolton Gardens, S.W.7.—*Pres.*, D. B. Harden, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A.; *Sec.*, W. F. Grimes, M.A., V.P.S.A.
 ARCHAEOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, INSTITUTE OF (1935), Inner Circle, Regent's Park, N.W.1.—*Sec.*, E. Pyddoke.
 ARCHITECTS, THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH (1834), 66 Portland Place, W.1.—*Pres.* (1953-54), Howard Robertson, M.C., A.R.A.; *Sec.*, C. D. Spragg, C.B.E.
 ARCHITECTS, INSTITUTE OF REGISTERED (1933), 47 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, Edward Procter, O.B.E.; *Sec.*, A. E. Ward.
 ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS, FACULTY OF (1926), 40 Portland Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, H. M. Soar.
 ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS, INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF (1925), 75 Eaton Place, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, F. W. Dean; *Sec.*, R. F. Isted.
 ARCHITECTS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY (1850), 66 Portland Place, W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Howard Lobb, C.B.E.
 ARCHITECTS IN SCOTLAND, ROYAL INCORPORATION OF (1922) 15 Rutland Square, Edinburgh.—*Sec. and Treas.*, K. Macrae, W.S.
 ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION (INC.) (1847), 34-36 Bedford Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, H. J. W. Alexander.
 ARISTOTELIAN SOCIETY.—*Hon. Sec.*, A. H. Hannay, 18 Kensington Park Road, W.11.
 ARMY BENEVOLENT FUND (1944), 20 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Lt.-Col. C. V. Moberly Bell, O.B.E.
 ARMY CADET FORCE ASSOCIATION (1930), 16 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Capt. W. F. L. Newcombe, M.B.E., T.D.
 ARMY HISTORICAL RESEARCH SOCIETY FOR (1921).—*Sec.*, R. T. Eldridge, c/o The Library, War Office, S.W.1.
 ARMY SPORT CONTROL BOARD (1918), War Office, Stanmore, Middlesex.—*Director*, Brig. A. R. Aslett, D.S.O.
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 ART EDUCATION, NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR (1888), 89 London Road, Leicester.—*Sec.*, W. M. Whitehead.
 ART-WORKERS' GUILD (1884), 6 Queen Square, Bloomsbury, W.C.1.—*Hon. Secs.*, George Mansell; Henry Medd, O.B.E.
 ARTISTS' ANNUITY AND BENEVOLENT FUNDS (1810), 250 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, L. A. White.
 ARTISTS' GENERAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION (1814) AND ARTISTS' ORPHAN FUND, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss J. H. E. Macpherson, O.B.E.
 ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION SOCIETY (1888), 6 Queen Square, Bloomsbury, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. Marjorie Denholm.
 ARTS COUNCIL OF GREAT BRITAIN, 4 St. James's Square, S.W.1.—*Chairman*, Sir Kenneth Clark, K.C.B., LL.D., F.B.A.; *Vice-Chairman*, Wyn Griffith, O.B.E., D.Litt.; *Secretary-General*, W. E. Williams, C.B.E.

- ASLIB (1924)** (Incorporating the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux and the British Society for International Bibliography), 4 Palace Gate, W.8.—*Director*, Leslie Wilson, M.A.
- ASSISTANT MASTERS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS, INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF (1891)**, 29 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, A. W. S. Hutchings, M.A.
- ASSISTANT MISTRESSES IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS, ASSOCIATION OF**, 29 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—*Org. Sec.*, Miss O. M. Hastings, M.A.
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- Scottish Agricultural Organisation Society* (1905), 28 Rutland Street, Edinburgh.—*Sec.*, C. J. M. Cadzow.

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- Women's Co-operative Guild*, Pioneer House, 348 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Mrs. M. Ridealgh.
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- DEAF AND DUMB WOMEN, BRITISH HOME FOR*, 26 Clapton Common, E.5.—*Sec.*, Miss B. M. Ayton.
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- HEADMASTERS' CONFERENCE. *See p. 553.*
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- JEWISH YOUTH ASSOCIATION FOR (1899), 33 Berner Street, E.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Michael Goldstein.
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- JEWS, LONDON SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONGST THE (1809) (Church Missions to Jews), 16 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.—*Secs.*, Rev. W. A. Curtis, B.Sc.; Rev. E. F. Yorke, M.A.
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- LONDON LIBERAL PARTY**, 34 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, George B. Patterson.
- LONDON MASTER BUILDERS ASSOCIATION**, 47 Bedford Sq., W.C.1.—*Sec.*, R. E. Stenning, M.A.
- LONDON MENDICITY SOCIETY (1818)**, 45 Gower Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Comdr. J. A. S. Brame, R.N. (ret.).
- LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1795)**, Livingstone House, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. M. O. Janes; *Foreign Secs.*, Rev. R. K. Orchard, B.A., B.D.; Rev. C. Stuart Craig, B.A.; *Home Sec.*, Rev. H. L. Hurst; *Sec. for Women Candidates and Madagasgar*, Mrs. F. M. Bowers, B.A.; *Financial Sec.*, Austen Spearing.
- LONDON MUNICIPAL SOCIETY (1894)**, Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss Phyllis Gelli.
- LONDON NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY (1858)**, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, Gower Street, W.C.1.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, H. A. Toombs, British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, S.W.7.
- "LONDON OVER THE BORDER" CHURCH FUND (1878)**, Guy Harlings, New Street, Chelmsford.—*Sec.*, P. C. Alliston.
- LONDON PLAYING FIELDS SOCIETY (1891)**, 21 Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.
- LONDON SOCIETY, THE (1912)**, 3 Dean's Yard, S.W.1.
- LONDON SURVEY COMMITTEE (1894)**, c/o National Buildings Record, 37 Onslow Gardens, S.W.7.—*Hon. Sec.*, Edward Yates, F.S.A.
- LONDON WELSH ASSOCIATION**, 11 Mecklenburgh Square, W.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, P. A. Lloyd.
- LORD KITCHENER NATIONAL MEMORIAL FUND (1916)**, 50 Pall Mall, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, E. N. Corbyn, M.A. (see p. 531).
- LORD MAYOR TRELOAR COLLEGE**, Froyle, nr. Alton, Hants.—*Warren*, F. M. Heywood; *Sec. and Bursar*, Lt. Col. M. Hurford-Jones.
- LORD'S DAY OBSERVANCE SOCIETY (1831)**, 55 Fleet Street, E.C.4.—*Gen. Sec.*, H. J. W. Legerton, A.C.A.
- MACHINE TOOL TRADES ASSOCIATION**, Victoria House, Southampton Row, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, H. O. Barrett.
- MAGDALEN HOSPITAL (1758)**, Classifying School for Girls 14 to 17, Drewstead Road, Streatham, S.W.16.—*Headmistress*, Miss R. E. Miller; *Chaplain*, Rev. S. B. P. Pearce.
- MAGISTRATES' ASSOCIATION (1920)**, Tavistock House, South, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, The Lord Chancellor; *Sec.*, Miss Bartha de Blank, B.Com.
- MALONE SOCIETY (for the study of Early English Drama)**.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss K. M. Lea, Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford.
- MANAGEMENT, BRITISH INSTITUTE OF**, 8 Hill Street, W.1.—*Director*, L. O. Russell.
- MANUFACTURERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (1915)**. *Head Office*, 6 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1.—*Director*, C. F. V. Williams, C.I.E. (See also p. 634).
- MARINE ARTISTS, SOCIETY OF**, 23 Albemarle Street, W.1.—*Pres.*, Charles Pears, R.O.I.; *Sec.*, M. B. Bradshaw.
- MARINE BIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE U.K. (1884)**, The Laboratory, Citadel Hill, Plymouth.—*Sec. to Council and Director of Plymouth Laboratory*, F. S. Russell, D.S.C., D.F.C., B.A., F.R.S.
- MARINE ENGINEERS, INSTITUTE OF (1889)**, 85 Minorities, E.C.3.—*Sec.*, J. Stuart Robinson, M.A.
- MARINE SOCIETY (1756)**, Clark's Place, Bishopsgate, E.C.2. Enables poor boys of good character to go to sea by contributing towards the expense of their pre-sea training or outfit of clothing on going to sea.
- MARK MASTER MASONS, GRAND LODGE OF (1856)**, Mark Masons' Hall, 71 King'sway, W.C.2.—*Grand Master*, Brig.-Gen. W. H. Darell, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; *Deputy Grand Master*, The Lord Harris, M.C.; *Grand Sec.*, Major Sir Thomas Lumley-Smith, D.S.O., F.S.A.
- MARRIAGE SOCIETY**, 26 Wellington Road, N.W.8. For promoting greater harmony and stability in marriage.—*Secs.*, Mrs. I. Johnson; E. A. Johnson.
- MASONIC BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, ROYAL (1842)**, 20 Great Queen Street, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, Col. C. C. Adams, M.C.

- MASONIC DEGREES—ORDER OF THE TEMPLE**, Mark Masons' Hall, 71 Kingsway, W.C.2.—*Grand Master*, The Lord Harris, M.C.; *Great Vice-Chancellor*, Major Sir Thomas Lumley-Smith, D.S.O., F.S.A.
- MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS, ROYAL** (Incorporated) (1798), Bushey, Herts.—*Sec.*, Lt.-Col. H. J. Jones, T.D., 26 Great Queen Street, W.C.2.
- MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS, ROYAL** (1788), Schools, Rickmansworth and Weybridge; *Offices*, 31 Great Queen Street, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, Dennis Haines, F.C.A.
- MASTERS OF FOXHOUNDS ASSOCIATION** (1856), 51 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. Wentworth-Fitzwilliam.
- MASTER PRINTERS, BRITISH FEDERATION OF**, 11 Bedford Row, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, Kenneth B. Reid; *Sec.*, L. E. Kenyon.
- MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR** (1912), Tavistock House, North, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Miss I. V. Evelyn.
- MATHEMATICAL ASSOCIATION** (1871).—*Pres.*, Prof. T. A. A. Broadbent, M.A.; *Hon. Sec.*, F. W. Kellaway, B.Sc., 87 Pixmore Way, Letchworth, Herts.
- MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY, LONDON** (1865), Burlington House, W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. A. Todd, Ph.D. F.R.S.
- MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF**, Storey's Gate, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, Alfred Roebuck; *Sec.*, B. G. Robbins, M.Sc.
- MEDICAL AUXILIARIES, THE BOARD OF REGISTRATION OF** (1936), Tavistock House (North), Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—*Sec. and Registrar*, A. E. Vince.
- MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH, SOCIETY OF** (1856), Tavistock House South, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, C. Metcalfe Brown, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.; *Sec.*, G. L. C. Elliston, M.A.
- MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH, GROUP AND ASSOCIATION OF COUNTY (England and Wales).**—*Hon. Sec.*, T. Ruddock-West, M.D., B.S., D.P.H., County Public Health Dept., Thorpe Road, Norwich.
- MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON** (1773), 11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.1.—*Pres.*, E. W. Riches, M.C., M.S., F.R.C.S.; *Hon. Secs.*, Nils Eckhoff, M.S., F.R.C.S.; Col. W. R. M. Drew, C.B.E., M.B., F.R.C.P.; *Registrar*, Percy Minter.
- MEDICAL WOMEN'S FEDERATION** (1916), Tavistock House (North), Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, Dr. Mary Esslemont; *Sec.*, Miss Mabel Rew.
- MEDICINE, ROYAL SOCIETY OF** (1805), 1 Wimpole Street, W.1.—*Pres.*, Sir Francis Walshe, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.; *Sec.*, R. T. Hewitt, O.B.E., M.A.
- MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, ROYAL** (1841), 11 Chandos Street, W.1.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, R. W. Armstrong.
- MEN OF THE TREES** (1922), 16 Mulberry Walk, S.W.3.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss D. Buist.
- MENTAL AFTER-CARE ASSOCIATION**, for the complete rehabilitation of patients recovering from mental or nervous disorders, 110 Jermyn Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss H. S. Russell.
- MERCANTILE MARINE MASTERS AND OFFICERS RELIEF FUND**, 52 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.—*Sec.*, Miss F. M. Wanklyn, M.B.E.
- MERCANTILE MARINE SERVICE ASSOCIATION** (1857) (Shipmasters in command), with which is amalgamated THE IMPERIAL MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD, established 1857. Affiliated to the Officers (Merchant Navy) Federation, 6 Rumford Place, Liverpool.—*Gen. Sec.*, Alfred Wilson, C.B.E.; *London Office*, 78 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.
- MERCHANT NAVY RESIDENTIAL CLUBS AND CANTEENS (BRITISH SAILORS SOCIETY)**. For Officers, Marine Officers' Club, 680 Commercial Road, E.14; Empire Residential Club, 747 Commercial Road, E.14. For Seamen, Empire Memorial Hostel, 747 Commercial Road, E.14.—*Gen. Sec.*, Stanley Heesom, O.B.E.
- MERCHANT NAVY OFFICERS PENSION FUND** (1938), Ebbisham House, Church Street, Epsom, Surrey.—*Sec.*, E. C. Layton.
- MERCHANT NAVY WELFARE BOARD** (1948), 19 Lancaster Gate, W.2.—*Sec.*, L. Russell Clark.
- MERSEY MISSION TO SEAMEN** (1857). *Registered Office and Central Club*, 1 Hanover Street, Liverpool, 1. *Other Clubs*, Merchant Navy House, Liverpool; Red Ensign House, Birkenhead; Pakistani and Indian Seamen's Clubs at Bootle and Birkenhead. *Sec.*, L. M. Robertson.
- METALLURGICAL EDUCATION, JOINT COMMITTEE ON** (1945), 4 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.
- METALLURGISTS, THE INSTITUTION OF**, 4 Grosvenor Gdns., S.W.1.—*Registrar-Secretary*, A. D. Merriman, G.C., O.B.E., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.E.
- METALS, INSTITUTE OF** (1908), 4 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, Prof. F. C. Thompson, D.Met., M.Sc.; *Sec.*, Lt.-Col. S. C. Guilan, T.D.
- METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL** (1850), 49 Cromwell Road, S.W.7.—*Pres.*, Prof. O. G. Sutton, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Secs.*, H. L. Penman, Ph.D.; R. G. Veryard.
- METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY** (1813), 25 Marylebone Road, N.W.1.—*Secs.*, Rev. B. Clutterbuck, M.A.; Rev. W. Easton, B.D.; Rev. D. B. Childe; Rev. T. A. Beetham, M.A.; Rev. N. A. Birtwhistle, M.A. B.Sc.; *Med. Sec.*, Dr. R. Bolton, O.B.E.; *Secs. for Women's Work*, Miss A. Walton, B.A.; Miss M. Stennett, B.A.; Mrs. R. Ladlay, B.A. *Income*, 1952, £1,559,813.
- METROPOLITAN & CITY POLICE ORPHANS FUND** (1871), 30 Hazlewell Road, Putney, S.W.15.—*Sec.*, W. H. King.
- METROPOLITAN BOROUGH'S STANDING JOINT COMMITTEE** (1912).—*Hon. Clerk*, Sir Parker Morris, LL.B. (Town Clerk of Westminster).
- METROPOLITAN DRINKING FOUNTAIN AND CATTIF TROUGH ASSOCIATION** (1859), 70 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Major F. D. V. Thursby.
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- METROPOLITAN PUBLIC GARDENS ASSOCIATION** (1882), 58 Denison House, 296 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.
- MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL**, Tavistock House, South, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—*Asst. Sec.*, J. W. Kettlewell, B.A.
- MIDWIVES BOARD, CENTRAL, FOR SCOTLAND** (1915), 18 Nicolson Street, Edinburgh.—*Sec.*, David Thomson.
- MIDWIVES, ROYAL COLLEGE OF** (1881), 57 Lower Belgrave Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss A. Wood.
- MILITARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY**.—*Hon. Sec.*, E. J. Martin, 834 Kenton Lane, Harrow Weald, Middlesex.
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- MINIATURE PAINTERS, SCULPTORS AND GRAVERS,** ROYAL SOCIETY OF (1895), 26 Conduit Street, W.1.—*Pres.*, Lt.-Col. F. A. Goddard; *Hon. Sec.* H. Philp.
- MINIATURISTS, SOCIETY OF** (1895), 195 Piccadilly, W.1.—*Pres.*, Ernest Lloyd; *Sec.*, Reginald Blackmore.
- MINING AND METALLURGY, INSTITUTION OF** (1892), Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.2.—*Pres.*, J. A. S. Ritson, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.; *Sec.*, W. J. Felton.
- MINING ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN**, 96 Piccadilly, W.1.—*Sec.*, W. K. Gratwick, M.B.E.
- MINING ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF** (1889), Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.2.—*Pres.* (1953-54), J. C. Mitcheson; *Sec.*, John McDermid.
- MINING INSTITUTE OF SCOTLAND**, Royal Technical College, Glasgow.—*Sec.*, W. R. Burnett, ph.D.
- MINING SURVEYORS, INSTITUTE OF**, 35 Church St., Barnsley.—*Sec. and Treas.*, A. R. Keeping.
- MISSIONARY SOCIETIES** (see individual titles).
- MISSIONS TO SEAMEN, THE, AND ST. ANDREW'S WATERSIDE CHURCH MISSION FOR SAILORS**, 4 Buckingham Palace Gardens, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Cmdr. H. Selby Ash, R.N.
- MIXED CLUBS AND GIRLS' CLUBS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF**, 30 Devonshire Street, W.2.—*Joint Gen. Secs.*, Miss L. Sewell; S. H. Wood, C.B., M.C.
- MODERN CHURCHMEN'S UNION** (1898), for the Advancement of Liberal Religious Thought.—*Pres.*, Sir Henry Self, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., M.Sc., B.D.; *Hon. Sec.*, Rev. T. J. Wood, Charlbury Vicarage, Oxford.
- MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION**, 2 Manchester Square, W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, G. W. Wagstaff.
- MONUMENTAL BRASS SOCIETY** (1887), 85 Addison-combe Road, Croydon.—*Hon. Sec. and Treas.*, R. H. Pearson, F.S.A.
- MORAVIAN MISSIONS, LONDON ASSOCIATION IN AID OF** (1817), 32 Great Ormond Street, W.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss D. E. Hunt.
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- MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS, ASSOCIATION OF** (1873), Victoria Station House, Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, G. H. Banwell.
- MUNICIPAL ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF** (1873), 84 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, C. W. Scott-Giles, O.B.E., M.A.
- MUNICIPAL TREASURERS AND ACCOUNTANTS (INCORPORATED), INSTITUTE OF** (1885).—*Sec.*, L. F. Cheyney, 1 Buckingham Place, S.W.1.
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- MUSEUMS ASSOCIATION** (1889), Meteorological Buildings, Exhibition Road, S.W.7.—*Sec.*, G. P. Griggs, M.A.
- MUSICIANS' BENEVOLENT FUND**, St. Cecilia's House, 7 Carlos Place, W.1. *Convalescent Home*, Westgate-on-Sea.—*Org. Sec.*, Frank Thistleton.
- MUSICIANS, INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF** (1882), 48 Gloucester Place, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, D. H. R. Brearley.
- MUSIC SOCIETIES, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF**, 2 Manchester Square, W.1.—*Sec.*, R. B. Elwin.
- MUSLIM SOCIETY IN GREAT BRITAIN** (1915), 18 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Prince A. R. Samy.
- MYCOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, COMMONWEALTH** (1920), Ferry Lane, Kew, Surrey.—*Director*, S. P. Wiltshire, M.A., D.Sc.
- MYCOLOGICAL SOCIETY, BRITISH.**—*Sec.*, J. Webster, B.Sc., Botany Dept., Univ. of Sheffield, Sheffield 10.
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- NATIONAL AMENITIES COUNCIL**, 34 Gt. Ormond St., W.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, John Swarbrick.
- NATIONAL ANCIENT MONUMENTS SOCIETY**, 34 Gt. Ormond St., W.C.1.
- NATIONAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION (NALGO)** (1905), 1 York Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. H. Warren, M.A.
- NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR MENTAL HEALTH**, 39 Queen Anne Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss M. Appleby, O.B.E.
- NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS** (1899), Tavistock House North, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—*Sec. Gen.*, J. H. Harley Williams, O.B.E., M.D.
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- NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE OFFICERS.**—*Gen. Sec.*, R. Reader Harris, M.P., 4 Wrights Lane, W.8.
- NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PARISH COUNCILS** (1947), 26 Bedford Square, W.C.1.—*Secretary*, C. Arnold-Baker.
- NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TRAINING CORPS FOR GIRLS** (1942), 96 Wimpole St., W.1.—*Girls' Training Corps, Director*, Mrs. Spencer; *Women's Junior Air Corps, Deputy Director*, Miss King; *Girls' Nautical Training Corps, Director*, Mrs. Barlow; *Gen. Sec.*, Miss M. B. Murray.
- NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION** (1812), 1 Woburn Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, L. R. Fergusson.
- NATIONAL BIRTHDAY TRUST FUND** (1928), 57 Lower Belgrave Street, S.W.1. For Extension of Maternity Services.—*Sec.*, Miss D. V. Riddick.
- NATIONAL BOOK LEAGUE** (1944), 7 Albemarle Street, W.1.—*Pres.*, The Rt. Hon. Sir Norman Birkett; *Director*, Herbert Howarth; *Secretary*, Laurie H. Thomas.
- NATIONAL BUILDINGS RECORD** (1941), 37 Onslow Gardens, S.W.7.—*Director and Sec.*, Walter H. Godfrey, C.B.E., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; *Dep. Director*, Cecil Farthing, F.S.A.
- NATIONAL CAMPS CORPORATION**, 72 Victoria St., S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss I. Prytz, M.B.E.
- NATIONAL CATTLE BREEDERS ASSOCIATION**, Dun-
grove, Chesham, Bucks.—*Sec.*, W. B. Taylor.
- NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME** (1869). *Chief Office*, Highbury Park, N.5.—*Principal*, Rev. John W. Waterhouse; *Sec.*, Rev. Cecil F. Walpole.
- NATIONAL CORPORATION FOR THE CARE OF OLD PEOPLE**, Nuffield Lodge, Regent's Park, N.W.1.—*Sec.*, M. R. F. Simson.
- NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR DOMESTIC STUDIES**, 75 Ferme Park Rd., N.8.—*Sec.*, Mrs. M. J. Purkis, B.Sc.
- NATIONAL COUNCIL OF LABOUR COLLEGES**, Thill-
coultry, Scotland.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. P. M. Millar.

- NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF GREAT BRITAIN**, 36 Lower Sloane Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Mrs. K. M. Cowan.
- NATIONAL CYCLISTS' UNION** (1878), 35 Doughty Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, H. E. Miles.
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- NATIONAL FARMERS' UNION OF SCOTLAND** (1919), 17 Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh, 12.—*Gen. Sec.*, William Graham, C.B.E.
- NATIONAL FEDERATION OF YOUNG FARMERS' CLUBS** (1,402 Clubs with 60,000 members), 55 Gower Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Major M. Hiles, C.B.E.
- NATIONAL HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING COUNCIL INC.** (1900), 42 Devonshire Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, A. R. Kerrell-Vaughan.
- NATIONAL LIBERAL COUNCIL**, 2 Lambeth Palace Road, S.E.1.—*Pres.*, The Earl of Rosebery; *Chairman*, Sir Henry Morris-Jones, M.C.; *Sec.*, P. Ensor Walters.
- NATIONAL MARITIME BOARD** (1910), Bevis Marks House, Bevis Marks, E.C.3.—*Clerk in Charge*, Miss D. M. Robinson.
- NATIONAL MARKET TRADERS' FEDERATION** (1899).—*Pres.*, A. V. Johnson; *Gen. Sec.*, Edgar Hunt, 87 Spital Hill, Sheffield 4.
- NATIONAL MARRIAGE GUIDANCE COUNCIL**, 78 Duke Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, A. J. Brayshaw, B.A.
- NATIONAL NAUTICAL CADET CORPS** (1908), 112 Bedford Hill, S.W.12 (Country Branch, Caterham, Surrey; Sea-training Establishment, Deal, Kent). *Hon. Commanding Officer*, Capt. E. Moffat Soames.
- NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL** (1908), 29 Great James Street, W.C.1.—*Director*, Leslie G. D. Smith.
- NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION** (1921), 4 & 5 Queen Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, H. Noble.
- NATIONAL POLICE FUND, BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE** (1926), Home Office, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, R. H. F. Firth.
- NATIONAL PONY SOCIETY**, 17 Devonshire Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, L. F. Lorkin.
- NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION** (1860), Bisley Camp, Brookwood, Woking, Surrey.—*Sec.*, Capt. E. K. Le Mesurier, M.V.O., R.N. (*rid.*)
- NATIONAL SECULAR SOCIETY** (1866), 41 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, P. Victor Morris.
- NATIONAL SMALL-BORE RIFLE ASSOCIATION** (1901), Codrington House, 113 Southwark Street, S.E.1.—*Sec.*, A. J. Palmer.
- NATIONAL SMOKE ABATEMENT SOCIETY** (1898), Chandos House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec. and Editor*, Arnold Marsh, M.Sc.; *Divisions*: North Western, Health Dept., Town Hall, Manchester; Scottish, City Chambers, Glasgow; Yorkshire, Health Dept., Leeds; North Eastern, Sanitary Dept., Council Offices, Ashington, Northumberland; West Midlands, 67 Broad St., Birmingham, 1; East Midlands, Sanitary Inspector's Office, 50 Shakespeare Street, Nottingham.
- NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND** (1811), 60 Great Peter Street, Westminster, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. Canon R. W. Stopford, M.A.
- NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN** (1884) (Incorporated), Central Office, Victory House, Leicester Square, W.C.2.—*Chairman*, Hon. David J. Smith; *Treas.*, The Lord Merthyr, T.D.; *Director*, Rev. Wilton N. McCann, M.A.
- NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE ABOLITION OF CRUEL SPORTS** (1932), 9 St. James's Road, Harpenden, Herts.—*Sec.*, E. G. Barlow.
- NATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION**.—*Headquarters*, Central Hall Bldgs., Durnsford Road, S.W.19. (*Publication Dept.*, 104-105 Newgate Street, E.C.1.)
- NATIONAL TRUST FOR PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST OR NATURAL BEAUTY** (1895), 42 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, J. F. W. Rathbone.
- NATIONAL TRUST FOR SCOTLAND FOR PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST OR NATURAL BEAUTY** (1931), 5 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh 2.—*Sec. and Treas.*, J. C. Stormonth Darling, M.C., W.S.
- NATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS**, 3 Endsleigh St., W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Phyllis Savage.
- NATIONAL WOMEN CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION** (1917), Incorporating the National Council for Equal Citizenship and Women for Westminster, 144 High Holborn, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, Mrs. J. V. S. Petrie, R.R.C.
- NATION'S FUND FOR NURSES**, 21 Cavendish Square, W.1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. M. Wynne Williams.
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- NATURE RESERVES, SOCIETY FOR PROMOTION OF** (1912).—*Hon. Sec.*, N. D. Riley, C.B.E., British Museum (Nat. Hist.), S.W.7.
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- REED'S SCHOOL** (1813) (London Orphan School and Royal British Orphan School).—*Offices*, 32 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, Philip Horton.
- REINDER COUNCIL OF THE UNITED KINGDOM** (1949), Annesley House, 2A Union Road, Cambridge.—*Hon. Sec.*, E. J. Lindgren.
- RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.** See "UNITED SOCIETY."
- RESEARCH DEFENCE SOCIETY**, 21 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. Douglas Robertson, M.D., D.Sc.; *Sec.*, Mrs. Katherine Williams.
- RETIRED NAVAL OFFICERS, ASSOCIATION OF** (Trafalgar Day, 1925), Empire House, 175 Piccadilly, W.1.—*Sec.*, Cdr. J. N. K. Knight, D.S.C., R.N.
- REUTER'S TRUST** (1941), 85 Fleet Street, E.C.4. (DR. GEORGE) RICHARDS' CHARITY (1850), 33 Bedford Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, H. E. Ling.

- RIVERS PROTECTION, CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR,** Fishmongers' Hall, E.C.4.—*Joint Hon. Secs.*, J. S. Barclay; Leonard Mills, O.B.E.
- ROAD TRANSPORT ENGINEERS (INCORPORATED),** INSTITUTE OF (1945), 69 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, C. D. Morgan.
- ROADS BEAUTIFYING ASSOCIATION (1928),** 18-19 Kipling House, 43 Villiers Street, Adelphi, W.C.2.
- ROADS IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION,** 180 Clapham Road, S.W.9.—*Gen. Sec.*, Wallace E. Riche.
- ROMAN AND MEDIAEVAL LONDON EXCAVATION COUNCIL.—Hon. Sec.**, J. A. Giuseppe, c/o Bank of England, E.C.2.
- ROMAN STUDIES, SOCIETY FOR PROMOTION OF,** 50 Bedford Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, Prof. A. H. M. Jones, F.B.A.; *Sec.*, Miss M. V. Taylor, C.B.E., F.S.A., Haverfield Library, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.
- ROSE SOCIETY, NATIONAL (1876),** 117 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, H. Edland.
- ROTARY INTERNATIONAL IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND (1914),** Tavistock House, South, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, F. C. Hickson.
- ROYAL AIR FORCE BENEVOLENT FUND (1919),** 67 Portland Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, Squadron Leader V. S. Erskine-Lindop, O.B.E.
- ROYAL AIR FORCES ASSOCIATION,** 83 Portland Place, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, G. R. Boak.
- ROYAL ALEXANDRA AND ALBERT SCHOOL (1758),** Offices, Gatton Park, Reigate, Surrey.—*Sec.*, Eric A. Corner.
- ROYAL ALFRED MERCHANT SEAMEN'S SOCIETY (1857),** *Widows' Benevolent and Samaritan Fund, War Fund, Warrant Officers R.N.R. and R.N.V.R. War Fund.* Maintains a Home for 75 aged seamen and a Home for 60 incapacitated seamen, and gives outdoor relief to an average of over 2,200 seafaring folk. Is administering War Funds for the assistance of men of the Merchant Navy and Fishing Fleet and their dependants. *Office*, 67-85 Ibbex House, Minorities, E.C.3.—*Sec.*, L. Smith, M.B.E.
- ROYAL ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION EMPLOYMENT BUREAU FOR FINDING WORK FOR EX-ARTILLERYMEN,** 234 Westminster Bridge Rd., S.E.1.
- ROYAL ARTILLERY CHARITIES (1840),** 58 Woolwich Common, S.E.18.
- ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY,** 56 Queen Anne St., W.1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. M. Davis.
- ROYAL BRITISH NURSES ASSOCIATION,** 194 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.—*Sec.*, Miss Macdonald.
- ROYAL CALEDONIAN SCHOOLS (1815),** Bushey, Herts.—*Sec.*, George Deans.
- ROYAL CAMBRIDGE HOME FOR SOLDIERS' WIDOWS,** 82 Hurst Road, East Molesey, Surrey.—*Sec.*, Miss E. M. Bennett.
- ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY (1871),** Royal Albert Hall, S.W.7.—*Sec.*, L. G. Patient.
- ROYAL COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS,** 9 & 10 Red Lion Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, Prof. R. E. Glover; *Registrar*, W. G. R. Oates.
- ROYAL DESIGNERS FOR INDUSTRY, FACULTY OF (1936),** (Royal Society of Arts), John Adam Street, W.C.2.—*Master*, Sir Francis Meynell; *Sec.*, K. W. Luckhurst, M.A.
- ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY (1868)** (formerly Royal Colonial Institute), Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.—*Chairman of Council*, Sir Lancelot Graham, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (28,300 Fellows, Associates and Companions).—*Secretary-General*, Col. Archer Cust, O.B.E.
- ROYAL ENGINEERS, THE INSTITUTION OF (1875),** Chatham.—*Sec.*, Brig. C. C. Phipps, C.B.E., M.C.
- ROYAL FEMALE ORPHANAGE (1758),** 743 London Road, High Wycombe, Bucks.—*Sec.*, Miss G. E. Miles.
- ROYAL HIGHLAND AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND (1784),** 8 Eglinton Crescent, Edinburgh 12.—*Sec.*, R. M. Lemmon, B.L.
- ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY (1774).—Income (1952),** £2,740, expenditure £3,291. In 1952, 692 persons were rewarded by the R.H.S. for saving 554 lives, and attempting to save the lives of 120 others. *Stanhope Gold Medal* for performing the bravest deed of 1952 was awarded to Mr. Peter Strachan, deck hand, fishing vessel *Three Bells*. A Receiving House and boatmen are maintained in Hyde Park for accidents in the Serpentine; Life-Saving apparatus is supplied to upwards of 400 places in and around the Metropolis.—*Offices*, Watergate House, York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C.2; *Sec.*, Col. G. W. M. Grover, O.B.E.
- ROYAL INDIA, PAKISTAN AND CEYLON SOCIETY (1910)** (Art and Letters), 3 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Frederick Richter, O.B.E., M.A.
- ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (1920),** Chatham House, St. James's Square, S.W.1.—*Director-General*, Ivion S. Macadam, C.V.O., C.B.E.; *Director of Studies*, Arnold Toynbee; *Secretary to the Council*, Ian Grey.
- ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN (1799),** 21 Albemarle Street, W.1.—*Pres.*, The Lord Brabazon of Tara, P.C., G.B.E., M.C.; *Treas.*, L. H. Lampitt, D.Sc.; *Sec.*, S. Robson; *Libr.*, K. D. C. Vernon.
- ROYAL INSTITUTION OF SOUTH WALES, Swansea (1835).—Hon. Sec.**, W. H. Hanna.
- ROYAL LIFE SAVING SOCIETY, THE (1891),** Desborough House, 14 Devonshire Street, W.1.—*Chief Sec.*, Capt. A. E. Biscoe, M.B.E.
- ROYAL LITERARY FUND (1790),** Stationers' Hall, E.C.4. Grants to necessitous authors of some published work of approved literary merit or to their immediate dependants.—*Sec.*, J. G. Broadbent.
- ROYAL MEDICAL BENEVOLENT FUND (1836),** 1 Balliol House, Manorfields, Putney, S.W.15.—*Sec.*, E. C. Pennefather.
- ROYAL MEDICAL SOCIETY (1737),** 7 Melbourne Place, Edinburgh, 1.—*Sec.*, W. N. Morley.
- ROYAL MILITARY BENEVOLENT FUND (1875),** 5 London Wall Buildings, E.C.2.—Grants annuities to widows and unmarried daughters (over 45) of deceased Army officers.—*Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. B. L. Anley.
- ROYAL MUSICAL ASSOCIATION (1874),** 14 Hillside Mansions, Jackson's Lane, N.6.—*Sec.*, R. Erlebach.
- ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION, THE (1824).—Income (1952),** £739,708, expenditure £744,226; total number of lives saved, 78,051; saved in 1952, 346. 154 motor life-boats are maintained on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland. *Offices*, 42 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Col. A. D. Burnett Brown, O.B.E., M.C., T.D., M.A.
- ROYAL NATIONAL MISSION TO DEEP SEA FISHERMEN (1881),** 43 Nottingham Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, J. W. Donald.
- ROYAL NAVAL AND ROYAL MARINE CHILDREN'S HOME (1824),** Portsmouth.—*Sec.*, Miss B. H. W. Nimmo, Diocesan House, 60 High St., Portsmouth.
- ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY (1739),** 1 Fleet Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, Rear-Admiral (S) Sir William Jolly, K.C.B., (ret.).
- ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT TRUST (1922)** (Grand Fleet and Kindred Funds), High Street, Brompton.

- ton, Chatham (Local Committees at Chatham, Devonport and Portsmouth).—*Gen. Sec.*, Lt.-Comdr. H. B. Binks, D.S.C., R.N. (*ret.*).
- ROYAL NAVAL FUND (1891), Room 9, 123 Pall Mall, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Comdr. J. O. Wyatt, O.B.E., R.N.
- ROYAL NAVAL LAY READERS' SOCIETY (1860), Office, Chaplain's Office, H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth.—*Org. Sec.*, Capt. C. L. Horton, R.N. (*ret.*).
- ROYAL PATRIOTIC FUND CORPORATION (1904), 64 Victoria Street, S.W.1. Administers Funds for the benefit of Widows, Children, and other dependants of deceased officers, Non-commissioned Officers, Sailors, Soldiers, Marines and Airmen; also the Royal Victoria Patriotic School, Bedwell Park, Hatfield, Herts., for orphaned daughters of Sailors, Soldiers, Marines and Airmen.—*Sec.*, Maj.-Gen. R. F. H. Nalder, C.B., O.B.E.
- ROYAL PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY'S SCHOOL, Redhill, Surrey.—*Warden*, J. L. Weldon, M.A.
- ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON (1869), 41 Devonshire Place, W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, L. J. Gilbert-Lodge.
- ROYAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY (1813), 48 Gloucester Place, W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, D. Ritson-Smith.
- ROYAL PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF GLASGOW (1802), 207 Bath Street, Glasgow.—*Hon. Sec.*, James M. Macaulay, B.Sc., Ph.D.
- ROYAL SAILORS' DAUGHTERS' SCHOOL AND HOME, 116 Fitzjohn's Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.3.—*Sec.*, F. R. D'O. Monro.
- "ROYAL SAILORS' RESTS" (Miss Agnes Weston's) (1876). *Head Office*, 31 Western Parade, Portsmouth. *Rests at Portsmouth, Devonport and Gosport. Trustee in Charge*, Mrs. Bernard Currey, M.B.E.
- ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE (1876), to promote the health of the people, incorporating The Parkes Museum of Hygiene, 90 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, P. Arthur Wells, M.A., M.Sc.
- ROYAL SEAMEN'S PENSION FUND (Incorporated) (1919), 2 Catherine Place, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, W. G. Bowen.
- ROYAL SOCIETY, THE (1660), Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1.—*Pres.*, Dr. E. D. Adrian, O.M.; *Treas. and Vice-Pres.*, Sir Thomas Merton; *Secs. and Vice-Presidents*, Sir Edward Salisbury, C.B.E.; Sir David Brunt; *Foreign Secretary*, Sir Cyril Hinshelwood; *Members of Council* (1953), Prof. P. A. Buxton, C.M.G.; H. Constant, C.B.E.; Prof. P. I. Dee, C.B.E.; Prof. E. C. Dodds, M.V.O.; H. G. Emeleus; Sir Howard Florey; Prof. D. R. Hartree; Prof. E. G. T. Liddell; Prof. R. A. McCance, C.B.E.; Prof. E. J. Maskell; Prof. H. H. Plaskett; Dr. W. J. Pugh, O.B.E.; Prof. A. Robertson; Dr. R. Stoneley; Prof. G. Temple; Prof. C. M. Yonge.
- ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS, Terminal House, 52 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.—*Director-General*, Maj.-Gen. B. K. Young, C.B.E., M.C.; *Sec.*, Helen Sutherland.
- ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS (1824), 105 Jermy Street, S.W.1.—*Chief Sec.*, Arthur W. Moss, M.B.E.
- ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS (1754), 6-8 John Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.2.—*Chairman*, The Earl of Radnor, K.C.V.O.; *Sec.*, K. W. Luckhurst, M.A.; *Asst. Sec.*, R. V. C. Cleveland-Stevens; *Examinations Officer*, F. A. Wheeler.
- ROYAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS (1923), Suffolk Street, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, Hesketh Hubbard; *Hon. Sec.*, R. H. Sauter; *Keeper*, R. J. Murton.
- ROYAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH SCULPTORS (1904), 6 Queen Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, William C. H. King; *Sec.*, Georgina M. G. Little.
- ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH (1783), 22 George Street, Edinburgh, 2.—*Pres.*, Prof. James Kendall, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.; *Gen. Sec.*, J. E. Richey, M.C., D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Secs. to Ordinary Meetings*, J. E. Mackenzie, O.B.E., D.Sc.; Prof. J. Norman Davidson, M.D., D.Sc.; *Treas.*, A. W. Young, W.S.; *Curator*, Douglas Guthrie, M.D.
- ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE (1823), 1 Hyde Park Gardens, W.2.—*Sec.*, Mrs. J. M. Patterson.
- ROYAL SOCIETY OF PORTRAIT PAINTERS (1891), 23 Albemarle Street, W.1.—*Pres.*, James Gunn, A.R.A.; *Hon. Sec.*, Maurice Codner; *Sec.*, C. R. Chisman.
- ROYAL SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE (1894), 4 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss V. E. Clack.
- ROYAL STATISTICAL SOCIETY (1834), 4 Portugal Street, W.C.2.—*Pres.*, Sir Ronald Fisher, F.R.S.; *Sec.*, Miss U. M. Croker.
- ROYAL UNITED KINGDOM BENEFICENT ASSOCIATION (1863), Aldine House, 13 Bedford Street, W.C.2.—*Gen. Sec.*, Major-Gen. C. A. West, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, Whitehall, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, *Curator and Chief Executive Officer*, Lt.-Col. P. S. M. Wilkinson; *Librarian*, Wing-Comdr. E. Bentley Beauman; *Editor*, Maj.-Gen. R. E. Vyvyan, C.B.E., M.C.; *Asst. Editor*, Comdr. P. K. Kemp, R.N.; *Asst. Executive Officer and Curator*, Capt. J. H. Laing.
- ROYAL WANSTEAD SCHOOL (1827), Wanstead. (A boarding school for fatherless or motherless boys and girls).—*Sec.*, W. F. Penniall.
- ROYAL WARRANT HOLDERS' ASSOCIATION, 7 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Brig. C. E. Morrison.
- RURAL DISTRICT COUNCILS ASSOCIATION.—*Chairman*, E. A. Cross, M.B.E., 38 Maesgwyn Road, Wrexham, Denbigh.
- RURAL ENGLAND, COUNCIL FOR THE PRESERVATION OF (1926), 4 Hobart Place, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, H. G. Griffin, C.B.E.
- RURAL INDUSTRIES BUREAU, 35 Camp Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19.—*Dir.*, J. Cosmo Clark, M.C., A.R.A.
- RURAL RECONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss W. Walshe, Greydale, Therfield, nr. Royston, Herts.
- RURAL SCOTLAND, ASSOCIATION FOR PRESERVATION OF (1927), 15 Rutland Square, Edinburgh, 1.
- RURAL WALES, COUNCIL FOR THE PRESERVATION OF (1928), 4 Hobart Place, S.W.1.—*Acting Sec.*, H. G. Griffin, C.B.E.
- SAILORS' HOME AND RED ENSIGN CLUB (1830), Dock Street and Ensign Street, E.1.—*Sec. and Gen. Manager*, W. A. Stride.
- ST. DENIOL'S RESIDENTIAL LIBRARY (Gladstone Memorial), Hawarden, near Chester.
- ST. DUNSTAN'S, for men and women blinded on War Service, 191 Marylebone Road, N.W.1. In March, 1953, the number of blinded men and women in the care of the organization was 1,550 from World War I and 1,100 from World War II.—*Pres.*, Sir Neville Pearson, Bt.; *Chairman*, Sir Ian Fraser, C.H., C.B.E., M.P.; *Hon. Treas.*, A. W. Tuke; *Sec.*, W. G. Askew, C.B.E.
- ST. GILES CHRISTIAN MISSION AND WHEATLEY'S HOMES (1860), 60 Bride Street, Barnsbury, N.7.
- ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION, Headquarters, 10 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Lt.-Col. J. E. F. Gueritz.
- ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE, 10 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.—*Chief Commissioner*, Lt.-Gen. Sir Otto Lund, K.C.B., D.S.O.; *Sec.*, G. F. Quilter, M.B.E. (Strength, 1952, 70,000 men, 30,000 women, 32,000 boy cadets, 44,000 girl cadets.)

- ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, SOCIETY OF (1844), 96 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, A. W. Barr.
- SALES MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION (1911) INCORPORATED (1921), 4 Holborn Place, W.C.1.—*Director and Sec.*, D. R. Griffiths.
- SALTIRE SOCIETY (1936), Gladstone's Land, 483 Lawnmarket, Edinburgh, 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Robert Hurd.
- SALVAGE CORPS (FIRE)—
London (1866), 63-66 Watling Street, E.C.4.
Chief Officer, A. S. Pratten, O.B.E., G.M.
Liverpool (1842), 26 Johnson Street, Liverpool, 3.
Chief Officer, E. J. H. Catt.
Glasgow (1873), 201-203 Albion Street, Glasgow.
Chief Officer, W. McCollum.
- SALVATION ARMY, THE.—Founded by General William Booth (b. 1829, d. 1912) in July, 1865, in the East of London. After the work had spread to many English cities under the name of the Christian Mission, it took, in 1878, its present name and adopted a military plan of organization, with a uniform and other distinctive features. From the early 'eighties it spread to many parts of the world, and at the death of its Founder was established in 59 countries. Since 1890, following the publication of "In Darkest England and the Way Out," written by the first General, the Salvation Army has added social work of a varied and comprehensive character to the evangelistic work with which it began, and which remains the foundation and principal feature of its activities. In December, 1951, the number of Officers, Cadets and Employees was 44,825 Local Officers, Bandsmen, Songsters and Corps Cadets (unpaid), 224,698, languages used 81, Corps and Outposts 16,897. Social Centres and Agencies 1,739, including 409 Shelters and Cheap Food Depots, 239 Industrial Homes, 69 Employment Bureaux, 8 ex-prisoners' Homes, 268 Homes for Women and Children, 12 Farms, 157 Slum Posts, 926 Day and Industrial Schools, 106 Hospitals, Clinics and Dispensaries, 108 Eventide Homes. Balance-sheets and statements of account relating to the General Funds or to the Social Funds can be obtained, post free, from 113 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.—*GENERAL*, Albert Orsborn, C.B.E.; b. 1886; elected General, May 9, 1946; assumed Command June 21, 1946.
- SANITARY ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF (1895), 118 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Ernest V. Balsom, M.B.E.
- SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND (1919), 20 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—*Chairman and Hon. Treas.*, Capt. L. H. Green, C.B.E.; *Gen. Sec.*, Brig. T. W. Boyce, O.B.E., M.C., M.M.
- SAVINGS BANKS INSTITUTE, 35 Welbeck Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, J. F. D. Miller.
- SCAPA SOCIETY (for Prevention of Disfigurement in Towns and Country), 71 Eccleston Square, Westminster, S.W.1.—*Chairman and Acting Sec.*, Humphrey Baker, O.B.E., M.A.
- SCHOOL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, Gordon House, 29 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, C. A. Stott.
- SCHOOL NATURE STUDY UNION (1903), 12 Cranes Park Avenue, Surbiton, Surrey.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, M. Jenny Sellers.
- SCHOOL SOCIETY, BRITISH AND FOREIGN (1808), 7 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, Miss F. Potter, M.B.E.
- SCHOOLMASTERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF, 59 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, R. Anderson, B.A.
- SCHOOLMASTERS, SOCIETY OF (1798) (for the relief of Necessitous Schoolmasters and of their Widows and Orphans), 308 Galpins Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.—*Sec.*, Mrs. H. E. Closs.
- SCIENCE AND LEARNING, SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF, c/o Society for Visiting Scientists, 5 Old Burlington Street, W.1.—*Chairman*, Prof. A. V. Hill, C.B.E., O.B.E., F.R.S.; *Sec.*, Miss E. Simpson.
- SCIENCE MASTERS' ASSOCIATION (1900).—*Gen. Sec.*, Dr. H. F. Boulind, Univ. of Cambridge Dept. of Education, 17 Brookside, Cambridge.
- SCIENTIFIC FILM ASSOCIATION, 164 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.—*Secretary*, J. Stewart Cook.
- SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN (1916), 20 Queen Anne Street, W.1.
- SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, BUREAU OF, 2 Post Office Terrace, Cambridge.—*Director*, J. R. Clementson.
- SCOTT POLAR RESEARCH INSTITUTE, Cambridge.—*Director*, G. C. L. Bertram, M.A., Ph.D.
- SCOTTISH ANTHROPOLOGICAL AND FOLKLORE SOCIETY (1932).—*Hon. Sec.*, R. Kerr, M.A., Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh.
- SCOTTISH CORPORATION, ROYAL (1611) (for the relief of Scottish poor), Fleur-de-Lis Court, Fetter Lane, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, W. M. Miller.
- SCOTTISH HISTORY SOCIETY (1886).—*Hon. Sec.*, E. W. M. Balfour-Melville, D.Litt., 2 South Learmonth Gardens, Edinburgh.
- SCOTTISH LANDOWNERS' FEDERATION (1906).—*Sec.*, M. Lorimer, 26 Rutland Square, Edinburgh.
- SCOTTISH LIBERAL PARTY (1946), 26 Frederick Street, Edinburgh 2.—*Hon. Sec.*, D. S. MacDonald.
- SCOTTISH NATIONAL BLOOD TRANSFUSION ASSOCIATION (1940), 10 Duke Street, Edinburgh, 1.—*Sec.*, Charles S. Gumley, W.S.
- SCOTTISH NATIONAL LEAGUE AGAINST BETTING AND GAMBLING (1928).—*Hon. Sec.*, Rev. Fred. E. Watson, St. Andrew's Manse, The Melrose Road, Galashiels, Selkirkshire.
- SCOTTISH NATIONAL PARTY, 59 Elmbank Street, Glasgow, C.2.—*Sec.*, R. Curran.
- SCOTTISH NUFFIELD PROVIDENT SOCIETY (1943), 2 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, 2.—*Treas.*, Charles S. Gumley, W.S.
- SCOTTISH RECORD SOCIETY, 3 Coates Crescent, Edinburgh, 3.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. Monteith Grant, W.S.
- SCOTTISH SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, 15 Dundas Street, Edinburgh.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, G. D. Gray.
- SCOTTISH SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF WILD BIRDS (1927), 135 Wellington Street, Glasgow, C. 2.—*Sec.*, James M. MacKellar.
- SCOTTISH THEATRICAL PROPRIETORS AND MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION, 132 West Regent Street, Glasgow.—*Sec.*, W. G. Bruce.
- SCOTTISH TOURIST BOARD (1945), 20 York Place, Edinburgh 1.—*Manager*, W. A. Nicholson.
- SCOTTISH UNIONIST ASSOCIATION.—*Secs.*, (*Eastern Council*), Ian M. Mowat, 9 Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh; (*Western Council*) John Cranna, C.B.E., 95 Bothwell Street, Glasgow.
- SCREENWRITERS' ASSOCIATION (1937), 10 Old Burlington Street, W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Marjorie Deans.
- SCRIBES AND ILLUMINATORS, THE SOCIETY OF.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss H. Child, 42 Lowndes Street, S.W.1.
- SCRIPTURE GIFT MISSION (1888), Eccleston Hall, Victoria, S.W.1. Copies of the Scriptures circulated (1952), 9,467,753.—*Sec.*, C. Ashley Baker.
- SEAFARERS' EDUCATION SERVICE (1919), Mansbridge House, 207 Balham High Road, S.W.17.—*Director*, Ronald Hope, M.A., D.Phil.

- SEA FISHERMEN, ROYAL PROVIDENT FUND FOR (Incorporated).—*Sec.*, S. A. Jones, 7 Whittington Avenue, E.C.3.
- SEAMEN'S CHRISTIAN FRIEND SOCIETY (1846), 46 Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.
- SECRETARIES, CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF (1891), 14 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, A. M. Allen, M.A., B.Com., Ph.D., F.C.I.S.
- SECRETARIES, THE CORPORATION OF (1922), 28 Fitzroy Square, W.1.—*Sec.*, Capt. G. R. Drysdale.
- SECRETARIES IN COMMERCE, ASSOCIATION OF, 14 Alexandra Gardens, Staple Hill, Bristol.—*Sec.*, E. S. Ball.
- SELBORNE SOCIETY (1885), The Hermitage, Hanwell, W.7.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. M. Webb, O.B.E.
- SELDEN SOCIETY (1887), 25 Russell Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, Hon. Mr. Justice Vaisey; *Hon. Sec.*, K. Howard Drake, M.A.
- SHAFTESBURY HOMES AND "ARETHUSA" TRAINING SHIP (1843), 164 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.—*Gen. Sec.*, F. Brian Pelly, A.F.C.
- SHAFTESBURY SOCIETY (1844), John Kirk House, 32 John Street, W.C.1.—Engaged in Christian social service among the poor children of London and crippled children of England, through 120 Branch and Associated Missions, Holiday Homes and Camps and 6 Residential Schools.—*Sec.*, Gordon Franklin.
- SHAKESPEARE ASSOCIATION, King's College, W.C.2.—*Hon. Sec.*, Terence Spencer.
- SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL NATIONAL THEATRES. COMMITTEE.—*Sec.*, Kenneth Rae, 7 Goodwin's Court, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2.
- SHAW SOCIETY (1941), 45 Steeplestone Close, N.18.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, E. J. Batson, A.L.A.
- SHIPBROKERS, INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED (1911), 63 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.—*Sec.*, Francis S. Petterson.
- SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS, INSTITUTE OF (1944), 41-42 King William Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, Lt.-Col. A. E. Redfern, O.B.E., M.C.
- SHIPPING FEDERATION (1890), 52 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.—*Chairman*, D. F. Anderson; *Gen. Manager*, Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E.; *Sec.*, H. W. Greany.
- SHIPPING OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, CHAMBER OF, Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.—*Pres.* (1953-54), D. F. Anderson; *Gen. Manager*, H. E. Gorick, C.B.E.; *Sec.*, E. G. Baines.
- SHIPPING, GENERAL COUNCIL OF BRITISH, Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.—*Joint Secs.*, Martin Hill, C.B.E.; H. E. Gorick, C.B.E.
- SHIPWRECKED FISHERMEN AND MARINERS' ROYAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY (1839), 16 Wilfred Street, Westminster, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, F. L. Sidebotham, O.B.E., M.C.
- SHIRE HORSE SOCIETY (1878), 17 Devonshire Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, A. G. Holland.
- SHROPSHIRE SOCIETY (1899).—*Hon. Sec.*, C. J. Wosencroft, 11 Ambrose Avenue, Golders Green, N.W.11.
- (SIR JOHN) SOANE'S MUSEUM (1833), 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.—*Curator*, John Summerson, C.B.E., F.S.A.; *Inspectress*, Miss D. Stroud, F.S.A.
- SIR OSWALD STOLL FOUNDATION, 446 Fulham Road, S.W.6.—*Sec.*, Comdr. B. E. de M. Seaman, R.N. (ret.).
- SOCIAL CREDIT CO-ORDINATING CENTRE.—*Hon. Sec.*, V. R. Hadkins, Montagu Chambers, Mextonborough, Yorkshire.
- SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT, 49 Prince Alfred Rd., Liverpool, 15.—*Chairman*, Dr. Tudor Jones.
- SOCIAL SERVICE, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF (Incorporated), 26 Bedford Square, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, George Haynes, C.B.E.
- SOCIALIST PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN (1904), 52 Clapham High Street, S.W.4.—*Sec.*, C. Wilson.
- SOIL ASSOCIATION, New Bells Farm, Haughley, Suffolk.—*Development Sec.*, Lady Eve Balfour.
- SOLDIERS' AND AIRMEN'S SCRIPTURE READERS ASSOCIATION (1838), Havelock House, 35 Catherine Place, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Lt.-Col. G. G. S. Clarke, D.S.O.
- SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' SCHOOL, ROYAL (1855), 65 Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead, N.W.3.—*Sec.*, Miss Rossina Sangston.
- SOLDIERS', SAILORS' AND AIRMEN'S FAMILIES ASSOCIATION (1885), 23 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.—*Chairman*, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Reginald F. S. Denning, K.B.E., C.B.; *Controller*, Capt. A. A. Andrews, C.B.E.; *Sec.*, M. H. Nisbet.
- SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND AIRMEN'S HELP SOCIETY (Incorporated) (1899), see FORCES HELP SOCIETY.
- SOLICITORS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION (1858), Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, Miss A. H. Smith.
- SOMERSET FOLK, SOCIETY OF, 61 Lee Park, Blackheath, S.E.3.—*Hon. Sec.*, A. D. Froude Perkins.
- SONS OF THE CLERGY, CORPORATION OF THE (1905), 6 Woburn Square, W.C.1.—*Reg.*, H. Dennis Chignell.
- SOROPTIMIST INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, Federation of Soroptimist Clubs of Great Britain and Ireland, 63 Bayswater Road, W.2.—*Executive Officer*, Miss D. V. McClellan.
- SOUTH AFRICAN WAR VETERANS' ASSOCIATION, 23 Deerhurst Road, Streatham Common, S.W.16.—*Hon. Sec.*, Capt. E. F. R. Stone.
- SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1844), 20 John Street, W.C.1.
- SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERS (1857), Institute Buildings, Park Place, Cardiff.—*Sec.*, E. S. Douthwaite.
- SOUTHERN IRISH LOYALISTS RELIEF ASSOCIATION (1922), 70 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1. *Chairman and Hon. Sec.*, Sir Richard P. Butler, Bt., O.B.E.
- S.P.G.—See "PROPAGATION."
- SPURGEON'S ORPHAN HOMES (1867), Park Road, Birkington, Kent.—*Sec.*, P. H. R. Hide.
- STAFFORDSHIRE SOCIETY, THE.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. E. Messenger, 34 Penrith Road, New Malden, Surrey.
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- STAR AND GARTER HOME FOR DISABLED SAILORS, SOLDIERS, AND AIRMEN (1916), Richmond, Surrey.—*Commandant*, Col G. Anderton, O.B.E., M.B., B.S.
- STATISTICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL (1834), 4 Portugal Street, W.C.2.—*Pres.*, Sir Ronald Fisher, F.R.S.; *Sec.*, Miss U. M. Croker.
- STATISTICIANS, ASSOCIATION OF INCORPORATED (LTD.) (1949), Management House, 8 Hill Street, W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, S. Harris.
- STEWART SOCIETY (1899), 50 Melville Street, Edinburgh.—*Hon. Sec.*, Col. C. Stewart Henderson, M.B.E., W.S., F.S.A. (Scot.).
- STOCK EXCHANGE, THE, Throgmorton Street, E.C.2.—*Chairman of the Council*, Sir John Braithwaite; *Secretary*, C. D. Morley.
- STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF (1908), 11 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Major R. F. Maitland, O.B.E.
- STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND (1889), Annandale, North End Road, N.W.11.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. J. Philip Lee-Woolf.
- SUDAN UNITED MISSION (1902), 112-114 Great Portland Street, W.1.
- SUDELEY COMMITTEE.—*Acting Hon. Sec.*, Humphrey Whitbread, 47 South St., W.1.

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SURGICAL APPLIANCE SOCIETY (PROVIDENT) (1872), 24 Basinghall Street, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, W. Willis.

SURGICAL TECHNICIANS, INSTITUTE OF BRITISH, 6 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. T. R. Beckett.

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SUSSEX HERD BOOK SOCIETY (1870), 17 Devonshire Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, A. G. Holland.

SUTTON DWELLINGS TRUST (1901), Victoria House, Southampton Row, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, C. V. Baker.

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TAXATION, INSTITUTE OF (1931), Cliffords Inn, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, G. B. Burr.

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TEACHERS, NATIONAL UNION OF, Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Ronald Gould, M.A.

TEACHERS, ROYAL SOCIETY OF (1929), 36 Berkeley Square, W.1.—*Sec.*, D. Neylan.

TEACHERS' UNION, ULSTER (1919), 35 Royal Avenue, Belfast.—*Sec.*, J. King Carson, M.B.E., M.A.

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TEACHERS IN COMMERCE, FACULTY OF, 179 Barnsley Road, Wombwell, nr. Barnsley, Yorks.—*Gen. Sec.*, B. Hickling.

TEACHERS IN TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS, ASSOCIATION OF (1904), Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, A. E. Evans, O.B.E., B.Sc.

TEACHERS OF DOMESTIC SUBJECTS, ASSOCIATION OF, 29 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Miss A. M. Crawley.

TEACHERS OF SPEECH AND DRAMA, SOCIETY OF, Oakhurst, Steep, Petersfield, Hants.—*Hon. Sec.*, G. Crump, M.A., I.R.A.M.

TEACHING HOSPITALS ASSOCIATION, 61 Lambeth Palace Road, S.E.1.—*Sec.*, Col. W. Parkes, D.S.O., M.C.

TELEVISION SOCIETY, 164 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.—*Chairman*, T. H. Bridgewater; *Hon. Sec.*, G. Parr.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES:—

British Railways Temperance Union (1882), Culross Hall, King's Cross, N.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, C. Smith.

British National Temperance League (1834), Livesey-Clegg House, 44 Union Street, Sheffield, 1.—*Sec.*, Herbert Jones.

British Women's Temperance Association, S.C.U. (1876), 5 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, 2.—*Sec.*, Miss Patterson.

Calvinistic Methodist General Assembly Temperance Committee.—*Sec.*, Rev. Victor Thomas, B.A., New Quay, Cardiganshire.

Church of England Temperance Society, Incorporated, Church Benefit House, 4 Palace Gate, W.8.—*Central Sec.*, Rev. L. C. Watson.

Church of Scotland Committee on Temperance, 121 George St., Edinburgh, 2.—*Sec.*, Roderick Pettigrew.

Church of Scotland Women's Temperance Association, 121 George Street, Edinburgh, 2.—*Sec.*, Miss L. Greig.

Committee on Temperance of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, Church House, Belfast.—*Convener*, Rev. S. J. White, B.A.

Congregational Union of England and Wales, Committee for the Promotion of Temperance, 205 Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, Rev. David A. Vaughan.

Department of Christian Citizenship of the Methodist Church, 1 Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. Edward Rogers, M.A., B.D.

Friends' Temperance Union (1850), Friends' House, Euston Road, N.W.1.—*Sec.*, Alex. Bryan, B.A.

Independent Order of Rechabites, Salford Unity, Friendly Society (1835), North Parade, Deansgate, Manchester, 3.—*High Sec.*, Ernest R. Spurr.

Independent Order of Rechabites, Salford Unity, Friendly Society, London District (1870), No. 30, 18 Doughty Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, H. G. Suckling.

International Order of Good Templars, Grand Lodge of England (1870), 168 Edmund Street, Birmingham.—*Grand Sec.*, C. G. Peet.

International Order of Good Templars, English Grand Lodge of Wales, 26 Tygwyn Street, Pen-y-darren, Merthyr Tydfil.—*Grand Sec.*, J. H. Price.

National and London Temperance Councils, 165 Clapham Road, S.W.9.—*Sec.*, Rev. F. P. Gent.

National Association of Temperance Officials (1897), 8 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Cecil G. Andrews.

National Commercial Temperance League of Business and Professional Men (1891), Head Office, 8 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Cecil G. Andrews.

National Temperance Federation (1884), Parliament Mansions, Abbey Orchard Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, James H. Hudson, M.A., M.P.

- National Unitarian and Free Christian Temperance Association (1893), 35 Oakington Manor Drive, Wembley.—Hon. Sec., Rev. W. M. Long.
- Overseas Temperance Council (1887), 165 Clapham Rd., S.W.9.—Sec., Rev. F. P. Gent.
- Royal Naval Temperance Society, subsidiary to Royal Sailors' Rest, Portsmouth. Branches, Plymouth and Gosport.—Hon. Sec., Mrs. B. Currey, M.B.E.
- Scottish Temperance Alliance, 226 West George Street, Glasgow, C.2.—Sec., Rev. Hassal Hanmer, M.A., B.D.
- Social Service Board of the Episcopal Church in Scotland (1919).—Sec., H. J. N. Fentiman, 13 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh, 3.
- South Wales Temperance Union, 35 Windsor Place, Cardiff.—Sec., Edward Evans.
- Temperance Council of the Christian Churches (1915), Parliament Mansions, Abbey Orchard Street, S.W.1.—Sec., Rev. Dr. T. G. Dunning.
- Temperance Council of the Christian Churches of Wales, 35 Windsor Place, Cardiff.—Joint Secs., Rev. Alwy Thomas, B.A.; E. Evans.
- Temperance Education Board (Ireland) (1919), 20 Lombard Street, Belfast.—Sec., John Elliot.
- United Kingdom Alliance for Total Suppression of Liquor Traffic (1853), Alliance House, 12 Caxton Street, S.W.1.—Gen. Sec., H. Cecil Heath, B.A.
- United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, Hope House, 45 Great Peter Street, S.W.1.—Gen. Sec., Robert Tayler.
- TERRITORIAL ARMY RIFLE ASSOCIATION, 109 Kingsway, W.C.2.—Sec., Col. R. J. Few, D.S.O., T.D.
- TEXTILE INSTITUTE (1910), 10 Blackfriars Street, Manchester, 3.—Gen. Sec., D. B. Moore, B.A.
- THEATRICAL FUND, ROYAL GENERAL (1839), 11 Garrick Street, W.C.2.—Sec., J. Mayhew Allen.
- THEATRICAL LADIES' GUILD (1892), 50 Great Russell Street, W.C.1.—Sec., Miss F. A. Holdship.
- THEATRICAL MANAGERS ASSOCIATION, Faraday House, 8/10 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.—Sec., T. Chapman-Mortimer.
- THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY IN ENGLAND (1875), 50 Gloucester Place, W.1.—Gen. Sec., C. R. Groves.
- THISTLE FOUNDATION, THE (1945), 22 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh 2.—Hon. Secs., Graham Smart and Annan, C.A.
- THORACIC SOCIETY, THE.—Hon. Sec., K. Robson, M.D., F.R.C.P., 57A Wimpole Street, W.1.
- TIMBER TRADE FEDERATION OF THE U.K., 75 Cannon Street, E.C.4.—Sec., H. John Bocking.
- TOC H (TALBOT HOUSE) (1915), British Headquarters, 47 Francis Street, S.W.1.—Gen. Sec., Reginald R. Calkin, O.B.E.
- TOPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, LONDON, 120 Chancery Lane, W.C.2.—Hon. Sec., Cecil Farthing, F.S.A.
- TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ASSOCIATION, 28 King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.—Sec., Miss E. Baldwin.
- TOWN CLERKS, SOCIETY OF (1928).—Hon. Sec., R. M. Franklin, M.A., LL.B. (Town Clerk of Finchley).
- TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE (1914), 18 Ashley Place, S.W.1.—Pres. (1953-54), Prof. Sir William Holford; Sec., Alfred R. Potter, O.B.E.
- TOWNSWOMEN'S GUILDS, NATIONAL UNION OF (1929), 2 Cromwell Place, S.W.7.—Sec., Miss D. M. Milnes.
- TRADE, NATIONAL CHAMBER OF (1897), Enterprise House, 3 Hyde Park Place, W.2.—Gen. Sec., F. Graticwick.
- TRADE UNIONS, GENERAL FEDERATION OF (1899), Central House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1.—Chairman, A. C. C. Robertson; Sec., George Bell.
- TRADES UNION CONGRESS (T.U.C.) (1868), Transport House, Smith Square, S.W.1.—Pres., J. Tanner; Sec., Sir Vincent Tewson, C.B.E., M.C.
- TRAFFIC ADMINISTRATION, INSTITUTE OF (1944), Dudley House, Southampton Street, W.C.2.—Sec., A. C. Gibson.
- TRANSATLANTIC COUNCIL, THE (1947), 127 Cromwell Road, S.W.7.—Hon. Sec., J. P. Williams.
- TRANSPORT, INSTITUTE OF (1919), 80 Portland Place, W.1.—Sec., F. W. Crews.
- TRINITARIAN BIBLE SOCIETY (1831), 7 Bury Place, W.C.1.—Sec., R. F. Chambers.
- TRISTAN DA CUNHA FUND (1926), Effingham Manor, Effingham, Surrey.—Hon. Sec., Major Irving B. Gane.
- TROPICAL MEDICINE AND HYGIENE, ROYAL SOCIETY OF (1907), Manson House, 26 Portland Place, W.1.—Pres., Dr. F. Norman White, C.I.E.; Sec., Miss N. Hopper.
- TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS ASSOCIATION (1887), Tavistock House, South, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—Sec., R. T. H. Scott, M.B.E., C.A.
- TUTORS IN ADULT EDUCATION, ASSOCIATION OF, Blenheim Institute, Blackman Lane, Leeds, 2.—Hon. Sec., D. Caradog Jones.
- UFAU (Universities Federation for Animal Welfare) (1926), 284 Regent's Park Road, N. 3.—Chairman, Kenneth Bird, C.B.E.; Director, C. W. Hume, M.C., B.Sc.
- ULSTER ASSOCIATION, THE LONDON, 13 Lower Regent Street, S.W.1.—Hon. Sec., Major E. H. Clokey, M.C.
- ULSTER TOURIST DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (1924), 6 Royal Avenue, Belfast.—Sec., I. M. Williams.
- ULSTER UNIONIST COUNCIL. Headquarters, 3 Glen-gall Street, Belfast.—Sec., W. Douglas, O.B.E.
- UNITED AND CECIL CLUB (1882).—Chairman, G. P. Stevens, M.P.; Hon. Sec., W. R. van Straubenzee, 1 Hare Court, Temple, E.C.4.
- UNITED COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND (U.K.C.T.A.) (1883) (Incorporated), 180 Tottenham Court Road, W.1.—Gen. Sec., W. J. Lovell.
- UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (1945), 25 Charles Street, W.1.—Hon. Treas., Michael Lubbock; Sec., David H. Ennals.
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- UNIVERSITIES OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH, ASSOCIATION OF (formerly Universities Bureau of the British Empire), 5 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—Sec., J. F. Foster, M.A., LL.D.
- UNIVERSITY TEACHERS, ASSOCIATION OF (1919), Ty'n y Gongl, Caradoc Road, Aberystwyth.—Hon. Gen. Sec., The Lord Chorley, M.A.

- UNIVERSITY WOMEN, BRITISH FEDERATION OF (LTD.) (1907), Crosby Hall, Cheyne Walk, S.W.3.—(Office, 17A King's Road, S.W.3.)—*Sec.*, Miss K. Johnston, M.A.
- UNIVERSITY WOMEN, INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF (1920), 17A King's Road, S.W.3.—*Sec.*, Miss M. C. Hermes, M.B.E., B.A.
- UNMARRIED MOTHER AND HER CHILD, NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE (INCORPORATED), 21 Coram Street, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss Isabelle H. Granger, M.A.
- VALUERS' INSTITUTION (1929), 68 Gloucester Place, W.1.—*Pres.* Charles H. Arney.
- VEGETARIAN SOCIETY, THE (NATIONAL) (1847), Headquarters, Bank Square, Wimslow, Manchester.—*Sec.*, Geoffrey L. Rudd.
- VEGETARIAN SOCIETY, LONDON (1888), 81 Lamb's Conduit Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Ronald Lightowler.
- VENERABLE DISEASES, MEDICAL SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF, 11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Sq., W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. N. Macall.
- VICE-CHANCELLORS AND PRINCIPALS OF THE UNIVERSITIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, COMMITTEE OF, 5 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—*Chairman*, Sir Charles Morris, M.A., LL.D.; *Secretary*, J. F. Foster, M.A., LL.D.
- VICTORIA INSTITUTE or Philosophical Society of Great Britain, 22 Dingwall Road, Croydon, Surrey.—*Pres.* (vacant).
- VICTORIA LEAGUE (1901), 38 Chesham Place, Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Col. R. W. Hills, O.B.E., M.C.
- VICTORY (EX-SERVICES) ASSOCIATION LTD. AND CLUB, THE, 73-79 Seymour Street, W.2.—*Sec.*, Lt.-Col. A. P. Watkins, M.C.
- VIKING SOCIETY FOR NORTHERN RESEARCH, University College, Gower Street, W.C.1.—*Hon. Secs.*, Prof. A. H. Smith, O.B.E., D.Lit.; G. Turville-Petre, M.A., B.Litt.
- VISUAL EDUCATION, COUNCIL FOR, 13 Suffolk Street, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, C. B. Willcocks, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.
- WAIFS AND STRAYS, CHURCH OF ENGLAND INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR PROVIDING HOMES FOR, *see* CHURCH OF ENGLAND CHILDREN'S SOCIETY.
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- WELSH PARTY (Plaid Cymru), 8 Queen Street, Cardiff.—*Organizing Sec.*, J. E. Jones.
- WESLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY (1893).—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. F. Baker, 14 Queen's Parade, Cleethorpes, Lincs.—*Hon. Sec. (Irish Branch)*, Norman Robb, 65 Ulsterville Avenue, Belfast.
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- WEST INDIA COMMITTEE (1750), 40 Norfolk Street, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, A. E. V. Barton, C.B.E.
- WEST LONDON MISSION (1887), Kingsway Hall, W.C.2.—*Supt.*, Rev. D. O. Soper, M.A. Ph.D.
- WIDOWS, SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF DISTRESSED (1823) (residing within five miles of Charing Cross and applying within two months of widowhood), 58 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, C. J. Manser.
- WILDFOWL RESEARCH, INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF (1949), c/o British Museum (Nat. Hist.), Cromwell Road, S.W.7.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss Phyllis Barclay-Smith.
- WINTER DISTRESS LEAGUE. *See* EMPLOYMENT FELLOWSHIP.
- WOMEN AND CHILDREN'S PROTECTION SOCIETY, 29 Chester Way, Kennington Road, S.E.11.—*Sec.*, M. A. Clements.
- WOMEN, SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE TRAINING OF (1859), Square Acres, Farnham Common, Bucks.—*Sec.*, Mrs. W. M. Golding.
- WOMEN TEACHERS, NATIONAL UNION OF, 41 Cromwell Road, S.W.7.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss A. M. Pierotti.
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- WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT FEDERATION (1933), 251 Brompton Road, S.W.3.—*Organizing Sec.*, Miss I. F. Hilton.
- WOMEN'S ENGINEERING SOCIETY (1919), 35 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, Miss D. L. Pile; *Sec.*, Mrs. B. M. Ashwin.
- WOMEN'S INSTITUTES, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF (1917), 39 Eccleston Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Hon. Dame Frances Farrer, D.B.E.
- WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM (1915), British Section, 29 Great James Street, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Mrs. D. C. M. Warner.
- WOMEN'S LIBERAL FEDERATION, 54 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, Miss Malys Thompson; *Sec.*, Mrs. Ivy O'Sullivan.
- WOMEN'S PROTESTANT UNION: Youth Movement, THE SENTINELS' UNION, 8 Grand Parade, Brighton.—*Gen. Sec.*, W. H. Mead.
- WOMEN'S TRANSPORT SERVICE (FANY) (1907), 55-56 Sloane Street, S.W.1.
- WOMEN'S VOLUNTARY SERVICES FOR CIVIL DEFENCE (WVS) (1938), 41 Tothill Street, S.W.1.
- WOOD PRESERVING ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, 6 Southampton Place, W.C.1.—*Secretary*, W. E. Bruce.
- WORCESTERSHIRE ASSOCIATION (1926).—*Hon. Treas.*, Leonard W. Whiteman, B.Sc., 709 Grenville House, Dolphin Square, S.W.1.
- WORKING MEN'S CLUB AND INSTITUTE UNION (1862) (comprising 3,293 clubs and 1,925,963 members), Club Union Buildings, 127 Clerkenwell Road, E.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, F. R. Castle.
- WORKS MANAGERS, INSTITUTION OF, 67-68 Chandos Place, W.C.2.—*Gen. Sec.*, H. E. Traves.
- WORLD CONGRESS OF FAITHS (1934), Parliament Mansions, Abbey Orchard Street, S.W.1.—*Chairman*, The Baroness Ravensdale.
- WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES (1948).—*Sec.-Gen.*, Dr. Visser 't Hooft, 17, Route de Malagnou, Geneva.
- WORLD POWER CONFERENCE (1924). *Central Office*, 201-2 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, *International Executive Council*, C. H. Gray.
- WORLD PROHIBITION FEDERATION (1909), 32 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Mark H. C. Hayler.
- WORLD UNIVERSITY SERVICE (formerly International Student Service), 59 Gloucester Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, D. Mayer, B.Sc.
- WORLD'S EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE (1846), 30 Bedford Place, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, F. R. Cattell.
- YORKSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY (1837), Cliftonfield, Shipton Road, York.—*Sec.*, F. M. Baldwin, M.B.E., B.Sc.
- YORKSHIREMEN IN LONDON, SOCIETY OF (1899), AND THE YORKSHIRE SOCIETY (1812), Midland Bank Chambers, 92 Notting Hill Gate, W.11.—*Sec.*, Miss Thelma E. Vernon.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, National Council: 112 Great Russell Street, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, Sir Ewart Greaves; *Gen. Sec.*, Sir Frank Willis, C.B.E.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (1855). *National Headquarters*, Bedford House, 108 Baker Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss Ruth Walder.

YOUTH HOSTELS ASSOCIATION (ENGLAND AND WALES) (1930). *National Office*, Welwyn Garden City, Herts.—*Sec.*, H. L. Knapp.

YOUTH HOSTELS ASSOCIATION (SCOTTISH) (1931). *National Office*, 7 Bruntsfield Crescent, Edinburgh, 10.—*Gen. Sec.*, A. C. Cromar, LL.B.

YOUTH HOSTEL ASSOCIATION OF NORTHERN IRELAND, LTD. (1931). 28 Bedford Street, Belfast.—*Organising Sec.*, S. K. Kirvan.

ZENANA BIBLE AND MEDICAL MISSION (1852), 39 Ladbroke Grove, W.11.—*Hon. Treas.*, Major W. Mainwaring-Burton; *Gen. Sec.*, A. J. Dain.

ZIONIST FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND (1899), 77 Great Russell Street, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, L. Bakstansky, LL.B., B.Sc. (Econ.).

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION (1897), 77 Great Russell Street, W.C.1.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, Regent's Park, N.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, The Viscount Chaplin, F.L.S.; *Director*, L. Harrison Matthews, Sc.D., F.L.S.

Attendances (1952), Regent's Park 1,970,050 and Whipsnade Park, 566,446.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND, ROYAL, Corstorphine Road, Edinburgh, 12.—*Sec.*, Donald Bowles, B.Sc.

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATIONS

A notable development in modern industry is the growth in numbers and importance of Industrial Research Associations and their increasing influence on the scientific and economic life of the country. The total expenditure of these Associations in 1951 was about £3,550,000 per annum, of which £1,330,000 was provided by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and the remainder by subscriptions of individual members.

The Government Scheme for Co-operative Industrial Research was launched by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in 1918. Its aim was to stimulate the industries of the United Kingdom to undertake co-operative research as a means of increasing their efficiency.

Research Associations formed under this scheme are registered companies, limited by guarantee of a nominal sum and working without the division of profits in the form of dividends. To assist the formation of such Associations the Board of Trade and the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research have drawn up a model Memorandum and Articles of Association, to which Research Associations under the scheme conform in all essential points.

The income of the Research Associations is derived from subscriptions from their individual members, supplemented in most cases by substantial grants from the Government, through the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

The Research Associations are autonomous bodies free to determine their own policy for the development of their research programmes and the use to be made of the results of their research. Membership is open to any British firms in the particular industry, subject to the approval of the Council of the Research Associations.

There are now 41 Research Associations established under the scheme, covering most of the principal industries of the country, as follows:—

Baking.

BRITISH BAKING INDUSTRIES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Baking Industries Research Station, Chorleywood, Herts.—*Dir.* J. B. M. Coppock, Ph.D.

Boots and Shoes.

BRITISH BOOT, SHOE AND ALLIED TRADES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Satra House, Rockingham Rd., Kettering.—*Dir.* H. Bradley, C.B.E.

Cast Iron.

BRITISH CAST IRON RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Bordesley Hall, Alvechurch, Birmingham.—*Dir.* Dr. J. G. Pearce.

Ceramics.

BRITISH CERAMIC RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Queen's Road, Penkhull, Stoke-on-Trent.—*Dir.*, A. T. Green, O.B.E., D.Sc.

Coal.

BRITISH COAL UTILISATION RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Randalls Rd., Leatherhead, Surrey.—*Dir.* Gen. D. T. A. Townend, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D.

Coke.

BRITISH COKE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, 74 Grosvenor Street, W.1.—*Dir.* G. W. Lee.

Cotton.

BRITISH COTTON INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Shirley Institute, Didsbury, Manchester.—*Dir.* F. C. Toy, C.B.E., D.Sc.

Cutlery.

CUTLERY RESEARCH COUNCIL, Light Trades House, Melbourne Avenue, Sheffield, 10.—*Dir.*, C. N. Kingston, M.B.E.

Electrical.

BRITISH ELECTRICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Thorncroft Manor, Dorking Road, Leatherhead, Surrey.—*Dir.* S. Whitehead, D.Sc., Ph.D.

Felt.

BRITISH HAT AND ALLIED FELTMAKERS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Stanley House, Manchester Rd., Fairfield, Droylsden, Manchester.—*Dir.* T. Barr, Ph.D.

Flour.

RESEARCH ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH FLOUR-MILLERS, Cereals Research Station, Old London Rd., St. Albans, Herts.—*Dir.* T. Moran, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D.

Food Manufacturing.

BRITISH FOOD MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Randalls Road, Leatherhead, Surrey.—*Dir.* F. H. Banfield, Ph.D.

Fruit and Vegetable Canning.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING AND QUICK FREEZING RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Chipping Campden, Glos.—*Dir.* F. Hirst.

Furniture.

RESEARCH COMMITTEE OF THE FURNITURE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL, 11 Adelphi Terrace, Robert Street, W.C.2.—*Dir.* J. C. Pritchard.

Gelatine and Glue.

BRITISH GELATINE AND GLUE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, 22 Dalmeny Avenue, Holloway, N.7.—*Dir.* A. G. Ward.

Hosiery.

HOSIERY AND ALLIED TRADES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Thorneywood House, 4 First Avenue, Sherwood Rise, Nottingham.—*Dir.* D. Starkie, Ph.D.

Hydromechanics.

BRITISH HYDROMECHANICS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Netteswell Road, Harlow, Essex.—*Dir.* L. E. Prosser, A.K.C., B.Sc.

I.C. Engines.

BRITISH INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, 111-112 Buckingham Avenue, Trading Estate, Slough.—*Dir.* Eng. Rear-Adm. D. J. Hoare, C.B.

Iron and Steel.

BRITISH IRON AND STEEL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, 11 Park Lane, W.1.—*Dir.* Sir Charles Goodeve, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Jewellery.

DESIGN AND RESEARCH CENTRE FOR THE GOLD, SILVER AND JEWELLERY INDUSTRIES, Goldsmiths' Hall, Foster Lane, E.C.2.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss M. de V. Hunt.

Jute.

BRITISH JUTE TRADE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Kinnoull Road, Kingsway West, Dundee, Scotland.—*Dir.* H. Corteen.

Lace.

LACE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Glaisdale Drive, Bilborough, Nottingham.—*Dir.* John C. MacCallum.

Launders.

BRITISH LAUNDERERS' RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Hill View Gardens, Hendon, N.W.4.—*Dir.* F. C. Harwood.

Leather.

BRITISH LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Milton Park, Egham, Surrey.—*Dir.* H. Phillips, D.Sc.

Linen.

LINEN INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Lambeg, Co. Antrim.—*Dir.* A. J. Turner, C.B.E., M.A., D.Sc.

Marine Engineering.

PARSONS AND MARINE ENGINEERING TURBINE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, Pamestrada Research Station, Wallsend, Northumberland.—*Dir.* T. W. F. Brown, D.Sc.

Motor.

MOTOR INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Lindley, nr. Nuneaton, Warwickshire.—*Dir.*, A. Fogg.

Non-Ferrous Metals.

BRITISH NON-FERROUS METALS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Euston St., N.W.1.—*Dir. and Sec.*, G. L. Bailey, C.B.E.

Paint.

RESEARCH ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH PAINT, COLOUR AND VARNISH MANUFACTURERS, Waldegrave Rd., Teddington, Middlesex, *Dir.* L. A. Jordan, C.B.E., D.Sc.

Paper.

BRITISH PAPER AND BOARD INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Welcomes Rd., Kenley, Surrey.—*Dir.* N. R. Hood, Ph.D.

Printing and Packaging.

PRINTING, PACKAGING AND ALLIED TRADES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Patra House, Randalls Rd., Leatherhead, Surrey.—*Dir.* G. L. Riddell, Ph.D.

Production Engineering.

PRODUCTION ENGINEERING RESEARCH ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN, Staveley Lodge, Melton Mowbray, Leics.—*Dir.* D. F. Galloway, Ph.D.

Rayon.

BRITISH RAYON RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, 58 Whitworth St., Manchester 2. Laboratories: Barton Dock Rd., Urmston, nr. Manchester.—*Dir.* J. Wilson, M.C.

Rubber.

RESEARCH ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH RUBBER MANUFACTURERS, Shawbury, Shrewsbury, Shropshire.—*Dir.* J. R. Scott, Ph.D.

Scientific Instruments.

BRITISH SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, 20 Queen Anne St., W.1.—*Dir.* A. J. Philpot, C.B.E.

Shipbuilding.

BRITISH SHIPBUILDING RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, 5 Chesterfield Gdns., Curzon St., W.1.—*Dir.* S. L. Smith, C.B.E., D.Sc.

Springs.

COIL SPRING FEDERATION RESEARCH ORGANISATION, 40 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.—*Dir.* R. Genders, M.B.E., D.Met.

Tar.

COAL TAR RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Oxford Road, Gomersal, nr. Leeds.—*Dir.* D. McNeill, Ph.D.

Welding.

BRITISH WELDING RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, 29 Park Crescent, W.1.—*Dir.* H. G. Taylor, D.Sc.

Whiting.

BRITISH WHITING FEDERATION RESEARCH COUNCIL, 245 Amphil Road, Bedford.—*Dir.* G. E. Bessey.

Wool.

WOOL INDUSTRIES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Tordiron, Headingley, Leeds, 6.—*Dir.* A. B. D. Cassie, D.Sc., Ph.D.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTES

The following research institutes are under the direct control of the Agricultural Research Council (see pp. 376-7):—

Field Station, Compton, near Newbury, Berks—*Director*, W. S. Gordon, C.B.E. Ph.D., M.R.C.V.S., F.R.S.E.; Unit of Insect Physiology, Dept. of Zoology, Cambridge—*Director*, V. B. Wigglesworth, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.; Institute of Animal Physiology, Babraham Hall, Babraham, Cambs.—*Director*, I. de Burgh Daly, F.R.S.; Animal Breeding Research Organisation, Glenbourne, 6 South Oswald Road, Edinburgh, 9—*Director*, H. P. Donald, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.E.; Plant Virus Research Unit, Molteno Institute, Cambridge—*Director*, K. M. Smith, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.; Poultry Research Centre, King's Buildings, West Mains Road, Edinburgh, 9—*Director*, A. W. Greenwood, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.E.; Unit of Animal Reproduction, School of Agriculture, Cambridge—*Hon. Director*, J. Hammond, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.; Potato Genetics Station, Huntingdon Road, Cambridge—*Director*, K. S. Dodds, D.Sc., Ph.D.; Potato Storage Investigation Team, School of Agriculture, University of Nottingham, Sutton Bonington, Loughborough, Leics.—*Officer in Charge*, A. R. Wilson, M.Sc., Ph.D.; Unit of Experimental Agronomy, Department of Agriculture, University of Oxford—*Hon. Director*, Prof. G. E. Blackman, M.A.; Unit of Biometrical Genetics, Department of Genetics, University of Birmingham—*Hon. Director*, Prof. K. Mather, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.; Unit of Microbiology, Department of Bacteriology, The University, Sheffield, 10—*Hon. Director*, S. R. Elsdon, Ph.D.; Unit of Soil Physics, School of Agriculture, Cambridge—*Director*, E. C. Childs, Ph.D., Sc.D.; Unit of Plant Nutrition (Micro-Nutrients), Long Ashton, Bristol—*Hon. Director*, Prof. T. Wallace, C.B.E., M.C., D.Sc., F.R.S. Unit of Embryology, Univ. College of N. Wales, Bangor.—*Hon. Director*, Prof. F. W. Rogers Bramwell, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.

GRANT-AIDED RESEARCH INSTITUTES

In addition to the above there are other important institutes which, while retaining their own individuality, are financed wholly or in the main by grants made by the State. Most of these Institutes have governing bodies of their own to which they are directly responsible and together they account for much of the agricultural research being carried out in Great Britain. The maintenance grants are borne on the Votes of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Department of Agriculture for Scotland and these Departments seek the advice of the Agricultural Research Council in the consideration of research programmes and estimates.

The Agricultural Research Institutes have evolved in various ways, in many instances through the sponsorship of members of the agricultural community who desired scientific knowledge in relation to the branch of the industry with which they were concerned, and to one of them, Rothamsted Experimental Station, belongs the distinction of being the oldest agricultural research institute in the world.

(a) Research affecting Plants and Soils

Soil Science and Plant Pathology

Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, Herts.—*Director*, Sir William Gammie Ogg, Ph.D., F.R.S.E.

Macaulay Institute for Soil Research Craigiebuckler, Aberdeen.—*Director*, D. N. McArthur, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C., F.R.S.E.

Plant Breeding

Scottish Society for Research in Plant Breeding, Craigs House, Corstorphine, Edinburgh.—*Director*, J. W. Gregor, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.L.S.

Plant Breeding Institute, School of Agriculture, Cambridge.—*Director*, G. D. H. Bell, Ph.D.

Welsh Plant Breeding Station, Agricultural Research Building, Pengllys, Aberystwyth.—*Director*, Prof. E. T. Jones, M.Sc.

Horticulture

John Innes Horticultural Institution, Bayfordbury, Hertford.—*Director*, (vacant).

Horticultural Research Station, East Malling, Nr. Maidstone, Kent.—*Director*, F. R. Tubbs, Ph.D.

Agricultural and Horticultural Research Station, Long Ashton, Bristol.—*Director*, Prof. T. Wallace, C.B.E., M.C., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Plant Physiology

Research Institute in Plant Physiology, Imperial College of Science and Technology, Prince Consort Road, S.W.7.—*Director*, Professor F. G. Gregory, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Vegetables

Vegetable Research Station, Wellesbourne, Warwickshire.—*Director*, J. Philp, Ph.D., F.L.S.

Grassland

Grassland Research Institute, Hurley, nr. Maidenhead, Berks.—*Director*, William Davies, D.Sc.

Glasshouse Crops

Experimental and Research Station, Cheshunt, Waltham Cross, Herts.—*Director*, W. F. Bewley, C.B.E., D.Sc. (A new station is being set up at Toddington, nr. Littlehampton, Sussex.)

(b) Research affecting Animals

Animal Diseases

Animal Diseases Research Association, Moredun Institute, Gilmerton, Edinburgh.—*Director*, J. Russell Greig, C.B.E., Ph.D., M.R.C.V.S., F.R.S.E.

Foot and Mouth Disease Research Station, Pirbright, Surrey.—*Director*, I. A. Galloway, D.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.

Dairying

National Institute for Research in Dairying, Shinfield, nr. Reading.—*Director*, Professor H. D. Kay, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.

Hannan Dairy Research Institute, Kirkhill, Ayr.—*Director*, J. A. B. Smith, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.E.

Nutrition

Rowett Research Institute, Bucksburn, Aberdeen.—*Director*, D. P. Cuthbertson, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.E.

Poultry

Poultry Genetics Research Station, School of Agriculture, Cambridge.—*Director*, M. S. Pease.

(c) Research on Agricultural Engineering

National Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Wrest Park, Silsoe, Beds.—*Director*, W. H. Cashmore.

Scottish Agricultural Machinery Testing Station, Howden, Mid-Calder, Midlothian.—*Director*, W. J. West.

TRADES UNIONS

A list of the 183 Trades Unions affiliated to the Trades Union Congress in 1953-54. The number of members of each Union is shown in parenthesis.

ACTORS' EQUITY ASSOCIATION, BRITISH (10,250).—*Sec.*, G. Sandison, 8 Harley Street, W.1.

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (135,000).—*Sec.*, Harold Collison, 308 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.

ASPHALT WORKERS, THE AMALGAMATED UNION OF (2,500).—*Sec.*, F. V. Jenkin, 82 Newington Causeway, S.E.1.

ASSURANCE WORKERS, NATIONAL AMALGAMATED UNION OF LIFE (5,010).—*Sec.*, W. B. Hannaford, 11 Mauldeth Road, Withington, Manchester, 20.

BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS AND ALLIED WORKERS, AMALGAMATED UNION OF OPERATIVE (28,300).—*Sec.*, A. E. Halliday, Union House, 8 Guilford Street, W.C.1.

BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS, BISCUIT BAKERS AND BAKERY WORKERS, SCOTTISH UNION OF (15,658).—*Sec.*, W. Mowbray, 5 Burnbank Gardens, Glasgow, N.W.

BAKERS' UNION, LONDON JEWISH (85).—*Sec.*, S. Lever, Circle House, 22 Alie Street, E.1.

BANK EMPLOYEES, NATIONAL UNION OF (36,879).—*Gen. Sec.*, T. G. Edwards, 28 Old Queen Street, S.W.1.

BASKET, CANE, WICKER AND FIBRE FURNITURE MAKERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, THE NATIONAL UNION OF (439).—*Sec.*, J. Farman, 12 Sandford Road, Moseley, Birmingham, 13.

BEAMERS, TWISTERS AND DRAWERS (HAND AND MACHINE), AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF (3,908).—*Sec.*, H. Earnshaw, O.B.E., 21 Clayton Street, Blackburn.

BEDSTEAD WORKERS' ASSOCIATION (311).—*Sec.*, R. Eastwood, 17 Stafford Street, Birmingham, 4.

BLACKSMITHS, FARRIERS AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (679).—*Sec.*, H. E. Cooper, 42 Court Road, Wolverhampton.

- BLACKSMITHS' FORGE AND SMITHY WORKERS' SOCIETY, ASSOCIATED (11,233).—***Sec.*, W. J. Michael, 177 Hill Street, Glasgow, C.3.
- BLASTFURNACEMEN, ORE MINERS, COKE WORKERS AND KINDRED TRADES, THE NATIONAL UNION OF (20,945).—***Sec.*, J. O'Hagan, 93 Borough Road West, Middlesbrough.
- BLIND OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, NATIONAL LEAGUE OF THE (5,987).—***Sec.*, T. H. Smith, M.B.E., 262 Langham Road, N.15.
- BOILERMAKERS AND IRON AND STEEL SHIPBUILDERS' SOCIETY, UNITED (82,977).—***Sec.*, E. J. Hill, Lifton House, Eslington Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 2.
- BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS AND REPAIRERS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (1,200).—***Sec.*, H. Ainsworth, 139 Tulketh Brow, Preston.
- BOOT AND SHOE OPERATIVES, NATIONAL UNION OF (83,626).—***Gen. Sec.*, L. Poole, The Grange, Earls Barton, Northampton.
- BOOT, SHOE AND SLIPPER OPERATIVES, ROSSENDALE UNION OF (8,105).—***Sec.*, R. Driver, Taylor House, 7 Tenterfield Street, Waterfoot, Rossendale, Lancs.
- BRASSTURNERS, FITTERS, FINISHERS AND INSTRUMENT MAKERS' ASSOCIATION, SCOTTISH (1,400).—***Sec.*, R. Harkess, 121 West Regent Street, Glasgow, C.2.
- BRASSWORKERS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (638).—***Sec.*, W. H. Hodges, 111 Browning Street, S.E.17.
- BRITISH AIR LINE PILOTS' ASSOCIATION (1,167).—***Sec.*, D. Follows, M.B.E., 95 Mount Street, W.1.
- BRUSHMAKERS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF (3,100).—***Sec.*, G. F. Mayes, M.B.E., 15 Hackney Road, E.2.
- BUILDING TECHNICIANS, ASSOCIATION OF (93,000).—***Sec.*, F. E. Shrosbree, 5 Ashley Place, S.W.1.
- BUILDING TRADE WORKERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, AMALGAMATED UNION OF (95,355).—***Sec.*, G. H. Lowthian, M.B.E., "The Builders," Crescent Lane, South Side, Clapham Common, S.W.4.
- CARD BLOWING AND RING ROOM OPERATIVES, THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF (53,822).—***Sec.*, A. Roberts, C.B.E., 81 Fountain Street, Manchester, 2.
- CARD SETTING MACHINE TENTERS SOCIETY (272).—***Sec.*, R. Ashton, 627 Halifax Road, Hightown, Liversedge, Yorks.
- CHAIN MAKERS AND STRIKERS ASSOCIATION (1,117).—***Sec.*, A. E. Head, Unity Villa, Sidney Road, Cradley Heath, Staffs.
- CHEMICAL WORKERS' UNION (20,056).—***Sec.*, R. Edwards, Dalton House, 155 Kennington Park Road, S.E.11.
- CIGARETTE MACHINE OPERATORS' SOCIETY (549).—***Sec.*, A. T. Knight, 17 Station Road, Filton, Bristol.
- CINEMATOGRAF AND ALLIED TECHNICIANS, ASSOCIATION OF (5,422).—***Sec.*, G. H. Elvin, 2 Soho Square, W.1.
- CIVIL SERVICE CLERICAL ASSOCIATION (149,590).—***Sec.*, L. C. White, 2 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.
- CIVIL SERVICE UNION (23,842).—***Sec.*, G. V. Carvell, 88 Rochester Row, S.W.1.
- CLERICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE WORKERS' UNION (39,930).—***Sec.*, F. C. Woods, 70 St. George's Square, S.W.1.
- CLOTH PRESSERS' SOCIETY (160).—***Sec.*, D. Berry, 106 Church Lane, Moldgreen, Huddersfield.
- COAL TRIMMERS' UNION, CARDIFF, PENARTH AND BARRY (396).—***Sec.*, A. W. Loxton, 13 Bute Crescent, Cardiff.
- COLLIERY OVERMEN, DEPUTIES AND SHOTFIRERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF (30,460).—***Sec.*, B. Walsh, 59 Essex Park, Finchley, N.3.
- COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (416).—***Sec.*, J. F. Denning, 103 Southwark Street, S.E.1.
- COMPOSITORS, LONDON SOCIETY OF (13,599).—***Sec.*, R. Willis, 7-9 St. Bride Street, E.C.4.
- CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERING UNION, THE (20,008).—***Sec.*, J. Stanley, 140 Lower Marsh, S.E.1.
- CO-OPERATIVE OFFICIALS, NATIONAL UNION OF (7,639).—***Sec.*, A. W. Potts, Saxone House, 56 Market Street, Manchester, 1.
- COOPERS' FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND (3,563).—***Sec.*, E. H. Pettengell, 269 Burdett Road, Limehouse, E.14.
- COPPERSMITHS, BRAZERS AND METAL WORKERS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF (6,000).—***Sec.*, H. E. Poole, 437 Strand, W.C.2.
- CORRECTORS OF THE PRESS, ASSOCIATION OF (1,490).—***Sec.*, C. W. Wallace, 1 Gough Square, E.C.4.
- CUTLERY UNION, NATIONAL (1,248).—***Sec.*, H. Slack, 5 Room, Foresters' Hall, Trippet Lane, Sheffield, 1.
- DYERS, BLEACHERS AND TEXTILE WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (80,226).—***Sec.*, W. L. Heywood, O.B.E., Unity Chambers, 26 Manningham Lane, Bradford, 1.
- ELECTRICAL POWER ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION (12,470).—***Sec.*, H. Norton, 102 St. George's Square, S.W.1.
- ELECTRICAL GRADES UNION (203,304).—***Sec.*, W. C. Stevens, Hayes Court, West Common Road, Hayes, Bromley, Kent.
- ELECTROTYPE AND STEROTYPES, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF (4,408).—***Sec.*, A. J. Buckle, 80 Blackfriars Road, S.E.1.
- ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING DRAUGHTSMEN, ASSOCIATION OF (47,939).—***Sec.*, G. H. Doughty, Onslow Hall, Little Green, Richmond, Surrey.
- ENGINEERING UNION, AMALGAMATED (891,086).—***Sec.*, B. Gardner, O.B.E., 120 Peckham Road, S.E.15.
- ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN'S UNION, GRIMSBY STEAM FISHING VESSELS (900).—***Sec.*, J. C. B. Olsen, 10 Orwell Street, Grimsby.
- ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL (752).—***Sec.*, J. Harrison, 19A Corporation Street, Manchester, 4.
- ENGINEER SURVEYORS' ASSOCIATION (1,510).—***Sec.*, A. Prestwich, 19 Atlantic Chambers, 7 Brazenose Street, Manchester, 2.
- ENGINEERS, FIREMEN, MECHANICS AND ELECTRICAL WORKERS, THE NATIONAL UNION OF (37,182).—***Sec.*, W. J. Tudor, Transport House, Smith Square, S.W.1.
- ENGRAVERS, UNITED SOCIETY OF (1,396).—***Sec.*, D. Hill, 421 Cheetham Hill Road, Manchester, 8.
- FELT HATERS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF JOURNEMEN (2,817).—***Sec.*, F. Worthington, 14 Walker Street, Denton, nr. Manchester.
- FELT HAT TRIMMERS AND WOOL FORMERS' ASSOCIATION, AMALGAMATED (2,785).—***Sec.*, F. Worthington, 14 Walker Street, Denton, nr. Manchester.
- FILE TRADES, SHEFFIELD AMALGAMATED UNION OF (1,520).—***Sec.*, J. Thorpe, Queen Street Congregational School, North Church Street, Sheffield, 1.
- FILM ARTISTES' ASSOCIATION, THE (1,222).—***Sec.*, A. M. Isles, 85 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.2.
- FIRE BRIGADES UNION, THE (20,500).—***Sec.*, J. Horner, 865 Fulham Road, S.W.6.
- FOUNDRY WORKERS, AMALGAMATED UNION OF (76,084).—***Sec.*, J. Gardner, 164 Chorlton Road, Brooks's Bar, Manchester, 16.

FRENCH POLISHERS' SOCIETY, UNITED (1,583).—*Sec.*, J. E. Banham, 95 Farringdon Road, E.C.1.

FUNERAL AND CEMETERY WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (1,206).—*Sec.*, E. Anderson, 212 East Lane, N. Wembley, Middlesex.

FURNITURE TRADE OPERATIVES, NATIONAL UNION OF (74,674).—*Sec.*, A. G. Tomkins, C.B.E., "Fairfields," Roe Green, Kingsbury, N.W.9.

GENERAL AND MUNICIPAL WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (800,000).—*Sec.*, T. Williamson, C.B.E., 5 Endsleigh Gardens, W.C.1.

GLASS BEVELLERS AND KINDRED TRADES SOCIETY, MIDLAND (569).—*Sec.*, H. L. Bignell, 28 Hazel Croft, Northfield, Birmingham.

GLASS BOTTLE WORKERS' TRADE SOCIETY, LONDON (400).—*Sec.*, H. J. Sharp, 20 Amhurst Road, Hackney, E.8.

GLOVERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (1,954).—*Sec.*, E. C. G. Fear, 41 Middle Street, Yeovil, Somerset.

GOLD, SILVER AND ALLIED TRADES, NATIONAL UNION OF (3,798).—*Sec.*, S. E. Charlesworth, Shrewsbury Chambers, 34 Campo Lane, Sheffield, 1.

GOLDSMITHS, JEWELLERS AND KINDRED TRADES, THE SOCIETY OF (1,677).—*Sec.*, A. J. Raxworthy, 331 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.

HEADLERS AND TWISTERS TRADE AND FRIENDLY SOCIETY, HUDDERSFIELD (300).—*Sec.*, C. Mitchell, 37 St. George's Road, Scholes, Holmfirth, nr. Huddersfield.

HEALTH SERVICE EMPLOYEES, CONFEDERATION OF (52,737).—*Sec.*, C. F. Comer, 1 Rushford Avenue, Levenshulme, Manchester, 19.

HEATING, DOMESTIC AND VENTILATING ENGINEERS AND GENERAL METAL WORKERS, THE NATIONAL UNION OF OPERATIVE (16,022).—*Sec.*, E. Pacey, 617 Warwick Road, Solihull, Warwickshire.

HORSE AND MOTORMEN'S ASSOCIATION, SCOTTISH (20,000).—*Sec.*, J. Brannigan, 308 Albert Drive, Glasgow, S.1.

HOSIERY WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (40,539).—*Sec.*, C. G. Grocock, 55 New Walk, Leicester.

INLAND REVENUE STAFF FEDERATION (37,500).—*Sec.*, A. L. N. D. Houghton, M.P., 7 St. George's Square, S.W.1.

INSURANCE OFFICIALS, GUILD OF (17,565).—*Secs.*, Messrs. R. E. Dewberry & H. Levitt, 7 St. Thomas Street, S.E.1.

INSURANCE WORKERS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF (39,132).—*Sec.*, P. W. Auton, 16 Red Lion Square, W.C.1.

IRON AND STEEL TRADES CONFEDERATION (118,400).—*Sec.*, H. Douglas, Swinton House, 324 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.

IRON FITTERS' ASSOCIATION, GENERAL (2,652).—*Sec.*, A. Fair, Callendar, Riggs, Falkirk.

IRON, STEEL AND METAL DRESSERS' TRADE SOCIETY (5,045).—*Sec.*, J. H. Wigglesworth, O.B.E., 231A Oxford Road, Manchester.

IRON, STEEL AND WOOD BARGE BUILDERS' AND HELPERS' ASSOCIATION (807).—*Sec.*, W. H. Harris, 37 Stephendale Road, S.W.6.

JOURNALISTS, NATIONAL UNION OF (12,522).—*Sec.*, H. J. Bradley, 22 Great Windmill Street, W.1.

JUTE, FLAX AND OTHER FIBRE WORKERS, DUNDEE AND DISTRICT UNION OF (5,000).—*Sec.*, J. I. Duffy, 69-71 Nethergate, Dundee.

LACE MAKERS AND AUXILIARY WORKERS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF OPERATIVE (1,700).—*Sec.*, J. E. Flewitt, 16 Pembridge Place, Mount Street, Nottingham.

LACE OPERATIVES FEDERATION, BRITISH (1,000).—*Sec.*, J. E. Flewitt, 16 Pembridge Place, Mount Street, Nottingham.

LAMINATED AND COIL SPRING WORKERS' UNION (700).—*Sec.*, F. M. Hynes, 144 Rural Lane, Wadsley, Sheffield, 6.

LEATHER WORKERS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (12,102).—*Sec.*, A. L. Barrett, 4 Mexborough Avenue, Leeds, 7.

LEATHER WORKERS AND ALLIED TRADES, NATIONAL UNION OF (4,656).—*Sec.*, W. Collingson, 19 Brazenose Street, Manchester.

LITHOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, DESIGNERS, ENGRAVERS AND PROCESS WORKERS, SOCIETY OF (11,382).—*Sec.*, V. M. Butler, 54 Doughty Street, W.C.1.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTERS, THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (8,532).—*Sec.*, R. T. Williams, Sene-felder House, 137 Dickenson Road, Rusholme, Manchester, 14.

LOCK AND METAL WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (3,162).—*Sec.*, R. D. Gerrard, 45 Market Place, Willenhall, Staffs.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN, ASSOCIATED SOCIETY OF (69,130).—*Sec.*, J. G. Baty, 9 Arkwright Road, N.W.3.

LOOM OVERLOOKERS, THE GENERAL UNION OF ASSOCIATIONS OF (6,100).—*Sec.*, F. Titherington, Derby Chambers, 6 The Rock, Bury.

MACHINE CALICO PRINTERS, TRADE SOCIETY OF (756).—*Sec.*, G. B. Holland, 31 Thornley Lane, Reddish, Stockport.

MACHINE ENGINE AND IRON GRINDERS AND GLAZIERS' SOCIETY, AMALGAMATED (355).—*Sec.*, H. Milne, 231 Oldham Road, Rochdale, Lancs.

MANAGERS AND OVERLOOKERS' SOCIETY (1,969).—*Sec.*, W. H. Bannister, Textile Hall, Westgate, Bradford.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS' UNION (4,742).—*Sec.*, Dr. H. B. O. Cardew, 56 Russell Square, W.C.1.

METAL MECHANICS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF (37,606).—*Sec.*, A. R. Penny, 70 Lionel Street, Birmingham, 3.

MILITARY AND ORCHESTRAL MUSICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS' TRADE SOCIETY (244).—*Sec.*, G. H. Skillin, 60 Pebworth Road, Harrow, Middlesex.

MINERWORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (613,118).—*Sec.*, A. L. Horner, 5 Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.1.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR STAFF ASSOCIATION (12,200).—*Sec.*, E. M. Thomas, 22 St. George's Drive, S.W.1.

MONOTYPE CASTERS AND TYPEFOUNDERS' SOCIETY, THE (868).—*Sec.*, A. Douglas, 80 Blackfriars Road, S.E.1.

MOULDERS AND FOUNDRY WORKERS' ASSOCIATED SOCIETY (455).—*Sec.*, T. Jones, 30 Elgin Street, Manselton, Swansea.

MOULDERS AND KINDRED INDUSTRIES TRADE UNION, AMALGAMATED (2,500).—*Sec.*, J. Banks, Philos Chambers, 195 Oxford Road, Manchester, 13.

MUSICIANS' UNION (28,574).—*Sec.*, H. Ratcliffe, 7 Sicilian Avenue, W.C.1.

NAVIGATORS AND ENGINEER OFFICERS' UNION, THE (12,000).—*Sec.*, D. S. Tennant, C.B.E., 78 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

NUT AND BOLT MAKERS, NATIONAL AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF (30).—*Sec.*, J. A. Taylor, 31A Heller Street, Dudley, Worcs.

PACKING CASE MAKERS (WOOD AND TIN), BOX MAKERS, SAWYERS, AND MILLWORKERS, THE NATIONAL UNION OF (5,352).—*Sec.*, S. G. Reading, 95 Farringdon Road, E.C.1.

PAINTERS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF (71,350).—*Sec.*, S. Horsfield, O.B.E., 4 Camp Street, Lower Broughton, Salford, 7, Lancs.

PAINTERS' SOCIETY, SCOTTISH (13,668).—*Sec.*, W. Peat, 6 Fitzroy Place, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.3.

PATTERNMAKERS' ASSOCIATION, UNITED (16,134).—*Sec.*, W. B. Beard, O.B.E., 15 Cleve Road, W. Hampstead, N.W.6.

- PLASTERERS, THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF OPERATIVE** (15,819).—*Sec.*, A. Dunne, 2016 Harrow Road, Wembley, Middx.
- PLUMBING TRADES UNION** (54,900).—*Sec.*, H. Kelly, 15 Abbeville Road, Clapham, S.W.4.
- POST OFFICE ENGINEERING-UNION** (47,855).—*Sec.*, C. G. P. Smith, Greystoke House, Hanger Lane, Ealing, W.5.
- POST OFFICE WORKERS, UNION OF** (160,908).—*Sec.*, C. J. Geddes, O.B.E., U.P.W. House, Crescent Lane, Clapham Common, S.W.4.
- POTTERY WORKERS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF** (34,000).—*Sec.*, H. Hewitt, O.B.E., 5A Hill Street, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent.
- POWER LOOM CARPET WEAVERS AND TEXTILE WORKERS' ASSOCIATION** (4,300).—*Sec.*, C. S. Yarsley, Callows Lane, Kidderminster.
- POWER LOOM OVERLOOKERS, YORKSHIRE ASSOCIATION OF** (2,000).—*Sec.*, F. Dickinson, Textile Hall, Westgate, Bradford.
- POWER LOOM TENDERS, SCOTTISH UNION OF** (500).—*Sec.*, R. Macbeth, 77 Hilltown, Dundee.
- PREPARATORY WORKERS' ASSOCIATION, NELSON AND DISTRICT** (1,177).—*Sec.*, C. W. Doodson, 22 New Brown Street, Nelson.
- PRESS TELEGRAPHISTS, THE NATIONAL UNION OF** (1,407).—*Sec.*, M. A. Clayton, Ludgate House, 207 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
- PRINT BLOCK ROLLER AND STAMP CUTTERS' SOCIETY** (417).—*Sec.*, T. Albiston, 4 Elliott Avenue, Darwen, Lancs.
- PRINTERS AND ASSISTANTS, THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF OPERATIVE** (37,783).—*Sec.*, R. W. Briginshaw, 13-16 Borough Road, S.E.1.
- PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, AND PAPER WORKERS, THE NATIONAL UNION OF** (134,517).—*Sec.*, W. A. Morrison, 74 Nightingale Lane, S.W.12.
- PRINTING MACHINE MANAGERS' TRADE SOCIETY, THE** (5,626).—*Sec.*, P. Astins, C.B.E., 19 Meymott Street, S.E.1.
- PUBLIC EMPLOYEES, NATIONAL UNION OF** (186,060).—*Sec.*, Bryn Roberts, Civic House, 8 Aberdeen Terrace, Blackheath, S.E.3.
- QUARRYMEN'S UNION, N. WALES** (6,400).—*Sec.*, R. J. Jones, Midland Bank Chambers, Castle Square, Caernarvon.
- RADIO OFFICERS' UNION** (4,331).—*Sec.*, H. O'Neill, 37 Ingrebourne Gardens, Upminster, Essex.
- RAILWAYMEN, NATIONAL UNION OF** (397,141).—*Sec.*, J. S. Campbell, Unity House, Euston Road, N.W.1.
- RETAIL BOOK, STATIONERY AND ALLIED TRADES EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION, THE** (3,058).—*Sec.*, R. V. Motts, 152-3 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.4.
- ROLL TURNERS' TRADE SOCIETY, BRITISH** (936).—*Sec.*, J. Cummings, 5 Hawthorne Grove, Paddington, Warrington.
- RUBBER WORKERS OF GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED** (3,000).—*Sec.*, H. Eastwood, 57 Ardwick Green North, Manchester, 12.
- SALT AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES ALLIED WORKERS' UNION, MID-CHESHIRE** (2,030).—*Sec.*, H. Sutton, Central, Witton Street, Northwich.
- SALT WORKERS, ALKALI WORKERS, MECHANICS AND GENERAL LABOURERS, FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS OF** (2,458).—*Sec.*, T. Bratt, 68 Grange Lane, Winsford, Cheshire.
- SAWMAKERS' PROTECTION SOCIETY, SHEFFIELD** (428).—*Sec.*, A. Nortcliffe, 91 Litchford Road, Sheffield, 2.
- SCALEMAKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF** (2,557).—*Sec.*, H. Bending, 19 Ridings Avenue, N.21.
- SCIENTIFIC WORKERS, THE ASSOCIATION OF** (12,050).—*Sec.*, B. Smith, 15 Half Moon Street, W.1.
- SEAMEN, NATIONAL UNION OF** (60,000).—*Sec.*, T. Yates, C.B.E., Maritime House, Old Town, Clapham, S.W.4.
- SHALE MINERS AND OIL WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF** (3,000).—*Sec.*, J. McKelvie, 14 Kirkhill Road, Broxburn, W. Lothian.
- SHEET METAL WORKERS AND BRAZIER, NATIONAL UNION OF** (40,057).—*Sec.*, H. G. Brotherton, C.B.E., 75-77 West Heath Road, N.W.3.
- SHEET METAL WORKERS' SOCIETY, BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND** (7,974).—*Sec.*, H. Townsend 262-4 Corporation Street, Birmingham, 4.
- SHIPCONSTRUCTORS AND SHIPWRIGHTS' ASSOCIATION** (24,096).—*Sec.*, S. Ombler, 8 Eldon Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1.
- SHOP, DISTRIBUTIVE AND ALLIED WORKERS, UNION OF** (350,000).—*Sec.*, J. A. Birch, 188 Wilmslow Road, Fallowfield, Manchester, 14.
- SHUTTLEMAKERS' SOCIETY OF** (625).—*Sec.*, J. Crompton, 22 Hollinhurst Road, Radcliffe, Lancs.
- SIGN AND DISPLAY TRADES UNION** (2,695).—*Sec.*, A. C. Torode, 143 Cranbrook Road, Ilford, Essex.
- SILK WORKERS' AND TEXTILE TRADES ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL** (2,500).—*Sec.*, W. Wright, 59 Park Green, Macclesfield, Cheshire.
- SLATERS, TILERS AND ROOFING OPERATIVES, AMALGAMATED** (2,200).—*Sec.*, C. G. Davison, 177 Goddard Avenue, Hull.
- SPINDLE AND FLYER MAKERS' TRADE AND FRIENDLY SOCIETY, UNITED OPERATIVE** (510).—*Sec.*, A. Scott, 15 Osborne Street, Gorton, Manchester, 18.
- SPINNERS AND TWINERS, THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF OPERATIVE COTTON** (20,015).—*Sec.*, C. Schofield, O.B.E., 115 Newton Street, Manchester.
- SPRING TRAPMAKERS' SOCIETY** (90).—*Sec.*, R. D. Gerrard, 45 Market Place, Willenhall, Staffs.
- STEVEDORES AND DOCKERS, NATIONAL AMALGAMATED** (6,990).—*Sec.*, R. Barrett, 653 Commercial Road, E.14.
- STOVE GRATE AND GENERAL METAL WORKERS, THE NATIONAL UNION OF** (6,127).—*Sec.*, A. Bennett, M.B.E., Stove Grate Offices, Imperial Bldgs., High Street, Rotherham.
- STREET MASONS, PAVIORS AND ROAD MAKERS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF** (1,400).—*Sec.*, A. Gill, M.B.E., Kingston House, 1 Kingston Grove, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds, 2.
- SUPERVISORY STAFFS, EXECUTIVES AND TECHNICIANS, ASSOCIATION OF** (15,479).—*Sec.*, H. G. Knight, Sutton House, 2-4 Homerton High Street, Hackney, E.9.
- TAILORS AND GARMENT WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF** (131,525).—*Sec.*, J. E. Newton, 41 Portman Square, W.1.
- TECHNICAL CIVIL SERVANTS, SOCIETY OF** (7,200).—*Sec.*, C. Cooper, 15 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.
- TEXTILE CRAFTSMEN, YORKSHIRE SOCIETY OF** (1,412).—*Sec.*, J. H. Norris, Textile Hall, Westgate, Bradford.
- TEXTILE DAYMEN'S UNION** (125).—*Sec.*, J. Haley, 58 Lapage Street, Leeds Road, Bradford 3.
- TEXTILE WAREHOUSEMEN, AMALGAMATED** (6,000).—*Sec.*, T. Ashe, Derby Chambers, 6 The Rock, Bury.
- THEATRICAL AND KINE EMPLOYEES, THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF** (30,331).—*Sec.*, T. O'Brien, M.P., 17 Waterloo Place, S.W.1.
- TOBACCO WORKERS' UNION, THE** (21,000).—*Sec.*, P. Belcher, 22-5 Chain Street, Reading.
- TRANSPORT AND GENERAL WORKERS' UNION** (1,285,196).—*Sec.*, A. Deakin, C.H., C.B.E., Transport House, Smith Square, S.W.1.
- TRANSPORT SALARIED STAFFS' ASSOCIATION** (92,197).—*Sec.*, W. J. P. Webber, 25 Euston Road, N.W.1.

TRANSPORT WORKERS' ASSOCIATION OF ENGLAND, THE UNITED ROAD (10,000).—*Sec.*, H. Ashcroft, 28 High Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester, 13.

TYPGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION (51,800).—*Sec.*, H. Riding, "Beechwood," Oak Drive, Fallowfield, Manchester, 14.

TYPGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION, SCOTTISH (7,124).—*Sec.*, H. Girdwood, 136 West Regent Street, Glasgow, C.2.

VARIETY ARTISTES' FEDERATION (4,019).—*Sec.*, R. W. Swinson, 18 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.

VEHICLE BUILDERS, THE NATIONAL UNION OF (59,000).—*Sec.*, H. Halliwell, 44 High Street, Oxford Road, Manchester, 13.

WALL PAPER WORKERS' UNION (2,670).—*Sec.*, C. Heap, 223 Bury New Road, Whitefield, nr. Manchester.

WARDRESSERS, TWISTERS AND KINDRED TRADES ASSOCIATIONS, LEEDS AND DISTRICT (152).—*Sec.*, A. Kelk, 3 Vicarage Terrace, Kirkstall, Leeds, 5.

WARPTWISTERS SOCIETY, YORKSHIRE (892).—*Sec.*, J. H. Norris, Textile Hall, Westgate, Bradford.

WATERPROOF GARMENT WORKERS' TRADE UNION, THE (3,100).—*Sec.*, F. C. Henry, M.B.E., 88a Miller Street, Manchester, 4.

WEAVERS' AND WOOLLEN TEXTILE WORKERS' ASSOCIATION, SADDLEWORTH AND DISTRICT (2,035).—*Sec.*, F. G. Battye, 4 Grains Road, Delph, nr. Oldham.

WEAVERS' ASSOCIATION, AMALGAMATED (89,000).—*Sec.*, L. T. Wright.

WIRE DRAWERS AND KINDRED WORKERS, THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (11,090).—*Sec.*, T. Seed, Stirling Chambers, Campo Lane, Sheffield.

WOMEN PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION (3,292).—*Sec.*, Miss N. K. Ross, O.B.E., 7 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

WOOD-CUTTING MACHINISTS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (31,462).—*Sec.*, T. McAndrew, 32 Milton Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester, 13.

WOODWORKERS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (197,064).—*Sec.*, J. F. McDermott, 551 Wilmslow Road, Withington, Manchester, 20.

WOOL SHEAR WORKERS' TRADE UNION, SHEFFIELD (79).—*Sec.*, G. W. Gore, 28 Walkley Crescent Road, Sheffield, 6.

WOOL SORTERS' SOCIETY, NATIONAL (2,140).—*Sec.*, N. Newton, 40 Little Horton Lane, Bradford.

WOOL YARN AND WAREHOUSE WORKERS' UNION (725).—*Sec.*, B. W. Berry, Textile Hall, Westgate, Bradford.

TABLE OF INCOME OR WAGES

Per Year	Per Month	Per Week	Per Day	Per Year	Per Month	Per Week	Per Day	Per Year	Per Month	Per Week	Per Day
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10
1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10
2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0
2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2
2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10
3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0
3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3
3 10	3 10	3 10	3 10	3 10	3 10	3 10	3 10	3 10	3 10	3 10	3 10
4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0
4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4
4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10
5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0
5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5
5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10
6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0
6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6
6 10	6 10	6 10	6 10	6 10	6 10	6 10	6 10	6 10	6 10	6 10	6 10
7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0
7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7
7 10	7 10	7 10	7 10	7 10	7 10	7 10	7 10	7 10	7 10	7 10	7 10

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER MONTH IN ORDINARY YEARS

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January.....	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
February.....	334	305	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	303
March.....	306	337	365	31	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April.....	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May.....	245	276	304	335	305	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June.....	214	245	273	304	334	305	30	61	92	122	153	183
July.....	184	215	243	274	304	335	305	31	62	92	123	153
August.....	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	305	31	61	92	122
September.....	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	305	30	61	91
October.....	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	305	31	61
November.....	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	305	30
December.....	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

PRINCIPAL BANKS OPERATING IN THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

* Clearing Bankers.

† Army Agents.

London Banking Hours are 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. (Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon).

- ALEXANDERS DISCOUNT CO., LTD.** (1810), 24 Lombard St., E.C.3.—Capital, authorized, £2,600,000. Issued, £200,000 in £2 (fully-paid 6 p.c.) Cumulative Preference Shares, £2,400,000 £2 Ordinary Shares, £1 paid, with a reserve liability of £1,200,000. Reserves, £2,300,000; Deposits, £129,399,923; Dividend, 1952, 6 p.c. Preference Shares, 17½ p.c. Ordinary Shares.
- ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.** (1865), Calcutta, India. Affiliated to Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China—Capital, authorized, Rs. 1,00,00,000. Issued and subscribed—45,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each, 16,000 fully paid, 29,000 Rs. 50, paid; 15,000 6 p.c. Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid; Reserve Fund, Rs. 1,08,00,000. Dividend for 45 years to December 31, 1952, 12 p.c. and bonus 6 p.c. on Ordinary Shares (free of tax). (65 Branches.)
- THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., Inc.** The Subsidiary of American Express Co., New York (1868), 65 Broadway, New York, U.S.A.; 6 Haymarket, S.W.1.—Capital, \$6,000,000 (Shares fully paid).
- ANGLO-FEDERAL BANKING CORPORATION, LTD.** Capel House, New Broad Street, E.C.2.—Authorized Capital, £2,000,000. Capital Issued and Paid-up £541,875.
- ANGLO-INTERNATIONAL BANK, LTD.**, 16 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—In voluntary liquidation (1952).
- ANGLO-PALESTINE BANK, LTD.** (1902).—Banking Business transferred to Bank Leumi le-Israel B.M., on May 1, 1951.
- ANGLO-PORTUGUESE COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS BANK, LTD.** (1929), 9 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—Capital, £1,500,000. Issued and fully paid, £1,000,000; Reserve £150,000; Deposits, 31/1/53, £4,199,948.
- AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND BANK, LIMITED** (in which are merged The Bank of Australasia, Ltd. (1835), and The Union Bank of Australia, Ltd. (1837), 71 Cornhill, E.C.3.—Capital authorized (£17,000,000) £A21,335,000; Capital Paid up (£8,500,000) £A10,667,500; Reserve Liability of Shareholders (£8,500,000) £A10,667,500; Reserve Funds (£5,750,000) £A7,216,250; Total assets exceed £A380,000,000.
- BALLARAT BANKING CO., LTD.** (1865), 21 Lydiard St. North, Ballarat, Victoria (London Agents, Commonwealth Bank of Australia).—Capital, paid up on 30,000 Shares of £10, £159,000; Reserve and Accumulated Profits, £174,546; Deposits, 30/6/53, £684,596; Dividend 7 p.c. (37 Agencies).
- BANCO DE BILBAO** (1857), Bilbao (Bilbao House, New Broad St., E.C.2 and 17 Garrick St., W.C.2).—Capital, Pesetas 300,000,000; Paid-up Capital, Pesetas 250,265,000; Reserve Fund, Pesetas 408,000,000; Deposits, Pesetas 6,202,137,564; Dividends, 1952, 15.04 p.c. (118 Branches and Agencies in Spain, Canary Islds., Morocco, Paris and London).
- BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, 16 Wall St., New York** (26 Old Broad Street, E.C.2).—Capital, \$30,512,000.00; Surplus Fund and Undivided Profits, \$145,460,393; Deposits, 30/6/53, \$1,775,610,680.
- BANK LEUMI LE-ISRAEL B.M.** (1950), Tel Aviv (6 Gracechurch St., E.C.3.) Capital authorized £13,000,000. Issued and fully paid, £11,600,000 (£1 stock units). Reserve Fund £11,450,000 (41 branches.)
- BANK OF ADELAIDE** (1865), Adelaide, South Australia (11 Leadenhall St., E.C.3.) Capital, £A1,250,000 (£1 Stock Units, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £A1,250,000 (113 Branches and Sub-Branches.)
- BANK OF AMERICA NATIONAL TRUST AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION, San Francisco, California, U.S.A.** (12 Nicholas Lane, E.C.4 and 29 Davies St., W.1).—Capital Funds, \$424,302,145; Reserves, \$51,423,848; Deposits, 3/12/52, \$7,485,116,183.
- BANK OF ATHENS.** See NATIONAL BANK OF GREECE AND ATHENS.
- BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, LIMITED** (1835). See AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND BANK, LIMITED.
- BANK OF BARODA, LTD.** (1908), Baroda, India (London Agents, Eastern Bank, Ltd., Chase Nat. Bank of N.Y., Swiss Banking Corp.).—Capital Authorized Rs. 2,40,00,000; Issued and subscribed Rs.2,00,00,000; Called up Rs.1,00,00,000. Reserve Funds Rs.1,28,00,000; Deposits Rs.29,17,11,941. Dividend, 1952, 22 p.c. (50 Branches in India.)
- BANK OF BERMUDA, LTD.** (1889), Hamilton, Bermuda (London Agents, Midland Bank, Ltd.).—Capital paid up, £125,000 (12,500 Shares, £10 each); Reserve Fund, £333,199; Resources, 31/12/52, £7,706,864; Dividends, 30/6/52, £3 per share.
- BANK OF BRITISH WEST AFRICA, LTD.** (1894), 37 Gracechurch St., E.C.3.—Capital, authorized £4,000,000; Subscribed £3,000,000; paid up £1,200,000. Reserve Fund, £1,100,000. Deposits, 31/3/53, £58,773,777; Dividend, 1952-53, 10 p.c. (53 Branches and Agencies.)
- BANK OF N. T. BUTTERFIELD & SON, LTD.**, Hamilton, Bermuda. Established 1858, incorporated 1904. (London Agents, Westminster Bank, Ltd.).—Capital, fully paid, £100,000. Reserve and Undivided Profits, £375,750. Deposits, etc., £6,295,350. Total Resources, £6,771,100.
- BANK OF ENGLAND.** See p. 467.
- BANK OF INDIA, LTD.** (1906), Bombay (17 Moorgate, E.C.2).—Capital, Rs.5,00,00,000 (Shares of Rs.100, Rs.50 paid up); Reserve Fund, Rs.3,52,00,000; Deposits, 31/12/52, Rs.56,12,51,729; Dividend, 1952, 14 p.c. (39 Branches.)
- BANK OF IRELAND** (1783), College Green, Dublin (London Agents, Bank of England; Coutts & Co.).—Capital, £2,769,230 Stock; Rest, £3,690,000; Deposits, £64,703,000; Dividend, 1952, 14 p.c. (147 Branches and Sub-Branches.)
- BANK OF LONDON & SOUTH AMERICA, LTD.** (1862), 6, 7 and 8 Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.2.—Authorized Capital, £5,050,000; Paid-up Capital, £5,050,000. Reserves, £3,000,000. Deposits, 31/12/52, £101,069,626. Dividend, 1952, 6 p.c. (66 Branches and Agencies.)
- BANK OF MONTREAL** (1817), Montreal, Canada (47 Threadneedle St., E.C.2, and 9 Waterloo Place, S.W.1).—Capital, \$36,000,000 (\$10 Shares); Reserve Fund, \$53,702,860; Deposits, 31/10/52, \$2,147,900,483; Dividend, 1952, 12½ p.c. (588 Branches and Agencies.)
- BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES** (1817), Head Office, Sydney, N.S.W. (29 Threadneedle St., E.C.2, and 47 Berkeley Square, W.1).—Paid-up Capital, £8,780,000; Reserve Fund £6,650,000; Reserve, Liability of Proprietors, £8,780,000; Aggregate Assets on 30/9/51, £510,005,371; Dividend, 1952, 8 p.c. payable in Australian Currency. (820 Branches and Agencies in Australia, N.Z. Fiji and London.)

- BANK OF NEW ZEALAND**, Incorporated with Limited Liability in New Zealand (1861), *Wellington, N.Z.* (1 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4).—Capital, Subscribed and paid up, as at March 31, 1951, £6,328,125—Preference A £500,000 fully paid £1 shares; C Long term Mortgage shares of £1 each, fully paid £234,375. D Long term Mortgage Shares of £1 each, fully paid £468,750. Preference B £1,375,000 fully paid £1 shares; and £3,750,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 fully paid; Deposits, 31/3/53, £111,851,376; Dividend, Ordinary Shares, 1952-53, 7 p.c. in New Zealand Currency. (321 Branches and Agencies in New Zealand; also Branches in Melbourne and Sydney, Fiji and Samoa.)
- BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA** (1832), *Halifax, N.S.*; General Manager's Office, *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (108 Old Broad St., E.C.2).—Capital, £15,000,000 (£10 Shares fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$30,000,000, Total Assets, \$94,379,975; Dividend, 1952, \$1.60 per Share. (395 Branches and Sub-Branches in Canada, West Indies, etc.)
- BANK OF SCOTLAND** (1695), Bank St., *Edinburgh* (30 Bishopsgate, E.C.2, and 16/18, Piccadilly, W.1).—Capital, £4,500,000. Reserve Fund and Balance carried forward, £3,185,460, Deposits and Credit Balances, 28/2/53, £93,483,935. (Over 235 Branches and Sub-Branches.) An offer by the Bank to acquire the Shares of The Union Bank of Scotland Limited was accepted and became effective on October 23, 1952, and the whole of the Share Capital of the Union Bank is now owned by the Bank of Scotland.
- BANK OF SPAIN** (1856), *Madrid*, Spain (36 New Broad St., E.C.2).—Capital, *Pesetas* 177,000,000 (Shares of *Pesetas* 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Pesetas* 33,000,000. Provision Fund, *Pesetas* 18,000,000. Deposits (1952), *Pesetas* 4,658,284,843; Dividend, 1952, *Pesetas* 97.50 per share. (73 Branches and Agencies.)
- BANK OF TORONTO** (1855), *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (*London Agents*, Midland Bank, Ltd.; *European Representative*, W. B. Young, 146 Leadenhall Street, *London*, E.C.3).—Reserve Fund, £14,000,000; Undivided profits, \$1,834,400; Deposits, 29/11/52, \$496,766,276; Dividend, 1951, \$1.40 and bonus of 20 cents per share. (243 Branches in Canada.)
- BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER** (OVERSEAS), LTD. (1934), 4 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—Capital: Subscribed, £2,000,000; Paid-up, £970,000.
- BANQUE CANADIENNE NATIONALE**, *Montreal*, Canada (Bank of Hochelaga and Banque Nationale amalgamated).—Paid-up Capital and Reserve, \$14,500,000; Assets, \$500,000,000. (554 Offices in Canada.)
- BANQUE DU CONGO BELGE** (1909), *Brussels* and *Antwerp* (39 New Broad St., E.C.2). (25 Branches in Africa.)
- ***BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED** (1896), *Head Office*, 54 Lombard St., E.C.3; *Chief Foreign Branch*, 168 Fenchurch St., E.C.3; *City Office*, 170 Fenchurch St., E.C.3; *Trustee Dept.*, 37 King William St., E.C.4.—Capital Authorized £20,000,000 in 1,425,000 "A" shares of £4 each, 14,300,000 "B" and "C" shares of £1 each. Capital issued (converted into stock) £15,858,217 (in "A", "B", and "C" Stock fully paid); Reserve Fund, £13,750,000; Deposits, 31/12/52, £1,303,404,139; Dividend, 1952; A Stock 10 p.c., B 14 p.c. Over 2,000 Branches in England and Wales. *Affiliated Companies*—BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL & OVERSEAS); BARCLAYS OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.; BARCLAYS BANK (CANADA); BARCLAYS TRUST CO. OF CANADA; BARCLAYS BANK (FRANCE) LTD.; BARCLAYS BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE COMPANY (CHANNEL ISLANDS) LTD.; The BRITISH LINEN BANK.
- BARCLAYS BANK (CANADA)**, *Head Office*, 214 St. James Street West, *Montreal*. *Branches*, *Montreal*, *Toronto*, and *Vancouver*.
- BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)**, 54 Lombard St., E.C.3.—Authorized Capital, £15,000,000; Issued Capital, £10,776,875; Reserve Fund, £7,500,000; Deposits, 31/3/53, £437,194,411; Dividend, 8 p.c. actual on "A" Stock and "B" Shares. (742 Branches, Sub-Branches and Agencies.)
- BARING BROTHERS & Co., LTD.** (1890), 8 Bishopsgate, E.C.2, and *Liverpool*.—Capital, £2,050,000 (fully paid); Reserve, £1,000,000; Deposits, 31/12/52, £17,525,784.
- BELFAST BANKING CO., LTD.** (1827), *Waring St.*, *Belfast* (*Affiliated to the Midland Bank, Ltd.*).—Subscribed Capital, £2,500,000; Paid-up Capital, £800,000 (200,000 Shares of £12 10s., £4 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,200,000; Deposits, 31/12/52, £35,805,386; Dividend, 1952, 11 p.c. less tax. (84 Offices.)
- BENSON, ROBERT, LONSDALE & Co., LTD.** (1852), 24 Old Broad Street, E.C.2.
- B. W. BLYDENSTEIN & Co.** (1858), 54, 55 & 56 Threadneedle St., E.C.2.—Capital, £250,000 Provided half by The Twentsche Bank (London), Ltd. (Authorized and Subscribed Capital, £1,000,100) and half by the Netherlands Trading Society (London), Ltd. (Authorized and Subscribed Capital, £220,100). Loans, Deposits, etc., 31/3/53, £3,179,659.
- WM. BRANDT'S SONS & Co. LTD.** (1805), 36 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.—Capital Authorized, £2,000,000; Issued and Fully Paid, £1,250,000.
- BRITISH BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE, LTD.** (1911), 65 Broad St. Avenue, E.C.2.—Subscribed Capital, £400,000; 400,000 Shares of £1 each fully paid.
- BRITISH BANK OF THE MIDDLE EAST** (1889), 51 Gracechurch Street, E.C.3.—Capital, £1,000,000 (£10 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1,300,000; Deposits, £35,084,694; Dividend, 1952-53, 10 p.c., less tax.
- BRITISH LINEN BANK** (1746), 38 St. Andrew Square, *Edinburgh* 2 (38 Threadneedle St., E.C.2, and 198 Piccadilly, W.1). *Affiliated to Barclays Bank Ltd.*—Capital, £1,250,000 fully paid; Reserve Funds, £2,500,000; Deposits, 30/9/52, £78,202,692; Dividend, 1952, 16 p.c. (200 Branches and Sub-Branches.)
- BRITISH MUTUAL BANK, LTD.** (1857). Amalgamated with Martins Bank, Ltd., January 26, 1951.
- BRITISH OVERSEAS BANK, LTD.** (1919), 16 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—Capital, £1,000,000; paid in full, 200,000 Ordinary Shares of £5. (Current Banking business transferred to Glyn, Mills & Co.)
- BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co. LTD.** (1810), *Founders Court*, *Lothbury*, E.C.2, and 123 Pall Mall, S.W.1.
- BUNGE & Co., LIMITED** (1905), *Bunge House*, *St. Mary Axe*, E.C.3. Capital subscribed and paid up £1,000,000; General Reserve, 31/12/51, £1,500,000.
- CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION** (1855), *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (*London Agents*, Midland Bank, Ltd.).—Capital, Paid up, \$7,000,000.00 (\$20 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$6,000,000; Deposits, 31/12/52, \$49,004,506; Dividend, 1952, 10 p.c. (13 Branches in Canada.)
- CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE** (1867), *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (2 Lombard St., E.C.3).—Capital, \$30,000,000 (\$10 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund \$36,654,056; Total Assets,

- 31/10/52, \$1,821,030,755; Dividend, 1952, 12 p.c. (531 Branches in Canada and elsewhere.)
- CATER, BRIGHTWEN & CO., LTD., incorporating ROGER CUNLIFFE, SONS & CO. (1819), 52 Cornhill, E.C.3.—Capital, £1,600,000 fully paid; Reserve, £900,000.
- CENTRAL BANK OF EGYPT (1898), *Cairo*, Egypt (6 & 7 King William St., E.C.4).—Capital, £(E)3,000,000 (£(E)10 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Funds, £(E)3,000,000; Deposits, 31/12/52, Govt. £(E)80,000,000; Private £(E)63,378,813; Dividend, 1952, 20 p.c. (44 Offices in Egypt and The Sudan.)
- CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1911), *Bombay*. Authorized capital, Rs.6,30,00,000 (Shares of Rs.50). Paid-up capital, Rs.3,14,54,250 (Shares of Rs.25 each fully paid). Reserve Fund and Other Reserves, Rs.3,99,08,177; Deposits, 31/12/52, Rs.1,23,37,17,701; Dividend paid 14 p.c. free of Income Tax. (290 Branches, etc.)
- CENTRAL HANOVER BANK AND TRUST COMPANY. See HANOVER BANK.
- CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA (1853), 38 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—Capital, £3,500,000 (£1 Stock Units, fully paid); further liability (reserve), £1 per £1 stock; Reserve Fund, £4,500,000; Deposits, 31/12/52, £180,088,401; Dividend, 1952, 14 p.c. and 2 p.c. centenary bonus. (57 Branches and Agencies.)
- THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, *New York*, U.S.A. (6 Lombard St., E.C.3, and 46 Berkeley Square, W.1).—Capital, \$111,000,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits, 31/12/52, \$264,106,662; Deposits, 31/12/52, \$5,247,000,032.
- CLIVE DISCOUNT COMPANY, LTD. (1946), 10 Lombard St., E.C.3.—Capital, £1,000,000 (fully paid).
- CLYDESDALE & NORTH OF SCOTLAND BANK, LTD. (1838), St. Vincent Place, *Glasgow*, C.1 (*Aberdeen*, Chief Office, 5 Castle St.). London Offices 30 Lombard St., E.C.3, Piccadilly Circus, S.W.1, etc. Affiliated to Midland Bank, Ltd.—Authorized Capital, £8,610,000; Paid-up Capital, £2,441,000; Reserve Fund, £3,700,000; Deposits, 31/12/52, £159,852,708. (345 Branches in Scotland.)
- COMMERCIAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD. (1893), Collins St., *Melbourne* (12 Old Jewry, E.C.2).—Paid-up Capital, £4,117,350 (£10 Preference, fully paid; 10s. Ordinary, fully paid); Reserve Funds, £2,250,000; Deposits, 30/6/52, £152,582,363; Dividend, 1952-53, 4 p.c. on Pref. stock units in Australian currency, 10 p.c. on Ordinary stock units in Australian currency. (650 Branches and Agencies.)
- COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEAR EAST, LTD. (1922), 17 St. Helen's Place, E.C.3.—London Agents, Lloyds Bank, Ltd., and Midland Bank, Ltd. Capital Authorized, Subscribed and fully paid up, £200,000; Reserve Fund, £50,000. Deposits, 31/12/52, £1,722,056.
- COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD. (1810), 14 George St., *Edinburgh* 2 (62 Lombard St., E.C.3).—Capital, £7,500,000 (7,000,000 A shares of £1 each, 6s. paid; 500,000 B shares of £1 each fully paid); Reserve Fund, £4,000,000; Deposits, 25/10/52, £121,125,865; Dividend, 1951-52, 15 p.c. on A shares; 10 p.c. on B shares. (Over 300 Branches and Sub-Offices and 3 London Branches.)
- COMMERCIAL BANKING CO., OF SYDNEY, LTD. (1834), 343 George St., *Sydney*, N.S.W. (18 Birchin Lane, E.C.3).—Authorized Capital, £12,000,000 (£25 Shares, £12 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £4,650,000; Deposits, 30/6/52, £174,420,552; Dividend, 1951-52, 8 p.c. (398 Branches in Australia.)
- COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA (1912).—*Sydney*, N.S.W. (8 Old Jewry, E.C.2; Australia House, Strand, W.C.2).—Owned and guaranteed by the Government of the Commonwealth. Deposits, etc., 30/6/52 (General Bank), £A715,136,671; (Savings Bank), £A571,683,993; Reserve Fund, General Bank, £A5,763,534; Savings Bank, £A7,222,840. Dept., 30/6/52, £A309,036,968. Note Issue. (Over 400 Branches in Commonwealth.)
- COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS (1889), 14 Rue Bergère, *Paris* (8-13 King William St., E.C.4) (Bank nationalized in 1946).—Capital, *Francs* 400,000,000 (Shares, *Francs* 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Francs* 500,000,000; Deposits, 31/3/53, *Francs* 127,222,802,293.
- CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, LTD. (1872), 1 Balloon St., *Manchester* (and 99 Leman St., E.1).—Capital paid up, £23,792,626; Deposits, 10/1/53, £179,771,241; Reserve and Insurance Fund, £9,861,132. Share Interest at 4 p.c. (17 Branches.)
- COPLEYS BANK, LTD. (1916), 36-7 Old Jewry, E.C.2. Capital authorized £1,000,000; paid up £380,000.
- *COUTTS & CO. (1692), 440 Strand, W.C.2; 15 Lombard St., E.C.3; 1 Park Lane, W.1; 16 Cavendish Sq., W.1; 1 Cadogan Place, Sloane St., S.W.1; and 108 Park Lane, W.1.—Capital issued and paid up, £1,000,000; Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, 31/12/52, £50,999,614. (A subsidiary of National Provincial Bank, Ltd.)
- CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL (1859), 66 Rue de la Victoire, *Paris* (96 Old Broad St., E.C.2).—Capital, *Frs.* 1,250,000,000 in 250,000 Shares of *Frs.* 5,000 fully paid. Reserve Fund, *Frs.* 700,000,000; Deposits and other creditors, 31/12/52, *Frs.* 56,589,974,291.
- CREDIT FONCIER D'ALGERIE ET DE TUNISIE, Algiers (62 Bishopsgate, E.C.2). Capital, *Frs.* 382,500,000. Reserve Funds, *Frs.* 507,697,391. (178 Branches.)
- CREDIT LYONNAIS (1863), 18 Rue de la République, *Lyons*, France (40 Lombard St., E.C.3; West End Office, 25-27 Charles II St., Haymarket, S.W.1).—Capital, *Francs*, 1,000,000,000 (Shares, *Francs* 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Francs* 1,000,000,000.
- *DISTRICT BANK, LTD. (1829), 17 Spring Gardens, *Manchester* (75 Cornhill, E.C.3).—Authorized Capital £10,560,428; Paid-up Capital £2,976,428 ("A" Shares £5 each, £1 paid; "B" Shares, £1 each fully paid; "C" Shares £1 each fully paid); Reserves, £3,600,000; Deposits, 30/6/53, £241,491,144; Dividends, 1952, "A" Shares, 18½ p.c.; "B" Shares, 10 p.c.; "C" Shares, 18½ p.c. (550 Branches.)
- DOMINION BANK (1871), King and Yonge Streets, *Toronto*, Canada (3 King William St., E.C.4).—Capital, \$7,000,000 (\$10 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, \$12,159,003; Deposits, 31/10/52, \$461,235,755; Dividends, including Extra Distribution, 12 p.c. (178 Branches in Canada.)
- EASTERN BANK, LTD. (1909), Crosby Square, E.C.3.—Capital, £2,000,000 (£10 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,250,000; Deposits, 31/12/52, £28,037,882; Dividend, 1952, 7s. a share. (19 Branches.)
- ENGLISH, SCOTTISH AND AUSTRALIAN BANK, LTD. (1893), 5 Gracechurch St., E.C.3.—Capital, Paid up, £3,000,000 (£5 Shares, £3 paid); General Reserve, £2,000,000; Deposits, etc., 30/6/52, £100,244,658; Dividend, 1951-52, 10 p.c.

- ERLANGERS, LTD. (Established 1870), 4 Moor-gate, E.C.2. Authorized Capital, £2,000,000; Capital Issued £1,600,000; General Reserve, £75,000; Share Premium Account £250,000.
- FLEMING (ROBERT) & CO., LTD. (1932), 8 Crosby Square, E.C.3.
- ANTONY GIBBS & SONS, LTD. (1808), 22 Bishops-gate, E.C.2.
- GILLET BROTHERS DISCOUNT CO., LTD. (1867), 52 Cornhill, E.C.3. Capital, £1,000,000; Reserve and Share Premium, £900,000; Deposits, 31/1/53, £73,495,000. Dividend, 1952-53, 12 p.c.
- *†GLYN, MILLS & CO. (1753), incorporating CHILD & CO. and HOLT & CO., 67 Lombard St., E.C.3; *Child's Branch*, 1 Fleet St., E.C.4; *Holt's Branch*, Kirkland House, Whitehall, S.W.1.—Capital, £1,060,000 (Stock, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1,060,000; Deposits, 31/12/52, £69,761,217.
- GORDON, GRANT & CO., LTD. (1872), Port of Spain, Trinidad, West Indies (London Agents, Royal Bank of Scotland, Midland Bank, Ltd.). Authorized Capital, Fully paid up, \$2,400,000.00; Reserve General, \$384,000; Reserve Capital \$758,800.
- GRINDLAYS BANK, LTD. (1828), 54 Parliament St., S.W.1.—Capital, £500,000; Reserve, £350,000; Deposits, 31/12/52, £22,956,035. (Branches in India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon.)
- GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK (1839), 140 Broadway, New York, U.S.A. (32 Lombard St., E.C.3; Bush House, Aldwych, W.C.2).—Capital, \$100,000,000 (\$20 Shares, fully paid); Surplus Fund, \$200,000,000; Undivided Profits Account, 30/6/53, \$88,468,697; Deposits, including outstanding cheques, 30/6/53, \$2,433,966,762; Dividend, 16 p.c.
- GUINNESS, MAHON & CO. (1836), 53 Cornhill, E.C.3.
- GUINNESS AND MAHON (1942), 17 College Green, Dublin (affiliated to Guinness, Mahon & Co., London).
- HAMBROS BANK, LTD. (1839). *Head Office*, 41 Bishopsgate, E.C.2; *West End Office*, 67 Pall Mall, S.W.1; *Holborn Office*, Audrey House, Ely Place, E.C.1.—Authorized and Subscribed Capital, £6,000,000; Paid-up Capital, £3,000,000; Reserve, £2,250,000; Deposits, 31/3/53, £44,857,018; Dividend, 1952-53, 15 p.c. on £10 and £1 fully-paid shares; 6 p.c. on "A" shares.
- HANOVER BANK, New York, U.S.A. (7 Princes St., E.C.2).—Capital, \$24,000,000; Surplus, \$100,000,000; Undivided Profits, 30/6/53, \$19,114,867; Deposits, 30/6/53, \$1,481,890,771.
- HARRODS, LTD. (1889), 87 Brompton Rd., S.W.1.
- HELBERT, WAGG & CO., LTD. (1800), 41 Thread-needle St., E.C.2.—Capital Authorized £430,000. Issued, £426,500; Shares, £1 fully paid (£300,000 Preference, £126,500 Ordinary).
- HIBERNIAN BANK, LTD. (1825), College Green, Dublin (London Agents, Lloyds Bank, Ltd.).—Capital, £2,000,000 (£4 Shares, £1 paid); Reserve Fund, £640,000; Deposits, 31/12/52, £23,321,208; Dividend, 1952-53, 12 p.c. p.a. (Over 100 Branches and Sub-Branches.)
- (PHILIP) HILL, HIGGINSON & CO., LTD. (1907), 34 Moorgate, E.C.2.
- C. HOARE & CO. (1673), 37 Fleet St., E.C.4, and Aldford House, Park Lane, W.1.—Capital and Reserve Fund, £500,000; Deposits, 5/7/52, £7,889,478.
- HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION (1864), Hong Kong (9 Gracechurch St., E.C.3).—Capital, \$20,000,000 (\$125 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Funds, £6,000,000; Deposits, etc., 31/12/52, \$(H.K.)2,639,318,817.
- IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA (1875), Toronto, Ontario (London Agents, Lloyds Bank Ltd.).—Capital, \$7,000,000 (\$10 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$11,000,000; Deposits, 3/10/52, \$559,096,468; Dividend, 1952, \$1.40 per share. (227 Branches and Sub-Branches.)
- IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA (1921), Calcutta, Bombay, Madras (London Office, 25 Old Broad St., E.C.2).—Capital, Subscribed, Rs. 11,25,00,000; Paid up, Rs. 5,62,50,000; Reserve, Rs. 6,35,00,000; Dividend, 1952-53, 16 p.c. free of tax. (Over 400 Branches and Sub-Offices throughout India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon.)
- INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION (1901), New York Office, 55 Wall St., New York, U.S.A. (117 Old Broad St., E.C.2) (owned by National City Bank of New York).—Capital, \$3,500,000; Surplus and Undivided Profits, 31/12/52, \$5,038,871.
- IONIAN BANK, LTD. (1839), 25-31 Moorgate, E.C.2.—Capital, Authorized, £1,000,000; Paid up, £600,000 (£5 Shares fully paid); Reserve Fund, £300,000; Deposits, £11,579,645; Dividend, 1952, 4 p.c. (Branches in Greece, Egypt and Cyprus.)
- ISLE OF MAN BANK, LTD. (1865), Douglas, I. of M. (London Agents, Westminster Bank, Ltd.).—Capital, £300,000 in 30,000 Shares of £10 each—£3 6s. 8d. paid up; Reserve Fund, £420,000; Deposits, 31/12/52, £8,475,649; Dividend, 1952, 28½ p.c. (10 Branches.)
- S. JAPHET & CO., LTD. (1880), 60 London Wall, E.C.2; 1 Shorter's Court, E.C.2.—Capital authorized, £1,500,000; paid up, £1,300,000.
- JESSEL, TOYNBEE & CO., LTD. (1922), 1 Grocers' Hall Garden, Princes Street, E.C.2.—Capital (fully paid), £1,000,000.
- A. KEYSER & CO., LTD. (Estd. 1868, Incorporated 1946), 31 Throgmorton St., E.C.2.
- KING AND SHAXSON, LTD. (1886), 25 Birchin Lane, E.C.3. Capital authorized £1,000,000; paid up, £775,000; Reserve Fund, £225,000.
- KLEINWORT, SONS & CO., LTD. (1830), 20 Fenchurch St., E.C.3; and at Liverpool.
- LAZARD BROTHERS & CO., LTD. (1877), 21 Old Broad St., E.C.2. Capital authorized, £3,375,000; paid up, £2,250,000.
- *†LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED (1865), *Head Office*, 71 Lombard St., E.C.3; *Branches Stock Office*, 22 Austin Friars, E.C.2; *Overseas Department*, 6 Eastcheap, E.C.3; *Eastern Department*, 34 Thread-needle St., E.C.2; *Executor and Trustee Department*, 34 Threadneedle St., E.C.2; *Principal London Offices*:—City Office, 72 Lombard St., E.C.3; 39 Threadneedle St., E.C.2; 6 Pall Mall, S.W.1 (Cox's & King's Branch); 16 St. James's St., S.W.1; Law Courts, 22 Strand, W.C.2.—Subscribed Capital, £73,302,076 (A Shares £5, £1 paid, and B Stock, fully paid); Paid-up Capital, £15,810,252; Reserve Fund, £16,000,000; Current, Deposit and Other Accounts, 30/6/53, £1,141,043,985; Dividend, 1952, 12 p.c. on "A" Shares, 5 p.c. "B" Stock. Over 1,700 Offices. *Associated Banks*.—THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD.; BANK OF LONDON & SOUTH AMERICA, LTD.; LLOYDS & NATIONAL PROVINCIAL FOREIGN BANK, LTD.; THE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LTD.; BANK OF BRITISH WEST AFRICA, LTD.
- LLOYDS AND NATIONAL PROVINCIAL FOREIGN BANK, LTD. (1911), 10 Moorgate, E.C.2; 71 Haymarket, S.W.1; 43 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.—Capital, £1,200,000 (£50 Shares, fully paid). (12 Branches.)
- M. W. MARSHALL & CO. (1860), 1 Royal Exchange Avenue, E.C.3.
- *MARTINS BANK, LTD. (1563), 4 Water St., Liver-pool 2 (68 Lombard St., E.C.3).—Capital

- paid up, £4,315,096 (939,556 Shares of £20 each, £2 10s. paid, and 1,966,206 £1 Shares (fully paid)); Reserve Fund, £4,805,821 (including Share Premium Account, £445,779); Deposits, 31/12/52, £331,985,184; Dividend, 1952, 15 p.c. (Nearly 600 Branches.)
- MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.** (1892), 15 Gracechurch St., E.C.3.—Capital, £1,050,000 (60,000 A and B Shares, £25—£12 10s. paid, 60,000 C Shares, £5—fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1,700,130; Deposits, £68,510,460; Dividend, 1952, 14 p.c. (28 Branches and Agencies.)
- ***MIDLAND BANK, LTD.** (1836), *Head Office*, Poultry, E.C.2; *Principal City Branches*, Poultry and Princes St., E.C.2; 5 Threadneedle St., E.C.2; *Overseas Branch*, 122 Old Broad St., E.C.2.—Subscribed Capital, £42,414,872; Paid-up Capital, £15,158,621 (2,869,079 Shares of £12 each, £2 10s. paid; 1,921,677 Shares of £2 10s. each, fully paid; and 3,187,731 Shares of £1 each, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £15,158,621; Deposits, 31/12/52, £1,367,894,366; Dividend, 1951-52, 16 p.c. (over 2,100 offices in England and Wales). *Affiliations*: BELFAST BANKING CO., LTD., CLYDESDALE & NORTH OF SCOTLAND BANK, LTD., MIDLAND BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE CO., LTD., MIDLAND BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE CO. (CHANNEL ISLANDS), LTD.; BELFAST BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE CO., LTD.
- MIDLAND BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE CO., LTD.** (1909), *Head Office*, Poultry, E.C.2. *Affiliated to the Midland Bank, Ltd.* Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000; Paid-up Capital, £250,000 (200,000 Shares of £5, £1 5s. paid); Reserve Fund, £200,000. (27 offices.)
- SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO. LTD.** (1853), 114 Old Broad St., E.C.2.
- MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK** (1846), *Montreal, Canada* (*London Agents*, Bank of Montreal).—Capital, \$2,000,000 (\$10 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$5,000,000; Deposits, 31/12/52, \$180,009,322. (31 Branches in Montreal and District.)
- MORGAN, GRENELL & CO., LIMITED** (1838), 23 Great Winchester St., E.C.2; *Private limited Coy.* (1934).—Authorized Capital, £2,500,000; Issued and fully paid £1,500,000.
- MOSCOW NARODNY BANK, LIMITED**, 102-103 Salisbury House, E.C.2.—Capital authorized and issued fully paid, £525,000; Deposits, 31/12/52, £5,193,135.
- MUNSTER AND LEINSTER BANK, LTD.** (1885), South Mall, Cork, Eire (*London Agents*, National Provincial Bank, Ltd.).—Subscribed Capital, £1,875,000 (375,000 Shares of £5 each); Capital, paid up, £750,000 (375,000 Shares of £2 each); Reserve Fund, £1,150,000; Deposits, 31/12/51, £62,346,037; Dividend, Dec. 1951, 11 p.c. (Free of Tax). (200 Branches and Sub-Branches.)
- ***NATIONAL BANK, LTD.** (1835), 13-17 Old Broad St., E.C.2, and 34-35 College Green, Dublin.—Capital, £7,500,000 (£5 Shares, £1 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,405,000; Deposits, 31/12/52, £75,266,774; Dividend, 1951-52, 11 p.c. (253 Branches and Sub-Branches in England, Wales and Ireland.)
- NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, LTD.**, THE (1858), Collins St., Melbourne (7 Lothbury, E.C.2).—Capital, paid up, £6,726,025; Reserve Fund, £5,000,000; Deposits, 30/9/52, £197,195,079. (The figures are stated in *Australian Currency*.) Dividend, 1952, 7 p.c. (667 Branches and Agencies in Australia.)
- NATIONAL BANK OF GREECE AND ATHENS** (1953), Athens, Greece (6 Old Jewry, E.C.2). A merger of the National Bank of Greece (established 1841) and the Bank of Athens (established 1893). Capital, Dr. 223,190,100,000 in 30,366 shares of Dr. 7,350,000 each.
- NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.** (1863), 26 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—Capital, £4,562,500 (£25 Shares, £12 10s. paid). Reserve Fund, £3,675,000; Deposits, 31/12/52, £110,931,831; Dividend, 1952, 16 p.c. (50 Branches.)
- NATIONAL BANK OF MALTA** (*Incorporating ANGLO-MALTESE BANK AND BANK OF MALTA*) Exchange Buildings, Valletta, Malta. With which is affiliated Sciclunas Bank, Malta. Authorized Capital, £2,000,000; Paid-up Capital £1,000,000.
- NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LTD.** (1872), 8 Moorgate, E.C.2.—Authorized and Subscribed Capital, £6,000,000. Paid-up Capital, £2,000,000; Reserve Fund, £1,500,000; Deposits, £50,582,420; Dividend, 1952-53, 8 p.c. (129 Branches and Agencies.)
- NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD.** (1825), 42 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, 2 (37 Nicholas Lane, E.C.4). Associated with Lloyds Bank, Ltd.—Authorized Capital, £6,000,000. Paid up £1,500,000. Reserve Fund, £2,400,000; Deposits, etc., 1/11/52, £97,070,511; Dividend, 1951-52, 16 p.c. on Consolidated Capital Stock, and 5 p.c. on "A" Stock. (197 Branches, etc.)
- NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK** (1812), 55 Wall St., New York, U.S.A. (117 Old Broad St., E.C.2, and 11 Waterloo Place, S.W.1).—Capital, \$144,000,000; Deposits, 30/6/53, \$5,267,520,007; Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$239,773,277; Dividend, 1952, \$2.00 per share. (69 Branches in New York, 57 Abroad.)
- NATIONAL DISCOUNT CO., LTD.** (1856), 35 Cornhill, E.C.3.—Authorized Capital, £2,700,000—Paid-up Capital, £2,700,000; Reserves, £2,700,000; Deposits, 31/12/52, £180,444,336; Dividend, 1952, "A" Stock, 10 p.c.; "B" Stock, 10 p.c.
- ***NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD.** (1833), *Head Office*, 15 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—Subscribed Capital, £43,617,080; Paid-up Capital, £9,479,416 ("A" Shares of £5 each, 14 shillings paid; "B" Shares of £5 each, £1 paid; £1 fully paid Shares); Reserve Funds, £11,500,000; Deposits, 30/6/53, £800,500,794; Dividend, 1952, 16 p.c. (1,344 Branches and Agencies in England and Wales) (*Affiliated Bank*, Coutts & Co.).
- NETHERLANDS BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA** (1951) *Pretoria* (37 Lombard Street, E.C.3).—Capital Authorized, £2,500,000; Capital issued and paid up £2,000,000; Reserves, £500,000 South African currency; Deposits, 30/9/52, £20,443,701 South African currency. Acquired from Nederlandsche Bank voor Zuid-Afrika N.V., Amsterdam (1888) their business in the Union of South Africa and the United Kingdom. (48 Branches and Agencies.)
- NORTHERN BANK, LTD.** (1824), *Belfast* (*London Agents*, Lloyds Bank, Ltd., 72 Lombard St., E.C.3).—Capital, £3,500,000 (£20 Shares, £2 paid); Capital, paid up, £700,000; Reserve Funds, £710,000; Deposits, 31/12/52, £43,809,616; Dividend, 1952, A shares 10½ p.c., B shares, 5½ p.c. (167 Branches and Sub-Branches.)
- OTTOMAN BANK** (1863), Bankalar Caddesi, Galata, Istanbul, Turkey (20/22 Abchurch Lane, E.C.4).—Capital, £10,000,000 (£20 Shares, £10 paid). Reserve Fund, £1,250,000; Deposits, etc., 31/12/51, £87,124,345. (75 Branches in Turkey, Cyprus, Egypt, Sudan, Iraq, Israel, Jordan and Morocco.)
- PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA** (1900) (*BANQUE PROVINCIALE DU CANADA*), 221 St. James St. West, Montreal (*London Agents*, Lloyds Bank Ltd.).—Capital \$5,000,000 (\$20 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$3,000,000; Deposits,

- 30/11/52, \$193,532,164; Dividend, 1952, 7 p.c. (145 Branches and 202 Agencies.)
- PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND, LTD.** (1825), 5 College St., Dublin (*London Agents*, Barclays Bank, Ltd.).—Capital, £4,080,000, 500,000 Shares of £8 each, £1 paid; 40,000 Shares of £2 each, £1 paid; Reserve Fund, £340,000; Deposits, 31/12/52, £35,709,638; Dividend, 1952-53, 10 p.c. (115 Branches and Sub-Branches.)
- GERALD QUIN, COPE & CO.** (1822), 7 Birchin Lane, E.C.3.
- RALLI BROTHERS, LIMITED**, 25 Finsbury Circus, E.C.2.—Capital authorized, £4,720,000; Issued and paid up, £3,720,000; Capital Reserves, £2,000,479; Revenue Reserves, £3,109,594.
- RELANCE BANK, LTD.** (1900), 111 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4.—Capital, £60,000; Reserve Fund, £88,606; Deposits, 31/3/53, £1,759,339.
- RESERVE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND** (1934), Wellington, N.Z., Agency at Auckland, N.Z. (*London Agents*, Bank of England). Owned by the New Zealand Government; Reserve Fund, £NZ1,500,000; Deposits, 31/3/53, £NZ83,061,553.
- †RICHARDSON & CO.** (1720), 56 South Molton St., W.1.
- N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS** (1804), New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.
- ROYAL BANK OF CANADA** (1869), Montreal (6 Lothbury, E.C.2, and 2/4 Cockspur St., S.W.1).—Capital, \$35,000,000 (\$10 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Funds, \$55,000,000; Deposits, 30/11/52, \$2,527,510,437; Dividend, 1951-52, \$1.20 per share. (777 Branches.)
- ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND, LTD.** (1836), Foster Place, Dublin (*London Agents*, Midland Bank, Ltd.).—Capital, £1,500,000 (£5 Shares, £1 paid); Reserve Fund, £215,000; Deposits, 31/12/52, £18,673,390; Dividend, 1952, 7 p.c. (62 Branches and Sub-Branches.)
- ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND** (1727), St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh (3 Bishopsgate, E.C.2).—Capital, £4,250,000 (£1 units fully paid); Reserve Fund, £4,877,216; Deposits, 11/10/52, £136,951,714; Dividend, 1952, 17 p.c. (236 Branches and Sub-Branches.) *Associated Banks*, Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd., and Glyn, Mills & Co.
- M. SAMUEL & CO., LTD.** (1831), Shell House, 55 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—Capital authorized, subscribed and paid up, £2,000,000 (1,500,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each and 500,000 p.c. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each).
- DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED** (1860), 11/12 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.—Capital authorized, issued and paid up, £500,000.
- E. D. SASSOON BANKING CO., LIMITED** (1950) Nassau, N.P., Bahamas (85 Gracechurch St., E.C.3).—Capital authorized and issued, £1,000,000; paid up, £500,000.
- J. HENRY SCHRÖDER & CO.** (1804), 145 Leadenhall St., E.C.3.
- SELIGMAN BROTHERS** (1864), 18 Austin Friars, E.C.2.
- SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE** (1864), 29 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris (105 Old Broad St., E.C.2).—Subscribed Capital authorized, issued and paid up, *Francs* 750,000,000. Reserve Funds and Undivided Profits, *Francs* 647,654,642. (About 1,300 Branches.)
- SOUTH AFRICAN RESERVE BANK** (1920), Pretoria, Transvaal (*London Agents*, Bank of England).—Capital, fully paid, £1,000,000; Reserve Fund, £2,656,853; Deposits, 31/3/53, £70,142,911; Dividend, 1952-53, 10 p.c. (8 Branches.)
- STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD.** (1862), 10 Clements Lane, and 77 King William St., E.C.4, 63 London Wall, E.C.2, and 9 Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.—Authorized Capital, £15,000,000; Subscribed Capital, £10,000,000; Paid-up Capital, £5,000,000; Reserve Fund, £5,000,000; Deposits, 31/3/52, £268,171,401. Dividend, 1951-52, 8 p.c., and 2s. per share bonus. (Over 500 Branches and Agencies in Africa.)
- GEORGE STEUART & CO.** (1835), Colombo, Ceylon (*London Correspondents*, Coutts & Co.).
- JOHN STUART & CO., LTD.** (1832), Manchester (*London Agents*, National Provincial Bank, Ltd.).—Capital, £40,000; Issued, £32,700 Preference; £2,500 Ordinary (£5 Shares, fully paid).
- SWISS BANK CORPORATION** (1872), Basle (99 Gresham Street, E.C.2; 11C Regent Street, S.W.1).—Capital and Reserves, *Swiss Francs* 214,000,000; Deposits, 31/12/52, *Swiss Francs* 2,518,000,000; Dividend, 1952, 8 p.c. (34 Branches, etc.)
- B. TAGLIAFERRO & SONS** (1812), Malta (*London Agents*, Westminster Bank, Ltd.).
- ULSTER BANK LTD.** (1836), Waring St., Belfast (Affiliated to Westminster Bank, Ltd.).—Capital, £3,000,000 (£15 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,500,000; Deposits, 31/12/52, £45,386,856; Dividend, 1952, 18 p.c. (111 Branches and 76 Sub-Offices.)
- UNION BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD.** (1830), 110 St. Vincent St., Glasgow, C.2; 64 George St., Edinburgh, 2 (62 Cornhill, E.C.3).—Capital, £5,200,000; Reserve Fund, £2,389,643; Deposits, 2/4/53, £74,408,220; Dividend, 1952-53, 18 p.c. (204 Branches.) The Shares of the Union Bank of Scotland were acquired by the Bank of Scotland on October 23, 1952, but for the present this Bank will continue to operate separately.
- UNION DISCOUNT COMPANY OF LONDON, LTD.** (1885), 39 Cornhill, E.C.3.—Capital Issued, £5,133,333; in units of £1 each fully paid; Reserves, £2,566,667; Deposits, 31/12/52, £266,942,476; Dividend, 1952, 10 p.c.
- UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.**, 2 Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.—Capital, Rs.2,00,00,000 (Shares of Rs.100, Rs.50 paid). Reserve Fund, Rs.75,00,000; Deposits, 31/12/52, Rs.30,87,72,737. (Over 90 Branches.)
- *WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.** (1834). Head Office, 41 Lothbury, E.C.2; Trustee Department, 53 Threadneedle St., E.C.2; Lombard Street Office, 21 Lombard Street, E.C.3; Threadneedle Street Office, 52 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2; Foreign Branch Office, 41 Lothbury, E.C.2.—Capital, £33,000,000; 7,500,000 Shares of £4 each (£1 paid), and 3,000,000 Shares of £1 each fully paid; All the issued £1 Shares were converted into Stock in February, 1943. Reserve Fund, £10,320,157; Deposits, 30/12/52, £818,662,965; Dividend, 1952, 18 p.c. £4 Shares, 12½ p.c. £1 Stock. (Over 1,000 Branches, Sub-Branches and Agencies.) *Affiliated Banks*, WESTMINSTER FOREIGN BANK, LTD.; ULSTER BANK, LTD. (q.v.).
- WESTMINSTER FOREIGN BANK, LTD.** (1913), 41 Lothbury, E.C.2.
- *WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, LTD.** (1836), Head Office, Mosley St., Manchester (20 Birchin Lane, E.C.3).—Issued Capital, £8,125,000; Paid-up Capital, £1,875,000; Reserve Fund, £1,875,000; Deposits, 31/12/52, £140,613,921; Dividend, 1952, A Shares 12½ p.c., B Shares 12½ p.c. (211 Branches and Sub-Branches.)
- YORKSHIRE PENNY BANK, LTD.** (1911), 97-99 Cheapside, E.C.2 (2 Infirmary Street, Leeds). Capital, £2,750,000 (Capital paid up 250,000 £5 Ord. Shares, £3 paid, £750,000; 500,000 £1 Shares fully paid, £500,000; 1,000,000 £1 "A" Ord. Shares fully paid, £1,000,000; Reserve Fund, £1,250,000; Deposits, 30/6/52, £93,388,730. (148 Town Branches.)

THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND was established by the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference held at Bretton Woods, U.S.A., in July, 1944, and began operations on Dec. 27, 1945. Its purposes include the promotion of international monetary co-operation through a permanent institution providing for consultation and collaboration, the establishment of stable relations between currencies, the removal of foreign exchange restrictions, and giving confidence to members by making the Fund's resources available to them and thus providing them with opportunity to correct maladjustments in their balance of payments. An Act giving effect to the Bretton Woods Agreement in the United Kingdom was passed on December 20, 1945. The size of the Fund was initially set at \$8,800,000,000, to which each member country is called upon to contribute. The United Kingdom representatives are the Rt. Hon. R. A. Butler, M.P. (Chancellor of the Exchequer) as Governor, with Sir George Bolton, K.C.M.G., as Alternate. Sir Edmund Hall-Patch, G.C.M.G., is United Kingdom Executive Director and Leslie F. Crick, Alternate, while Frank A. Southard, Jr., is United States Executive Director. Mr. Ivar Rooth is Managing Director.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

1818 H Street, N.W., Washington 25, D.C., U.S.A.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANK was established by the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference held at Bretton Woods, U.S.A., in July, 1944. Its members are Governments. The objects of the Bank are (1) to assist in the reconstruction and development of its member countries by facilitating the investment of capital for productive purposes, thereby promoting the long-range growth of international trade and the improvement of standards of living; (2) to promote private foreign investment by guarantees of and participations in loans and other investments made by private investors; and (3) when private capital is not available on reasonable terms, to make loans for productive purposes out of its own resources or funds borrowed by it. The authorized capital stock is \$10,000,000,000, divided into 100,000 equal shares available for subscription only by members. From June 25, 1946, when the Bank commenced operations, to June 30, 1953, the net income from operations amounted to the equivalent of \$76,513,511. This income has been allocated to a supplemental reserve. A further sum of \$37,236,477 had by June 30, 1953, been received by way of commissions on loans and has been allocated to Special Reserve. The Bank consists of a Board of Governors, Executive Directors, who are responsible for the conduct of the general operations of the Bank, and President and staff. The United Kingdom representatives are the Rt. Hon. R. A. Butler, Governor, with Sir Leslie Rowan, Alternate, Sir Edmund Hall-Patch, Executive Director, with Leonard Waight, Alternate. George M. Humphrey is U.S. Governor, with Samuel C. Waugh, Alternate, and Andrew N. Overby is Executive Director with J. S. Hooker, Alternate. The President and Vice-President are Eugene Black and Robert L. Garner, U.S.A.; and the Treasurer Henry W. Wiley, U.S.A. Secretary, Morton M. Mendels (Canada).

BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS

THE BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS is an international financial organization, which was established in 1930, partly to facilitate the execution of the Young Plan which concerns the transfer of reparations payments due from Germany in respect of the 1914-1918 war, and partly to promote the co-operation of Central Banks and to provide additional facilities for international payment operations. The Bank was incorporated under a charter granted by Switzerland according to the terms of a Convention between Switzerland and *inter alia* the Governments of Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain and Italy. The authorized capital is Gold Francs 500,000,000 (units of 0.29032258 grammes fine gold) of which Gold Francs 125,000,000 are paid up. The greater proportion of the shares has been issued to central banks or to banking groups in the countries of the above five founder Governments and in the United States. The balance was later issued to the central banks of certain other European countries. Administration of the Bank is in the hands of the Board of Directors which is composed of the Governors of the founding central banks, *ex officio*; a corresponding number of persons nominated by them; and the Governors of certain other central banks selected by the Board. President of the Bank and Chairman of the Board is Maurice Frère (Belgium). The British Directors are Cameron F. Cobbold and Sir Otto Niemeyer (Vice-Chairman). The bank is Agent for the O.E.E.C. in so far as the European Payments Union is concerned.

MONEY TURNOVER IN 1952

THE LONDON BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE, in Post Office Court, 10 Lombard Street, is the medium, through which Bankers obtain the amount of Cheques and Bills in their hands for collection from other Bankers. The total for the year 1952 was £110,584,000,000, an increase of £1,811,000,000 as compared with 1951. As a result of a war-time change in the working of the Bankers' Clearing House, the Metropolitan and Country Cheque Clearings have ceased to exist as separate Clearings and, together with a large part of the Town Clearing, now form one Single Clearing. The rest of the Town Clearing, namely, that from the Head Offices, and certain City Branches of Clearing Banks, is still carried out separately. —Chairman, A. W. Tuke; Deputy Chairman, The Lord Aldenham; Secretary to the Committee, A. I. Hancock; Asst. Sec., Miss M. P. Greenwood; Chief Inspector, R. F. Chatham; Deputy Inspector, C. W. Sudbury.

PRICE OF THE FUNDS, 1952 AND 1953

Security	Middle Price		Security	Middle Price	
	Sept. 19, 1952	Sept. 19, 1953		Sept. 19, 1952	Sept. 19, 1953
Consols, 2½%.....	59½	64½	London County, 3½%, '58-'68	93½	96½
Do., 4%.....	87½	95	Do., 3½%, '68-'73.....	92½	95
War Loan, 3½%.....	79	86½	Metropolitan Water, "A".....	70½	76½
Do., 3%, '55-'59.....	98½	101½	Do., "B".....	74½	80
Funding Loan, 4%, '60-'90.....	99½	102	Port of Lond., 3% "A".....	70½	75½
Do., 3%, '59-'69.....	86½	91½	Do., 3½%, '65-'75.....	84	88½
Do., 3%, '66-'68.....	88	93½	Australia:—		
Do., 2½%, '56-'61.....	92½	97½	2½%, '67-'71.....	80½	84½
Do., 2½%, '52-'57.....	98½	100½	3½%, '55-'58.....	94	98½
Victory Bonds, 4%.....	101½	101½	3½%, '65-'69.....	86½	90
Conversion Loan, 3½%.....	78½	86	4%, '55-'70.....	95½	99½
Nat. War Bds., '52-'54.....	99½	100½	4½%, '60-'62.....	..	104
Do., do., '54-'56.....	98½	100½	Canada:—		
Exchequer, 2½%, 1955.....	98½	100½	3½%, '58-'63.....	..	100½
Do., 3%, 1960.....	..	101½	E. Africa:—		
Savings Bds., 3%, '55-'65.....	92½	97½	3½% A. '66-'68.....	92	93½
Do., 1960-'70.....	85½	91	N. Zealand:—		
Do., 1965-'75.....	83½	88½	3½%, '52-'55.....	98½	101
Do., 2½%, '64-'67.....	84½	90½	3½%, '66-'68.....	85½	90
Treasury, 3½%, '77-'80.....	89½	93½	3½%, '73-'77.....	..	86½
Do., 3½%, '79-'81.....	..	93½	3½%, '62-'65.....	90½	94½
Do., 2½%.....	57½	64½	5½%, '56-'71.....	104	105
Brit. Transp., 3%, '78-'88.....	78½	84½	S. Africa:—		
Do., 3%, '68-'73 (Wagons).....	84½	88½	3½%, '65-'67.....	86½	90
Do., 4%, '72-'77.....	..	99½	S. Rhodesia:—		
Brit. Electricity, 3½%, '68-'73.....	84½	88½	2½%, '65-'70.....	78½	83½
Do., 3%, '74-'77.....	83½	87½	4½%, '77-'82.....	100	101½
Do., 3½%, '76-'79.....	90½	94½	4½%, '87-'92.....	..	100
Do., 4½%, '74-'79.....	99½	101½	Tanganyika:—		
Brit. Gas, 3%, '90-'95.....	78½	85½	4½%, '67-'72.....	..	98½
Do., 3½%, '69-'71.....	..	95½	Uganda:—		
London County, 3%, 1920.....	67½	73½	3½%, '66-'69.....	89½	94½
Do., 3%, '56-'61.....	94½	99½	Jamaica:—		
Do., 3%, '62-'67.....	87½	92½	4½%, '73-'78.....	..	99½

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

In 1935 there were 14,826 public and 124,143 private Companies on the Register with paid-up capital of £3,963,000,000 and £1,730,000,000 respectively. During 1952, 12,156 Companies were registered with nominal capital £51,270,000; 3,105 Companies went into liquidation (Voluntary 2,669; Compulsory, 436).

On December 31, 1952, there were 259,071 Companies on the registers in Great Britain, of which 11,891 were Public Companies with total paid-up capital, £3,917,000,000, and 247,180 Private Companies, with total paid-up capital, £2,395,000,000.

NEW U.K. CAPITAL ISSUES

[Compiled by the Midland Bank Limited]

Year	Amount	Year	Amount
1940-45	£25,465,000	1949	£138,448,000
1946	130,770,000	1950	312,932,000
1947	151,108,000	1951	251,990,000
1948	231,365,000	1952	370,485,000

Billions, a Home and Abroad

A billion in the British Isles is regarded as a million millions (1,000,000,000,000) but in France and in some other parts of the Continent of Europe, and in Canada and the U.S.A., it is to be interpreted as equivalent to a thousand millions (1,000,000,000) only.

GOLD AND U.S. DOLLAR RESERVES

Date Dec. 31	Total gold and U.S. dollar reserves
	£
1945.....	581,000,000
1946.....	642,000,000
1947.....	505,000,000
1948.....	457,000,000
1949.....	603,000,000
1950.....	1,178,000,000
1951.....	834,000,000
1952	
June 30.....	602,000,000
Dec. 31.....	659,000,000
1953	
Mar. 31.....	774,000,000
June 30.....	845,000,000

BANKRUPTCIES

Total number of Bankruptcies in the United Kingdom:—

Year	Number	Year	Number
1938	3,169	1949	1,491
1945	207	1950	1,823
1946	323	1951	1,816
1947	626	1952	2,043
1948	1,132		

NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

The amount, including accrued interest, remaining to the credit of investors in National Savings Certificates on March 31, 1953, was approximately £2,256,300,000. In 1952-53, £159,400,000 was subscribed and £138,600,000 (excluding interest) was repaid.

First Issue (cost price 15s. 6d. and ten-year maturity value 26s.), Feb., 1916, to March 31, 1922; may be retained indefinitely in the absence of further notice with interest after the tenth year at 1d. per month per Certificate.

Second Issue (cost price 16s. and ten-year maturity value 26s.), April 1, 1922, to Sept. 29, 1923; may be held indefinitely in the absence of further notice, on similar terms to first issue, after the tenth year.

Third Issue (cost price 16s. and ten-year maturity value 24s.), Oct. 1, 1923, to June 30, 1932; may be held until 22 years after date of purchase, and thereafter in the absence of further notice, with interest after the tenth year at 2d. per period of three months per unit Certificate until each unit is worth 28s. Then at the rate of 2½d. per completed period of three months until it is worth 33s., and thereafter, in the absence of further notice at the rate of 1d. at the end of each completed calendar month.

Conversion Issue (cost price 16s. and ten-year maturity value 24s.), in exchange for First Issue, January 18 to April 30, 1932. Terms of extension beyond ten years as for Third Issue.

Fourth Issue (cost price 16s. and eleven-year maturity value 23s.), on sale from August 2, 1932, to May 31, 1933, and may be held indefinitely unless notice to the contrary is given by the Treasury. After 11th year 2d. is added at the end of each period of 3 months until the value is 29s., then at the rate of 2½d. for each period of 3 months.

Fifth Issue (cost price 16s. and twelve-year maturity value 23s.) on sale from June 1, 1933, to February 28, 1935, and may be held indefinitely unless notice to the contrary is given by the Treasury. After 12th year 4d. is added at the end of each period of 6 months until the value is 29s., then at the rate of 2½d. for each period of 3 months.

Sixth Issue (cost price 15s. and ten-year maturity value 20s.) on sale from March 1, 1935, to November 21, 1939. After 10th year 3½d. is added at the end of each period of 6 months until the value is 27s.

Seventh Issue (cost price 15s. and ten-year maturity value 20s. 6d.) on sale from November 22, 1939, to March 31, 1947. After 10th year 3½d. is added at the end of each period of 6 months until the value is 27s. 6d.

Eighth Issue (cost price 10s., and 10-year maturity value 13s.), on sale from April 1, 1947, to January 31, 1951.

Ninth Issue (cost price 15s., and 10-year maturity value 20s. 3d.) on sale from February 1, 1951.

£1 Issue (cost price £1, 10-year maturity value 23s.) on sale January 11, 1943, to March 31, 1947. After 10th year, 1d. is added at the end of each period of 3 months until the value is 27s.

The normal maximum holding of National Savings Certificates by an individual is 500 of the ordinary issues up to the Seventh Issue, 250 of the £1 issue, 1,000 units of the Eighth Issue and 700 units of the Ninth Issue.

Note.—Saving Certificates may be bought in single documents representing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 15s. units.

SAVINGS BANKS

Post Office Savings Bank.—On Dec. 31, 1952, there were approximately 22,600,000 active deposit accounts in the *Post Office Savings Banks*, with the sum of £1,812,299,000 due to depositors. On Dec. 31, 1952, Government Stock to the amount of £923,477,000 stood to the credit of holders in the books of the *Post Office Savings Banks*. Any sum from one shilling to £500 may be deposited, and interest is allowed at 2½ per centum per annum. A depositor may have more than one account. There is a limit of £3,000 to the amount which may stand to his credit and he may not deposit more than £500 in the aggregate in any year.

P.O.S.B. DEPOSITS

Dec. 31	E. & W.	Scotland	N. Ireland
	£	£	£
1942....	950,647,000	37,910,000	16,874,000
1943....	1,172,723,000	48,254,000	19,656,000
1944....	1,412,235,000	59,007,000	22,672,000
1945....	1,683,633,000	67,640,000	25,349,000
1946....	1,883,862,000	70,807,000	27,226,000
1947....	1,843,049,000	71,443,000	28,682,000
1948....	1,846,297,000	72,015,000	29,739,000
1949....	1,844,361,000	72,798,000	30,456,000
1950....	1,830,244,000	73,359,000	30,729,000
1951....	1,830,244,000	71,406,000	29,765,000
1952....	1,774,749,000	71,406,000	29,765,000

In 1951 the *Average Amount due to each Depositor in Active Accounts* was £83 15s. 7d.

Trustee Savings Banks were started in the early years of the 19th century by public-spirited men who recognized the importance of individual thrift to the well-being of the community. Their aim has always been to improve the facilities for thrift and to increase the recognition of the importance of wise spending and wise saving. They are not conducted for private profit, and their sole concern is to offer to the public the best service and the most convenient and remunerative method of saving compatible with sound administration and the greatest possible degree of security. They combine security, which is inseparable from a close connection with the State, with the freedom which can only come from independent management. They are directed by local voluntary Trustees and Managers, whose duties are set out in Acts of Parliament and in Rules certified by the Registrar of Friendly Societies. They are subject to Government supervision, and are also inspected on behalf of the Trustee Savings Banks Inspection Committee, a statutory body which submits an Annual Report to Parliament.

Trustee Savings Banks are full partners in the National Savings Movement, and consequently all deposits in these Banks directly assist the nation's finances.

On Nov. 20, 1952, there were 6,604,012 active accounts in the Trustee Savings Banks. The total assets of the Banks amounted to £1,076,087,897 which comprised £953,730,646 due to depositors in the Ordinary and Special Investment Departments, £103,192,111 Stocks and Bonds held for depositors and £19,165,140 representing the accumulated surplus of the individual Trustee Savings Banks throughout the country. Information about these Banks and their offices, numbering 1,259 (principal and subordinate) in November, 1952, can be obtained from the *Trustee Savings Bank Association*, Tavistock House South, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1. *Chairman*, Sir Kenneth Stewart, G.B.E.; *Secretary*, R. T. H. Scott, M.B.E.

Life Assurance and Fire and General Insurance

LIFE ASSURANCE

THE list on the following two pages contains the names of all the more important British Life offices, and of Commonwealth companies (marked C), all of which transact business in this country.

CLASS OF BUSINESS.—The second column shows whether the company is conducted on the Mutual system whereby the whole of the divisible profit is allotted to participating policy-holders (M), or whether the company has proprietors by whom part (usually a very small proportion) of such profit is received (P). Life offices transacting other insurance business are marked (O) in this column. In such cases the Life funds are kept separately, and are not liable for the claims of other departments. The Share Capital is usually liable for the claims of all branches. Those having an Industrial branch are indicated by letter (I).

FIGURES.—These are taken from the latest annual accounts available at date of going to press, and in the majority of cases refer to annual reports for the financial year ended December 31, 1952.

LIFE FUNDS.—The amounts of these funds, though interesting, are not in themselves a sufficient indication of the financial stability of a company, which cannot be judged unless liabilities are actuarially compared with assets.

PREMIUM INCOME.—The annual premium income is in all cases stated after deduction of the amount paid to other companies for reinsuring parts of the risks.

EXPENSES.—The expenses of a Life office include, in all cases where paid, commission to agents. The amount of expenses is less important in itself than in relation to premium income, consequently the percentage of the premium income absorbed in expenses is shown. The average percentage of British offices is about 16½%, of which about 5½% is expended on commission and 11% on other expenses. This ratio taken by itself is frequently misleading, because, if the proportion of new business is large, the percentage of the total pre-

miums absorbed in expenses may legitimately be higher than where the new business is small. Moreover, where rates of premium are below the average any comparisons of percentage should be considered, with due regard to this feature, a gain to the policy holder through reduced premium being equivalent to an immediate cash bonus.

INTEREST.—The rate of interest earned is important for comparison with the rate assumed in valuing liabilities, since the greater the margin between these rates the greater is the surplus available from this source for bonus. The rate of interest given is before deduction of Income Tax except where marked (N)—net.

VALUATIONS.—The last columns of the table are derived from the valuation returns made by the companies to the Board of Trade. A valuation indicates liability under existing policies, after making allowance for the amounts to be paid and received. It is assumed that deaths will occur in accordance with a mortality table, and that interest will be earned at a certain rate. Various mortality tables are employed, the most used being known as the A. 1924-29, H^m, O^m, H^m(^b) and O^m(^b)—the latter exclude mortality in the first five years of assurance. If a company assumes that it will earn a high rate of interest in the future, the net liability will appear less than if it assumes a low rate, while the liability on account of mortality appears greater by some tables than by others. The position of an office is most satisfactory when a stringent basis of valuation is adopted, because the margin between the calculated and experienced liability is larger and the surplus available for bonuses is greater. The O^m and O^m(^b) tables in conjunction are more stringent than the O^m table alone, the H^m is more stringent than the A. 1924-29 and with every table the lower the rate of interest assumed the more stringent is the valuation. The foregoing remarks, however, do not apply in the case of an office which has adopted a Bonus Reserve Valuation.

FIRE INSURANCE RATES

MOST large fire offices belong to the tariff association, charging identical rates of premium. There are, however, a number of non-tariff offices which claim to assess individual risks independently on merits. Tariff rates of premium per £100 insured against fire for the more common classes of risk are as follows:—

Private Dwelling Houses, built of brick or stone and tiled or slated and in no hazardous proximity 2s. 6d.

Household goods therein, usually 2s.

A number of companies issue "comprehensive" policies embracing in one contract all risks incidental to private houses and contents.

Shops and Warehouses, similarly built and circumstanced, in which no hazardous goods are deposited nor hazardous trades carried on, from 2s.

Stock and Utensils in trade fixtures, and household furniture in such shops and warehouses, from 2s.

Most fire insurance companies transact accident (including Motor) and miscellaneous business,

and if a strong company be selected it will probably be found to the advantage of an insurer that he should effect with it all such policies as he may require, in place of dividing them amongst several companies. The "comprehensive" policies, previously referred to, combine in one contract protection against damage by fire to the contents of a house, or from burglary, housebreaking, larceny, theft, etc., and insurance against domestic servants' employers' liability, damage from storm or tempest, third party risks, and other hazards. This can usually be arranged for an annual premium of 5s. per £100 of the full value of the contents of the house. Fire insurance of the house itself is not included, however, in this estimate, but can be included under the same policy, if desired. The advantage of a policy of this description is that it obviates the inconvenience of payments of small amounts in insurance premiums at different dates, and that in one comprehensive form it supplies protection at a moderate cost for all a householder's ordinary insurance requirements.

NOTE.—As Insurance is highly technical, particularly where business risks are involved, the advice and assistance of a qualified Insurance Broker can be utilized with considerable advantage.

PRINCIPAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES

Established	Class	Name of Office	ANNUAL ACCOUNTS PUBLISHED IN 1953				VALUATION	
			Life Funds	Life Premium Income	% of Expenses to Prems.	Rate of Interest Earned	Mortality Table	Interest % Assumed
			£	£	*	£ s. d.		£
1824	P O	Alliance*.....	29,535,811	2,257,548	*	4 4 8	A. 1924-29	2½
1808	P O	Atlas	23,450,446	2,719,874	11.95	4 12 6	{Om(5) A. 1924-29}	2½, 2½ 2½ & 3
1849	M	Australian Mutual (C) ...	206,214,087	20,792,733	14.97	4 0 2	A. 1924-29	2½
1883	P O	Beacon	7,478,316	914,439	15.99	4 4 11	A. 1924-29	2½
1839	P I O	Blackburn (Ord.).....	1,739,379	198,670	13.5	3 7 2(N)	A. 1924-29	2½
1866	P I O	Britannic (Ord.).....	29,484,525	3,639,930	12.27	3 5 6(N)	A. 1924-29	2
1854	P O	British Equitable	2,657,764	185,490	16.86	4 16 1	A. 1924-29	2½
1805	P O	Caledonian	10,923,394	977,502	16.6	3 9 5(N)	A. 1924-29	2½ & 2½
1847	P	Canada Life (C)	144,264,210	12,205,806	—	4 3 2(N)	Om(5) Am(5) C 50	2½-3½
1824	P	Clerical, Medical & Gen. ...	21,110,777	1,893,560	17.01	5 2 1	A. 1924-29	2½
1873	M O	Colonial Mutual (C)	64,162,929	9,978,344	16.9	4 6 11	{W. P. Om A. 1924-29}	3 & 2½
1861	P O	Commercial Union	44,205,389	4,421,824	12.9	3 9 6(N)	A. 1924-29	2½
1871	P	Confederation (C)	93,386,229	13,269,728	29.75	4 1 10	Om(5) & A ^m	3½-2½
1867	P O	Co-operative (Ord.)	39,733,303	6,509,126	12.94	3 7 5(N)	A. 1924-29	2½
1900	P	Crown Life.....	51,138,200	8,805,415	18.1	4 5 0	H (5) & A (5)	3 & 3½
1899	P O	Crusader	3,284,360	506,477	27.3	4 0 1	A. 1924-29 Ult.	3
1807	P O	Eagle Star*	49,977,176	9,154,528	7.2	3 17 11(N)	A. 1924-29	2½
1887	P O	Ecclesiastical*	983,644	37,745	8.6	4 1 10	A. 1924-29	2½
1901	P O	Economic	465,998	54,485	12.96	3 19 6.	A. 1924-29	2½
1762	M	Equitable	23,834,282	1,991,412	6.3	4 18 4	A. 1924-29 Ult.	3
1844	P	Equity & Law	28,007,585	2,935,655	17.76	5 19 0	A. 1924-29	2
1832	M	Friends Prov. & Cen.	30,598,075	2,785,696	15.1	5 10 6	A. 1924-29	2½
1837	P	General	11,122,490	1,248,554	15.87	4 9 11	A. 1924-29	2½
1848	P	Gresham	18,804,916	3,266,537	24.35	3 13 2(N)	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1821	P O	Guardian	20,487,931	2,287,109	14.3	5 0 2	A. 1924-29	2½
1932	P	Ideal	919,707	126,755	14.74	4 9 1	A. 1924-29	3
1897	P	Imperial Life of Can. (C) ..	53,932,007	6,233,184	25.6	3 15 5(N)	Hm Cm(5)	3 & 2½
1939	P I	Irish Assurance	6,616,380	1,288,004	15.7	3 9 6(N)	A. 1924-29	2½
1806	P O	Law Union & Rock	15,186,017	1,237,436	20.4	3 10 2(N)	A. 1924-29	2½
1836	P O	Legal & General	165,411,932	25,820,036	9.46	3 17 6(N)	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1890*	P O	Licences & General	1,126,267	197,416	12.59	3 18 9	A. 1924-29	2½
1838	P	Life Assoc. of Scotland ...	9,316,477	855,201	18.03	3 11 9(N)	A. 1924-29	2½
1836	P O	L'pool & Lond. & Globe ...	19,270,340	1,846,390	10.00	4 9 0	A. 1924-29	2
1843	M I	L'pool Vict. Friendly	20,596,087	2,991,621	13.88	4 6 8	A. 1924-29	3 Bonus Reserve
1862	P O	London & Scottish*	6,569,850	549,363	15.29	4 6 3	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1869	P I O	London & Manch. (Ord.)* ..	22,674,964	2,639,071	13.0	4 13 0	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1720	P O	London Assurance	17,894,648	1,845,803	14.3	3 4 5(N)	A. 1924-29	2½
1806	M	London Life	29,792,158	2,151,056	5.98	4 13 10	E. C. R. D.	2½ Bonus Reserve
1887	P	Manufacturers Life (C) ...	152,898,333	15,142,036	28.26	4 7 8	Hm American, etc.	3½ & 2
1852	M	Marine & General	5,007,325	630,843	23.2	4 13 6	A. 1924-29	2½
1884	M	Medical Sickness A. & Life ..	3,236,289	365,126	8.21	3 8 8(N)	C. C. R. Males	2½
1898	P O	Midland Employers	1,321,159	178,455	24.98	4 10 1	A. 1924-29	2½
1886	P I	Mutual L. & Citizens	61,736,644	8,313,930	17.06	3 18 0	A. 1924-29	2½
1926	M	Natl. & Local Govt. Officers ..	1,242,698	157,807	7.01	3 1 9(N)	A. 1924-29	2½
1910*	M	Natl. Farmers Un. Mut....	5,323,131	859,269	14.4	3 11 8	A. 1924-29	2½
1830	M	National Mutual	9,119,418	850,457	14.3	4 16 1	A. 1924-29 Ult.	3½
1869	M	Natl. Mut. of Austr. (C)* ..	88,491,918	9,858,735	16.8	4 2 8	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1835	M	National Provident	18,944,885	1,764,995	16.07	6 5 11	A. 1924-29	2½
1925	P I O	New Ireland (Ord.)	3,788,092	661,140	17.39	—	A. 1924-29	3
1823	P O	Nth. Brit. & Mercantile ...	36,580,445	3,373,562	15.7	4 6 4	A. 1924-29	2½
1836	P O	Northern	14,613,820	1,578,456	14.5	4 11 8	A. 1924-29	2½
1808	M	Norwich Union Life	82,554,857	11,234,270	19.9	4 11 3	A. 1924-29	2½
1864	P I O	Pearl	79,491,626	9,062,784	14.72	4 15 2	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1782	P O	Phoenix	29,462,542	2,095,963	13.6	4 7 8	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1905	P	Pilot	492,300	63,467	33.97	—	A. 1924-29 Ult.	3 & 3½
1891	P I	Pioneer Life (Ord.)*	848,976	107,382	16.62	5 4 9	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2
1877	P	Prov. Assoc. of London ...	13,731,289	1,149,777	30.24	4 9 10	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1840	M	Provident Mutual	17,711,711	1,889,564	15.1	4 15 9	A. 1294-29	3 Bonus Reserve
1848	P I O	Prudential (Ord.)	257,678,517	38,449,150	15.4	4 11 9	A. 1924-29	2½

PRINCIPAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES—continued

Established	Class	Name of Office	ANNUAL ACCOUNTS PUBLISHED IN 1953				VALUATION	
			Life Funds	Life Premium Income	% of Expenses to Prems.	Rate of Interest Earned	Mortality Table	Interest % Assumed
			£	£		£ s. d.		£
1864	PI	Refuge	57,917,756	7,128,916	13.18	3 8 7(N)	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1845	PO	Royal	35,802,692	3,356,358	14.6	4 4 0	A. 1924-29	2
1850	M	Royal Liver Friendly	8,324,637	1,320,224	13.42	4 8 8	A. 1924-29	2½
1720	PO	Royal Exchange	22,421,999	2,214,801	17.7	4 16 1	A. 1924-29	2½
1861	MIO	Royal London	29,681,861	3,743,730	14.7	3 6 8(N)	A. 1924-29	2½
1867	PI	Salvation Army	5,057,230	711,485	17.56	4 6 0	A. 1924-29	2½
1826	M	Scottish Amicable	29,447,388	4,316,952	12.99	4 19 3	A. 1924-29	2½
1831	M	Scottish Equitable	14,721,854	1,318,007	20.56	4 13 7	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1852	MI	Scottish Legal Life	1,843,409	197,638	10.87	3 14 3	O ^m	3 & 3½
1881	PO	Scottish Life	12,877,626	1,310,972	20.4	4 5 6	A. 1924-29	2½
1883	P	Scottish Mutual	11,723,576	1,188,189	19.62	5 1 4	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1837	M	Scottish Provident	30,463,152	2,512,953	15.6	4 18 5	A. 1924-29	2½ & 2½
1824	PO	Scottish Union & Natl.*	16,405,171	1,286,360	17.7	4 11 0	A. 1924-29	2½
1815	M	Scottish Widows	59,560,742	6,169,530	10.73	5 6 3	A. 1924-29	2½
1825	M	Standard*	106,512,655	15,505,628	8.9	4 1 3(N)	A. 1924-29	2
1810	P	Sun Life	77,115,961	11,681,903	14.6	4 4 8	A. 1924-29	2 & 2½
1865	P	Sun Life of Canada (C) ...	418,340,211	34,224,282	—	3 16 10	{C.S.O., O ^m (5) American Exp.	2½, 3 & 3½
1840	M	United Kingdom Prov. ...	34,286,959	2,752,871	15.84	5 15 5	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½ & 2½
1825	P	University	1,906,171	217,827	7.97	3 6 11(N)	A. 1924-29	3 Bonus Reserve
1841	MI	Wesleyan & General	10,832,319	1,518,338	15.9	4 6 4	A. 1924-29	2½
1912	P	Western Australian*	249,738	24,779	28.10	4 11 10	A. 1924-29	3
1824	PO	Yorkshire	24,417,573	2,681,427	13.7	4 9 1	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES

1839	P	Blackburn	6,844,667	967,195	33.9	4 0 11(N)	E. L. No. 10	2½
1866	P	Britannic	43,262,429	7,160,952	26.69	3 19 3(N)	E. L. No. 10	2
1867	P	Co-operative	69,250,872	17,181,408	28.5	—	E. L. No. 10	3
1939	P	Irish Assurance	9,283,824	1,968,573	34.45	—	E. L. No. 10	3
1843	M	Liverpool Vict. Friendly ..	89,434,040	13,598,751	35.81	4 6 8	E. L. No. 10	2½
1869	P	London & Manchester	19,188,842	3,150,682	28.9	4 12 11	E. L. No. 10	2½
1886	P	Mutual L. & Citizens	21,369,229	3,324,581	30.55	3 19 0	E. L. No. 9	2½
1925	P	New Ireland	2,765,766	1,056,241	36.62	—	Eire No. 3	3
1864	P	Pearl	101,284,994	15,249,602	26.16	4 14 3	E. L. No. 10	2½
1891	P	Pioneer Life*	1,040,173	182,068	38.5	5 2 0	E. L. No. 10	2½
1848	P	Prudential	352,256,517	43,028,875	29.5	4 12 5	E. L. No. 10	2½
1864	P	Refuge	55,196,865	9,253,301	28.2	4 5 0	E. L. No. 10	3
1880	M	Royal Liver Friendly	50,246,455	7,781,875	35.29	4 8 8	E. L. No. 6	3 & 2½
1861	M	Royal London	65,183,139	8,737,030	34.3	4 4 5(N)	E. L. No. 40	2½
1867	P	Salvation Army	9,907,814	1,653,659	33.5	4 6 0	E. L. No. 10	2½
1852	M	Scottish Legal Life	15,288,183	1,966,980	34.31	3 14 3	E. L. No. 8 & Hm	3 & 3½
1841	M	Wesleyan & General	14,221,054	2,162,317	35.4	4 6 4	E. L. No. 10	2½

C—Commonwealth Office.

* Alliance including funds of acquired businesses. The exs. of the Lue Dept. including Coms., are limited to 10% of total prems.

* Eagle & ar—Including funds of acquired businesses.

* Ecclesiastical—Yea. ending Feb. 2, 1953

* Licences & General—Life Dept. est. 1936

* London & Scottish. Includes figures of acquired Scottish Metropolitan business.

* London & Manchester—Yea. ending March 24, 1953.

* Midland Employers—Life Dept. est. Jan., 1947.

* Natl. Farmers Union. Life Dept. est. Dec., 1928.

* Natl. Mut. of Austri. Year ending Sept. 30, 1952.

* Pioneer Life. Year ending March 31 1953

* Scottish U. and N. Includes acquired City of Glasgow business.

* Standard. Year ending Nov. 15, 1952.

* Western Australian—Year ending June 30, 1952.

Total Assurances in Force as shown by the latest Returns published by the Board of Trade (Companies established within Great Britain).....	ORDINARY LIFE ASSURANCES 1945		INDUSTRIAL LIFE ASSURANCES 1945	
	No. of Policies	Amount	No. of Policies	Amount
		£		£
	6,182,363	2,589,850,384	88,101,084	1,805,605,871

The Annuity is calculated as payable half-yearly.

	MALES				FEMALES			
	Age 50	Age 60	Age 65	Age 70	Age 50	Age 60	Age 65	Age 70
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Alliance.....	6 7 4	8 4 2	9 12 10	11 13 5	5 15 8	7 2 8	8 5 5	9 18 9
Atlas.....	6 8 0	8 0 4	9 7 0	11 5 4	5 18 0	7 1 0	8 0 4	9 9 4
Australasian Mutual.....	Quoted on application							
Beacon.....	6 13 6	8 8 10	9 17 0	11 17 10	6 3 0	7 8 6	8 9 10	9 18 8
Britannic.....	6 5 8	7 18 8	9 4 4	10 19 10	5 15 4	6 19 0	7 18 10	9 7 8
British General.....	6 6 3	8 1 11	9 9 6	11 8 1	5 15 1	7 1 3	8 2 10	9 14 4
Caledonian.....	6 4 0	7 18 4	9 6 0	11 4 0	5 11 2	6 17 11	7 19 5	9 10 7
Canada Life.....	5 19 10	7 12 10	9 0 6	10 15 10	5 9 4	6 12 6	7 13 0	9 0 10
Clerical, Medical & General.....	6 6 10	8 1 8	9 8 8	11 6 6	5 15 10	7 1 2	8 2 2	9 13 0
Colonial Mutual.....	5 18 4	7 13 6	9 0 10	10 19 2	5 7 2	6 13 0	7 14 6	9 5 8
Commercial Union.....	6 6 3	8 1 11	9 9 6	11 8 1	5 15 1	7 1 3	8 2 10	9 14 4
Confederation.....	Quoted on application							
*Co-operative Ins.....	6 3 8	8 0 4	9 9 0	11 9 0	5 11 8	6 19 0	8 1 4	9 14 8
Crown Life.....	5 5 2	6 16 9	8 0 5	9 12 1	4 14 7	5 18 11	6 16 9	8 0 5
Crusader.....	7 4 10	9 1 6	10 9 10	12 9 10	6 12 6	7 17 10	8 19 2	10 10 4
Eagle Star.....	6 13 8	8 11 4	10 0 8	12 2 6	6 1 10	7 9 2	8 12 4	10 6 6
Equitable.....	6 13 7	8 9 2	9 18 9	12 0 4	6 2 9	7 9 7	8 11 2	10 2 4
Equity & Law.....	6 12 10	8 10 8	10 0 2	12 1 11	6 1 8	7 4 11	8 6 5	9 18 0
Friends Prov. & Cent.....	6 18 8	8 16 4	10 5 4	12 2 0	6 6 8	7 14 4	8 17 4	10 11 4
General Life.....	6 10 8	8 10 8	10 3 0	12 9 0	5 18 10	7 8 8	8 12 10	10 7 0
Gresham.....	6 8 8	8 6 4	9 15 4	11 17 0	5 16 8	7 4 4	8 7 4	10 1 4
Guardian.....	7 2 5	8 19 10	10 9 1	12 10 7	6 11 8	7 16 11	8 18 3	10 9 8
Ideal Life.....	5 17 10	7 15 4	9 4 8	11 5 10	5 5 10	6 13 10	7 16 10	9 10 10
Imperial Life.....	5 14 1	7 6 8	8 12 1	10 8 11	5 3 8	6 8 10	7 9 8	9 0 4
Irish Assurance.....	5 12 0	7 8 8	8 17 4	10 17 8	5 0 4	6 7 8	7 10 4	9 3 4
Law Union and Rock.....	Rates under revision							
Legal and General.....	6 18 8	8 16 4	10 5 4	12 7 0	6 6 8	7 14 4	8 17 4	10 11 4
Licences and General.....	6 8 6	8 6 2	9 15 6	11 17 0	5 16 6	7 4 2	8 7 4	10 1 4
Life Association of Scotland.....	6 11 2	8 6 10	9 16 2	11 17 6	6 0 6	7 7 2	8 8 8	9 19 8
Liverpool & Lond. & Globe.....	6 8 10	8 4 8	9 12 6	11 12 2	5 17 6	7 3 8	8 5 8	9 18 0
London & Manchester.....	Quoted on application							
London & Scottish.....	6 13 0	8 10 0	9 18 9	11 19 6	5 18 9	7 6 1	8 8 11	10 2 4
London Assurance.....	6 7 6	8 3 6	9 13 4	11 12 2	5 15 4	7 1 4	8 3 10	9 18 0
London Life.....	6 13 2	8 15 2	10 9 7	12 18 4	6 0 7	7 12 0	8 17 4	10 13 7
Manufacturers.....	5 15 5	7 7 7	8 12 5	10 15 6	5 5 4	6 8 9	7 8 1	9 3 0
Marine and General.....	6 1 0	7 18 6	9 7 6	11 9 0	5 9 0	6 16 6	8 0 0	9 13 6
Medical Sickness Annuity and Life.....	7 1 0	8 16 7	10 4 3	12 3 3	6 9 9	7 15 3	8 16 10	10 8 7
Midland Employers' Mutual.....	6 9 6	8 7 4	9 18 0	12 1 8	5 18 2	7 6 6	8 9 4	10 1 8
Mutual and Citizens'.....	Quoted on application							
National Farmers Union.....	6 19 4	8 17 0	10 6 4	12 8 1	6 7 4	7 14 0	8 17 10	10 12 1
National Mutual.....	6 9 6	8 10 8	10 5 6	12 16 4	5 17 6	7 7 8	8 12 10	10 9 8
National Mutual of Australasia.....	5 14 10	7 15 0	9 4 8	11 6 10	5 3 6	6 13 0	7 16 8	9 11 2
National Provident.....	7 1 0	8 16 0	10 5 0	12 6 0	6 10 0	7 16 0	8 18 0	10 8 0
New Ireland.....	5 6 4	7 0 2	8 6 0	10 2 0	4 15 10	6 0 6	7 0 10	8 10 0
North British & Mercantile.....	6 13 6	8 8 6	9 15 10	11 18 10	6 0 8	7 4 4	8 6 6	10 0 2
Northern.....	6 13 0	8 10 0	9 18 9	11 19 6	5 18 9	7 6 1	8 8 11	10 2 4
Norwich Union Life.....	6 7 9	8 2 6	9 11 6	11 12 8	5 17 9	7 2 9	8 4 3	9 14 10
Pearl.....	6 6 10	8 2 2	9 12 4	11 13 8	5 16 4	7 2 4	8 4 0	9 15 0
Phoenix.....	6 13 0	8 10 8	10 0 2	12 2 2	6 0 10	7 8 6	8 11 10	10 6 4
Pilot.....	6 7 6	8 5 10	9 15 8	11 18 0	5 15 4	7 3 8	8 7 2	10 2 0
Pioneer.....	—	9 1 6	10 9 10	12 9 10	—	7 17 10	8 19 2	10 10 4
Provident Assoc. of London.....	6 6 10	8 4 6	9 13 10	11 15 4	5 14 10	7 2 4	8 5 6	9 19 10
Provident Mutual.....	6 16 8	8 12 2	10 1 4	12 2 9	6 6 2	7 12 5	8 13 11	10 4 8
Prudential.....	6 11 8	8 7 4	9 15 0	11 14 4	5 17 8	7 3 4	8 4 8	9 16 4
Refuge.....	6 6 8	8 3 4	9 13 0	11 15 4	5 16 0	7 3 0	8 5 0	9 16 8
Royal.....	6 8 10	8 4 8	9 12 6	11 12 2	5 17 6	7 3 8	8 5 8	9 18 0
Royal Exchange.....	6 7 2	8 4 5	9 13 5	11 14 5	5 13 5	6 19 5	8 0 9	9 11 10
Royal London.....	6 5 0	8 0 0	9 6 0	11 3 0	5 15 0	7 0 0	8 1 0	9 11 0
Salvation Army.....	Quoted on application							
Scottish Amicable.....	6 4 10	8 2 6	9 11 10	11 13 2	5 13 0	7 0 8	8 3 10	9 17 10
Scottish Equitable.....	6 17 6	8 14 6	10 3 4	12 4 4	6 5 8	7 12 8	8 15 4	10 6 10
Scottish Life.....	6 16 2	8 12 4	10 0 6	12 0 4	6 3 8	7 10 0	8 12 2	10 5 0
Scottish Mutual.....	6 14 6	8 11 0	9 19 4	11 19 6	6 2 10	7 9 4	8 11 8	10 4 6
Scottish Provident.....	6 14 7	8 11 10	10 1 0	12 2 3	6 2 8	7 9 11	8 12 10	10 6 8
Scottish Union & Nat.....	6 18 4	8 14 0	10 3 4	12 5 0	6 7 10	7 14 2	8 15 10	10 6 8
Scottish Widows'.....	6 17 10	8 14 6	10 5 4	12 3 10	6 7 4	7 12 10	8 15 10	10 6 0
Standard.....	6 16 10	8 14 2	10 3 4	12 4 9	6 2 5	7 8 6	8 9 10	10 0 3
Sun Life.....	6 7 0	8 3 0	9 10 8	11 9 8	5 15 0	7 0 4	8 1 4	9 12 0
Sun Life of Canada.....	5 8 6	7 0 10	8 5 6	10 0 0	4 18 6	6 2 0	7 1 4	8 9 4
United Kingdom.....	5 19 2	7 16 2	9 4 10	11 5 6	5 7 6	6 14 10	7 17 6	9 10 10
Wesleyan & General.....	6 5 0	8 0 0	9 8 8	11 9 2	5 14 6	7 0 8	8 1 10	9 12 0
Yorkshire.....	6 8 0	8 3 0	9 10 0	11 9 0	5 17 0	7 3 0	8 4 0	9 15 0

* Rates are for quarterly payments.

BONUSES

The following table gives examples of Bonus last declared on Whole Life and Endowment Assurances for £100. In each case the rate given is in respect of a policy effected at age 30 next birthday, and the Endowment Bonus is based on a Policy maturing at age 60.

Office	Last * Valuation	Bonus declared on Whole Life Assurances 5 years in force 20 years in force	Bonus declared on Endowment Assurances	Interim Bonus
Alliance.....	1948	£1/10/0 compound	£1/10/0 compound	£1/10/0 compound
Atlas	1952*	£1/15/0 compound	£1/15/0 compound	£1/15/0 compound
Australian Mutual.....	1949A	£1/10/0 £1/18/0	£1/6/0 (5 years in force) £1/12/0 (20 " " ")	—
Beacon	1950	£1/3/0	£1/3/0	£1/5/0
Blackburn	1952A	£1/6/0	£1/6/0	£1/6/0
Britannic	1952A	£1/10/0	£1/10/0	£1/10/0
Caledonian	1950*	£1/12/0	£1/10/0	At rate last declared
Canada Life	1953*	£1/8/7 £1/4/7	£0/18/2 (5 years in force) £0/18/4 (20 " " ")	Allowed on death after first year
Clerical, Medical and General	1950	£1/15/0	£1/15/0	£1/15/0
Colonial Mutual	1952A	£2/2/0 £2/8/0	£1/18/0 (5 years in force) £2/4/0 (20 " " ")	At full rate last declared
Commercial Union	1952	£1/17/6 compound	£1/17/6 compound	£1/17/6 compound
Confederation	1951	Vary	with age, plan and	duration
Co-operative.....	1952A	£1/12/0	£1/12/0	£1/12/0
Crusader	1952	£1/12/0	£1/12/0	£1/12/0
Eagle Star	1951	{ £1/16/0 Ord. Section £1/19/0 Abstainers " }	{ £1/16/0 Ord. Section £1/19/0 Abstainers " }	4/- less than rate last declared
Ecclesiastical	1949*	£1/10/0 compound	£1/10/0 compound	£1/8/0 compound
Economic	1950	£1/5/0 compound	£1/5/0 compound	At full rate last declared
Equitable	1952	From £1/8/0 to over £5/0/0	£1/8/0 compound plus 10/- on survival	£1/0/0 or at one half of rate declared if larger
Equity & Law	1952*	£2/14/0	£2/12/0	£1/18/0 to over £3/0/0
Friends Prov. and Century	1949	£1/10/0 compound	£1/10/0 compound	£1/15/0 compound
General	1950	£1/15/0	£1/10/0	£1/10/0
Gresham	1950	£1/6/0 to £2/8/0	according to duration	At full rate last declared
Guardian	1949	£1/10/0 compound	£1/10/0 compound	At full rate last declared
Ideal Life	1950*	£1/0/0	£1/0/0	At full rate last declared
Imperial Life of Canada..	1952A	Vary with age, plan	and duration	Allowed at death
Law Union & Rock	1949	£1/8/0 compound (Home)	£1/8/0 compound (Home)	{ £1/8/0 comp. (Home) £1/10/0 (S. Africa)
Legal and General	1951	£1/18/0 compound	£1/18/0 compound	£1/18/0 compound
Licences and General	1950	£1/13/0	£1/15/0	£1/15/0
Life Association of Scotland	1951*	£1/8/0	£1/8/0	£1/8/0
Liverpool London and Globe	1948	£1/10/0	£1/10/0	£1/15/0
Liverpool Victoria Friendly	1950*	£1/15/0	£1/15/0	£1/15/0
London and Manchester	1953*	£1/8/0	£1/8/0	£1/8/0
London & Scottish	1952	£1/10/0	£1/10/0	£1/10/0
London Assurance	1950	£1/10/0 compound	£1/10/0 compound	At rate last declared
London Life	1952	£1/16/0 compound for year	beginning July 1, 1951	Nil on claims between policy anniversaries
Manufacturers	1951A	Profits	distributed annually as	cash dividends
Marine and General	1951	£2/0/0	£2/0/0	£1/16/0
Medical Sickness, Annuity and Life	1951	Nil	Nil	£1/0/0
Mitland Employers	1951	£1/12/0	£1/12/0	£1/12/0
Mutual Life	1952A	£1/8/0-£1/19/0 compound	£1/1/0 compound	Full rate last declared
Natl. & Local Government Officers	1950	£1/6/0	£1/6/0	£1/6/0
Nat. Farmers' Union	1952	£1/10/0	£1/10/0	Full rate last declared
National Mutual	1952*	£2/1/0 compound	£1/16/0 compound	Full rate last declared
National Mutual of Australasia	1952*	£1/10/0 £1/16/0	£1/4/0 (5 years in force) £1/10/0 (20 " " ")	Full rate last declared
National Provident	1951*	£2/10/0	£1/15/0 to £2/7/6	Full rate last declared
New Ireland	1952A	£1/12/0	£1/12/0	£1/12/0
North British and Mercantile	1940	£1/6/0 compound	£1/6/0 compound	£1/6/0 compound

Office	Last * Valuation	Bonus declared on Whole Life Assurances 5 years in 20 years in force force	Bonuses declared on Endowment Assurances	Interim Bonuses
Northern.....	1950	£1/17/6	£1/17/6	£1/17/6
Norwich Union	1950	£2/2/0	£1/12/0	Full rate last declared
Pearl.....	1952A	£1/15/0	£1/15/0	£1/15/0
Phoenix.....	1950	£1/18/0	£1/18/0	£1/18/0 at death; £1/16/0 at maturity
Pilot*.....	1952A	£1/10/0	£1/10/0	—
Pioneer.....	1953*	£1/8/0	£1/8/0	£1/8/0
Provident Association of London	1952	£1/5/0	£1/5/0	£1/5/0
Provident Mutual.....	1950	£2/0/0—Age 65 or over £1/15/0—Under age 65	£1/10/0	{ Whole Life—£2/0/0 & £1/15/0 Endowment—£1/10/0
Prudential.....	1952A	£1/14/0	£1/14/0	£1/14/0
Refuge.....	1952A	£1/6/0	£1/6/0	£1/6/0
Royal Exchange.....	1951*	£1/12/0	£1/12/0	£1/16/0
Royal.....	1949	£1/10/0	£1/10/0	£1/15/0
Royal Liver Friendly.....	1952A	£1/12/0	£1/12/0	£1/12/0
Royal London.....	1950	£1/4/0	£1/4/0	£1/10/0
Salvation Army.....	1952A	£1/6/0	£1/6/0	£1/6/0
Scottish Amicable.....	1950	£1/12/6 compound	£1/12/6 compound	£1/10/0 compound
Scottish Equitable.....	1952	£1/14/0 compound	£1/14/0 compound	£1/14/0 compound
Scottish Legal Life.....	1951	£1/10/0	£1/10/0	£1/10/0
Scottish Life.....	1950	£1/12/0	£1/12/0	£1/12/0
Scottish Mutual.....	1952	£1/10/0 compound	£1/10/0	£1/10/0
Scottish Provident.....	1948	15/0 to £1/5/0	£1/10/0 compound	{ Whole Life—17/6 to £1/7/6 Endowment—£1/14/0
Scottish Union.....	1950	£1/10/0	£1/10/0	£1/10/0
Scottish Widows.....	1948	£1/14/0 compound	£1/14/0 compound	£1/14/0 compound
Standard.....	1952	£1/17/6 compound	£1/17/6 compound	£1/17/6 compound
Sun Life.....	1951	£1/1/7 £1/2/9	{ £1/1/7 (5 years in force) £1/2/9 (20 " " ") and duration	Full rate last declared
Sun Life of Canada	1951	Vary with age, plan	ers Section, £1/15/0 com- pound Gene ral Section	—
United Kingdom.....	1950*	£1/17/0 compound	£1/15/0 com- pound Gene ral Section	£1/15/0 and £1/17/0
University Life.....	1950	£2/5/0	£2/5/0	£2/5/0
Wesleyan and General ..	1952A	£1/8/0	£1/8/0	Nil by death. Full rate at maturity
Western Australian.....	1948*	£1/10/0 compound	£1/10/0 compound	£1/10/0 compound
Yorkshire.....	1951*	£2/0/0	£2/0/0	Full rate last declared

* NOTE.—The Valuation period is for the 5 years ending in December of the year stated, unless otherwise marked.

A.—Annual Valuation.

- Atlas.—Three years ending December 31, 1952.
- Caledonian.—Three years ending December 31, 1950.
- Canada Life.—Five years ending June 30, 1953—Bonuses relate to pre-1950 premium rate business.
- Ecclesiastical.—Five years ending February 28, 1949.
- Equity and Law.—Three years ending December 31, 1952.
- Ideal Life.—Three years ending December 31, 1950.
- Life Association of Scotland.—Three years ending December 31, 1951.
- Liverpool Victoria.—Three years ending December 31, 1950.
- London and Manchester.—One year ending March 24, 1953.

Midland Employers' Mutual.—Life business commenced 1947.

National Mutual.—Two years ending December 31, 1952.

National Mutual of Australasia.—One year ending Sept. 30, 1952.

National Provident.—Three years ending December 31 1951.

Pilot.—Guaranteed Bonus.

Pioneer.—One year ending March 31, 1953.

Royal Exchange.—Three years ending December 31. 1951.

Standard.—Three years ending Nov. 15, 1949.

United Kingdom.—Three years ending December 31, 1950.

Western Australian.—Five years ending June 30, 1948.

Yorkshire.—Three years ending December 31, 1951.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE

Life assurance may be effected either with or without participation in profits. If with participation then a higher premium is charged and the Policy is entitled to a Bonus, which is a share in the profits made by the Office, as and when declared. Valuations are made by Offices at periods varying from one to five years and the rate of Bonus then

declared is usually in respect of each year since the previous valuation. These Bonuses are normally payable with the Sum Assured for their full amount, but, if desired, they can be applied to reduce the premium or surrendered for a cash payment. If a Policy is effected without participation the Sum Assured only is payable.

The ages applicable to the life and endowment assurance (but not the annuity) rates as hereafter given are "next birthday" unless otherwise stated.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE OF £100

Age at Entry	With Profits	Without Profits	Age at Entry	With Profits	Without Profits	Age at Entry	With Profits	Without Profits
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
21	1 19 8	1 11 2	31	2 11 2	1 19 2	41	3 5 7	2 15 9
22	2 0 9	1 11 10	32	2 12 3	2 0 5	42	3 7 10	2 17 10
23	2 1 11	1 12 6	33	2 13 5	2 2 0	43	3 10 2	3 0 0
24	2 3 1	1 13 3	34	2 14 7	2 3 7	44	3 12 8	3 2 3
25	2 4 3	1 13 11	35	2 15 10	2 5 2	45	3 15 4	3 6 5
26	2 5 5	1 14 8	36	2 17 2	2 6 9	46	3 18 1	3 8 7
27	2 6 7	1 15 5	37	2 18 8	2 8 5	48	4 3 9	3 13 7
28	2 7 9	1 16 2	38	3 0 2	2 10 1	50	4 10 8	4 0 0
29	2 8 11	1 16 11	39	3 1 10	2 11 9	55	5 13 10	4 18 0
30	2 10 1	1 18 0	40	3 3 7	2 13 3	60	6 18 6	6 1 2

The next table shows the annual premiums payable throughout life for a policy of £100 payable at death, with and without profits. It is not sufficient to judge a life office by premium rates only. An office charging a high premium may give higher bonuses than one charging a low premium, and therefore bonus results and prospects as well as premiums have to be considered. Most offices grant interim bonuses between valuation periods, and it is important to ascertain if this is the case before an assurance is effected, and how such interim bonuses compare with valuation

bonuses, especially in cases of endowment assurance. A without profit insurance provides the maximum amount of cover at the lowest cost and if an Office, as in some cases, is prepared to allow the option of converting the insurance at any time to "with" profits either for whole of life or on the Endowment plan, this gives an attractive contract. The change would, of course, entail a higher premium being paid but under this arrangement the highest cover can be obtained in the early years and the alteration made when the increased cost can be met.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ASSURANCE OF £100 PAYABLE AT DEATH.
WITH AND WITHOUT PROFITS

WITH PROFITS

WITHOUT PROFITS

NAME OF OFFICE	Age 30	Age 35	Age 40	Age 50	Age 60	Age 30	Age 40	Age 50	Age 60
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
*Alliance.....	2 10 5	2 17 3	3 5 6	4 10 1	6 15 7	1 17 1	2 10 10	3 14 1	5 16 1
*Atlas.....	2 10 5	2 17 1	3 5 5	4 9 11	6 13 4	1 14 11	2 8 8	3 11 9	5 13 10
Australasian Mutual.....	2 8 2	2 15 4	3 4 5	4 9 10	7 1 4	1 19 6	2 13 11	3 18 11	6 4 8
*Beacon.....	2 10 8	2 17 4	3 5 8	4 10 4	6 12 1	1 19 2	2 12 8	3 15 8	5 15 10
*Blackburn.....	2 8 10	2 16 0	3 5 2	4 13 0	7 5 0	1 19 1	2 14 11	4 2 0	6 11 2
*Britannic.....	2 10 3	2 17 4	3 6 2	4 12 2	6 17 10	1 17 9	2 12 3	3 16 9	6 0 11
*British General.....	2 11 6	2 18 0	3 6 4	4 11 5	6 17 6	1 15 4	2 8 5	3 10 1	5 11 7
*Caledonian.....	2 12 1	2 18 10	3 7 0	4 11 7	6 15 7	2 0 8	2 14 7	3 17 11	6 0 9
*Canada Life.....	2 7 10	2 15 5	3 5 1	4 13 7	7 2 11	Not published			
*Clerical, Medical & General.....	2 6 2	2 12 10	3 1 2	4 5 9	6 10 10	1 15 5	2 8 9	3 11 5	5 14 7
*Colonial Mutual.....	2 8 9	2 16 0	3 5 1	4 9 10	7 1 1	1 16 6	2 10 3	3 14 6	5 19 1
*Commercial Union.....	2 11 0	2 18 0	3 6 4	4 11 5	6 16 5	1 15 4	2 8 5	3 10 1	5 11 7
*Confederation.....	2 9 6	2 16 4	3 5 2	4 11 10	7 2 6	1 18 5	2 12 9	3 17 4	6 3 11
*Co-operative.....	2 11 8	2 18 7	3 7 4	4 13 0	6 19 4	Not published			
Crown Life.....	2 4 7	2 11 8	3 1 3	4 11 3	7 4 10	1 19 9	2 15 10	4 4 8	6 16 4
*Crusader.....	2 16 2	3 3 5	3 12 4	4 18 3	—	1 16 3	2 10 9	3 15 0	—
*Eagle Star.....	2 9 3	2 16 4	3 5 2	4 11 0	6 16 0	1 19 0	2 12 8	3 15 10	5 17 10
*Ecclesiastical.....	2 5 7	2 12 2	3 0 5	4 4 11	6 8 4	Not published			
*Economic.....	2 10 0	2 17 0	3 5 8	4 12 2	—	1 16 1	2 10 1	3 14 11	—
*Edinburgh.....	2 11 6	2 18 0	3 6 4	4 11 5	6 17 8	1 17 9	2 11 6	3 14 8	5 16 4
*Equitable.....	2 13 0	3 0 0	3 7 0	4 10 0	6 10 0	Not published			
*Equity and Law.....	2 6 11	2 14 7	3 4 6	4 13 5	7 4 4	1 15 11	2 9 6	3 12 4	5 13 11
*Friends' Provident & Century.....	2 10 5	2 17 8	3 6 8	4 12 10	6 18 5	1 16 0	2 9 9	3 13 4	5 16 4
*General Life.....	2 11 5	2 18 8	3 7 10	4 13 8	6 19 7	1 13 11	2 7 10	3 11 4	—
*Gresham.....	2 6 11	2 13 3	3 1 2	4 5 6	6 9 6	1 15 1	2 8 8	3 11 10	5 13 10
*Guardian.....	2 9 6	2 16 9	3 5 8	4 11 10	6 18 6	1 15 3	2 9 4	3 13 2	5 17 2

WITH PROFITS

WITHOUT PROFITS

NAME OF OFFICE	Age 30	Age 35	Age 40	Age 50	Age 60	Age 30	Age 40	Age 50	Age 60
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ideal Life	2 7 0	2 13 5	3 1 8	4 5 11	—	1 13 6	2 12 1	3 15 2	—
*Impl. Life of Canada	2 6 2	2 13 3	3 2 9	4 12 2	7 5 2	1 11 8	2 5 11	3 11 3	5 15 11
*Irish Assurance	2 16 11	3 4 3	3 13 4	5 3 10	7 11 6	1 17 8	2 11 9	3 19 11	6 5 9
*Law Union & Rock	2 11 2	2 17 7	3 5 10	4 9 11	6 13 1	1 17 4	2 10 6	3 12 11	5 14 4
*Legal & General	2 16 7	3 3 4	3 11 10	4 16 7	6 19 10	1 15 1	2 8 8	3 11 10	—
*Licences & General	2 7 1	2 14 5	3 3 9	4 10 10	6 18 2	1 16 5	2 10 0	3 13 1	—
*Life Assoc. of Scotland	2 5 2	2 16 0	3 4 5	4 9 3	5 13 1	1 19 1	2 12 11	3 16 3	5 18 9
*L'pool & Lond. & Gl.	2 10 10	2 17 8	3 6 2	4 11 2	6 15 0	1 16 8	2 10 2	3 12 6	5 13 2
*L'pool Victoria F'dly.	2 7 11	2 15 7	3 5 3	4 13 10	7 1 6	1 18 3	2 13 6	3 19 7	6 7 5
*London & Manchester	2 14 2	3 1 2	3 9 11	4 15 10	7 1 11	2 3 4	2 18 2	4 3 1	6 8 1
*London & Scottish	2 10 10	2 18 0	3 6 9	4 12 6	6 17 6	1 16 9	2 10 10	3 14 7	5 15 9
*London Assurance	2 11 2	2 18 0	3 6 6	4 11 8	6 15 9	1 17 7	2 11 4	3 14 7	5 16 7
*London Life	2 6 10	2 13 8	3 1 8	4 5 8	6 9 3	1 14 0	2 7 3	3 9 10	5 10 9
*Manufacturers'	2 1 2	2 8 5	2 18 1	4 6 2	6 13 10	1 11 3	2 5 1	3 9 4	5 14 5
*Marine & General	2 11 2	2 18 0	3 6 7	4 12 3	6 18 7	1 17 11	2 12 0	3 16 1	6 0 11
*Medical Sickness Annuity & Life	2 5 6	2 12 1	3 0 2	4 6 2	6 10 6	1 14 6	2 8 2	3 11 6	5 13 9
†Mutual & Citizens'	2 12 9	3 0 1	3 9 3	4 13 9	7 4 10	Not published			
*Midland Employers	2 9 8	2 16 4	3 4 7	4 9 0	6 12 3	1 17 11	2 11 10	3 15 3	5 17 5
Natl. & Local Gov. Officers' National Farmers' Union Mutual	2 10 0	2 17 0	3 6 0	4 13 0	6 19 0	1 17 0	2 12 0	3 16 0	6 2 0
*National Mutual	2 4 7	2 11 1	2 19 3	4 3 6	6 6 7	Not published			
*National Mutual	2 12 0	2 19 0	3 7 0	4 13 0	6 19 0	1 18 0	2 12 0	3 17 0	6 2 0
*Nat. Mut'l of Australasia	2 6 8	2 13 3	3 1 6	4 7 2	6 18 10	1 14 8	2 8 2	3 11 6	5 19 0
*National Provident	2 12 10	3 0 3	3 9 4	4 16 0	7 2 10	1 16 7	2 10 5	3 16 3	5 18 1
†New Ireland	2 6 9	2 13 10	3 2 7	4 8 10	6 15 2	1 17 0	2 11 4	3 15 10	6 0 7
*North, Brit. & Mercan.	2 9 11	2 16 8	3 5 2	4 10 3	6 14 1	1 16 6	2 10 2	3 13 6	5 15 9
*Northern	2 8 9	2 15 11	3 4 11	4 11 0	6 16 4	1 14 10	2 8 6	3 11 9	5 14 2
*Norwich Union	2 11 1	2 18 3	3 7 1	4 12 5	6 17 6	1 14 9	2 8 5	3 11 4	5 13 11
*Pearl	2 10 11	2 17 11	3 6 9	4 13 1	—	1 16 10	2 3 4	3 17 0	—
*Phoenix	2 10 8	2 17 3	3 6 1	4 11 11	6 17 0	1 16 4	2 9 7	3 11 11	5 12 6
*Pioneer	2 9 0	2 16 0	3 6 0	4 11 0	6 16 0	2 0 5	2 14 6	3 18 7	6 2 2
Prov. Assoc. of London	2 7 1	2 14 0	3 2 10	4 9 0	6 16 11	1 16 9	2 10 9	3 14 11	6 0 6
*Provident Mutual	2 8 10	2 16 0	3 5 0	4 11 5	6 18 3	1 16 5	2 10 10	3 15 0	5 18 8
*Prudential	2 10 8	2 17 7	3 6 3	4 11 9	6 17 1	1 17 11	2 10 10	3 13 7	5 16 2
*Refuge	2 12 4	2 19 4	3 7 8	4 13 4	7 0 0	1 19 0	2 13 4	3 17 8	6 2 8
*Royal	2 10 10	2 17 8	3 6 2	4 11 2	6 15 0	1 16 8	2 10 2	3 12 6	5 13 2
*Royal Exchange	2 9 1	2 15 10	3 4 6	4 9 11	6 15 10	1 15 1	2 8 11	3 12 7	5 16 3
†Royal Liver Friendly	2 5 11	2 13 0	3 2 5	4 9 9	6 19 2	1 16 2	2 11 1	3 16 9	6 2 10
*Royal London	2 11 5	2 18 5	3 7 3	4 13 5	7 0 10	1 15 11	2 10 8	3 15 11	6 2 6
*Salvation Army	2 7 7	2 15 0	3 4 4	4 11 9	7 1 1	Not published			
*Scottish Amicable	2 10 7	2 17 5	3 5 11	4 11 1	6 15 4	1 17 10	2 11 7	3 14 10	5 16 11
*Scottish Equitable	2 11 10	2 18 8	3 7 2	4 12 2	6 16 10	1 17 0	2 10 0	3 12 0	—
Scottish Legal Life	2 10 0	2 17 9	3 7 6	4 16 8	7 8 8	Not published			
*Scottish Life	2 9 3	2 16 5	3 5 2	4 11 1	6 16 3	1 16 2	2 9 0	3 10 11	5 11 5
Scottish Mutual	2 11 10	2 18 8	3 7 4	4 12 10	6 17 8	1 18 2	2 12 4	3 15 10	5 18 8
*Scottish Provident	2 2 2	2 8 7	2 16 9	4 1 1	6 5 2	1 16 6	2 10 0	4 10 7	—
*Scott. Union & Nat.	2 11 4	2 18 2	3 6 10	4 11 10	6 19 8	1 18 0	2 12 2	3 15 6	—
*Scottish Widows	2 11 10	2 18 9	3 7 7	4 13 6	6 18 0	1 16 3	2 9 4	3 11 2	5 10 11
*Standard	2 9 8	2 16 2	3 4 4	4 10 1	6 17 3	1 15 0	2 8 3	3 10 4	—
*Sun Life	2 11 0	2 17 11	3 6 10	4 11 8	6 14 6	1 16 4	2 9 6	3 12 2	5 13 9
*Sun Life of Canada	2 6 8	2 14 2	3 3 9	4 11 11	7 0 10	1 15 11	2 9 11	3 14 5	6 2 2
*United Kingdom Temp. University Life	2 14 5	3 1 1	3 9 7	4 14 5	6 18 5	2 0	2 14 8	3 18 5	6 1 6
*Wesleyan & General	2 9 8	2 16 7	3 5 1	4 10 3	6 15 2	1 19	2 13 9	3 18 2	6 2 4
*Western Australian	2 16 0	3 3 0	3 11 9	4 17 5	7 2 6	1 8	2 12 8	3 16 11	6 0 8
*Yorkshire	2 8 0	2 15 0	3 4 0	4 9 0	6 13 0	1 5	2 9 0	3 12 0	5 14 0

* For notes see p. 1116.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

Endowment Assurances are very popular, and are extremely attractive to persons who desire to combine a provision for their dependants, in event of premature death, with the investment of savings for the realization of a fund for their own personal enjoyment in later life. For the investment of small annual sums there is no medium promising more satisfactory results than an Endowment assurance participating in profits in a good bonus-paying life office. The selection of such an office is all-important, as so much depends upon profit-

earning capacity—see first page of Life Assurance.

Under endowment assurances the sum assured is paid after a given number of years, or on the attainment of a fixed age. Should the life assured, however, die during the endowment period, the sum assured is paid at death together with any Bonuses attaching under a "with profit" Policy.

The following table shows the annual premiums, for various ages at entry, charged by the offices named, to secure £100 at the end of 15, 20 and 25 years, or at death, if previous, with profits.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE OF £100, WITH PROFITS

NAME OF OFFICE	SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT DEATH, OR AT THE END OF									
	15 YEARS			20 YEARS			25 YEARS			
	Age 35	Age 40	Age 45	Age 30	Age 35	Age 40	Age 25	Age 30	Age 35	Age 40
*Alliance.....	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
*Atlas.....	7 2 2	7 4 0	7 5 6	5 6 6	5 7 7	5 9 8	4 5 4	4 6 5	4 7 1	4 8 6
*Australian Mutual.....	6 10 2	6 14 3	6 18 10	4 10 1	4 18 11	5 3 1	3 15 1	3 17 5	4 1 1	4 5 11
*Beacon.....	7 5 5	7 6 9	7 9 3	5 9 6	5 10 6	5 12 3	4 7 6	4 8 4	4 9 8	4 12 3
†Blackburn.....	7 2 2	7 5 9	7 10 1	5 2 1	5 5 8	5 8 1	4 0 1	4 1 1	4 2 1	4 3 2
*Britannic.....	7 3 5	7 4 11	7 7 6	5 6 7	5 7 10	5 10 0	4 4 6	4 5 4	4 7 0	4 9 9
*British General.....	7 3 0	7 4 7	7 7 1	5 6 1	5 7 10	5 9 11	4 4 1	4 5 11	4 7 1	4 10 6
*Caledonian.....	7 4 8	7 6 1	7 8 6	5 9 2	5 10 4	5 12 4	4 7 9	4 8 7	4 10 1	4 12 11
*Canada Life.....	7 1 1	7 4 6	7 9 0	5 3 2	5 5 6	5 9 2	4 0 1	4 2 0	4 5 1	4 9 5
Clerical, Med. & Gen.....	7 3 5	7 4 9	7 6 9	5 7 7	5 8 7	5 10 4	4 6 0	4 6 9	4 8 1	4 10 5
*Colonial Mutual.....	7 2 7	7 4 3	7 6 5	5 5 10	5 7 7	5 9 4	4 3 7	4 4 8	4 6 0	4 9 8
*Commercial Union.....	7 3 0	7 4 7	7 7 1	5 6 1	5 7 10	5 9 11	4 4 1	4 5 11	4 7 7	4 10 6
*Confederation.....	7 5 9	7 7 6	7 10 4	5 7 9	5 9 2	5 11 4	4 5 2	4 6 0	4 7 10	4 10 9
*Co-operative.....	7 5 4	7 6 10	7 9 6	5 7 1	5 8 10	5 14 0	4 6 0	4 6 11	4 8 5	4 11 2
Crown Life.....	7 1 2	7 3 7	7 7 9	5 1 6	5 3 4	5 6 7	3 18 5	3 19 6	4 1 5	4 5 10
*Crusader.....	7 9 5	7 10 10	7 13 5	5 13 0	5 14 3	5 16 4	4 11 0	4 11 11	4 13 6	4 16 3
*Eagle Star.....	7 5 7	7 7 1	7 9 8	5 8 3	5 9 7	5 11 8	4 6 1	4 7 1	4 8 9	4 11 9
†Ecclesiastical.....	6 17 2	6 18 9	7 1 2	5 2 2	5 3 4	5 5 1	4 1 1	4 1 11	4 3 7	4 6 5
*Economic.....	7 5 1	7 7 0	7 9 8	5 7 0	5 8 2	5 10 5	4 5 3	4 6 1	4 7 10	4 10 9
*Edinburgh.....	7 3 0	7 4 7	7 7 1	5 10 6	5 7 10	5 9 11	4 4 11	4 5 11	4 7 7	4 10 6
Equitable.....	7 2 0	7 3 0	7 5 0	5 5 0	5 6 0	5 7 0	4 2 0	4 3 0	4 4 0	4 6 0
†Equity and Law.....	7 6 1	7 8 2	7 11 6	5 5 5	5 7 5	5 10 11	4 2 2	4 3 1	4 6 6	4 10 8
*Friends' Prov. & Cent.....	7 3 3	7 4 11	7 8 3	5 6 2	5 7 5	5 9 7	4 4 8	4 5 7	4 7 4	4 10 4
*General Life.....	7 7 1	7 8 7	7 11 4	5 10 1	5 11 1	5 13 10	4 8 1	4 9 0	4 10 7	4 13 7
*Gresham.....	6 18 9	7 0 3	7 2 10	5 2 9	5 4 0	5 6 0	4 1 4	4 2 3	4 3 11	4 6 8
*Guardian.....	7 2 11	7 4 6	7 6 1	5 6 11	5 8 2	5 10 4	4 5 2	4 6 1	4 7 9	4 10 7
Ideal Life.....	6 17 5	6 18 10	7 1 4	5 2 5	5 3 7	5 5 7	4 1 4	4 2 2	4 3 5	4 6 6
*Imperial Life of Canada.....	6 14 0	6 16 5	7 0 9	4 18 2	4 19 10	5 3 0	3 16 11	3 18 0	4 0 5	4 4 8
*Irish Assurance.....	7 16 5	7 18 0	8 0 1	5 19 1	6 0 4	6 2 5	4 16 3	4 17 7	4 18 11	5 1 8
*Law Union & Rock.....	7 3 3	7 4 7	7 6 10	5 7 10	5 8 11	5 10 9	4 6 7	4 7 5	4 8 10	4 11 4
*Legal & General.....	7 12 1	7 14 0	7 16 4	5 14 1	5 15 7	5 17 3	4 12 11	4 13 5	4 15 4	4 17 11
†Licences & General.....	7 5 2	7 7 3	7 9 11	5 7 8	5 9 1	5 11 4	4 4 7	4 5 7	4 7 6	4 10 8
*Life Assoc. of Scotland.....	7 2 0	7 3 6	7 5 10	5 6 6	5 7 8	5 9 8	4 11 1	4 12 10	4 14 7	4 17 3
*L'pool & Lond. & Gl.....	7 5 6	7 7 0	7 9 6	5 9 4	5 10 6	5 12 6	4 7 6	4 8 4	4 10 0	4 12 8
*L'pool Vict. Friendly.....	7 3 10	7 5 7	7 8 2	5 5 5	5 7 1	5 9 4	4 2 0	4 3 7	4 5 4	4 8 5
*London & Manchester.....	7 5 8	7 7 2	7 9 7	5 10 1	5 11 3	5 13 5	4 8 7	4 9 5	4 11 0	4 13 8
*London & Scottish.....	7 5 9	7 7 3	7 9 10	5 9 2	5 10 5	5 12 6	4 7 0	4 7 10	4 9 7	4 12 5
*London Assurance.....	7 3 8	7 5 5	7 7 11	5 8 1	5 9 6	5 11 7	4 6 0	4 7 6	4 9 3	4 12 2
*London Life.....	7 0 0	7 1 3	7 3 8	5 3 3	5 4 0	5 5 8	4 2 0	4 2 5	4 4 0	4 6 5
*Manufacturers'.....	6 13 11	6 19 9	7 1 3	4 16 6	4 18 6	5 2 0	3 13 3	3 14 11	3 17 6	4 2 0
*Marine and General.....	7 4 4	7 5 9	7 8 4	5 8 3	5 9 6	5 11 0	4 6 7	4 7 5	4 9 1	4 11 11
*Medical Sickness Annuity and Life.....	6 18 11	7 0 4	7 2 1	5 3 2	5 4 5	5 6 4	4 1 2	4 2 0	4 3 6	4 6 1
*Mutual & Citizens'.....	6 17 1	6 19 4	7 2 3	5 0 7	5 2 9	5 5 6	3 18 0	4 0 8	4 3 3	4 6 10
*Midland Employers'.....	7 2 0	7 3 6	7 5 11	5 6 6	5 7 8	5 9 5	4 5 2	4 6 1	4 7 7	4 10 4
Natl. & Local Gov. Officers.....	7 5 0	7 7 0	7 10 0	5 8 0	5 9 0	5 12 0	4 5 0	4 6 0	4 8 0	4 11 0
Nat. Farmers' Union.....	6 18 5	7 0 3	7 2 8	5 0 5	5 1 11	5 3 11	3 19 5	4 0 4	4 1 11	4 4 7
*National Mutual.....	7 3 0	7 5 0	7 7 0	5 7 0	5 8 0	5 10 0	4 5 0	4 6 0	4 8 0	4 11 0
*National Mutual of Australasia.....	6 15 0	6 17 6	7 0 10	4 18 4	5 0 9	5 3 10	3 16 0	3 18 5	4 1 3	4 5 4
*National Provident.....	6 19 1	7 2 7	7 7 1	5 3 10	5 6 11	5 10 10	4 2 5	4 3 5	4 5 8	4 13 1
*New Ireland.....	7 3 3	7 4 11	7 7 5	5 5 5	5 7 1	5 9 3	4 3 2	4 4 5	4 5 10	4 8 11
*North Brit. & Mercantile.....	7 2 11	7 4 10	7 7 11	5 6 3	5 8 0	5 10 7	4 3 4	4 4 9	4 7 0	4 10 5
*Northern.....	7 5 3	7 6 10	7 9 4	5 7 7	5 9 9	5 11 11	4 6 3	4 7 2	4 8 10	4 11 9
*Norwich Union.....	6 19 10	7 1 5	7 4 0	5 4 3	5 6 5	5 7 7	4 2 10	4 3 5	4 5 5	4 8 3
*Pearl.....	7 5 7	7 7 2	7 9 9	5 7 10	5 9 11	5 11 2	4 6 1	4 6 11	4 8 8	4 11 5
*Phoenix.....	7 8 3	7 9 8	7 12 0	5 10 8	5 11 10	5 13 9	4 8 3	4 9 2	4 10 8	4 13 4
*Planet.....	7 4 0	7 6 0	7 8 0	5 7 0	5 8 0	5 10 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 8 0	4 11 0
Priv. Assoc. of London.....	6 19 9	7 1 4	7 3 11	5 4 1	5 5 5	5 7 5	4 2 7	4 3 4	4 4 11	4 7 9
*Provident Mutual.....	7 2 11	7 4 6	7 7 0	5 6 4	5 7 8	5 9 9	4 4 4	4 5 3	4 6 11	4 9 8
*Prudential.....	7 4 11	7 6 5	7 8 10	5 9 2	5 10 4	5 12 4	4 7 5	4 8 4	4 9 11	4 12 7
*Reliance.....	7 1 0	7 2 8	7 4 10	5 10 0	5 11 0	5 12 8	4 8 0	4 9 0	4 10 4	4 12 8
*Royal.....	7 5 6	7 7 0	7 9 6	5 9 4	5 10 6	5 12 6	4 7 6	4 8 4	4 10 0	4 12 8
*Royal Exchange.....	7 2 2	7 3 10	7 6 5	5 6 0	5 7 3	5 9 5	4 4 4	4 5 2	4 6 10	4 9 8
*Royal Liver Friendly.....	6 19 5	7 1 7	7 4 8	5 2 11	5 4 3	5 6 11	4 0 4	4 1 4	4 3 2	4 6 7
*Royal London.....	7 8 3	7 9 9	7 12 3	5 11 0	5 12 3	5 14 4	4 8 7	4 9 6	4 11 1	4 13 10
*Salvation Army.....	7 4 4	7 6 1	7 8 10	5 5 10	5 7 2	5 9 7	4 2 0	4 3 1	4 5 0	4 8 3
*Scottish Amicable.....	7 4 0	7 5 7	7 8 0	5 7 4	5 8 7	5 10 7	4 6 1	4 7 0	4 8 7	4 11 3

SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT DEATH OR AT THE END OF

NAME OF OFFICE	15 YEARS			20 YEARS			25 YEARS			
	Age 35	Age 40	Age 45	Age 30	Age 35	Age 40	Age 25	Age 30	Age 35	Age 40
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
*Scottish Equitable.....	7 4 0	7 5 6	7 8 0	5 8 0	5 9 2	5 11 2	4 6 10	4 7 6	4 9 2	4 12 0
Scottish Legal Life.....	7 6 4	7 8 2	7 11 3	5 6 3	5 7 8	5 10 1	4 2 5	4 3 5	4 5 4	4 8 6
*Scottish Life.....	7 4 10	7 6 3	7 8 9	5 7 10	5 9 1	5 11 1	4 5 1	4 6 8	4 8 5	4 11 2
Scottish Mutual.....	7 4 6	7 6 0	7 8 8	5 7 10	5 9 2	5 11 2	4 5 8	4 6 6	4 8 4	4 11 2
*Scottish Provident.....	1 4 6	1 6 2	1 8 10	5 7 3	5 8 7	5 10 9	4 5 9	4 6 10	4 8 5	4 11 5
Scottish Un. & Nat.....	7 3 10	7 5 4	7 7 10	5 8 6	5 9 8	5 11 8	4 7 0	4 7 1	4 9 6	5 11 8
*Scottish Widows'.....	7 5 6	7 7 2	7 9 11	5 8 0	5 9 4	5 11 7	4 6 8	4 7 5	4 9 6	5 12 5
*Standard.....	7 3 4	7 4 10	7 7 3	5 6 1	5 7 3	5 9 3	4 5 3	4 6 2	4 7 9	4 10 5
*Sun Life.....	7 4 8	7 6 11	7 9 11	5 8 0	5 10 2	5 12 11	4 6 5	4 7 9	4 9 10	4 13 1
*Sun Life of Canada.....	6 19 5	7 2 4	7 6 9	5 1 3	5 3 7	5 7 2	3 18 5	4 0 3	4 3 2	4 7 7
*United King. Temp.....	7 7 0	7 8 0	7 11 1	5 11 0	5 12 2	5 14 3	4 9 5	4 10 3	4 11 10	4 14 7
University Life.....	7 2 0	7 5 0	7 8 0	5 6 0	5 8 0	5 11 0	4 5 0	4 6 0	4 9 0	4 13 0
*Wesleyan & Gen.....	7 5 11	7 7 6	7 10 0	5 8 11	5 10 1	5 12 1	4 6 8	4 7 7	4 9 2	4 11 11
*Western Australian.....	7 10 5	7 11 11	7 14 7	5 13 8	5 15 0	5 17 1	4 11 6	4 12 5	4 14 2	4 16 11
*Yorkshire.....	7 2 0	7 4 0	7 0 0	5 7 0	5 8 0	5 10 0	4 5 0	4 6 0	4 0 0	4 10 0

* These offices allow reductions for larger sums assured as shown.

† These offices have no "non-medical" plan.

Alliance—1/- £1,000-£2,499; 2/- £2,500 to £4,999.
3/- £5,000 and over.

Atlas—Rates are for £500-£999, 1/- £1,000-£2,499, 2/- £2,500 or over.

Beacon—4/- £1,000-£2,499. 5/- £2,500-£4,999.
6/- £5,000 and over.

Britannic—Special rates for £500 and £1,000.

British General—2/- £2,000 or over.

Caledonian—1/- £500-£999; 1/6 £1,000 to £2,499.
2/- £2,500 or over.

Canada Life—2/- £1,000 or over.

Clerical Medl. & Gen.—Rates for first £1,000. Reduced
4/- for any additional amount.

Colonial Mutual—Whole Life 2/6 £1,000 or over, with
profits; Endowment 1/6. 2/- £1,000-£2,499. Further
reduction £2,500 or over without profits.

Commercial Union—2/- £2,000 or over.

Confederation Life—2/- £2,000 or over.

Co-operative—2/- £500 or over.

Crusader—1/- £1,000-£2,499. 2/- £2,500 or over.

Eagle Star—1/- £500-£999. 3/- £1,000 to £2,499.
4/- £2,500 or over.

Economic—1/- £1,000 or over.

Edinburgh—2/- £2,000 or over.

Equity and Law—1/- £2,500-£4,999. 2/- £5,000 or
over.

Friends' Prov.—1/- £1,000 or over. 2/- £5,000 or over
General Life—2/- £500-£999; 3/- £1,000-£2,499; 4/-
£2,500 or over.

Gresham—1/- £1,000 or over.

Guardian—1/- £1,000 to £2,499. 2/- £2,500 to £4,999;
3/- £5,000 or over.

Impl. Life of Canada—Minimum Policy with profits £250.
Without profits £3,000.

Irish—1/- £500-£999. 2/- £1,000 or over. With
guaranteed Bonus.

Law Union and Rock—Rates are for £250. 1/6 £1,000-
£2,499; 2/6 £2,500-£4,999; 3/6 £5,000 or over.

Legal and General—1/- £2,500 or over.

Licenses and General—1/- £1,000-£2,499; 2/- £2,500-
£4,999.

Life Assoc. of Scotland—1/- £500-£999. 2/- £1,000-
£2,499. 3/- £3,000 or over without profits.

Liverpool and London and Globe—2/- £1,000 to £2,499.
3/- £2,500 or over.

London and Manchester—2/6 £250 or over.

London and Scottish—1/- £1,000 or over with and
without profits. 2/- £2,500 or over without profits.

London Assurance—1/- £1,000 or over, with profits.
1/- £1,000-£2,499; 2/- £2,500 or over, without profits.

London Life—1/- £2,500 or over.

Manufacturers—Rates are for age nearest birthday.

Marine and General—3/- £1,000 to £2,499; 4/- £2,500
and over.

Midland Employers—1/- £1,000 or over.

Mutual and Citizens—Reduced rates £2,000 or over.

National Mutual—1/- £1,000-£2,499; 2/- £2,500-
£3,999; 3/- £4,000 or over.

Natl. Mut. of Aust.—Rates are for age nearest birthday.
1/- £2,000 or over.

National Provident—1/- £500-£999; 2/- £1,000-
£2,499; 3/- £2,500 or over.

North Brit. and Merc.—2/- £2,000 or over.

Northern—1/- £1,000 to £2,499; 2/- £2,500 or over.

Norwich Union—1/- £1,000-£2,499; 2/- £2,500 or
over.

Pearl—1/- £500-£999; 2/- £1,000 or over.

Phoenix—1/- £500-£999; 2/- £1,000-£2,499; 3/-
£2,500 or over.

Pioneer—Increased if under £500. Reductions 2/-
£500-£999 4/- £500-£999; 4/- £1,000-£1,499; 6/-
£1,500 or over.

Provident Mutual—2/- £1,000 or over.

Prudential—1/- £250-£499; 2/- £500-£999; 3/-
£1,000-£4,999; 4/- £5,000 or over. Premiums cease at
age 85.

Refuge—1/- £250-£499; 2/- £500-£999; 3/- £1,000-
£2,499; 4/- £2,500 or over.

Royal—2/- £1,000 to £2,499; 3/- £2,500 or over.

Royal Exchange—1/- £1,000-£1,499; 2/- £1,500-
£2,499; 3/- £2,500 or over.

Royal London—1/- £250-£499; 2/- £500-£1,999; 3/-
£2,000 or over.

Scottish Amicable—1/- £1,000-£2,499; 2/- £2,500-
£4,999. Further reduction £5,000 or over.

Scottish Equitable—1/- £1,000-£2,499; 2/- £2,500-
£4,999; 3/- £5,000-£14,999; 4/- £15,000 or over.

Scottish Life—2/- £1,000-£2,499; 3/- £2,500 or over.

Scottish Mutual—1/- £500 or over, with profits; 4/-
over £500 without profits.

Scottish Provident—1/- £1,000-£2,499; 2/- £2,500-
£4,999; 3/- £5,000-£9,999; 4/- £10,000 or over.

Scottish Union and Nat.—1/6 £500-£999; 4/6 £2,500
or over.

Scottish Widows'—1/- £500-£1,499; 1/6 £1,500-
£4,999; 2/- £5,000 or over.

Standard—1/- £1,000 or over.

Sun Life—1/- £1,000-£2,499; 2/- £2,500 or over.

Sun Life of Canada—Rates are for age nearest birthday.

United K. Temp.—2/- £500-£999. Further reduction
£1,000 or over.

Wesleyan and General—1/- £500 or over.

Western Australian—1/- £1,000 or over.

Yorkshire—1/- £1,000-£4,999; 2/- £5,000 or over.

The following table shows the net business (after allowing for amount reassured) and net annual and single premiums received during the year ending December 31, 1952, unless otherwise stated.

Name of Office	No. of policies issued	Net sums assured	Net annual premiums	Net single premiums
Alliance	6,581	7,911,269	260,675	131,651
Atlas	3,459	6,279,435	252,788	38,046
Australian Mutual Prov.	96,414	92,513,174	3,043,743	101,491
Beacon	4,909	3,944,602	112,949	180
Blackburn (Ord.)	1,515	335,600	19,007	1,400
Britannic (Ord.)	16,635	8,212,848	426,128	7,252
Caledonian	2,902	2,996,216	98,184	8,085
Canada Life	23,169	64,952,570	1,389,709	35,438
Clerical Medl. and Genl.	6,471	6,596,420	266,515	26,679
Colonial Mutual	26,424	48,994,374	2,014,743	225,411
Commercial Union	12,807	1,276,006	54,139	44,331
Confederation Life	28,050	47,338,551	1,171,177	51,564
Co-operative (Ord.)	31,406	16,614,710	778,997	61,165
Crown Life	—	46,022,613	1,179,755	168,765
Crusader	3,223	2,028,441	71,166	995
Eagle Star	4,589	54,260,870	1,741,297	160,755
Economic	402	327,802	14,747	520
Equitable Life	4,150	4,634,261	141,276	49,415
Equity and Law	3,087	6,723,448	323,437	26,800
Friends Prov.	4,476	14,415,537	523,509	18,565
General Life	4,627	4,029,282	163,155	13,434
Gresham Life	11,066	10,045,984	497,268	31,002
Guardian	2,498	9,008,230	416,173	56,544
Ideal	931	307,269	13,417	7,036
Imperial	13,611	21,229,783	575,044	97,703
Irish Assurance	6,999	4,426,446	163,263	1,608
Law Union and Rock	5,304	4,657,464	126,644	26,852
Legal and General	44,554	50,083,398	2,110,565	1,165,062
Licences and General	1,111	919,312	39,366	5,638
Life Assoc. of Scotland	2,126	1,958,459	70,652	19,418
Liverpool and London and Globe	10,008	7,399,018	189,278	106,209
London and Manchester * (Ord.)	11,672	4,309,646	259,446	17,921
London and Scottish	1,304	2,540,819	75,959	3,322
London Assurance	5,652	6,048,630	249,695	8,636
London Life	1,706	2,806,118	118,604	69,516
Manufacturers Life	39,061	69,355,998	2,039,841	273,579
Marine and General	1,920	2,107,339	97,911	9,086
Medical Sickness	668	1,071,593	30,325	4,114
Midland Employers	1,085	1,226,750	39,232	2,312
Mutual Life	61,331	36,368,255	1,322,654	69,940
Natl. and Local Govt.	841	484,061	11,662	20,767
Natl. Farmers Union	2,921	5,038,934	107,488	9,604
Natl. Mutl. of Aust.*	63,106	41,704,312	1,435,697	42,806
Natl. Mutual Life	1,386	1,834,296	83,236	3,481
Natl. Prov.	4,932	5,023,688	221,090	49,261
New Ireland (Ord.)	5,204	2,264,815	99,305	10,989
North Brit. and Merc.	8,892	13,713,864	439,409	27,169
Northern	5,142	10,491,955	351,569	22,991
Norwich Union	42,612	47,383,310	1,601,640	131,539
Pearl (Ord.)	47,160	19,828,995	994,771	245,161
Phoenix	4,870	6,549,990	203,040	12,607
Pilot	219	235,970	8,916	1,538
Pioneer (Ord.)*	453	280,725	14,528	1,402
Prov. Assoc. of London	8,772	9,239,961	267,971	643
Prov. Mutual	31,930	5,261,696	246,937	1,896
Prudential (Ord.)	140,527	112,022,680	4,191,240	95,993
Refuge (Ord.)	31,970	13,476,946	714,824	374,975
Royal Exchange	5,574	6,121,697	253,796	3,384
Royal	11,751	12,010,108	359,694	90,636
Royal Liver (Ord.)	14,636	3,168,550	196,381	25,614
Royal London (Ord.)	14,164	7,216,286	361,356	25,000
Salvation Army (Ord.)	4,521	938,762	56,080	3,541
Scottish Amicable	5,010	7,641,851	426,658	24,017
Scottish Equitable	2,620	4,048,541	130,075	11,921
Scottish Legal (Ord.)	1,301	211,100	13,097	10,575
Scottish Life	3,800	4,364,676	157,842	26,069
Scottish Mutual	2,354	2,536,580	122,996	14,881
Scottish Prov.	3,357	7,045,583	380,626	17,861
Scottish Union and Natl.	2,818	5,111,092	164,930	10,030
Scottish Widows	9,015	9,780,766	380,641	33,157
Standard *	11,227	34,049,406	993,712	165,135

Name of Office	No. of policies issued	Net sums assured	Net annual premiums	Net single premiums
Sun Life of Canada	80,582	133,111,076	3,111,306	167,459
Sun Life	28,657	43,043,155	1,828,894	50,274
United Kingdom	7,314	7,275,808	308,709	7,146
University Life	1,029	1,011,721	36,792	3,468
Wesleyan and Genl. (Ord.)	5,959	3,507,648	187,286	2,043
Western Australian*	97	71,635	3,761	Nil
Yorkshire	6,648	16,381,416	526,487	68,108
Industrial Companies				
Blackburn	66,754	2,006,459	—	—
Britannic	304,219	10,893,878	—	—
Co-operative	825,363	41,446,976	—	—
Irish Assurance	103,679	3,857,310	—	—
London and Manchester*	126,126	5,013,782	—	—
Mutual Life	81,418	11,057,065	—	—
New Ireland	58,994	1,720,462	—	—
Pearl	672,658	27,181,523	—	—
Pioneer*	7,775	284,073	—	—
Prudential	1,384,073	78,379,859	5,163,612	—
Refuge	352,113	14,760,577	—	—
Royal Liver	485,667	15,850,459	858,978	—
Royal London	367,327	15,986,437	—	—
Salvation Army	75,392	2,587,604	—	—
Scottish Legal	118,307	3,448,194	—	—
Wesleyan and General	76,467	3,482,761	—	—

* London and Manchester, year ending March 24, 1953. Natl. Mutual of Australia, year ending September 30, 1952. Pioneer, year ending March 31, 1953. Standard, year ending November 15, 1952. Western Australian, year ending June 30, 1952.

DIRECTORY OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

In the following pages the class of Insurance undertaken is shown in the second column as follows:—
A—Accident (which includes Motor, Employers' Liability, etc.); F—Fire (including Burglary); L—Life and M—Marine.

Est'd.	Nature of Business	Name of Company	Address of Head and London Offices
1904	Annuities	African Life.....	Johannesburg; 1-5, Lower King's Road, Berkhamsted, Herts.
1824	AFLM	Alliance.....	Bartholomew-lane, E.C.2.
1904	AFM	Army, Navy, and General....	Trafalgar Ho., Waterloo Pl., Pall Mall, S.W.1.
1808	AFLM	Atlas.....	92, Cheapside, E.C.2.
1849	L	Australian Mutual Provident	Sydney: 73-76, King William St., E.C.4.
1925	AF	Avon.....	Church St., Stratford-on-Avon.
1905	AFM	Baptist.....	4, Southampton-row, W.C.1.
1883	AFLM	Beacon.....	1301, Stratford-road, Birmingham; 33, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.2.
1894	AFM	Bedford General.....	Fairfax Ho., Fulwood Pl., High Holborn, W.C.1.
1839	L	Blackburn Assurance.....	151, Dale-street, Kingsway, Liverpool, 2.
1839	L	Blackburn Philanthropic.....	Mutual-buildings, Darwen-street, Blackburn.
1925	FM	Black Sea and Baltic.....	106, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3. [W.C.2.]
1866	AFLM	Britannic.....	Broad-st. Corner, Birmingham; 44-46, Kingsway, Liverpool; 3-4 & 5-6, Lime-street, E.C.3.
1863	M	British and Foreign Marine...	24, Fennel-st., Manchester.
1878	Machinery	British Engine, &c.....	Royal Exchange, Cornhill, EC.3.
1854	AFM	British Equitable.....	36-44, Moorgate, E.C.2.
1904	AFLM	British General.....	31 & 32, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.2.
1888	AFM	British Law.....	7, West George-street, Glasgow, C.2.
1896	L	British Life.....	4, South-place, Moorgate, E.C.2.
1920	L	British Nat. Life.....	81-82, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1908	AFM	British Oak.....	31 & 32, Bedford-street, Strand, W.C.2.
1881	A	Builders' Accident.....	Edinburgh: 5, Lothbury, E.C.2.
1805	AFLM	Caledonian.....	Toronto: 2, St. James's-sq., S.W.1.
1847	L	Canada Life.....	61-62, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.
1932	Dog Ins.	Canine Ins. Assoc.....	Hong Kong: 3-4 Lime-street, E.C.3.
1836	M	Canon.....	83, Pall Mall, S.W.1.
1903	AFM	Car and General.....	1, Cornhill, E.C.3. [E.C.3.]
1899	F	Central.....	18, Charlotte-sq., Edin.: 7, Leadenhall-street, 4 & 5, Queen-sq., W.C.1.
1906	AFM	Century.....	25, St. James's-square, S.W.1.
1885	AFM ex-motor	Chemists' Mutual.....	Melbourne: 4, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.4.
1922	L	Clerical, Medical, and Gen....	10, Donegall Square, S., Belfast.
1824	L & Pers. Acc.	Colonial Mutual.....	24, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1873	AFM	Comm'l. Ins. Co. of Ireland...	
1919	AFM	Commercial Union.....	
1861	AFLM		

Est'd.	Nature of Business	Name of Company	Address of Head and London Offices
1871	L	Confederation	Toronto: 18, Park Lane, W.1.
1891	AFM	Congregational	21, Apsley-crescent, Bradford.
1867	AFLM	Co-operative	Corporation-street, Manchester: 42, Kingsway, [W.C.2.
1905	AFM	Cornhill	32, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1807	AFM	County Fire	50, Regent-street, W.1.
1906	L	Crown Life	Toronto: 21-24, Cockspur Street, S.W.1.
1900	AFLM	Crusader	Woodhatch, Reigate, Surrey; 14, Pall Mall, Edinburg: 22, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3. [S.W.1.
1899	AFM	Dominion	1, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2; Life Dept.—32, Moorgate, E.C.2.
1904	AFLM	Eagle Star	11, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.2.
1887	AFLM	Ecclesiastical	105, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.
1901	AFLM	Economic	26, George-st., Edin.; 1 & 2, Royal Exchange Bldgs., E.C.3.
1823	AFLM	Edinburgh	Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4.
1880	AFLM	Employers' Liability	12, Charlotte-square, Edinburg: 51, Mulgrave-road, Sutton, Surrey.
1898	AFM	Employers' Mutual	19, Coleman-street, E.C.2.
1762	L	Equitable	20, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.
1844	L	Equity and Law	Colchester: 7 & 8, King-street, E.C.2.
1802	AF	Essex and Suffolk	40, Lime-street, E.C.3.
1894	AFM	Excess	County Insurance-buildings, York.
1900	AFM	Farmers' Finance and Ins.	8, King-street, Manchester.
1904	AF	Federated Employers'	64, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1890	AFM	Fine Art and General	7, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; 18, Charlotte-square, Edinburg.
1832	AFLM	Friends' Prov. and Century	Perth: General-buildings, Aldwych, W.C.2.
1885	AFLM	General Accident	Perth: General-buildings, Aldwych, W.C.2.
1837	L	General Life	Aldwych House, Aldwych, W.C.2.
1848	L	Gresham Life	188-190, Fleet-st., E.C.4.
1910	AFM	Gresham Fire and Accident	Sun Court, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1840	AFLM	Guarantee Society	68, King William-street, E.C.4.
1821	AFLM	Guardian	24, Birchin-lane, E.C.3.
1919	AFM	Guildhall	48 & 49, Dame-street, Dublin.
1908	AFM	Hibernia	Pitaston, Birmingham, 13.
1932	FL	Ideal	Toronto: 28-29, St. James's-square, S.W.1.
1897	L	Imperial Life of Canada	Lloyd's-buildings, E.C.3.
1824	M	Indemnity Marine	Hamman Bldgs., Upper O'Connell St., Dublin, C8.
1939	AFLM	Irish Assurance	Iron Trades Ho., 21-24, Grosvenor Pl., S.W.1.
1880	A	Iron Trades Employers'	Theatre Chambers, Babington-lane, Derby.
1915	Keys	Key	5, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.
1892	AFM	Law Accident	114, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.
1845	AFM	Law Fire	7, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.
1806	AFLM	Law Union and Rock	24-28, Lombard Street, E.C.3.
1907	AFLM	Legal	188, Fleet-street, E.C.4.
1836	AFLM	Legal and General	24-28, Moorgate, E.C.2.
1800	AFLM	Licences and General	82, Princes-st., Edin.; 61-62 Coleman St., E.C.2.
1838	L	Life Assoc. of Scotland	1, Dale-street, Liverpool: 1, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1836	AFLM	L'pool & London & Globe	14, Dale-st., Liverpool: 7 & 8 Royal Exch., E.C.3.
1866	Plate Glas.	L'pool & London Plate Glass	7, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
1918	AFM	Liverpool Marine and General	Victoria House, Southampton-row, W.C.1.
1843	L	Liverpool Victoria Friendly	Byron House, 7-9, St. James's-street, S.W.1.
1890	AFM	Local Government Guarantee	3, Lombard-st., E.C.3.
1894	FM	Lombard Assurance	1, King William-street, E.C.4; 157, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. (Marine.)
1720	AFLM	London Assurance	4-5, King William-street, E.C.4.
1869	AFM	London Guar. and Accident	7, Chancery-lane, W.C.2 (Chief Administration); 155, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
1861	AFM	London & Lancashire	81, King William-street, E.C.4.
1806	L	London Life	50, Finsbury-square, E.C.2.
1869	AFL	London and Manchester	Broad-street House, Old Broad-street, E.C.2.
1885	Plate Glas.	London & Manch. Plate Glass	85, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.
1860	AFM	London and Provincial Marine	King William Street House, Arthur-st., E.C.4.
1862	AFLM	London and Scottish	Toronto: 1, Regent-street, S.W.1.
1887	L	Manufacturers	159, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
1836	M	Marine	48, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.
1852	L	Marine and General	Liverpool: Lloyd's-buildings, E.C.3.
1864	M	Maritime	7, Cavendish-sq., W.1.
1884	L & Pers. Acc.	Med., Sickness, Ann. and Life	Moorfields House, Tenter St., E.C.2.
1907	Reinsurance	Mercantile & General	Forum House, 15-18, Lime-street, E.C.3.
1920	AF	Merchants' & Manufacturers'	36-38, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1871	M	Merchants' Marine	51, Spring-gardens, Manchester.
1872	AFM	Methodist	

Est'd.	Nature of Business	Name of Company	Address of Head and London Offices
1898	AFLM	Midland Employers' Mutual..	Birmingham: 143-149, Fenchurch-st., E.C.3.
1896	Plate Glass	Midland Mutual Plate Glass...	200, Wolverhampton-street, Dudley.
1909	AFM	Monument.....	98-106, Cannon-street, E.C.4.
1906	AFM	Motor Union.....	10, St. James's-street, S.W.1.
1903	AF	Municipal Mutual.....	22, Old Queen-street, Westminster, S.W.1.
1886	L	Mutual Life and Citizens'....	Sydney: 1, Lancaster-place, Strand, W.C.2.
1890	AFLM	National & Loc. Gov. Officers	1, York-gate, Regent's Park, N.W.1.
1864	Boilers	National Boiler.....	Manchester: Empire House, 6t. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.1.
1914	AFM	National Employers' Mutual..	National Employers House, Bury-street, E.C.3.
1910	AFLM	National Farmers' Union....	Church-street, Stratford on Avon.
1897	AF	National of Great Britain....	Glasgow: 24, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1863	Fidelity Guar. etc.	National Guaran. & Suretyship	Edinburgh: Granville Ho., Arundel-st., W.C.2.
1830	L	National Mutual Life.....	39, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.2.
1869	L	National Mutual of Austral.	Melbourne: 5, Cheapside, E.C.2.
1835	L	National Provident.....	48, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.
1854	Plate Glass	National Provincial.....	3, Abchurch Yard, Cannon-street, E.C.4.
1921	Naval Officers' risk, etc.	Navigators and General.....	Bolton House, 15-16, Cullum St., E.C.3.
1924	AFLM	New Ireland.....	12, Dawson-street, Dublin, C.2.
1809	AFLM	North British and Mercantile	64, Princes-street, Edinburgh: 61, Thread-needle-street, E.C.2.
1836	AFLM	Northern.....	Union-ter., Aberdeen: 1, Moorgate, E.C.2.
1797	AFM	Norwich Union Fire.....	Norwich: 50, Fleet-street, E.C.4.
1808	L	Norwich Union Life.....	Norwich: 49, Fleet-street, E.C.4.
1871	AFM	Ocean Accident.....	36-44, Moorgate, E.C.2.
1859	M	Ocean Marine.....	37-9, Lime-street, E.C.3.
1886	AFM	Palatine.....	1 & 2, Royal Exchange Buildings, E.C.3.
1864	AFLM	Pearl.....	252, High Holborn, W.C.1.
1782	AFLM	Phoenix.....	Phoenix House, King William-street, E.C.4.
1905	AFLM	Pilot.....	28-30, John Dalton-street, Manchester.
1891	AL	Pioneer.....	31, Dale-street, Liverpool, 2.
1919	Motor	Premier Motor Policies.....	Melbourne Ho., Melbourne-pl., W.C.2.
1865	AFM	Prov. Accidt. and White Cross	Kinnaird House, Pall Mall East, S.W.1.
1877	L	Provident Assocn. of London	Provident House, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
1840	L	Provident Mutual Life.....	25-31, Moorgate, E.C.2.
1903	AFM	Provincial.....	Kendal: Provincial Ho., 100, Cannon-st., E.C.4.
1848	AFLM	Prudential.....	Holborn-bars, E.C.1.
1886	AFM	Queensland.....	Sydney: 22, Birchm-lane, E.C.3.
1849	AFM	Railway Passengers.....	64, Cornhill, E.C.3.
—	Motor	Red Star Association.....	143-149, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.
1864	L	Refuge.....	Oxford-st., Manchester: 133, Strand, W.C.2.
1906	AFM	Reliance Fire and Accident...	Great Bounds, Southborough, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
1881	FM	Reliance Marine.....	Liverpool: 3-4, Lime-street, E.C.3.
1823	Reversions	Reversionary Interest Society..	19, Coleman-street, E.C.2.
1918	AFM	Road Transport and General..	Grosvenor Buildings, Hyde Park, S.W.1.
1845	AFLM	Royal.....	Liverpool: 24-28, Lombard-street, E.C.3.
1899	L	Royal Co-op. Collecting Soc..	21-23, Stamford-street, S.E.1.
1720	AFLM	Royal Exchange.....	Royal Exchange, E.C.3.
1850	L	Royal Liver Friendly.....	Liverpool: 8-9, Giltspur-street, E.C.1.
1861	AFL	Royal London.....	Royal London House, Finsbury-square, E.C.2.
1887	Pensions	Royal Nat. Pensions (Nurses).	125, Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C.2.
1867	L	Salvation Army.....	223-226, Tottenham Court-road, W.1.
1909	AFM	Salvation Army Fire.....	4, Holywell Hill, St. Albans, Herts.
1826	L	Scottish Amicable.....	35, St. Vincent Place, Glasgow: 17, Tokenhouse
1881	AFM	Scottish Boiler.....	Glasgow: 66-67, Cornhill, E.C.3. [Yard, E.C.2.
1831	L	Scottish Equitable.....	28, St. Andrew-sq., Edinb.: 13, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1919	AFM	Scottish General.....	Glasgow: 99, Aldwych, W.C.2.
1877	AFLM	Scottish Insurance.....	115, George-st., Edinb.: 62-63, Cheapside, E.C.2.
1852	L	Scottish Legal.....	95 Bothwell-st., Glasgow, C.2.
1881	AL	Scottish Life.....	19, St. Andrew-sq., Edinb.: 37, Queen Victoria-st., E.C.4.
1876	AFLM	Scottish Metropolitan.....	Edinburgh: King William Street House, Arthur-street, E.C.4.
1883	AL	Scottish Mutual.....	109, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, C.2; 17, King-street, E.C.2.
1837	L	Scottish Provident.....	6, St. Andrew-sq., Edinburgh: 3, Lombard-st.,
1877	Reversions	Scottish Reversionary.....	33, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh. [E.C.3.
1824	AFLM	Scottish Union and National..	35, St. Andrew-sq., Edinb.: 20-24 Moorgate,
1815	L	Scottish Widows'.....	9, St. Andrew-sq., Edinb.: 28, Cornhill, E.C.3.

Est'd.	Nature of Business	Name of Company	Address of Head and London Offices
1875	AFM	Sea	Liverpool: 14-19, Leadenhall-st., E.C.3 (Mar.), Basildon Ho., Moorgate, E.C.2. (Fire, &c.).
1872	AFM	South British	New Zealand: 4, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.3.
1825	L	Standard Life	3, George-st., Edinb.: 3, Abchurch Yard, Cannon St., E.C.4.
1871	M	Standard Marine	Liverpool.
1891	AFM	State	Liverpool, 2; Royal Exchange, E.C.3.
1710	AFM	Sun	63, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2.
1810	L	Sun Life	63, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2.
1865	L	Sun Life of Canada	Montreal: 2, 3 & 4, Cocksport-st., S.W.1.
1936	L	Teachers' Assurance	Hamilton Ho., Mabledon Pl., W.C.1.
1800	M	Thames and Mersey	Liverpool: 3-6, Lime-street, E.C.3.
1850	FM	Triton	Calcutta: 3-4, Lime-st., E.C.3.
1839	L	{ Tunstall & District Assurance } Collecting Society	Station Chambers, Tunstall, Stoke on Trent.
1867	M	Ulster Marine	1, Linen Hall-street, Belfast.
1714	AFM	Union Assurance	1 & 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.3.
1907	AFM	Union Ins. Soc. of Canton	Hongkong: 78-80, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1835	AFM	Union Marine	11, Dale-st., Liverpool.
1863	M	United British	Byron House, 7-9, St. James's-street, S.W.1.
1915	AFM	United Friendly	42, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.1.
1908	AFLM	United Kingdom Prov.	33, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.
1840	L	United Scottish	37-39, Lime-street, E.C.3.
1912	AFM	University	Temp.: 19a Coleman St., E.C.2.
1825	L	Victory Insurance	73-75 King William-street, E.C.4.
1919	Reinsurance	Vulcan Boiler and General.	67, King-street, Manchester 2.
1859	Boilers	Warden	24-28, Lombard-st., E.C.3.
1875	AFM	Welsh Insurance Corpn.	Cardiff: King William Street House, Arthur- street, E.C.4.
1911	AFM	Wesleyan and General.	Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham 4.
1841	AFLM	Wesleyan Methodist Preachers	1, Central Bldgs., Westminster, S.W.1.
1798	Annuities	West of Scotland	Glasgow: 24, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1886	AFM	Western	Toronto: 36-38, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1851	AFM	Western Australian	Perth: 36 & 37, Old Jewry, E.C.2.
1912	AFLM	Western Mutual	234, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, C.2.
1832	AL	Westminster Fire	27, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C.2.
1717	AFM	World Auxily. Ins. Corpn.	85, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.
1906	AFM	World Marine and General.	85, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.
1919	AFM	Yangtze Ins. Assoc.	Hong Kong: 78-80, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1864	FM	Yorkshire	St. Helen's-square, York: "Yorkshire Ho.," 66-67, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1862	FM	Zurich General Acc. & Liability	Fairfax Ho., Fulwood-pl., W.C.1.

HOW TO ASSIGN A LIFE POLICY

When a Policy is assigned by way of Mortgage, it is better to employ a solicitor: but when the Assignment is absolute, i.e., when a Policy is sold out and out, his services may be dispensed with, provided the Title is clear.

The Assignment may be in the following form to comply with English law, but may be subject to slight variation in other parts of the British Isles:—

I, (name), of (address), in the County of, (occupation), in consideration of the sum of (pounds) paid to me by (name), of (address), in the County of, (occupation), the receipt of which I herewith acknowledge, do hereby, as beneficial owner, assign unto the said, his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, all that Policy of Assurance on my life for £..... effected with the (name of Company), numbered, and dated, and all monies assured by or to become payable thereunder. *And I hereby certify that the transaction hereby effected does not form part

of a larger transaction, or of a series of transactions, in respect of which the amount or value, or the aggregate amount or value, of the consideration exceeds five hundred pounds.* In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this day of, 19....

Signed, sealed and delivered by the above-named, in the presence of—

Name,
Address

The document must be stamped by the Inland Revenue Stamp Office.

Notice of the Assignment should be sent, in duplicate, to the Head Office of the Company immediately on execution. The Company is entitled to charge a fee of five shillings for acknowledgment, and will retain one copy and the other will be returned with acceptance of service endorsed thereon.

* This wording should be omitted when not applicable.

Friendly Societies—Great Britain

Acts 1896-1948.

VOLUNTARY (i.e. Not Including State) BUSINESS.

In spite of the expansion of *Compulsory* "Health" insurance since the introduction of the *State* scheme in 1912 and its extension in 1948, the *Voluntary* business of Friendly Societies registered under the Friendly Societies Act, 1896, still continues on a large scale, as shown by the following comparative totals—those in ordinary type relate to registered Friendly Societies proper (embracing both "Centralized" societies and "Orders with Branches"); those in *italics* "Collecting" societies which, although registered under the Friendly Societies Acts, are subject also to the special provisions of the Industrial Assurance Acts:—

End of Year	No. of Societies on Register		Member-ship	Assurances or Policies	Total Funds	
			Thousands		£,000's	
1951.....	14,353	118	6,794	32,918	212,238	197,881
1938.....	19,600	149	8,491	25,738	151,613	84,837
1913.....	25,475	71	6,783	7,481	51,489	11,165

During the year 1951, Friendly Societies proper paid out £5,573,000 in *Sickness* benefit and over £1,997,000 in *Death* benefit, while payments of claims on *Death* by Collecting societies amounted to £8,227,000.

The membership and funds figures—as at the end of 1951—set out below, indicate the strength of several leading old established societies, including the three largest centenarian Orders which operate through their registered districts and branches, subject to a central body. The first society mentioned which is operated wholly on the "Deposit" system of sickness insurance, has, despite its later establishment, far outstripped all other non-collecting societies in expansion of membership and is indicative of the trend during recent years for many entrants to prefer a cash endowment in old age, e.g. 65, instead of remaining insured for sickness benefit throughout life as was the basis of the older "Accumulating" type of society. There are, however, several systems operated on *Individual Amount* lines (apart from the National Deposit Society's method of a *uniform* contribution throughout membership), one of which known as the "Holloway" (the name of the founder of the "Original" society formed at Stroud in 1875) is worked by a contribution increasing with each year of attained age after the member reaches age 30, up to age 65:

FRIENDLY Socs.—Name with (in brackets) Year Established	Membership	Funds (including Reserves)
National Deposit Friendly Society (1868).....	858,000	£ 21,527,000
Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity (1810).....	572,000	26,033,000
Hearts of Oak Benefit Society (1842).....	468,000	17,606,000
Ancient Order of Foresters (1834).....	370,000	18,821,000
Independent Order of Rechabites, Salford Unity (1835).....	305,000	6,504,000

COLLECTING Socs.—Name and Year Established	No. of Assurances Premium Paying	Free Paid-up	Funds (including Reserves)
Liverpool Victoria Friendly Society (1843).....	12,807,000	3,840,000	£ 106,803,000
Royal Liver Friendly Society (1850).....	7,916,000	1,622,000	55,162,000
Scottish Legal Life Assurance Society (1852).....	2,914,000	730,000	17,014,000

Although the present National Insurance scheme with its provision of "cradle to the grave" benefits has obviously had repercussions on the *Voluntary* Friendly Societies, only time can reveal the full extent of its effect on the numerical strength and potential income of these societies, with their various systems of Sickness insurance and combined benefits tables based on a wide range of contributions scaled according to age and the extent and nature of the benefits provided.

When the modest scheme of 1912 was introduced some people doubted the *Voluntary* Friendly Societies' ability to survive for long, and yet they continued to grow in the face of keen competition, but their remarkable expansion has naturally brought many societies up to a point where they have already found it increasingly difficult to maintain a sufficient inflow of new, young entrants to replace membership losses due to death and other causes. In recent years, too, many of the older (non-deposit type) societies have had to introduce

more attractive tables to cater for the growing preference amongst members for a *curtailed* (instead of *whole-life*) Sickness insurance to enable a margin of contributions to accumulate to their credit as an increasing *cash endowment* payable in full at age 65, or in the event of prior death, with the option of drawing on the credit from time to time if the member is in need, subject to certain conditions, including the retention of a specified minimum sum in the member's account.

In considering how far the general body of members comprising the Friendly Societies movement can afford to continue their *voluntary* insurances along with their higher State scheme contributions in future, it must not be overlooked that present-day wage levels are substantially higher for all classes of workers than in 1912, and the Government has declared that continued *Voluntary* insurance to supplement State benefits, wherever one's means permit, should be encouraged.

Moreover, in addition to the widespread branch units of the better known "Orders," there are numerous small independent societies whose membership is maintained more easily than in the large societies, by age-long custom of family and social ties within their own locality, and there still exist a few such societies whose formation dates back far beyond any "Friendly Society" legislation. In fact, long before the term "Friendly Society" came into use, the seeds of *Voluntary mutual insurance* had been sown in the ancient religious and trade "Guilds." As is evident from the many extant parchment returns detailing their rules and possessions under a decree of Richard II, Guilds had become widespread in Britain by the 14th century. By then, the purely charitable character of the original Guilds had largely changed with the emergence of numerous small institutions adopting primitive *mutual insurance* methods of a regular flat rate contribution in order to obtain relief when sick or in old age and a payment to the widow in the event of death. Some of these old Guilds with their distinctive titles still survive, and the present *Voluntary Register of Friendly Societies* includes eleven societies which have been in existence for upwards of 200 years, the four earliest all operating in Scotland, the oldest being the "Incorporation of Carters in Leith" established as long ago as 1555. The four oldest in England were all formed in London—the "Norman Society" (estd. 1703); the "Society of Lintol"

(estd. 1708); the "Society for the Mutual Help of Swiss in London" (estd. here in 1703—although registered as recently as 1942); and the "Goldsmiths Friendly Society" (estd. 1712), the first two of these having been formed by Huguenot refugees from the Protestant persecution under Louis XIV.

The first Act for the encouragement and protection of "Friendly Societies" in this country was not passed until 1793, but various amending Acts were put on the Statute Book during the next century as the result of the recommendations of successive Select Committees (including a Royal Commission in 1871). For example, it was not until the 1829 Act that all registered Friendly Societies were required to keep proper records of individual sickness and mortality amongst their members, which data enabled the construction of STANDARD Actuarial Tables showing the Expected (average) duration of Sickness at successive ages, and also (with data from the Census) the corresponding mortality rates.

Since the 1875 Act, all registered societies whose operations are susceptible to valuation have been subject to statutory *quinquennial actuarial valuation* and report.

The present consolidating Act of 1896 allows various specific classes other than "Friendly Societies" to be registered thereunder, but exemption from income tax (irrespective of the extent of interest income) is enjoyed only by registered "Friendly Societies."

Co-operative Societies—Great Britain

Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, 1893-1952.

During the 10 years ended 1951 Co-operative Retail Trading Societies (almost all General Supply Stores) expanded their membership by 23 per cent. and assets by 57 per cent. as shown by the following particulars covering the 1,109 societies on the register at the end of 1951 and 1,127 societies in 1941:

Year	Number of Members	Share Capital	Sales	Surplus on Year's Working	Interest on Shares	Dividends on Sales	Total Assets
		£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
1951	10,745,000	222,154	649,772	48,860	6,010	38,169	397,448
1941	8,729,000	163,802	300,394	34,118	5,234	25,558	252,914

In addition, 178 Co-operative Wholesale and Productive Trading Societies (with a total membership of 59,000) were on the register at the end of 1951. The total figures for these societies are dominated by those of the two main Wholesale Trading Societies (with their "Joint" undertaking) whose combined sales for 1951 amounted to £439 millions, their assets at the end of the year totalling £172 millions.

The Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1952, raised the limit of maximum shareholding by an individual member from £200 to £500, and increased the limits of deposits which a society could receive from a depositor without being deemed to carry on the business of banking, from 10s. to £2 at any one time and from £20 to £50 in all.

Building Societies—Great Britain

Acts 1874-1940.

Building Societies are, with few exceptions, associations incorporated with limited liability under the Building Societies Acts. All *Building Societies* are required to register their rules and file their accounts with the Registrar of Friendly Societies and Building Societies. The following particulars showing the growth of Building Societies (as also that of Friendly and Co-operative Societies respectively tabulated on p. 1222 and above) are based on the Registrar's Annual Statistical Summaries. The Editor is also indebted to the publishers of the "Building Societies Year Book" for details of individual societies from which the second table hereunder has been compiled.

As indicative of the part played by the Building Societies movement in assisting the vast owner-occupier housing expansion after the 1914-1918

war, Building Societies advanced on mortgage a total of almost £1,600 million during the 21 years 1919-1939.

During the ensuing 13 years 1940-1952, mortgage advances totalled £2,002 million, of which £1,776 million was for the last 7 years, the £276 million advanced in 1949 being an all-time record exceeding by £136 million the pre-war 1936 peak figure.

During the 13 years 1940-1952, the proportion of mortgage balances to total assets showed a reduction from over 91 to 85 per cent., with a corresponding increase in the ratio of investments and other assets from less than 9 to 15 per cent. of total assets with a marked increase in investments in government securities, while reserves and profit balances rose to £77 million or the equivalent of 1s. 3d. per £ of the total mortgage debt at the end of 1952. During

1952 societies' own investments increased to £158 million. Their total liquid funds (including cash and bank balances) at the end of the year represented one-seventh of total assets.

For the year 1952 interest received by societies from borrowers amounted to £52 million—of which, it is computed, one-third was absorbed in taxation borne by the societies whose interest payments to shareholders and depositors totalled nearly

£30 million. Management costs, at £8,776 for 1952, still averaged only about 2d. per £1 of the mean mortgage assets.

The average mortgage interest rate charged by societies is 4½ per cent., and the interest rates offered to investors are mainly 2½ per cent. on shares and 2 per cent. on deposits (both tax paid by the societies). These rates, however, are subject to variation.

BUILDING SOCIETIES, GREAT BRITAIN, 1952—with 1951 totals in italics.

Class	Number	Share Investors	Advances during Year	Share Capital	Due to Depositors and other Creditors	Balance Profit and Reserve	Mortgage Assets	Invests. and other Assets
			£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Permanent.....	755	2,459,178	267,459	1,176,274	215,777	77,290	1,255,304	214,038
Terminating....	41	4,506	97	741	235	42	905	113
1952 TOTALS	796	2,463,684	267,556	1,177,015	216,012†	77,332	1,256,209‡	214,151
1951 ..	807	2,359,476	267,638	1,057,008	225,918	74,096	1,158,194	198,829

† Total Depositors, 604,376.

‡ Total Borrowers, 1,646,731.

SOCIETIES WITH TOTAL ASSETS EXCEEDING £600,000—AT END OF FINANCIAL YEAR, 1951

Year Establd.	* Name of Society (abbreviated)	Head Office	Share Investors	Total Assets
	ENGLAND.			£
1853	Barnsley P., Permanent Bldg., Regent St., Barnsley.....		10,673	4,919,000
1866	Bath—British Workman & Genl. B., 6, Wood St., Queen Sq., Bath..		2,683	1,300,000
1870	" Liberal. 1, South Parade, Bath.....		1,605	905,000
1934	Bedford—Atlas, 162, Bedford Rd., Kempston, Bedford.....		1,056	680,000
1879	" P., 41, Midland Road, Bedford.....		1,908	616,000
1924	" Bedfordshire, 77-83, Harpur St., Bedford.....		4,041	2,912,000
1914	Bexhill-on-Sea, Building Society Chambers, Bexhill-on-Sea.....		1,052	625,000
1862	Bideford—Western Counties, 1, Grenville St., Bideford.....		1,732	1,551,000
1851	Bingley, 4, Park Road, Bingley.....		17,016	17,327,000
1889	Birmingham Citizens P., 95, Colmore Row, Birmingham.....		3,555	4,145,000
1847	" Incorporated, 42 & 43, Waterloo St., Birmingham.....		8,077	6,304,000
1934	Bournemouth and Christchurch, Victoria Chambers, Fir Vale Road, Bournemouth.....		695	638,000
1851	Bradford Equit. 45 & 47, Bank St., Bradford.....		21,340	22,719,000
1885	" P., 41 & 43, Sunbridge Rd., Bradford.....		12,437	15,960,000
1921	Bridgwater & West of England P., 1, King Sq., Bridgwater.....		3,843	4,048,000
1863	Brighton—Alliance, Princes Ho., North St., Brighton.....		24,582	26,215,000
1905	" Citizens P., Marlborough Pl., Brighton.....		2,878	1,673,000
1850	Bristol & W., St. Stephen's Ho., Bristol.....		7,675	5,704,000
1853	" P. Econ., 40, Broad St., Bristol.....		1,747	765,000
1850	Burnley, Grimshaw St., Burnley.....		37,386	32,125,000
1874	" —Borough, 12, Nicholas St., Burnley.....		22,119	11,354,000
1850	Cambridge, 6, Post Office Terrace, Cambridge.....		3,193	1,119,000
1850	Carlisle—Cumberland Co-operative B., 38, Fisher St., Carlisle.....		10,217	4,240,000
1898	Chatham & Dist. Reliance P., Manor Rd., Chatham.....		1,925	1,327,000
1850	Cheltenham & Gloucester, 18, Clarence St., Cheltenham.....		20,449	17,591,000
1861	Cheshunt P. B., 100, Crossbrook St., Cheshunt, Waltham Cross.....		3,192	2,283,000
1856	Colchester P. B., 11 St. Isaac's Walk, Colchester.....		1,080	627,000
1866	Colne, Albert Rd., Colne.....		2,652	1,817,000
1884	Coventry P. Economic, 19 & 20, High St., Coventry.....		21,430	10,488,000
1892	" Mut. P., 9, Priory Row, Coventry.....		2,217	1,297,000
1872	" Provident P., 25, Warwick Rd., Coventry.....		4,358	2,064,000
1946	Darlington, Church Row, Market Place, Darlington.....		8,877	5,196,000
1859	Derbyshire, 7, Iron Gate, Derby.....		16,898	8,120,000
1866	Dewsbury & W. Riding, Church St., Dewsbury.....		7,179	5,924,000
1858	Dudley & Dist. B., 224, Market Place, Dudley.....		5,436	2,792,000
1857	Earl Shilton, 22 The Hollow, Earl Shilton.....		2,828	703,000
1877	Eastbourne Mut., 147, Terminus Rd., Eastbourne.....		5,256	5,765,000
1849	Exeter—Provident P., Prov. Ho., Southernhay W., Exeter.....		2,358	2,532,000
1857	" B., 14, Dix's Field, Exeter.....		2,837	3,938,000
1865	Furness & S. Cumb., 36, Cornwallis St., Barrow-in-Furness.....		4,411	2,312,000

P=Permanent B.=Benefit. * Head Office Town is shown first followed by a dash where it is not the first word in a Society's name.

Year Establd.	Name of Society (abbreviated)	Head Office	Share Investors	Total Assets.
				£
1880	Grays, 22, New Rd., Grays.		3,648	1,968,000
1848	Grimsby—Great Grimsby & North Lincs. P. Osborne Chambers, Osborne St. Grimsby.		622	649,000
1853	Halifax, Permanent Bldgs., Commercial St., Halifax.		289,120	177,212,000
1854	Hanley Econ., 42, Cheapside, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent.		3,006	1,888,000
1882	Harrow, Cunningham Ho., Bessboro' Rd., Harrow.		1,829	1,306,000
1951	Hastings & Thanet, 29-31, Havelock Rd., Hastings and 46 Queen Street, Ramsgate.		20,164	14,859,000
1851	" & East Sussex, 13, Wellington Pl., Hastings.		6,966	4,444,000
1890	Haywards Heath & Dist. P. B., The Broadway, Haywards Heath.		2,562	1,133,000
1884	Hemel Hempstead, 43 Marlowes, Hemel Hempstead.		719	656,000
1853	Hinckley & Country, 9, Castle St., Hinckley.		3,234	1,370,000
1870	" & Leicestershire P. B., The Borough, Hinckley.		7,600	4,081,000
1866	" P., 31, Castle St., Hinckley.		3,896	1,129,000
1861	Huddersfield, Britannia Bldgs., St. Peter's St., Huddersfield.		21,006	19,003,000
1876	Ipswich & District, 8, Northgate St., Ipswich.		2,175	622,000
1849	" & Suffolk P. B., 44, Upper Brook St., Ipswich.		13,860	2,056,000
1855	" —Eastern Counties, 13, Queen St., Ipswich.		6,586	4,410,000
1851	Keighley & Craven, Town Hall Square, Keighley.		5,980	5,566,000
1865	Kingston, 6, Eden St., Kingston-on-Thames.		2,412	1,183,000
1875	Leeds and Holbeck, 105, Albion St., Leeds.		14,285	10,115,000
1848	" P., Permanent House, The Headrow, Leeds.		78,619	60,875,000
1849	" — Provincial, Provincial Ho., Albion St., Leeds, and } Equitable Ho., Market St., Bradford.		42,585	45,413,000
1850	Leek & Moorlands, New Stockwell Ho., Leek.		28,803	21,410,000
1863	" United & Midlands, 50, St. Edward St., Leek.		11,719	5,044,000
1853	Leicester P., Welford Ho., Welford Place, Leicester.		36,505	26,170,000
1875	" Temp., 13/15, Belvoir St., Leicester.		13,632	10,243,000
1870	Lewes, 11, High St., Lewes.		3,398	1,213,000
1877	Liverpool Investment, 67, Lord St., Liverpool.		5,561	5,178,000
1854	" & Provincial, 18, Hackins Hey, Liverpool.		987	818,000
	London :—			
1944	Abbey National, Abbey House, Baker St., N.W.1.		429,204	136,631,000
1875	Camberwell & S. London, 8, Camberwell Green, S.E.5.		2,804	2,448,000
1878	Chelsea, 110, King's Road, S.W.3.		3,794	2,750,000
1882	Church of England, 67, New Bridge St., E.C.4.		8,708	7,070,000
1908	City Prudential, 17, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1.		4,447	3,812,000
1931	Civil Service, 20, Victoria St., S.W.1.		1,097	1,014,000
1884	Co-operative P., New Oxford Ho., Bloomsbury Way, W.C.1.		114,389	66,689,000
1879	Equity P., 164A, Strand, W.C.2.		1,792	765,000
1902	Finchley, 767, High Rd., N. Finchley, N.12.		1,649	1,371,000
1862	Fourth City, 34, London Wall, E.C.2.		4,308	3,989,000
1896	" P.O. Breitenham Ho., Lancaster Pl., W.C.2.		7,851	4,162,000
1876	Goldhawk Mut. B., 15-17, High Rd., Chiswick, W.4.		3,630	1,839,000
1871	Guardian, 2, Southampton Row, W.C.1.		2,742	2,589,000
1875	Hearts of Oak P., 47-49, Oxford St., W.1.		5,626	4,353,000
1926	Hendon, 81, Church Rd., Hendon, N.W.4.		1,217	750,000
1952	Industrial, 281 Greenwich High Rd., S.E.10.		1,358	1,346,000
1852	Lambeth, 112, Westminster Bridge Rd., S.E.1.		7,866	5,080,000
1883	London and Essex, 2, Romford Rd., Stratford, E.15.		1,211	728,000
1868	Magnet Magnet House, Paddington Green, W.2.		5,183	3,466,000
1866	Mornington P., 240 Kentish Town Road, N.W.5.		1,825	641,000
1932	Nalco, 1 York Gate, Regents Park, N.W.1.		23,822	7,696,000
1883	North-West, North-West Ho., Marylebone Rd., N.W.1.		3,558	3,059,000
1847	People's, 15 & 16, Deptford Broadway, Deptford, S.E.8.		859	668,000
1848	Planet, Planet Ho., 12A, Finsbury Sq., E.C.2.		7,759	6,922,000
1881	Portman, Portman Sq., W.1.		9,717	8,323,000
1941	Property Owners', Spencer Ho., South Place, Moorgate, E.C.2.		1,862	1,070,000
1865	Royal Mut. B., 84, Kingsway, W.C.2.		3,866	1,023,000
1922	Shern Hall (Methodist), 306, Hoe St., Walthamstow, E.17.		2,908	1,822,000
1937	St. Pancras, 20 Bride Lane, E.C.4.		1,643	1,035,000
1854	Temperance P., 223-227 Regent St., W.1.		23,093	27,044,000
1677	Walthamstow 223 Hoe St., Walthamstow, E.17.		1,319	1,360,000
1885	Westbourne Pk., W'bourne House, W'bourne Grove, W.2.		26,516	19,255,000
1879	West London Inv., 199, Uxbridge Rd., Shepherd's Bush, W.12.		1,308	1,035,000
1847	Woolwich Equitable, Equitable House, Woolwich, S.E.18.		117,305	70,424,000
1867	Loughborough P., Baxter Gate, Loughborough.		1,999	832,000
1866	Luton, 24, King St., Luton.		1,719	1,494,000
1870	Macclesfield—Cheshire, Castle St., Macclesfield.		8,020	2,959,000
1859	Maidenhead P.B., 58, King St., Maidenhead.		1,829	2,140,000
1870	Mansfield, 15, Toothill Lane, Mansfield.		1,998	1,809,000
1870	Market Harborough, 9, Northampton Rd., Market Harboro'.		7,444	2,096,000
1875	Melton Mowbray, 14, Nottingham St., Melton Mowbray.		1,738	1,507,000

Year Establd.	Name of Society (abbreviated)	Head Office	Share Investors	Total Assets
				£
1872	Middleton, 99, Long St., Middleton, Manchester.....		11,161	2,274,000
1860	Nelson—Marsden, 2, Russell St., Nelson.....		6,973	4,779,000
1866	Newbury, 19, Bartholomew St., Newbury.....		2,564	1,847,000
1861	Newcastle upon Tyne P., 37/41, Grainger St., Newcastle upon Tyne.		9,645	4,753,000
1851	" " —Crown, 21, Eldon Sq., " " " " " "		1,704	1,522,000
1876	" " —Globe P., 57, Grainger Street, " " " " " "		1,273	877,000
1863	" " —Grainger, R. Exch. Bldgs., Hood St., " " " " " "		4,302	3,000,000
1850	" " —Northern Counties P., 2, Market St., Newcastle upon Tyne		12,302	6,971,000
1865	" " —Percy, 4/6, Market St., " " " " " "		3,275	1,851,000
1865	" " —Rock P. B., 10/14, Market St., " " " " " "		16,430	8,605,000
1867	" " —St. Andrew's P., 3 Ellison Place, " " " " " "		876	655,000
1863	" " —Universal P., 36, Grey St., " " " " " "		5,148	3,935,000
1864	Newcastle—N. Staffs. P. Econ. B., 1 King St., Newcastle.....		3,677	2,460,000
1869	Newport—Mon'shire. & S. Wales, Friars Chrs., Dock St., Newport..		1,971	1,523,000
1888	Northampton & Midlands, 60, Gold St., Northampton.....		4,620	2,557,000
1848	" " Town & County B., 85, Abington St., Northampton..		23,948	17,072,000
1895	North Shields—Mercantile, 25, Northumberland Square.....		1,253	764,000
1875	" " —P., 75, Howard St., N. Shields.....		2,361	800,000
1855	" " —Tynemouth P. B., 53 Howard St., North Shields....		1,215	603,000
1867	" " —Tynemouth Vict. Lub. P., 1 & 2, Nbl'd. Pl., N. Shields		1,451	969,000
1848	Northwich, 1 High St., Bull Ring, Northwich.....		3,717	1,554,000
1852	Northwich, 34, Prince of Wales Rd., Northwich.....		8,381	8,764,000
1850	Nottingham, Friar Lane, Nottingham.....		8,241	4,785,000
1888	Old Hill—Rowley Regis & Dist. B., Halesowen Rd., Old Hill....		2,631	858,000
1848	Otley, 34, Boroughgate, Otley.....		1,721	1,361,000
1877	Padiham, 18, Sowerby St., Padiham.....		3,015	2,275,000
1860	Peterborough Prov. B., 49, Priestgate, Peterborough.....		3,483	2,490,000
1866	Portsmouth, 292, London Rd., Portsmouth.....		1,005	912,000
1846	Ramsbury, 19, High Street, Ramsbury.....		1,452	1,277,000
1859	Redditch B., Church Green West, Redditch.....		6,636	2,809,000
1855	Reigate—Holmesdale B., 43, Church St., Reigate.....		1,401	785,000
1866	Rugby, Temple Bldgs., Rugby.....		6,686	2,396,000
1846	Scarborough, York Ho., York Pl., Scarborough.....		3,491	1,429,000
1857	Sheerness & Gillingham P., 35, Broadway, Sheerness.....		4,571	2,137,000
1853	Skipton, 59, High St., Skipton.....		11,357	11,148,000
1875	South Shields Commercial P., Barrington St., South Shields.....		1,336	1,047,000
1866	" " —Corporation P., 6, Saville St., South Shields.....		1,975	996,000
1874	" " —Eligible, 91, Fowler St., South Shields.....		1,315	687,000
1877	" " Nelson P., Queen St., South Shields.....		1,414	740,000
1867	Stafford P. B., 1, Martin St., Stafford.....		1,075	861,000
1877	" " Railway P. B., 4 Market Sq., Stafford.....		1,452	766,000
1874	Steyning & Littlehampton, 62, High St., Steyning.....		1,864	1,359,000
1849	Stourbridge—Brierley Hill & Stourbridge Incorp'd., 82, High St., Stourbridge.....		2,009	676,000
1850	Stroud, 4, Rowcroft, Stroud.....		1,908	1,239,000
1854	Sunderland—Indus. and Prov't. P., 23, John St., Sunderland.....		2,472	845,000
1877	" " —North of England, 57, Fawcett St., Sunderland.....		4,506	3,784,000
1853	" " Working Men's, 51, Fawcett St., Sunderland.....		6,104	2,490,000
1868	Swindon P., 1 Commercial Road, Swindon.....		922	681,000
1901	Tipton & Coseley P., 60, High St., Tipton.....		1,898	904,000
1846	Wakefield, 57, Westgate, Wakefield.....		10,187	2,654,000
1863	Walsall Mutual B., 45 Bridge St., Walsall.....		1,449	863,000
1847	Waltham Abbey P., 5, Church St., Waltham Abbey, Essex.....		1,796	1,373,000
1854	Warwick & W'shire P., 24-26, Jury Street, Warwick.....		3,682	1,287,000
1851	Wednesbury B., 52 Lower High St. Wednesbury.....		2,081	1,321,000
1849	West Bromwich, 321, High St., W. Bromwich.....		13,642	7,243,000
1849	Wolverhampton F'holders' P., 37, Queen Sq., Wolverhampton....		8,243	3,708,000
1877	" " & Dist. P., 41, Lichfield St., Wolverhampton.....		6,226	3,484,000
1902	" " —S. Staffs. P., 5, Princess St., Wolverhampton.....		4,032	2,119,000
1859	Worcester, 5, Foregate St., Worcester.....		4,982	1,227,000
1851	Worthing P. B., 5, Liverpool Gardens, Worthing.....		1,318	987,000
	WALES			
1860	Cardiff—Principality, Principality Bldgs., Queen St., Cardiff.....		5,132	3,642,000
	SCOTLAND			
1869	Dunfermline, "East Port," Dunfermline.....		11,488	7,381,000
1892	Edinburgh—Scottish Amicable, 71, George St., Edinburgh.....		33,296	18,343,000
1891	Inverness Invest. and P., 57, Academy St., Inverness.....		1,182	1,103,000
1853	Paisley, 8, Gilmour St., Paisley.....		1,831	774,000

Legal Notes

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN

In England and Wales the adoption of children is regulated mainly by the Adoption of Children Acts, 1926 to 1949, and the Adoption Act, 1950. An order of court is necessary to legalize the adoption. Adoption puts the child adopted practically on the same footing as a child born to the adopter in lawful wedlock, in all matters of custody, education and maintenance; further, it is provided by the Act of 1950 (under sections which do not, however, apply to Scotland) that an adopted child shall be treated as the child of the adopter (and not the child of its natural parents) for the purpose of the devolution of property on an intestacy occurring, or under any disposition (e.g. a Will) made, after the date of the adoption order. Applications are made to the High Court (Chancery), County Court, or Magistrates Court. Orders will not usually be made for a man to be sole adopter of a girl, and applicant (or in the case of a joint application one of the applicants) must be either:—

- (a) Twenty-five years of age or over and at least twenty-one years older than the child in respect of whom application is made; or
- (b) Twenty-one years of age or over and a relative (as defined in the Act of 1950) of the infant; or
- (c) the mother or father of the infant.

The consent of the child's parents or guardian is required before an adoption order will be made, but in certain circumstances (e.g. where the parent or guardian has ill-treated or neglected the child) the Court may dispense with this consent. Since the 1949 Act, marriage between the adopter and the adoptee is prohibited, but marriages of that kind, solemnized before the passing of the Act, are not thereby invalidated.

The 1950 Act places restrictions on societies which make arrangements for the adoption of children.

Scotland.—The Adoption of Children (Scotland) Acts, 1930 to 1949, cover the law relating to the adoption of children in Scotland, where an Adopted Children Register is maintained. Applications are made to the Court of Session, or the Sheriff Court within whose jurisdiction either the applicant or the child resides at the date of application. The Adoption Act, 1950, which is a consolidating Act, also applies, with modifications, to Scotland. Owing to divergence of the laws of England and Scotland there is not, however, complete uniformity in this branch of the law in both countries. Thus, in regard to property rights, an adopted child in Scotland remains a member of the family of his actual parents, nor does an adoption order deprive him of any legal rights competent to him in the estate of his parents. (See further under note dealing with intestacy in Scotland.)

All adoptions in Great Britain are registered in the Registers of Adopted Children kept by the Registrars General in London and Edinburgh respectively. Certificates from these registers, including short certificates which contain no reference to adoptions, can be obtained on conditions similar to those relating to birth certificates. (See below.)

BIRTHS (REGISTRATION)

When a birth takes place, personal information of it must be given to the local Registrar of Births and Deaths, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons:—

1. The father or mother of the child. If they fail;
2. the occupier of the house in which the birth happened;
3. a person present at the birth; or,
4. the person having charge of the child. The duty of attending to the registration therefore rests firstly on the parents. The mother is responsible for the registration of the birth of an illegitimate child. The registration must be made within 42 days (Scotland 21 days) of the birth. Failure to do this, without reasonable cause, involves liability to a penalty of forty shillings (in Scotland the penalty is £1). The registration of a birth will be free when it takes place within 42 days (in Scotland 21 days). There are special provisions relating to late registration. In districts under the Notification of Births Act, 1907 (as extended by an Act of 1915), notice of every birth must be given by the father, or person in attendance on the mother, to the district medical officer of health by post within 36 hours of the birth. This is in addition to the registration already mentioned.

A "Stillbirth" must be registered, accompanied by a certificate of doctor or midwife who was in attendance at the birth or has examined the body of the child.

The re-registration of the birth of a person under the *Legitimacy Act, 1926*, is provided for in that Act (see p. 1133). In Scotland re-registration of a child legitimated *per subsequens matrimonium* or whose birth entry is affected by a Decree of Court respecting status or paternity is provided for by the Registration of Births, etc. (Scotland) Amendment Act, 1934.

Birth at Sea: The master of a British ship must record any birth on board and send particulars to the Registrar General of Shipping.

Birth Abroad: Consular Officers are authorized to register births of British subjects occurring abroad. Certificates are procurable in due course at Registrar General's office, London.

CERTIFICATES

OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, OR DEATHS

England and Wales.—Certificates of Births, Deaths, or Marriages can be obtained at the General Register Office, Somerset House, on payment of fees amounting to 5s. 3d., viz., 1s. 6d. for search, and 3s. 9d. for the certificate. (When application is made by post the charges are 7s. 6d.) They can also be obtained from the Superintendent Registrar having the legal custody of the register containing the entry of which a certificate is required. Certificates of marriages can also be obtained from the incumbent of the church in which the marriage took place (the customary fee being 3s. 9d.); or from the Nonconformist minister (or other "authorized person") where the marriage takes place in a registered building (See *post* under Marriage).

Certificates at reduced rates can be obtained for the purposes of certain Acts of Parliament, and under Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1947, a modified form of birth certificate, showing the names, sex and date of birth and certain other particulars, but not the parents, may be obtained from the Registrar General, or the appropriate Superintendent Registrar or Registrar, on payment of a fee of 9d. (inclusive of search) and on furnishing certain particulars.

English Registers.—Birth registration exists at Somerset House from 1837. An index to earlier

entries (Births and Marriages) can be consulted at the *Society of Genealogists* at Chaucer House, Malet Place, London, W.C.1.

Scottish Registers of Births, Marriages and Deaths.—Parish registers were instituted for these in 1551, but until the Registration of Births, &c. (Scotland), Act, 1854, they were not properly kept in many cases. Extracts may, however, be obtained from them on payment of 3s. for each entry, but to be valid evidence it must be shown that the registers from which the entries are taken were regularly kept. Lists of the old parish registers may be consulted in the offices of the Registrar General, New Register House, Edinburgh, or of local Registrars. These old registers are in the charge of the Registrar General, and since 1854 local registers have been transmitted to him at stated periods. A fee of 20s. is payable for a search of all the Scottish registers, and 1s. is payable for a search of a particular parish. An extract of an entry may be obtained on payment of 3s. Extracts of entries are issued at reduced rates for specified purposes as in England, and similar provision exists for abbreviated birth certificates. The Registrar General may permit searches to be made by and extracts to be given gratis to persons unable to pay the fees.

BRITISH NATIONALITY AND CITIZENSHIP OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND COLONIES

General.—The law as to British Nationality is now to be found mainly in the British Nationality Act, 1948, which came into force on Jan. 1, 1949. The Act introduces a new term, "citizenship." Every person who under the Act is a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies, or any citizen (by virtue of legislation in that country) of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, India, Pakistan, Southern Rhodesia or Ceylon (hereafter referred to as "the Dominions") has by virtue of that citizenship the status of a British subject, and may be known either as a British Subject or as a Commonwealth citizen. Under s. 2 of the Newfoundland (Consequential Provisions) Act, 1950, potential citizens of Newfoundland under the British Nationality Act, 1948, are deemed to have been potential citizens of Canada.

Nationality before Jan. 1, 1949, was determined mainly by the British Nationality and Status of Alien Acts, 1914-1943, though these Acts did not affect the status of any person born before Jan. 1, 1915.

Retention of nationality by persons born in or who are citizens of Eire (now by virtue of the Ireland Act, 1949, styled the Republic of Ireland).

By the Ireland Act, 1949, a person who was born before Dec. 6, 1922, in what is now the Republic of Ireland (Eire) and was a British subject immediately before Jan. 1, 1949, is not deemed to have ceased to be a British subject unless either (i) he was domiciled in the Irish Free State on Dec. 6, 1922, or (ii) was on or after April 10, 1935, and before Jan. 1, 1949, permanently resident there, or (iii) had before Jan. 1, 1949, been registered as a citizen of Eire under the laws of that country.

In addition by the British Nationality Act, 1948, any citizen of Eire who immediately before Jan. 1, 1949, was also a British subject can retain that status by submitting at any time a claim to the Home Secretary on any of the following grounds: (a) he has been in the service of the United Kingdom government; (b) he holds a British passport issued in the United Kingdom or in any colony, protectorate, United Kingdom mandated or trust territory; (c) he has associations by

way of descent, residence or otherwise with any such place; or on complying with similar legislation in any of the "Dominions."

Citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies.

In the majority of cases, a person who is a British subject becomes also a "citizen," either of one of the "Dominions" by virtue of legislation in that country, or of the United Kingdom and Colonies under the 1948 Act. In the latter case, citizenship is acquired by:—

1. *Birth* on or after Jan. 1, 1949, in the United Kingdom and Colonies (which term does not include the "Dominions"), except

- (a) children born to non-citizen fathers enjoying diplomatic immunity from suit or legal process;
- (b) children born to fathers who are enemy aliens in enemy occupied territory.

2. *Descent*, if the father was a citizen by birth. If the father was a citizen by descent only, the child acquires citizenship by descent if either:—

- (a) the child is or his father was born in a protectorate, protected state, mandated territory or trust territory, or in a foreign country where Her Majesty then had jurisdiction over British subjects; or
- (b) the birth (occurring elsewhere than (a)) is registered at a United Kingdom consulate within one year; or
- (c) the father is at the time of birth in the service of the Crown under Her Majesty's United Kingdom government; or
- (d) the child is born in one of the "Dominions" in which a citizenship law has then taken effect and does not become a citizen thereof by birth.

3. *Registration* by the Home Secretary upon application by:—

- (a) a citizen of one of the "Dominions" or of the Republic of Ireland who can show either that he is ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom and has been so resident for a period of twelve months, or is in Crown service under the United Kingdom government;
- (b) a woman married to a United Kingdom, etc. citizen. If she is a British protected person or an alien she must take an oath of allegiance. (A woman who marries on or after Jan. 1, 1949, does not by virtue of that marriage acquire citizenship.)

A minor child of a citizen can be registered upon application being made by his parent or guardian.

4. *Naturalization.*—In order to be eligible for a certificate of naturalization an alien must:—

- (a) during the eight years preceding his application have resided for not less than five years (of which not less than one year immediately preceding the application must have been spent in the United Kingdom) in the United Kingdom or in any colony, protectorate, United Kingdom mandated or trust territory, or have been for five years in the service of the Crown; and
- (b) be of good character and have a sufficient knowledge of the English language; and
- (c) intend to reside in the United Kingdom or any colony, etc., or in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, or to enter or continue in the service of the Crown, or in the service of certain organizations.

A British protected person who satisfies (b) and (c) above can apply for naturalization if he can show either that he has resided in the United Kingdom for the twelve months (or such shorter period as the Home Secretary may allow) immediately preceding his application, or that he is in the service of the Crown under Her Majesty's United Kingdom Government.

Instructions for the guidance of persons desiring to apply for a Certificate of Naturalization are supplied with the form of application which may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office.

5. *Incorporation of Territory* when citizenship is granted to such persons as are specified by Order in Council.

6. *Transitional Provisions*, which confer citizenship on a person who was a British subject immediately before Jan. 1, 1949, if either:—

- (i) (a) he would, if born after that date, have qualified for citizenship by birth; or
- (b) he is a person naturalized in the United Kingdom and Colonies; or
- (c) he became a British subject by reason of annexation of territory which on Jan. 1, 1949, was included in the United Kingdom and Colonies; or
- (ii) at the time of his birth his father was a British subject and possessed any of the above qualifications; or
- (iii) he was born within territory comprised on Jan. 1, 1949, in a protectorate, protected state or United Kingdom trust territory; or
- (iv) he was not on that date a citizen or potential citizen of one of the "Dominions"; or
- (v) being a woman, had before Jan. 1, 1949, been married to a man who becomes, or would but for his death have become, a citizen.

A British subject who is merely a potential citizen of one of the "Dominions" continues as a British subject without citizenship until he becomes a citizen of such "Dominion" or of the Republic of Ireland, or an alien. If none of these has happened at the date when a citizenship law is passed in the country at which he is potentially a citizen, he becomes a citizen by descent of the United Kingdom and Colonies.

A woman who lost British nationality by reason of marriage to an alien regained it on Jan. 1, 1949.

By the Adoption Act, 1950, an adopted child becomes a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies as from the date of the adoption order if the adopter or, in the case of a joint adoption, the male adopter, is a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies.

Citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies can be lost:—

- (i) by declaration in the prescribed manner by a person who is also a citizen of "Dominion" or of the Republic of Ireland or a national of a foreign country. The Home Secretary can withhold registration of the declaration in time of war;
- (ii) where the Home Secretary is satisfied that citizenship by registration or naturalization was obtained by fraud, false representation, etc.;
- (iii) by the Home Secretary depriving a naturalized person of citizenship if such person has:—

- (a) shown himself by act or speech to be disloyal or disaffected towards Her Majesty; or

(b) in time of war, traded with the enemy; or

(c) within five years after becoming naturalized, been sentenced in any country to a term of twelve months imprisonment; or

(d) continuously resided in foreign countries for seven years, and during that period has neither at any time been in the service of the Crown or of certain international organizations, nor registered annually at a United Kingdom consulate his intention to retain citizenship;

and the Home Secretary is satisfied that it is not conducive to the public good that such person should retain his citizenship;

- (iv) where a naturalized person is deprived of citizenship of a "Dominion" or of the Republic of Ireland, the Home Secretary can also deprive him of citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies.

STATUS OF ALIENS.—Property may be held by an alien in the same manner as by a natural-born British subject, but he may not hold public office, exercise the franchise or own a British ship or aircraft. The Republic of Ireland Act, 1949, declares that the Republic, though not part of H.M.'s Dominions, is not a foreign country, and any reference in an Act of Parliament to foreigners, aliens, foreign countries, etc., shall be construed accordingly.

CROWN—PROCEEDINGS AGAINST

Before 1947 proceedings against the Crown were generally possible only by a procedure known as a petition of right, which placed the litigant at a considerable disadvantage and which was not normally available at all in cases of tort (i.e. civil wrongs other than breach of contract). Thus, no proceedings would normally lie against the Government if a subject were injured by the negligent driving of a Government vehicle (although the driver could be sued) or if a Government employee was injured by the defective condition of the Crown premises on which he worked. Now, however, by the Crown Proceedings Act, 1947, which came into operation on Jan. 1, 1948, the Crown, in its public capacity, is largely placed in the same position as a subject, although some procedural disadvantages remain. Among exceptions to the Act are the following: (a) No action lies in tort against the Crown or the individual Crown servant for anything done or omitted to be done in relation to any postal packet or telephone communication, except for loss of a registered inland postal packet, not being a telegram. (b) The Crown and any member of the armed forces are immune from liability in tort in respect of death of, or personal injury to, another member of the armed forces on duty, provided that the death or injury is attributable to service for purposes of pension.

Scotland.—The Act extends to Scotland and has the effect of bringing the practice of the two countries as closely together as the different legal systems will permit. While formerly actions against the Crown, when permissible, were confined to the Court of Session, proceedings may now be brought in the Sheriff Court. The Lord Advocate is the proper defender in proceedings against the Crown.

The Act lays down that arrestment of money in the hands of the Crown or of a Government Department is competent in any case where arrestment

in the hands of a subject would have been competent, but an exception is made in respect of Post Office Savings Bank deposits. On the other hand, the former rule that the wages and salaries of the servants of the Crown are not arrestable remains unaltered.

The period of six months within which actions were required to be brought in accordance with the Public Authorities Protection Act, 1893, is extended to one year, thus bringing the law of Scotland in this respect into line with that of England, where the period was extended to one year by the Limitation Act, 1939.

DEATHS, BURIAL AND CREMATION

DEATHS

(For Certificates, see under BIRTHS).

In England and Wales.—When a death takes place, personal information of it must be given to the local Registrar of Births and Deaths, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons:—1. A relative of the deceased present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness. If they fail, 2. Some other relative of the deceased. In default of any relatives, 3. A person present at the death; or, the occupier of the house in which the death happened. If all the above-named fail, 4. An inmate of the house, or, the person causing the body to be buried. Relatives present or in attendance are first required to attend to the registration. The registration must be made within five days of the death, or within the same time written notice of the death sent to the Registrar, in either case accompanied by a certificate of the cause of death, signed by a registered medical practitioner, if any such attended the deceased during his last illness. If notice is sent, information must nevertheless be given and the register signed within fourteen days from the death. It is important that every death should be registered and a certificate obtained before the funeral and delivered to the clergyman or other person who performs the funeral or religious service. No fee is chargeable for this certificate. If at the end of fourteen days the death is not registered, the Registrar may require any one of the above-mentioned persons to attend to register at a stated time and place. Failure to comply involves a penalty of forty shillings. The registration of a death is free of charge when it takes place within the above-mentioned periods. After twelve months no death can be registered without the Registrar General's consent and on payment of fees amounting to seven shillings and sixpence.

A body must not be disposed of until (1) either the Registrar has given a certificate to the effect that he has registered the death, or (2) until the Coroner has made a disposal order (*Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1926, ss. 1, 2*).

A person disposing of a body must within ninety-six hours deliver to the Registrar a notification as to the date, place, and means of the disposal of the body (*ib. s. 3*).

"Still-born" child. (*See under Births (Registration), p. 1127.*)

Death at Sea.—The master of a British ship must record any death on board and send particulars to the Registrar General of Shipping.

Death Abroad.—Consular Officers are authorized to register deaths of British subjects occurring abroad. Certificates are procurable at the Registrar General's Office, London, from whom certified copies may be obtained. If the deceased was of

Scottish domicile, particulars are sent to the Registrar General for Scotland.

In Scotland, the rules of registration are similar, but (1) the death must be registered within 8 days, failure to do so involving a penalty of £1; (2) the medical man concerned must give a certificate of death to the Registrar in terms of the Registration of Births, &c. (Scotland) Act, 1854, within 7 days; (3) the informant of a death receives from the Registrar a certificate that the death has been registered. This is given to the undertaker, who delivers it to the keeper of the cemetery. Failure to comply is under penalty in all cases.

BURIAL

The duty of burial is incumbent on the deceased person's Executors (if any appointed); it is also a recognized obligation of the husband of a woman, and the parent of a child, also of a householder where the body lies. Funeral expenses of a reasonable amount will be repayable out of deceased's estate in priority to any other claims. Directions as to place and mode of burial are frequently contained in the deceased's will or in some memorandum placed with private papers, or may have been communicated verbally to a relative. Consequently steps should immediately be taken to ascertain the deceased's wishes from the above sources. If the wishes are considered objectionable, they are not necessarily enforceable: legal advice should be taken. A person may legally leave directions for the anatomical examination of his body. As to the place of burial—unless closed by Order in Council—the parish churchyard is the normal burying place for parishioners, or any person dying in the Parish, but nowadays this will apply only in villages and the smaller towns. In populous districts cemeteries and crematoria have been established either by the local council, or a private company, and burials will take place there in accordance with the regulations. For an exclusive right to a burial space in the churchyard a faculty is required from the Ecclesiastical Court. Poor persons may be buried at the public expense by the local authority. As to the necessity for registration of a death before burial, see above.

CREMATION

Under the Cremation Acts, 1902 and 1952, regulations are made by the Home Secretary dealing fully with the cremation of a body, disposal of ashes, etc., and containing numerous essential safeguards.

If Cremation is desired it is advisable for instructions to be left in writing to that effect. Cremation may not take place if deceased has prohibited that form of burial.

To arrange for Cremation the Executor or near relative should instruct the undertaker to that effect and obtain from him the Statutory Forms required as given in the Cremation Regulations issued in 1930 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1930, No. 1026).

DIVORCE, ETC.

Preliminary.—Matrimonial Suits may be conveniently divided into three classes, viz. (1) those in which a declaration that there has never been a marriage is sought; (2) those in which the duties arising from marriage are sought to be upheld; and (3) those in which, the marriage being admitted, it is sought to end the marriage or the duties arising from it.

(1) *Nullity of Marriage.*—Marriage is void *ab initio* if the parties were in the prohibited degrees of affinity, if it was bigamous, if there was no consent on the part of one or both of the parties, if one of the parties was insane, or if one of the parties was under the age of consent, *i.e.*, 16 —Marriage Act, 1949. Where the formalities of the marriage were defective, the marriage is generally void if both parties knew of the defect (*e.g.*, where marriage took place otherwise than in an authorized building). But absence of the consent of parents or guardians (or of the Court or other authority, in lieu thereof) in the case of minors does not invalidate the marriage. Inability to consummate a marriage may also be a ground for a nullity decree; but in this case, the marriage is only voidable and remains valid until the decree is made.

In *L. v. L.*, a decree of nullity was granted by the High Court on the ground of the husband's inability to consummate the marriage notwithstanding that the wife had, as a result of artificial insemination, conceived a child of which the husband was the father.

Under the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1950, which does not apply to Scotland, a marriage is also voidable (*i.e.*, a decree of nullity may be obtained) on the following grounds—(a) respondent's wilful refusal to consummate the marriage; (b) that either party at the time of marriage was mentally defective or subject to recurrent fits of insanity or epilepsy; (c) that at the time of marriage the respondent was suffering from communicable venereal disease; (d) that at the time of the marriage the respondent was pregnant by another man. In cases, (b), (c) and (d), the petitioner must have been ignorant of the grounds at the date of the marriage and must not have agreed to intercourse taking place since discovering the grounds, and proceedings must be instituted within a year of the marriage.

By the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1950, and, as to Scotland, by the Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1949, it is provided that a decree of nullity in respect of a voidable marriage shall not operate so as to bastardize any child, who would have been the legitimate child of the parties to the marriage if the marriage had been dissolved instead of annulled.

A wife's insistence upon the use of contraceptives will not constitute wilful refusal to consummate within (a) above, even though there has been no normal intercourse, but it may enable a petition for Divorce to be brought on the grounds of cruelty or desertion (as to which see below). Further it has been allowed as a defence to a charge of desertion against the aggrieved party.

In one High Court case the judge held that a husband's insistence on the practice of *coitus interruptus* amounted to wilful refusal to consummate the marriage, where there had been no other intercourse. In another High Court case the judge disagreed with this view, but held that, in the circumstances of the particular case, a divorce could be granted on the ground of legal cruelty.

(2) *Restitution of Conjugal Rights.*—This is a form of relief generally sought by a spouse who has been deserted. Disobedience to a decree of restitution of conjugal rights is a ground for obtaining judicial separation.

(3) *Judicial Separation and Divorce.*—The third class of suit includes a suit for judicial separation (which does not dissolve a marriage) and a suit for divorce (which, if successful, dissolves the marriage altogether and leaves the parties at liberty to marry again). Either spouse may petition for judicial separation on the same grounds as those for

divorce and also on the ground specified in (a) above.

Divorce.—Complete divorce is now obtainable by either husband or wife upon any one of the following grounds: adultery of respondent since marriage; desertion by respondent for 3 years immediately before petition; cruelty to petitioner; incurable insanity (under certain conditions); and by the wife, also on commission by the husband of certain criminal sexual offences. Matrimonial Causes Act, 1950, s. 1.

The foregoing is subject to a clause prohibiting any petition for divorce before the lapse of three years from the date of marriage, except in the case of exceptional hardship (upon petitioner) or of exceptional depravity of respondent.

Cruelty, in a legal sense, is conduct of such a character as to have caused injury or a reasonable apprehension of injury to life, limb, or health (bodily or mental). A course of conduct calculated to break the spirit of the sufferer, continued until health breaks down or is likely to break down under the strain, constitutes legal cruelty.

Desertion may be defined as a voluntary withdrawal from cohabitation by one spouse without just cause and against the wishes of the other. Where one spouse is guilty of conduct which forces the other to leave, the party at fault is said to be guilty of constructive desertion.

If, upon disputes arising, the parties agree to live apart, then in general neither can be said to have deserted the other.

When the decree will be refused.—A decree must be refused, even if the suit is undefended, if the allegations in the petition for divorce are not proved. (There is no such thing in the Divorce Court as judgment against the respondent by default.) Other absolute bars to relief are (i) connivance at the adultery of the respondent; (ii) collusion, as where the initiation of the suit is procured by agreement or bargain (but this does not prevent a fresh suit being brought free from collusion); (iii) condonation of the respondent's adultery or cruelty, *i.e.*, complete forgiveness which restores the *status quo*. There are also certain discretionary bars, as, *e.g.*, where the petitioner has been guilty of adultery; of unreasonable delay; of cruelty; or of wilful neglect or misconduct conducing to the adultery, insanity, or desertion alleged. (1950 Act, s. 4.)

Intervention by Queen's Proctor.—At any time during the progress of a suit, and before the decree nisi is made absolute, the Queen's Proctor may intervene.

Decree Absolute.—Every decree of dissolution or nullity is in the first instance a decree nisi. The marriage subsists until the decree is made absolute, usually six weeks after decree nisi. After that date either spouse may marry again; but as to marriage within "Prohibited Degrees" see Marriage—Miscellaneous Notes, p. 1139.

Maintenance, etc.—The Court has wide powers to make orders as to maintenance or alimony (usually payable to an innocent wife), and as to costs. The husband can be ordered to pay his wife's costs, even if she is unsuccessful in her suit or defence. A guilty co-respondent may be ordered to pay costs and damages.

By the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1950, the High Court in England may, where the husband has wilfully neglected to provide reasonable maintenance for the wife or children, order the husband to make provision for them, even though no matrimonial suit is pending between the parties to the marriage.

CUSTODY OF CHILDREN

In suits for nullity, divorce or judicial separation, the Court can make orders as to the custody of and access to the children of the marriage and as to their upkeep. A guilty spouse will normally be entitled to reasonable access to the children of the marriage and may even be awarded the custody if the Court thinks fit. The paramount consideration is always the welfare of the child.

A spouse who has been deprived of the custody of a child of the marriage will not thereby be deprived of his other rights as the child's guardian unless the Court expressly so orders.

SEPARATION BY AGREEMENT

Husband and wife may agree, with or without consideration, to separate and live apart, but the agreement, to be valid, must be followed by an immediate separation. It is most desirable to consult a solicitor in every such case.

MAGISTRATE'S SEPARATION AND MAINTENANCE ORDERS

When a husband has been guilty of adultery or assault or has deserted his wife, or has been guilty of persistent cruelty to her or her children, or of wilful neglect to maintain her or her infant children, or where he is an habitual drunkard, or insists on having intercourse while suffering from a venereal disease, or compels her to submit herself to prostitution, the wife may obtain relief from the local magistrates' court. A husband may apply on the ground that the wife has been cruel to his children; or is an habitual drunkard; or has committed adultery. The Court may declare that the applicant is no longer bound to cohabit with the other spouse. Where a wife is the applicant, the legal custody of children under sixteen may be given to her, and the husband may be ordered to pay a weekly sum not exceeding £5 for the benefit of the wife and a sum not exceeding £120s. a week for each child until the child attains sixteen. Further, if a child is or will be engaged in a course of education, or training after attaining the age of sixteen, the Court may on the application of the wife make an order for the payment of maintenance in respect of that child for a further period of up to two years from the date of the making of the order; such further period may be extended on subsequent applications to the Court, but this maintenance provision will in no case be extended beyond the date when the child attains the age of twenty-one. Where the husband applies, the custody of any children of the marriage may be given to him. The Court may, on giving the custody of any children to either spouse, make such order, as to access to those children by the other spouse, as it thinks fit. If the wife has been guilty of adultery, no order will be made on her application unless there was condonation or connivance or conduct conducing thereto by the husband; and if, having obtained an order, she commits adultery, the order must be discharged, unless the court is of opinion that the husband condoned to the adultery by failing to make such payment of the separation allowances as he was able. An order may be altered, varied or discharged at any time on fresh evidence, or, as regards orders for payment, on cause being shown. All applications for relief, except on grounds of desertion or failure to maintain, must be made within six months of the offence complained of. The Summary Procedure (Domestic Proceedings) Act, 1937, separates the hearing of matrimonial disputes from ordinary Court business; specifies the persons allowed to be present; limits newspaper reports, etc., etc.

SCOTLAND

DIVORCE

The following are the grounds for divorce:—

1. *Adultery*.—A mere confession by the defender is of itself insufficient; there must be proof of the facts. Direct evidence is not required, if facts can be established which give rise to an inevitable inference of adultery. There must be no collusion between the parties, and the pursuer is required to swear to this. It is not collusion, however, for a guilty spouse to give information of an act of adultery already committed. It is a defence to an action of divorce for adultery to plead that the innocent spouse has condoned the misconduct on which the action is founded.

2. *Desertion*.—The defender must have wilfully and without reasonable cause deserted the pursuer and persisted in such desertion for a period of not less than three years. It must be shown that the desertion was without reasonable cause, and that the pursuer has throughout the period been willing to adhere. Refusal by one spouse to have marital relations with the other for any period of three years may amount to desertion. Here also, collusion is fatal to the success of the action.

3. *Incurable Insanity*.—The defender must, for five years preceding the raising of the action, have been under care and treatment as an insane person.

4. *Cruelty*.—The degree of cruelty to be established depends on the circumstances of each individual case, but the test, generally speaking, is that the conduct complained of must be such as to endanger the health of the pursuer. Cruelty may take the form of habitual drunkenness on the part of one of the spouses.

5. *Unnatural Sexual Offences*.—An extract of the criminal conviction is sufficient proof.

Effect of Divorce on Property.—A husband or wife obtaining decree of divorce against the other, except on the ground of incurable insanity, is entitled to claim his or her legal rights as if the offender was dead. Where there has been a successful cross-action the effect is the same as though both spouses had died at the date of decree.

Nullity of Marriage.—A declaration of nullity of marriage may be obtained on the ground of any impediment, viz., consanguinity and affinity, subsistence of a previous marriage, non-age of one of the parties, incapacity or insanity of one of the parties, or by the absence of genuine consent.

SEPARATION

A decree of judicial separation may be obtained by one spouse against the other on the grounds of (a) adultery, (b) cruelty. This entitles the parties to live apart, but does not dissolve the marriage. The husband, if the guilty party, is liable for alimony.

CUSTODY OF CHILDREN

In actions for divorce and separation, the Court has a discretion in awarding the custody of the children of the marriage. The welfare of the children is the paramount consideration, and the mere fact that a spouse is the guilty party in the action does not of itself deprive him or her of the right to claim custody, though where the considerations of welfare are equally balanced the Court will have regard to the element of guilt.

ILLEGITIMACY AND LEGITIMATION
ENGLAND AND WALES

A man may be summoned to petty sessions on the application of the mother of a bastard child, or by the Public Assistance Authority where the

child becomes chargeable to the local authority and the justices, on his being proved to be the father of the child, may make an order requiring him to pay for its maintenance and education a sum not exceeding 20s. a week. The evidence of the woman must be corroborated in a material particular. The mother has the custody of her bastard children. *Prima facie* every child born of a married woman during a marriage is legitimate; and this presumption can only be rebutted by strong, distinct, satisfactory and conclusive evidence.

LEGITIMATION.—By the *Legitimacy Act, 1926*, which came into force on Jan. 1, 1927, where the parents of an illegitimate person marry, or have married, whether before or after that date, the marriage, if the father is at the date thereof domiciled in England or Wales, renders that person, if living, legitimate as from Jan. 1, 1927, or from the date of the marriage, whichever last happens. This does not legitimate a person whose father or mother was married to a third person at the time when the illegitimate person was born. It is the duty of the parents to supply to the Registrar General information for re-registration of the birth of a legitimated child.

Declarations of Legitimacy.—A person claiming that he, his parent, or any remoter ancestor has become legitimated, may petition the High Court or the County Court for the necessary declaration.

Rights and Duties of Legitimated Persons.—A legitimated person, his spouse or issue may take property under an intestacy occurring after the date of legitimation, or under any disposition (e.g., a will) coming into operation after such date, as if he had been legitimate.

He must maintain all persons whom he would be bound to maintain had he been born legitimate, and he is entitled to the benefit of any Act of Parliament which confers rights on legitimate persons to recover damages or compensation. The Act specially provides that nothing therein contained is to render any person capable of succeeding to or transmitting a right to any dignity or title.

SCOTLAND

Illegitimate Children (Scotland) Act, 1930.—The mother of an illegitimate child may raise an action of affiliation and aliment against the father, either in the Court of Session or, more usually, in the Sheriff Court. Where in any such action the Court finds that the defender is the father of the child, the Court shall in awarding inlying expenses, or aliment, have regard to the means of the parties, and the whole circumstances of the case. The Court may, upon application by the mother or by the father of any illegitimate child, or in any action for aliment for an illegitimate child, make such order as it may think fit regarding the custody of such child and the right of access thereto of either parent, having regard to the welfare of the child and to the conduct of the parents and to the wishes as well of the mother as of the father and may on the application of either parent recall or vary such order. The obligation of the mother and of the father of an illegitimate child to provide aliment for such child shall (without prejudice to any obligation attaching at common law) endure until the child attains the age of sixteen years.

By Scots Law an illegitimate child is legitimated by the subsequent marriage of its parents provided there was no impediment to the marriage of the parents at the time of the conception of the child. Such legitimation is recognized by International Law so far as the laws of particular countries allow it and is valid to that extent in England. By the *Legitimacy Act, 1926*, an

illegitimate child may, in certain circumstances, succeed on intestacy. By the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Scotland) Amendment Act, 1934, a child so legitimated, who has already been registered as illegitimate, may, in certain circumstances be re-registered as legitimate.

INTESTACY

ENGLAND AND WALES

As regards deaths on or after January 1, 1953, the position is governed by the Administration of Estates Act, 1925, as amended by the Intestates' Estates Act, 1952. The latter Act considerably increased the benefits of a surviving spouse of an intestate, and also extended the provisions of the Inheritance (Family Provision) Act, 1938 (see under "Wills"), to intestacies. These notes deal with the position under the 1952 Act, so that if the death occurred before 1953 reference must be made elsewhere. If the intestate leaves a spouse and issue, the spouse takes (i) the "personal chattels"; (ii) £5,000 with interest at 4 per cent. from death until payment; and (iii) a life interest in half of the rest of the estate. This life interest can be capitalised at the option of the spouse. "Personal chattels" are articles of household use or ornament (including motor-cars), not used for business purposes. The rest of the estate goes to the issue. If the intestate leaves a spouse and no issue, but leaves a parent or brother or sister of the whole blood or issue of such brothers and sisters, the spouse takes (i) the "personal chattels"; (ii) £20,000 with interest at 4 per cent. from death until payment, and (iii) half of the rest of the estate absolutely. The other half of the rest of the estate goes to the parents, equally if more than one, or, if none, to the brothers and sisters of the whole blood. If the intestate leaves a spouse, but no issue, no parents, and no brothers or sisters of the whole blood or their issue, the spouse takes the whole estate absolutely. If resident therein at the intestate's death, the surviving spouse may generally require the personal representatives to appropriate the interest of the intestate in the matrimonial home in or towards satisfaction of any absolute interest of the spouse, including the capitalized value of a life interest. In certain cases, leave of Court is required. On a partial intestacy, any benefit (other than personal chattels specifically bequeathed) received by the surviving spouse under the will must be brought into account against the statutory legacy of £5,000 or £20,000 as the case may be. If there is no surviving spouse, the estate is distributed among those who survive the intestate in the following order (those entitled under earlier numbers taking to the exclusion of those entitled under later numbers):—(1) issue; (2) father or mother (equally, if both alive); (3) brothers and sisters of the whole blood; (4) brothers and sisters of the half blood; (5) grandparents (equally, if more than one alive); (6) uncles and aunts of the whole blood; (7) uncles and aunts of the half blood; (8) the Crown.

In cases (1), (3), (4), (6) and (7) the persons entitled lose their interests unless they or their issue not only survive the intestate, but also attain twenty-one or marry under that age, their shares going to the other persons (if any) within the same group who do attain twenty-one or marry. Moreover, in the same cases, succession is not *per capita*, but *per stirpes*, i.e., by stocks or families. Thus, if the intestate leaves one child and two grandchildren, being the children of a child of the intestate who pre-deceased the intestate, the two grandchildren represent their deceased parent and take between them one-half of the issue's share, the remaining half going to the surviving child. Similarly,

nephews and nieces represent a deceased brother, and so on.

When the deceased died partially intestate (*i.e.*, leaving a will which disposed of only part of his property), the above rules apply to the intestate part.

Children must bring into account (hotchpot) any substantial advances received from the intestate during his lifetime before claiming any further share under the intestacy. Special hotchpot provisions apply to partial intestacy.

Note that the old rule of primogeniture no longer applies.

For further details, see Administration of Estates Act, 1925.

The Legitimacy Act, 1926, contains special provisions concerning the intestacy of an illegitimate child or the mother of an illegitimate child.

SCOTLAND

Heritage.—The lines of succession are: (1) descendants; (2) collaterals; (3) ascendants and their collaterals and so on in the ascending scale. Males have preference over females and the rule of primogeniture obtains. Regard is had, however, to the right of representation; thus, if the eldest son of the deceased, being his heir, has predeceased him leaving issue, the issue (whether male or female) are preferred to the younger sons of the deceased. Daughters only succeed if there are neither sons nor the issue of predeceasing sons, and where there are more than one, they share equally. There being no descendants, brothers, etc., will succeed, those of the full blood excluding those of the half blood. Among collaterals it is noted that the deceased's immediate younger brother is preferred to an elder brother. Failing a younger brother and his issue the estate ascends to the next elder brother and so on. If there are no brothers and sisters, nor the issue of brothers and sisters, the estate goes to the father and failing him to his collaterals; failing these the estate ascends to the paternal grandfather and his collaterals. The succession never ascends to the mother and her relations; even the mother's own estate, after vesting in her son or daughter, never ascends to the maternal line again.

By the Intestate Husband's Estate (Scotland) Acts, 1911 and 1919, the widow of a man dying intestate and without lawful issue is entitled to the whole estate both heritable and moveable if under £500 in value; if over that amount, she takes £500 with interest at 4 per cent. from the date of death, out of the heritable and moveable estate rateably before any division is made, and without prejudice to her rights of terce and *ius relictae* (see *post*, p. 1143). Section 5 of the Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Scotland) Act, 1940, gives like rights to a surviving husband. The same section covers the case of partial intestacy.

Moveable.—One-third of the moveable estate goes to the surviving spouse as *ius relictae* (*relictae*); one-third to surviving children as *legitum* (see *post*, p. 1143); and one-third to surviving children and issue of predeceasing children *per stirpes*, *i.e.*, the share which would have fallen to a predeceased parent, if alive, is divided equally among the children. Where no children or issue of children survive, half of the estate goes to the surviving spouse and half to the heirs *in mobilibus*, *i.e.*, nearest heirs including representatives of predeceasing, subject to the spouse's right to £500 (*supra*). The lines of succession are the same as in heritable succession, but the right of representation (*supra*) only applies where there are next of kin or the issue of predeceasing next of kin. Intestate Moveable Succession (Scotland) Act, 1855 (amended 1919). Beyond that relationship heirs

take *per capita*. Where an intestate leaves no issue and is predeceased by his father, his mother is entitled to the same rights as the father would have had on survivorship (1919 Act). It is of interest to note that a Committee was recently set up by the Secretary of State for Scotland to make such recommendations as seemed desirable for the alteration of the law in regard to intestate succession; the legal rights of spouses and children, and the law in relation to adopted persons and adopters. The Committee have issued their Report in which important alterations are proposed.

JURY SERVICE

Liability to Jury Service depends upon inclusion in the local Jury Book. This is compiled from the Electors Lists for each year (see *post* under "Voters' Qualifications"). The names of all persons who are on 20th November qualified and liable to serve as jurors are marked with the letter "J" on the Electors Lists. The marked Electors Lists are published, and anyone whose name is improperly marked may before the following 25th January claim that, although qualified to serve [see below] he is exempt from service [see below]; the marks will be removed from the names of exempted persons. The remaining marked names are thereafter included in the Jury Book. No one whose name actually appears in the Jury Book may claim exemption on any ground whatever except illness or, if a woman, for medical reasons.

QUALIFICATIONS

England and Wales.—Every man and woman between the ages of 21 and 60 years (persons over 60 are exempt but not disqualified) residing in England or Wales being the owner, legally or under a trust, of freehold land worth £20 a year or more, or of leasehold land worth £20 a year or more (if the lease is for at least 21 years or a life interest) in the county in which they live; or being a householder assessed to the poor rate or inhabited house duty at £30 in Middlesex or £20 elsewhere; or occupying a house with at least 15 windows; is qualified and liable to serve on juries in the superior courts (civil and criminal), and at Assizes in their own county, and on petty juries in the local County Court or Quarter Sessions. Also all burgesses of boroughs having separate quarter sessions or a borough civil court are qualified and liable to serve on juries therein. Special regulations govern the qualifications and method of listing common jurors in the City of London; and jurors for a coroner's inquest. By the Juries Act, 1949, a person attending for jury service is entitled to be paid travelling and subsistence allowances together with compensation for loss of earnings and other loss or expenses to a maximum of 20s. per day.

Disqualifications.—Any person who has been attainted of treason or felony, or convicted of any infamous crime (unless he has obtained a free pardon) is disqualified from service on all juries.

Exemptions.—The persons who are exempt from serving on juries (including coroner's juries) include: peers; M.P.'s; judges; ministers of religion (Christian and Jewish); practising lawyers; officers of the Courts and coroners; prison, etc., officers; asylum keepers; practising M.R.C.S.'s, M.R.C.P.'s and L.R.C.P.'s; practising apothecaries, doctors and chemists (and registered dentists at their option); midwives; members of the armed forces; members of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, and of the Port of London Authority; certain members of Trinity House, Deptford Strand; masters of buoy and light vessels under the Trinity Houses, and all licensed water pilots; household servants of

the Crown; officers of the Post Office, customs and excise; sheriff's officers; police officers; special constables; metropolitan magistrates and their court clerks and servants; officers of the Houses of Parliament; Registrars of births, deaths, and marriages.

As to their own counties: members of the L.C.C., and commissioners of income tax.

As to their local counties: borough councillors and J.P.s., Town Clerks and borough treasurers; burgesses of boroughs having separate Quarter Sessions.

As to their own area of jurisdiction: J.P.s.

Moreover a juror can never be called upon to serve oftener than once in each year; this period of exemption is longer in certain counties.

JURY SERVICE IN SCOTLAND

It is the duty of the Sheriff in each county to make up a list of persons qualified and liable to serve as jurors. The list is compiled from information which every householder is required to provide. From this list the General Jury Book is made up. Part II of the Juries Act, 1949, applies only to Scotland and provides, *inter alia*, for the payment of travelling expenses and subsistence allowances to jurors, and for compensation for loss of earnings, of which the latter must not exceed 20s. per day.

QUALIFICATIONS

Every man or woman between the ages of 21 and 60 is qualified, who is possessed of heritable property of the yearly value of at least £5, or of moveable property of the value of at least £200 sterling.

Exemptions.—The persons who are exempt from serving on juries include: peers, judges of the supreme courts, sheriffs, magistrates of Royal Burghs, ministers of religion, parochial schoolmasters, practising lawyers, clerks and officers of court, prison officers, university professors, physicians, surgeons and dentists, officers in the Navy or Army on full pay, customs officers, messengers-at-arms and other officers of the law, lighthouse keepers and their assistants, soldiers, Inland Revenue officials and officers of the Post Office.

Jurors failing to attend without good cause are liable to a penalty.

LANDLORD AND TENANT

ENGLAND AND WALES

The law governing the relationship of landlord and tenant is complicated by the mass of legislation on the subject, and no attempt is made here to deal in any detail with that legislation. Some of the statutes which govern specific aspects of the topic are set out at the end of this note with brief particulars. Basically the relationship between the parties to a lease is governed by the lease itself, although there are certain matters which will be implied in a lease although the lease be silent on these matters e.g. an obligation on the tenant to pay the rent. To take effect at law, i.e. to create a legal estate in favour of the tenant, a lease must be by deed, with the exception that a lease for three years or less at the best rent without a fine to take effect in possession at once can be validly created, even at law, in writing or even by word of mouth. The liability of the parties under the covenants in the lease depends essentially upon the wording of the covenants themselves. In many leases the landlord reserves the right to re-enter and forfeit the lease if the tenant is in breach of covenant, but usually before the landlord forfeits the lease he must serve a notice on the tenant. See S. 146, Law of Property

Act, 1925. It is emphasised that no attempt is made here to deal comprehensively with the law on this subject, which is very wide, but the few points dealt with above may show the desirability of seeking professional assistance in these matters. Important statutes include:—

(1) As to agricultural holdings—the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1948. Among other things, this Act regulates the length of notice necessary to determine an agricultural tenancy, the tenant's right to remove fixtures on the land, his right to compensation for damage done by game, for improvements and for disturbance, and his right to require the consent of the Minister to the operation of a notice to quit.

(2) As to business premises—the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1927, Part I is the main statutory provision. Under this Act, a tenant of such premises may have rights to compensation for improvements, for loss of goodwill, and to the grant of a new lease in certain cases. Premises regularly used for carrying on a profession are within the provisions as to compensation for improvements, but are otherwise outside Part I of the Act.

(3) As to unfurnished dwelling houses—the complicated mass of legislation generally known as the Rent Acts. If a house is within these Acts, the tenant may have a personal right to reside in the house and can only be ousted on certain grounds. Further, each house within the Acts has a standard rent, and the rent recoverable by the landlord is limited to this rent with the addition of permitted increases. If there is a mortgage of a house which is within the Acts, the mortgagee can only take steps to enforce his security if certain grounds exist. Further, he cannot in general increase the rate of interest.

Houses let at a rent which include board or substantial attendance or furniture are governed by the Furnished Houses (Rent Control) Act, 1946, as amended by the Landlord and Tenant (Rent Control) Act, 1949.

SCOTLAND

A Lease is a Contract, the relationship of the parties being governed by the terms thereof. As is also the case in England (see the foregoing Section) legislation has played an important part in regulating that relationship. Thus, what at Common Law was an Agreement binding only the parties to the deed, becomes in virtue of Statute 1449 c. 17, a contract binding the landlord's successors, as purchasers or creditors, provided the following four conditions are observed; (1) the lease, if for more than one year, must be in writing, (2) there must be a rent, (3) there must be a term of expiry, and (4) the tenant must have entered into possession.

It would be impracticable in a brief section of these Notes to enter upon a general discussion of this branch of the law and, accordingly, the plan adopted in the preceding Section of quoting a few important Statutes is followed here.

The Agricultural Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1949, which is a consolidating act applicable to Scotland, contains provisions similar to those in the English Act, which is alluded to in the preceding Section. It cannot here be analysed in detail.

It is of interest to note that the Small Landholders Act, 1911, provided for the setting up of the Land Court which has jurisdiction over a large proportion of agricultural and pastoral land in Scotland.

In Scotland business premises are not controlled by Statute to so great an extent as in England, but the Tenancy of Shops (Scotland) Act, 1949, gives a measure of security to tenants of shops. This

Act, which is in force until December 31, 1953, enables the tenant of a shop who is threatened with eviction to apply to the Sheriff for a renewal of the tenancy. If the landlord has offered to sell the subjects to the tenant at an agreed price the application for a renewal of the tenancy may be dismissed. Reference should be made to Section 1 (3) of the Act for particulars of other circumstances under which the Sheriff has a discretion to dismiss an application. The Act applies to premises held by the Crown or Government Departments, either as landlord or tenant.

The series of complicated Statutes known as the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts, 1920 to 1939, govern the relations between landlord and tenant in regard to unfurnished houses, including parts thereof if let as separate dwellings. One effect of these Acts is to give security of tenure to tenants who, except in certain circumstances, cannot be evicted at the will of the landlord. It is important to note that, notwithstanding conditions in the lease of a controlled house providing for the removal of the tenant, it is not possible to contract out of the Acts. Houses controlled are those of rateable value not exceeding £90. Employees occupying premises by virtue of their employment are not tenants and so cannot claim protection.

The Rent of Furnished Houses Control (Scotland) Act, 1943, which is in operation until March 31, 1954, contains provisions applicable to houses or parts of houses let with furniture and with or without services, as also to unfurnished premises let with services. Application may be made to a Tribunal set up under the Act to approve, reduce and, in certain cases, to increase the rents of such houses.

LEGAL AID

Criminal Cases.

The Poor Prisoners' Defence Act, 1930, provides for free legal aid in criminal proceedings in specified cases, and official lists are kept of solicitors and barristers willing to undertake the defence of poor prisoners. On trial for an indictable offence (i.e., before the higher courts, such as Assizes or Quarter Sessions) the person charged may have free legal aid, if Justices, on committal for trial, or Judge of trial court grant a *Defence Certificate*. If the person's means are insufficient, such Certificate may be granted in cases where desirable, and must be given for a murder charge. In Magistrates' Courts, a Defence Certificate may be granted to a person of insufficient means if it is considered desirable to do so owing to gravity of charge or exceptional circumstances.

Scotland.—In every sheriffdom there are Solicitors for the poor, and in the Court of Session there are Counsel and Solicitors for the poor, all of whom act gratuitously. No Court dues are payable in the first instance. The means that preclude a person from the benefit of the Poors' Roll are not fixed, and each application depends on its own circumstances. See paragraph below on legal aid now available under the Legal Aid and Solicitors (Scotland) Act, 1949.

THE LEGAL AID AND ADVICE ACT 1949

[NOTE.—In reading the following note on the above Act the introductory paragraph to the note must be borne in mind. Until legislation is introduced to bring the Act into full operation the Poor Prisoners' Defence procedure outlined above will continue to apply.]

The Act is designed to make legal aid and advice more readily available for persons of small and moderate means. The main structure of the new service is contained in the Act itself, but the ad-

ministrative details are embodied in a scheme made by the Law Society. The various parts and provisions of the Act may be brought into force at different times by statutory instrument.

The part of the Act dealing with legal aid in civil proceedings came into force on the 2nd October, 1950, limited, however, to proceedings (including matrimonial causes) in the High Court and Court of Appeal and proceedings remitted by the Supreme Court to a County Court. The Government has decided that the provisions of the Act which provide for legal aid by a solicitor in cases where the question of litigation does not arise or has not arisen, and oral legal advice generally, and legal aid in Courts other than those mentioned above, and the provisions of the Act dealing with legal aid in criminal matters must be indefinitely deferred as one of the measures to be taken to curtail Government expenditure.

The service is divided into three parts.

1. *Legal Aid in Civil Proceedings.*

Eligibility for this assistance depends upon an applicant's "disposable income" and "disposable capital." Legal aid may be available if the former does not exceed £420 per annum, but a person may be refused assistance if he has a disposable capital of more than £500 and it appears that he can afford to proceed without legal aid. Even so, the applicant may be required to contribute up to half the excess of his disposable income above £156, together with the whole excess of his disposable capital above £75. Disposable income is calculated by making deductions from gross income in respect of certain matters such as dependants, interest on loans, income tax, rates, rent and other matters for which the applicant must or reasonably may provide. Disposable capital is calculated by excluding from gross capital the value of the house in which the applicant resides, of furniture and household possessions; a deduction of up to £75 may be made in respect of dependants. Except in matrimonial proceedings or cases where the spouses are living apart, any resources of a person's wife or husband are to be treated as that person's resources. These figures will be assessed by the National Assistance Board, and will be certified to a Local Committee, who will determine whether reasonable grounds exist for the grant of a civil aid certificate. Appeal from refusal of a certificate lies to an Area Committee. A person resident in England or Wales desiring legal aid may apply for a certificate to any Local Committee; if resident elsewhere, application should be made to the Local Committee for London. If a certificate is granted, the applicant may select his solicitor, and, if necessary, counsel, from a panel. However, in matrimonial causes, where the maximum contribution payable by an applicant does not exceed £10, his case will be conducted by a solicitor employed whole time to deal with such cases. Legal aid may be given in proceedings before most Courts in England and Wales, including civil proceedings before the Justices such as for affiliation, separation or maintenance orders, but not in arbitration proceedings. Further, proceedings wholly or partly in respect of defamation, breach of promise of marriage, seduction, inducement of one spouse to leave or remain apart from the other are excepted from the scheme, as are also relator actions, election petitions and proceedings by way of judgment summons. Where the question of taking, defending or being a party to proceedings does not arise or has not arisen, but, if it did arise, the proceedings would be such that legal aid could be given in connection therewith, the aid of a solicitor may be obtained if it is reasonable that such aid should be given, provided that the applicant's disposable income does

not exceed £156 per annum and his disposable capital does not exceed £75.

2. Legal Advice.

Provision is made for the giving of *oral* advice in England and Wales for any person (and outside Great Britain for a member of H.M. Forces) on legal questions by a solicitor employed for the purpose. Each person seeking such advice may be required to show that he cannot afford to obtain advice in the ordinary way and to pay a half-crown fee, or such other fee as may be prescribed. This provision includes help in preparing an application for legal aid. A Legal Advice Centre will be established in all big cities for this purpose, and smaller towns will be served by a circuit system. In remote districts arrangements will be made for advice from a local practitioner.

3. Legal Aid in Criminal Courts.

The Part of the Act dealing with aid in criminal cases is concerned with the extension of procedure under existing Acts. Application for free legal aid under the Poor Prisoners' Defence Act, 1930, may be made by letter by any person arrested or summoned for an offence, as well as by a person charged with an offence. The letter should be addressed to the clerk to the Justices and must give particulars of the offence charged and set out the grounds of the application. Refusal of a legal aid certificate by a Justice after such application does not prevent the applicant being granted a legal aid certificate at the hearing. Legal aid is also available under the 1930 Act in proceedings on the question of the sentence to be passed, and after as well as before the defendant has pleaded or been found guilty.

Provision is also made for applications for legal aid in the event of an appeal under the Criminal Appeal Act, 1907, and the Summary Jurisdiction (Appeals) Act, 1933.

In any application for aid under the Poor Prisoners' Defence Act, 1930, the Summary Jurisdiction (Appeals) Act, 1933, or the Criminal Appeal Act, 1907, if any doubt exists as to whether the applicant can afford to provide his own legal aid, or whether it is desirable in the interests of justice that he should have free legal aid, such doubt is to be resolved in favour of the applicant. Further, the Justices have an almost absolute discretion in deciding applications.

SCOTLAND

The Legal Aid and Solicitors (Scotland) Act, 1949, came into force on 2nd October, 1949. For the time being the scheme provided by the Act is limited to civil actions in the Court of Session and in the Sheriff Courts except actions in respect of defamation or verbal injury, breach of promise of marriage, the inducement of one spouse to leave or remain apart from the other, election petitions (under the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868, or the Elections (Scotland) (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Act, 1890), and small debt proceedings (i.e. under £20) and proceedings for summary removing, in both of which liability for the debt and the amount thereof are admitted. Advice from solicitors, as distinct from proceedings, is not yet available.

As to those to whom legal aid is available, the same considerations as to income and capital apply in Scotland as in England. (See the preceding paragraph.) A person believing himself to be eligible may instruct any solicitor of his own choice who is on the official lists, or he may apply for a solicitor to one of the various Committees which are set up to administer the scheme. Application for a certificate granting legal aid is thereafter made to the appropriate Committee by

the applicant's solicitor, who is required to prepare, for the signature of the applicant, a memorandum setting forth the grounds of the proposed action. Investigation into the applicant's financial means is carried out by the National Assistance Board after the Committee has considered the memorandum and, on a suitable contribution, if any, by the applicant being approved, a Certificate is granted enabling the applicant to proceed with his action.

MARRIAGE

4.—MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO RITES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

1. MARRIAGE BY BANNS.—The Marriage Act, 1949, prescribes audible publication according to the rubric, on three Sundays preceding the ceremony during morning service or, if there is no morning service on a Sunday on which the banns are to be published, during evening service. Where the parties reside in different parishes, the banns must be published in both. Under the Act, banns may be published and the marriage solemnized in the parish church, *which is the usual place of worship of the persons to be married or either of them*, although neither of such persons dwells in such parish; but this publication of banns is *in addition to* any other publication required by law. The Act provides specially for the case where one of the parties resides in Scotland and the other in England, the publication being then in the parish in England in which one party resides, and, according to the law and custom in Scotland, in the place where the other party resides. After the lapse of three months from the last time of publication, the banns become useless, and the parties must either obtain a licence (see below), or submit to the republication of banns.

2. MARRIAGE BY LICENCE.—Marriage licences are of two kinds:—

(i) A *Common Licence*, dispensing with the necessity for Banns, granted by the Archbishops and Bishops through their Surrogates, for marriages in any church or chapel duly licensed for marriages. A Common Licence can be obtained in London by application at the Faculty Office (1 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1) and (for marriages in London) at the Bishop of London's Diocesan Registry (1 Dean's Court, Doctors' Commons, E.C.4), by one of the parties about to be married. In the country they may be obtained at the offices of the Bishops' Registrars, but licences obtained at the Bishop's Diocesan Registry only enable the parties to be married in the diocese in which they are issued; those procured at the Faculty Office are available for all England and Wales. No instructions, either verbal or in writing, can be received, except from one of the parties. Affidavits are prepared from the personal instructions of one of the parties about to be married, and the licence is delivered to the party upon payment of fees amounting to thirty shillings. [The cost of licences through a clerical Surrogate in the country (see below) varies, according to the diocese, from £1 15s. to £2 12s. 6d.] No previous notice is required and the licence is available as soon as it is issued. Before a licence can be granted one of the parties must make an affidavit that there is no legal impediment to the intended marriage; and also that one of such parties has had his or her usual place of abode for the space of fifteen days immediately preceding the issuing of the

licence within the parish or ecclesiastical district of the church in which the marriage is to be solemnized, or the church in which the marriage is to be solemnized is the usual place of worship of the parties or one of them. In the country there may generally be found a parochial clergyman (Surrogate) before whom the affidavit may be taken, and whose office it is to deliver the licence personally to the applicant. (In some dioceses it is necessary for the Surrogate to procure the licence from the Bishop's Registry.) The Licence continues in force for three months from its date.

- (ii) *A Special Licence* granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, under special circumstances, for marriage at any place with or without previous residence in the district, or at any time, etc.; but the reasons assigned must meet with his Grace's approval. Application must be made to the Faculty Office. Fees for licence, etc., £25.

3. **MARRIAGE UNDER SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRAR'S CERTIFICATE.**—A marriage may be performed in church on the Superintendent Registrar's Certificate (as to which see below) without banns, provided that the incumbent's consent is obtained. One of the parties must be resident within the ecclesiastical parish of the church in which the marriage is to take place unless the church is the usual place of worship of the parties or one of them.

MARRIAGE FEES.—These are not uniform, but if excessive the Diocesan Chancellor has power to moderate them. The usual fees are paid although a stranger-clergyman be invited to perform the service.

B.—MARRIAGE UNDER SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRAR'S CERTIFICATE

The following marriages may be solemnized on the authority of a Superintendent Registrar's Certificate (either with or without a licence):—

- (a) A marriage in a registered building (e.g. a nonconformist church registered for the solemnization of marriages therein).
- (b) A marriage in a register office.
- (c) A marriage according to the usages of the Society of Friends (commonly called Quakers).
- (d) A marriage between two persons professing the Jewish religion according to the usages of the Jews.
- (e) A marriage according to the rites of the Church of England (see above—in this case the marriage can only be *without* licence).

NOTICE.—Notice of the intended marriage must be given as follows:—

- (i) *Marriage by certificate (without licence)*—If both parties reside in the same registration district, they must both have resided there for seven days before the notice can be given. It may then be given by either party. If the parties reside in different registration districts, notice must be given by each to the Superintendent Registrar of the district in which he or she resides, and the preliminary residential qualification of seven days must be fulfilled by each before the notice can be given.
- (ii) *Marriage by certificate (with licence)*—One notice only is necessary, whether the parties live in the same or in different registration districts. Either party may give the notice, which must be given to the Super-

intendent Registrar of any registration district in which one of the parties has resided for the period of fifteen days immediately preceding the giving of notice.

The notice (in either case) must be in the prescribed form and must contain particulars as to names, marital status, occupation, residence, length of residence, and the building in which the marriage is to take place. The notice must also contain or have added at the foot thereof a solemn declaration that there is no legal impediment to the marriage, and, in the case of minors, that the consent of the person whose consent to the marriage is required by law (see below) has been duly given, and that the residential qualifications (mentioned above) have been complied with. A person making a false declaration renders himself or herself liable to prosecution for perjury. The notice is entered in the marriage notice book.

ISSUE OF CERTIFICATE:

- (i) *Without licence.*—The notice (or an exact copy thereof) is affixed in some conspicuous place in the Superintendent Registrar's office for 21 days next after the notice was entered in the marriage notice book. After the lapse of this period the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown, issue his certificate for the marriage, which can then take place at any time within three months from the date of the entry of the notice.
- (ii) *With licence.*—The notice in this case is not affixed in the office of the Superintendent Registrar. After the lapse of one whole day from the date of entry of the notice, the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown, issue his certificate and licence for the marriage, which can then take place on any day within three months from the date of entry of the notice.

SOLEMNIZATION OF THE MARRIAGE:

- (i) *In a Registered Building.*—The marriage must generally take place at a building within the district of residence of one of the parties, but if the usual place of worship of either is outside the district of his or her residence, it may take place in such usual place of worship, provided that it is not more than two miles distant from the boundary of the district in which the notice is given. Further, if there is not within the district of residence of one of the parties a registered building within which marriages are solemnized according to the rights and ceremonies which the parties desire to adopt in solemnizing their marriage, it may take place in an appropriate registered building in the nearest district.

The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary at marriages at registered buildings which have adopted the provisions of section 43 of the Marriage Act, 1949. This section provides for the appointment of an "authorized person" (a person, usually the minister or an official of the building, certified by the trustees or governing body as having been duly authorized for the purpose) who must be present and must register the marriage.

The marriage must be solemnized between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. with open doors in the presence of two or more witnesses. The parties must at some time during the ceremony make the following

declaration—"I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, A. B., may not be joined in matrimony to C. D." Also each of the parties must say to the other: "I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my lawful wedded wife [or husband]," or, if the marriage is solemnized in the presence of an authorized person without the presence of a Registrar, each party may say in lieu thereof: "I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my wedded wife [or husband]."

however, been made by various statutes which have now been replaced by the Marriage Act, 1949 (see the 1st Schedule to the Act). It is now permitted to contract a marriage with:—

Deceased wife's sister.
Deceased brother's widow.
Deceased wife's brother's daughter.
Deceased wife's sister's daughter.
Father's deceased brother's widow.
Mother's deceased brother's widow.
Deceased wife's father's sister.
Deceased wife's mother's sister.
Brother's deceased son's widow.
Sister's deceased son's widow.

No clergyman can be compelled to solemnize any of the foregoing marriages, but he may allow his church to be used for the purpose by another minister. *During the lifetime of a person upon whose decease a marriage is now authorized (but which would otherwise be prohibited owing to affinity), it is not lawful for such a marriage to be contracted.*

Minors.—Persons under 21 years of age are generally required to obtain the consent of certain persons (see Marriage Act, 1949, section 3 and Schedule). Where both parents are living, both must consent; where one is dead, the survivor, or, if there is a guardian appointed by the deceased parent, the guardian and the survivor. No consent is required in the case of an infant's second marriage. In certain exceptional cases consent may be dispensed with, e.g. the insanity of a parent. If consent is refused the Court may, on application being made, consent to the marriage; application can be made for this purpose to the High Court, the County Court, or a Court of Summary Jurisdiction. The Act prohibits any marriage where either party is under 16 years of age.

C.—MARRIAGE IN ENGLAND OR WALES WHEN ONE PARTY LIVES IN SCOTLAND OR NORTHERN IRELAND

Notice for a marriage by a Superintendent Registrar's certificate in a register office or registered building may be given in the usual way by the party resident in England. As regards Scotland, the party there, after a residence of fifteen days, should either apply to the session clerk to publish banns or give notice of marriage to the registrar; as regards Northern Ireland, the party there, after a residence of seven days, must give notice to the District Registrar of Marriages. Notice cannot be given for such marriages to take place by Certificate with licence of the Superintendent Registrar.

Marriage of such parties may take place in a church of the Church of England after the publication of banns, or by Ecclesiastical licence.

MARRIAGES IN SCOTLAND

According to the law of Scotland, marriage is a contract which is completed by the mutual consent of parties.

Impediments to marriage: These render the marriage null and void. (a) Age: If either party is under the age of 16. (b) Forbidden Degrees: If the parties are within certain degrees of relationship. (c) Subsisting previous marriage. (d) Impotency of either party. (e) Non-residence, i.e. if the legal requirement of prior residence of one or other of the parties in Scotland have not been complied with. (f) Insanity of either party.

No consent of parents or guardians is necessary. Marriages may be regular or "irregular."

FEES OF SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS.

	s.	d.
For entering notice of a marriage by certificate (with or without licence) in the marriage notice book.....	1	6
For a certificate for marriage (with or without licence).....	1	6
For a licence for marriage.....	45	0
For a marriage by certificate (without licence) in the presence of a Registrar...	7	6
For a marriage by certificate (with licence) in the presence of a Registrar.....	15	0

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

Consanguinity and Affinity.—A marriage between persons within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity is void. Relaxations have,

Regular Marriages.

A regular marriage is one which is celebrated by a Minister of religion or authorized Registrar after due notice by the publication of banns or publication by the Registrar. Any Minister of any denomination (including a person officiating at a Quaker wedding) who performs the ceremony is reckoned to be a minister of religion. It must be performed before two witnesses and one of the parties must have resided in the Registration District for at least 15 days before the ceremony. No form, place or hours are prescribed by law. There are no canonical hours as in England. Public proclamation is made by (a) banns or (b) notice by the Registrar. Banns must be proclaimed in the parish church of both parties. It is ordered that the proclamation of banns should be made three times, but by immemorial practice proclamation on one Sunday is sufficient. The Clerk of the Kirk Session of the Parish takes in notices of banns and issues certificates of proclamation. The fee for proclamation may not exceed 2s. 6d. A certificate of proclamation of banns is only valid for three months.

Under the Marriage Notices (Scotland) Act, 1878, a notice posted up in a conspicuous or accessible place on the board or outer wall of the Registrar's office is equivalent to the proclamation of banns, but a minister of the Church of Scotland is not bound, although he is entitled, to celebrate a marriage not preceded by banns. The statute is limited to persons living in Scotland, *i.e.*, for at least 15 clear days prior to the notice. Exhibition is made for 7 consecutive days, during which time any person may appear personally and lodge an objection in writing subscribed by him. If no objections are lodged the Registrar issues a certificate: fees, 2s. 6d. Such certificate of publication is only valid for three months. The Naval Marriages Act, 1908, regulates the publication of banns on board H.M. ships and the granting of certificates by the Officer-Commanding.

Marriage before Registrar: After obtaining a certificate of due publication as above, it is competent for the parties to contract the marriage in the office of the authorized Registrar in his presence and in the presence of two witnesses. Such a marriage is regular and valid in all respect.

Marriage by Licence: In unforeseen and exceptional circumstances—see Section 2 of the Marriage (Scotland) Act, 1939—where normal methods of publication cannot be carried through, the Sheriff, on application by the parties, may grant a licence which is deemed in all respects to be equivalent to a certificate of publication.

Irregular Marriages.

Since the passing of the Marriage (Scotland) Act, 1939, only one form of irregular marriage is recognized, *viz.* marriage by co-habitation and habit and repute. If parties live together constantly as husband and wife, and if they are held to be such by the general repute of the neighbourhood, then there may arise a presumption from which marriage can be inferred. Before such marriage can be registered, however, a decree of declarator of marriage must be obtained from the Court of Session.

RECEIPTS

Receipts should be kept for six years from the date of payment, after which period no action can be brought concerning the goods, etc., received.

In Scotland, as in England, inability to produce receipts does not necessarily bar defence to an action for payment.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

The Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, repealing most of the provisions of earlier Planning Acts, contains very far-reaching provisions affecting the liberty of an owner of land to develop and use it as he will. From the 1st July, 1948, the appointed day under the Act, a person had generally to get planning permission and pay a development charge before carrying out any development on his land. Application for planning permission is made to the Local Planning Authority, who must keep a register, open to the public, of the decision on such applications. Development charge is not payable in respect of operations begun or uses of land instituted on or after the 18th November, 1952 (Town and Country Planning Act, 1953). Every Local Planning Authority must carry out an area survey before the 1st July, 1951 (unless extended), and submit a report to the Minister with a development plan. But the plan is not intended to be final, for the Authorities must make fresh surveys at least once in every five years. The plan does not obviate the necessity of obtaining planning permission.

What is Development:—

(a) Carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operations.

(b) Making a material change in use.

It is expressly provided:—

(1) That if one dwelling-house is converted into two or more dwelling-houses, this involves a material change in use.)

(2) That advertisements erected on the exterior of a building constitutes a material change of use if this is not the normal use of the building (except *e.g.* professional plates, traffic signs).

What is not Deemed Development:—

(a) Maintaining, improving or altering the interior of a building (except works for making good war damage), provided there is no material change to the exterior.

(b) Change of use of property within the curtilage of a dwelling-house for a purpose incidental to the use of the dwelling-house as such. (It will, however, be development if building operations are carried out.)

(c) Use of property for agriculture or forestry.

(d) Change of use within the same class specified in the Use Classes Order, 1950.

N.B.—(1) It will be development if a material change of use is made from one class to another.

(2) A change of use within the same class will be development if building, etc., operations are carried out.

Development for which no Permission is Required:—

(a) Resumption of normal use of land temporarily used for some other purpose on the appointed day.

(b) Use for occasional purpose of land which on the appointed day was normally used for one purpose but was also used for the occasional purpose.

(c) In the case of land occupied at some time since 1936 but unoccupied on the appointed day, the use of that land for the purpose for which it was last used.

Application can be made to the Local Planning Authority to determine whether or not an operation or change of use constitutes development.

Planning Permission.—Application for such permission is not always necessary, as the Minister may make Development Orders giving general permission for a specified type of development. Thus a General Development Order of 1950 specified a

number of types of development for which no permission is required.

Appeal against refusal of permission lies to the Minister, whose decision is final. If the result of the appeal is unsatisfactory, an applicant may in certain circumstances require the Council to purchase the land, or claim compensation from the Local Planning Authority if the value of the land is less than it would have been had permission been granted, but to claim compensation the desired development must fall within one of six classes specified in Part II of the Third Schedule to the Act.

Enforcement Notice.—If development is carried out without permission, or in defiance of conditions attached to such permission, the Local Planning Authority may within four years thereafter, or, if permission has been granted subject to conditions, within four years of the alleged failure to comply with a condition, serve an enforcement notice on the owner of the land calling upon him to demolish or alter any building, or to discontinue the use of land, or to comply with the said conditions. If the notice is not complied with, the Local Planning Authority may take appropriate steps to enforce it, recovering their expenses from the owner for the time being of the land. Appeal against an enforcement order lies to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction and thence to Quarter Sessions.

For further details and other provisions of the planning law, the Act of 1947 and the Orders made under the Act, the Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Act, 1952, and the Town and Country Planning Act, 1953, should be consulted.

It is emphasized that the grant of development permission does not excuse the obtaining of building, etc., licences under other Statutes.

Scotland.

In Scotland special provisions, on similar lines, have been made by the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1947, which incorporates certain provisions of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1945, all other planning Acts being repealed. The Town and Country Planning Act, 1953, see above, applies to Scotland and should be consulted.

VOTERS' QUALIFICATIONS

The franchise is governed by the Representation of the People Acts, the latest of which, the Acts of 1948 and 1949, have made important changes in the law. Those entitled to vote as electors at a parliamentary election in any constituency are those resident there on the qualifying date who, at that date and on the date of the poll, are British subjects of full age and not subject to any legal incapacity to vote; but registration as an elector in the register to be used at the election in question in that constituency is a pre-requisite, and at a general election no person may vote in more than one constituency. Since the Electoral Registers Act of 1949, the registers are prepared once in each year only. The Register is published not later than March 15, in each year and is for use in the period of 12 months commencing on March 16. The qualifying date referred to is, in England and Wales, the preceding November 20, and in Scotland the preceding December 2. It is, however, provided that any person who is not of full age on the relevant qualifying date, but is of full age on June 15, and is otherwise duly qualified, is entitled to vote at elections held in Great Britain between October 2 of that year and March 15 of the following year. The relevant dates for electors in Northern Ireland are in each case different. Detailed provisions are laid

down as to the meaning of "residence" in doubtful cases.

The Act of 1948 abolished the university constituencies and the business premises vote.

The Register is prepared by the Registration Officer in each constituency in Great Britain. It is the registration officer's duty to have a house to house or other official inquiry made as to the persons entitled to be registered and to publish preliminary electors lists showing the persons appearing to him to be entitled to be registered. Any person whose name is omitted may claim registration, and any person on the list may object to the inclusion therein of other persons' names: the registration officer determines the claims and objections. The procedure is slightly different for Northern Ireland.

Special provision is made for "Service voters," who include wives of Service voters resident with their husbands outside the United Kingdom. Such persons may make a Service declaration in a prescribed form and are then treated as resident at the address specified in the declaration. Service voters may vote by post or by proxy, on making the necessary application to the registration officer.

Certain other persons (e.g. those unable to go in person to the polling station owing to the general nature of their occupation, blindness or other physical incapacity, etc.) may vote by post or, in some cases, by proxy as "absent voters."

The local government franchise now depends upon either residence in the area or the possession of a non-resident qualification, i.e. occupation as owner or tenant of rateable lands or premises of the yearly value of not less than £10, excluding occupation of furnished dwelling-houses let for less than nine weeks and excluding occupation as a lodger. There are provisions, similar to those relating to the parliamentary franchise, for the preparation of registers, etc., and in fact the same register is used, as far as possible, with a mark indicating those persons entitled to vote for local government purposes only.

The Acts apply generally to Scotland where certain matters relating to local government and parliamentary elections are further regulated by Representation of the People (Scotland) Regulations, 1949.

WILLS

IMPORTANT NOTE.—The following notes must be read subject to the provisions of the Inheritance (Family Provision) Act, 1938, which is liable to affect or modify the will of any person (domiciled in England) dying after July 13, 1939. This Act empowers the High Court to order maintenance out of the testator's estate for the benefit of certain "dependants," i.e., a surviving wife or husband; an unmarried (or invalid) daughter; an infant (or invalid) son. Such order can be made if the will does not itself make "reasonable provision" for the maintenance of the dependant who seeks the order. An application must be made within six months of probate. A legally adopted child comes within the definition of a "son" or "daughter" under the Act. For further details as to the limits of an order, the Act itself should be consulted.

Since the object of the Act is to provide maintenance for dependants, an application is not likely to be successful where the estate is very small: e.g., two or three hundred pounds.

REASONS FOR MAKING A WILL.—Every person should make a will. However small the estate, it is safer in every case to protect the interests of the survivors by a will, and by the appointment of one or more trustworthy persons as executors

to carry the testator's wishes into effect. The help of a lawyer in making a will is not in every case essential, but it is always advisable, particularly where there is a desire on a testator's part to provide for his property being "settled" as it is called—e.g., the income being paid to his widow and the capital being ultimately divided among his children, for this requires the skill of a practised lawyer. When property is thus "settled," there may be a saving in death duties. Assuming a lawyer is not employed, a person having resolved to make a will must remember that it is only after a person is dead, and cannot explain his meaning, that his will can be open to dispute. It is the more necessary, therefore, to express what is meant in language of the utmost clearness, avoiding the use of any word or expression that admits of another meaning than the one intended. Avoid the use of "legal terms," such as "heirs" and "issue," when the same thing may be expressed in plain language. If in writing the will a mistake be made, it is better to rewrite the whole. Before a will is executed (see below) an alteration may be made by striking through the words with a pen, but opposite to such alteration the testator and witnesses should write their names or place their initials. Never scratch out a word with a knife or other instrument, and no alteration of any kind whatever must be made after the will is executed. If the testator afterwards wishes to change the disposition of his estate, it is best to make a new will, revoking the old one. The use of *codicils* should be left to the lawyer. A will should be written in ink and very legibly, on a single sheet of paper. Although, of course, forms of wills must vary to suit different cases, the following forms may be found useful to those who, in cases of emergency, are called upon to draw up wills, either for themselves or others.

Nothing more complicated should be attempted. The forms should be studied in conjunction with the notes following.

This is the last will and testament of me [Thomas Smith] of [Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, Berks] which I make this [thirteenth] day of [February, 1953] and whereby I revoke all previous wills and testamentary dispositions.

1. I hereby appoint [John Green of — and Richard Brown of —] to be the executor(s) of this my will.

2. I give all my property real and personal to [my wife Mary or my sons Raymond and David equally or as the case may be].

Signed by the testator in the presence of us both present at the same time who, at his request, in his presence and in the presence of each other have hereunto set our names as witnesses.

Thomas Smith
Signature of
Testator;

William Jones (signed) of Green Gables, South Street, Reading, tailor.

Henry Morgan (signed) of 16, North Street, Reading, butcher.

Should it be desired to give legacies and or gifts of specific property, instead of giving the whole estate to one or more persons, the form above should be used with the substitution for clause 2 of the following clauses:—

2. I give to — of — the sum of £ — and to — of — the sum of £ — and to — of — all my books (or as the case may require).

3. All the residue of my property real and personal I give to — of —.

TERMS.—Real property includes freehold land and houses; while personal property includes

debts due, arrears of rents, money, leasehold property, house furniture, goods, assurance policies, stocks and shares in companies, and the like. The words "my money," apart from the context, will normally only include actual ready money. The expression "goods and chattels" should not be used. In giving particular property, ordinary language is sufficient, e.g., "my house, Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, Berks." Such specific gifts fail, if not owned by the testator at his death.

RESIDUARY LEGATEES.—It is well in all cases where legacies or specific gifts are made, to leave to some person or persons "the residue of my property," although it may be thought that the whole of the property has been disposed of in legacies, etc., already mentioned in the will. It should be remembered that a will operates on property acquired after it has been made.

EXECUTION OF A WILL, AND WITNESSES.—The testator should sign his name at the foot or end of the will, in presence of two witnesses, who will immediately afterwards sign their names in his and in each other's presence. A person who has been left any gift or share of residue in the will, or whose wife or husband has been left such a gift should not be an attesting witness. Their attestation would be good, but they would forfeit the gift. It is better that a person named as executor should not be a witness. Husband and wife may both be witnesses, provided neither is a legatee. If a solicitor be appointed executor, it is lawful to direct that his ordinary fees and charges shall be paid; but in this case he (as an interested party) must not be a witness to the will.

It is desirable that the witnesses should be fully described, as they may possibly be wanted at some future time. If the testator should be too ill to sign, even by a mark, another person may sign the testator's name to the will for him, in his presence and by his direction, and in this case it should be shown that the testator knew the contents of the document. The attestation clause should therefore be worded: "Signed by Thomas Brown, by the direction and in the presence of the testator, Thomas Smith, in the joint presence of us, who thereupon signed our names in his presence and in the presence of each other, the will having been first read over to the testator, who appeared fully to understand the same."

A blind person may make a will in Braille. If the testator be blind the will should be read aloud to him in the presence of the witnesses, and the fact mentioned in the attestation clause. A blind person cannot witness a will.

If by inadvertence the testator should have signed his will without the witnesses being present, then the attestation should be:—"The testator acknowledged his signature already made as his signature to his last will and testament, in the joint presence," etc. Any omission in the observance of these details may invalidate the will. The stringency of the law as to signature and witnessing of a will is only relaxed in favour of soldiers, sailors and airmen in certain circumstances.

EXECUTORS.—It is usual to appoint two executors, although one is sufficient; any number up to and including four may be appointed. The name and address of each executor should be given in full. An executor may be a legatee. Thus a child of full age or wife to whom the whole or a portion of the estate is left may be appointed sole executor, or one of two executors. The addresses of the executors are not essential; but it is desirable here as elsewhere, to avoid ambiguity or vagueness.

LAPSED LEGACIES.—If a legatee die in the lifetime of the testator, the legacy generally lapses

and falls into the residue. Where a residuary legatee pre-deceases the testator, his share of the residuary estate will not generally pass to the other residuary legatees, but will pass to the persons entitled on the deceased's intestacy. In all such cases it is desirable to make a new will.

TESTAMENTARY CAPACITY.—A minor cannot make a will except, in certain circumstances, if he be a soldier, sailor or airman. A married woman (married on or since January 1, 1883) may dispose by will of any real or personal property as if she were a man. As to the powers of a woman married before that date it is advisable to consult a solicitor.

REVOCATION.—A will is revoked by a subsequent will (but, if it does not expressly revoke former wills, only so far as such subsequent will operates as an implied revocation as by making other provisions inconsistent with the previous will; for this reason a will should always have a clause revoking previous testamentary dispositions), or by burning, tearing or otherwise *destroying* the same with the intention of revoking it. Such destruction must either be by the testator or by some other person in his presence and at his direction. It is not sufficient to obliterate the will with a pen. Marriage in every case acts as the revocation of a will, unless, in the case of a will made on or after Jan. 1, 1926, it is expressed to have been made in contemplation of a particular marriage (Law of Property Act, 1925, s. 177); so that after marriage a new will should be made, except in this last case.

PERSONAL APPLICATION FOR PROBATE OR LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION

Application for probate or for letters of administration may be made *in person* at the Principal Probate Registry, or at a district registry, by the executors or persons entitled to a grant of administration. Applicants should bring (1) the will, if any; (2) a certificate of death; (3) particulars of property liable to estate duty; and (4) generally, a list of debts and funeral expenses. In an application for administration, the applicant will be required to enter into a bond for due administration, generally with two sureties who must attend at the Registry, although they need not do so at the same time as the applicant.

WHERE TO FIND A PROVED WILL

A will proved since 1858 must have been proved either at the Principal Registry at Somerset House, or a District Registry. In the former case the original will itself is carefully preserved at Somerset House, the copy of which probate has been granted is in the hands of the executors who proved the will, and another copy for Parliament is bound up in a folio volume of wills made by testators of that initial and date; the indices to these volumes fill a room of considerable size at Somerset House, where the indices may be examined and a copy of any will read on payment of a search fee of one shilling. In the latter case, the original will proved in the District Registry, is there kept, and may be seen or a copy obtained, but a copy is sent to and filed at Somerset House, where also it may be seen. A general index of grants, both probates and administrations, is prepared and printed annually in lexicographical form, and may be seen at either the Principal or a District Registry. This index is usually ready by about October of the following year.

SCOTS LAW OF WILLS

A domiciled Scotsman, unlike a domiciled Englishman, cannot in certain circumstances, dispose of the entirety of his estate. If he leave a

widow and children, the widow is entitled to a one-third share in the whole of the moveable estate (her *jus relictae*), and the children are entitled to another one-third share equally between them (their *legitim*). If he leave a widow but no children—or children but no widow—the *jus relictae* or *legitim* is increased to a one-half share in the estate. The remaining portion is known as the *dead's part*. The widow is also entitled to *terce*, i.e., a life rent in one-third of her husband's heritable property. A surviving husband and children have comparable rights in the wife's estate. The *dead's part* is the only portion of which the testator can freely dispose. All burdens falling upon the representatives in moveables are payable out of the whole of the moveables before any division. Burdens in the nature of legacies are payable out of the *dead's part*. Pupils cannot make wills. Minors may dispose of moveables without the consent of any other person; but minors (unless they be serving in H.M. forces) cannot dispose of heritage. A will must be in writing (except that a person may leave a legacy verbally if the amount of that legacy does not exceed 100 Scots (£8 6s. 8d. sterling) and may be typewritten or even in pencil. A will may be either (1) *holograph*, i.e., written by the testator himself, in which case no witnesses are necessary; a printed form filled up by the testator is not necessarily *holograph* but may be made effectual when it has clearly been adopted as *holograph*. Words written on erasure or marginal additions or interlineations in *holograph* writings, if proved to be in the handwriting of the maker of the deed are valid; (2) *tested*, i.e., signed in presence of two witnesses. It is not necessary that these witnesses should sign in presence of one another, or even that they should see the testator signing so long as the testator acknowledges his signature to the witnesses. If the testator cannot write, or is blind, his will may be authenticated by a notary and two witnesses. It is better that the will be not witnessed by a beneficiary thereunder, although this circumstance will not invalidate the attestation of the will or (as it would in England) the gift. A parish minister may act as a notary for the purpose of subscribing a will in his own parish. Wills are registered in the Books of the County in which the deceased died domiciled, and in the Books of Council and Session, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh. The original deed may be inspected on payment of a small fee and a certified official copy may be obtained. A Scottish will is not revoked by the subsequent marriage of the testator. The subsequent birth of a child, no testamentary provision having been made for him, may revoke a will in whole or in part. A will is revoked by a subsequent will, either expressly or by implication; but in so far as the deeds can be read together both wills have effect.

"Confirmation," the Scottish equivalent of Probate, is obtained in the Sheriff Court of County in which the deceased was domiciled at the date of his death or, where he had no fixed domicile or died abroad, in the commissariat of Edinburgh. Executors are either "nominate" or "dative." An Executor nominate is one nominated by the deceased in his will. An Executor dative is one appointed by the Court (1) in the case of intestacy or (2) where the deceased had failed to name an executor in his will. In the former case the deceased's next-of-kin are all entitled to be declared executors dative. An inventory of the deceased's estate and a schedule of debts, together with an affidavit, must be given up. In estates under £500 confirmation is obtained under a simplified procedure at reduced fees.

PASSPORT REGULATIONS

Applications for Foreign Office passports must be made on the forms obtainable at any of the Passport Offices (addresses given below) or at any Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

London.—Clive House, Petty France, Westminster, S.W.1. (Hours: 10-4, Saturdays 10-1.) Tel., Abbey: 8010.

Liverpool.—India Buildings, Water Street, Liverpool 2. (Hours: 9.30-4, Saturdays 9.30-1.) Tel., Central: 9411.

Glasgow.—14 Blythswood Square, Glasgow, C.2. (Hours, 9.30-4, Saturdays 9.30-1.) Tel., Central: 0260.

Ministry of Labour Local Offices.—(Hours, 9-5, Saturdays 9-1.)

The Passport Offices are also open for cases of special emergency only, between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m. (Saturdays 1-4) and in London on Sundays and Public Holidays between 10 a.m. and noon.

To facilitate the issue of passports applicants are recommended to make personal application to any one of the above mentioned offices. If it is not possible to make personal application at one of the Passport Offices or Ministry of Labour Local Offices, completed forms of applications should be sent to one of the three Passport Offices, with photographs, supporting documents and the fee of £1. Remittances sent with postal applications should be in the form of a Postal Order which should be crossed and made payable to the Passport Office. Cheques, notes or postage stamps should not be sent in payment.

Foreign Office Passports are granted:—

- (i) To citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies.
- (ii) To British subjects without citizenship.
- (iii) To British Protected Persons.

Passports are available for *five years* in the first instance, unless otherwise stated. They may be renewed from time to time for further consecutive periods of one to five years from the date of expiry, provided the total period of validity of ten years from the original date of issue is not exceeded. They are not available *beyond ten years from the original date of issue*. Thereafter, or if at any time the Passport contains no further space for visas, a new Passport must be obtained.

A Passport including particulars of the *holder's wife* is not available for the wife's use when she is travelling alone.

Children who have reached the age of sixteen years require separate Passports. When they apply for a Passport the written consent of father or other legal guardian is necessary.

The application must be recommended in Section 9 by a Member of Parliament, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Medical or Legal

Practitioner, Bank Officer, established Civil Servant, Public Official, Police Officer or any person of similar standing personally acquainted with the applicant. The applicant's birth certificate and other evidence in support of the statements made in the application must be produced.

In the case of children under the age of 16 requiring a separate passport, an application should be made by the child's father or other legal guardian on form (B) obtainable from a Passport Office or any local office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Unless they are also citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies, citizens of Commonwealth countries should normally apply to their High Commissioner in London, and citizens of the Irish Republic resident in the United Kingdom should apply to the Irish Embassy.

If the applicant for a Passport be a British subject by naturalization or registration, the Certificate of Naturalization or registration must be produced with the application.

British Passports are only available for travel to the countries named thereon, but may be endorsed for additional countries. The possession of a Passport so endorsed does not, however, exempt the holder from compliance with any *Immigration Regulations* in force in British or foreign countries, or from the necessity of obtaining a *visa* where required.

Passports endorsed as valid for the British Commonwealth are also available for travelling to territory under British protection or mandate, not, however, including the Aden Protectorate, for which a special endorsement is required.

A Passport cannot be issued or renewed by the Foreign Office on behalf of a person already abroad; such person should apply, in a foreign country, to the nearest British Mission or Consulate, or, within the British Commonwealth outside the United Kingdom of Great Britain and N. Ireland, to the nearest local Passport issuing authority.

Persons resident in Northern Ireland should apply by post to the Branch Passport Office, Liverpool; citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies resident in the Irish Republic should make application to the Visa Section, British Embassy, 30 Merrion Square, Dublin.

A British passport is not valid for entry into any territory for which a military, Control Commission or other special permit is required, unless such a permit has first been obtained.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Duplicate unmounted photographs of applicant (and his wife, if to be included in the Passport) must be sent. These photographs should be printed on *thin* paper and measure not more than 2½ in. by 2 in. or less than 2½ in. by 1½ in. They should be taken full face without a hat.

THE NATIONAL BUILDINGS RECORD

37 Onslow Gardens, S.W.7

(Kensington: 8161)

Chairman of Advisory Council, Sir James Mann, P.S.A., F.B.A.

Director and Secretary, Walter H. Godfrey, C.B.E., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

The National Buildings Record is an organization established in 1941 under the direction of an Advisory Council. It is supported by an annual grant from the Treasury, and its functions are:

To maintain a library of photographs of English and Welsh architecture which is open to the public for consultation and study. It is arranged

topographically and contains approximately 40,000 items.

To supply copies of photographs where negatives are available. There are approximately 200,000 negatives.

To prepare and acquire additional records which are constantly being added to the photograph library.

To maintain an index of architectural records (photographs, measured drawings, sketches, and engravings) in public and private possession.

PROFESSIONAL FEES

The following notes on the Fees and Charges of various Professions are based on information supplied by the appropriate professional Societies and Institutes.

SOLICITORS

Solicitors and their clients may make special agreements as to remuneration in non-contentious business (including conveyancing) under Section 57 of the Solicitors Act, 1932. In the absence of any such agreement the solicitor's remuneration is governed by Orders made under Section 56 of that Act. There are two methods of charging under the Orders. The more usual is by a scale based upon the amount of money involved; the other is by a charge (usually known as a Schedule II charge) determined by reference to all the circumstances of the case, the amount of money involved being only

one factor amongst many. Usually a scale charge is payable, provided the transaction has not been abortive, but a solicitor has an option to elect, before undertaking any business, to be paid a Schedule II charge instead. For negotiating sales or purchases the charges are always under Schedule II. In addition to solicitors' charges, disbursements such as Government stamp duty, search fees and Land Registry fees may be payable.

The following tables illustrate the scales of charges on sales, purchases and mortgages based upon the amount of money involved:—

I. For land (including houses) having a title which is *not* registered at the Land Registry.

Scale of Charges.

	For the first £1,000	For the second and third £1,000	For the fourth and each sub- sequent £1,000 up to £10,000	For the remainder without limit
	per £100 s. d.	per £100 s. d.	per £100 s. d.	per £100 s. d.
Vendor's solicitor for conducting a sale of property by public auction, including the conditions of sale:—				
When the property is sold.....	30 0	15 0	7 6	3 9
When the property is not sold, then on the reserved price.....	15 0	7 6	3 9	1 10½
NOTE:—A minimum charge of £7 10s. is to be made whether a sale is effected or not.				
Vendor's solicitor for deducing title to freehold, copyhold or leasehold property, and perusing and completing conveyance (including preparation of contract or conditions of sale, if any).....	45 0	30 0	15 0	10 0
Purchaser's solicitor for investigating title to freehold or leasehold property, and preparing and completing conveyance (including perusal and completion of contract, if any).....	45 0	30 0	15 0	10 0
Mortgagor's solicitor for negotiating loan.....	16 10½	16 10½	5 7½	3 9
Mortgagor's solicitor for deducing title to freehold or leasehold property, perusing mortgage and completing.....	45 0	30 0	15 0	10 0
*Mortgagee's solicitor for negotiating loan.....	33 9	33 9	11 3	7 6
Mortgagee's solicitor for investigating title to freehold or leasehold property, and preparing and completing mortgage.....	45 0	30 0	15 0	10 0

* These charges apply equally to land having a registered title.

II. For land (including houses) having a title registered at the Land Registry.

Scale of solicitor's charges for Transfers on Sale, Charges, Sub-Charges, Mortgages, Sub-Mortgages and Transfers thereof.

Value of Land or Amount of Charge	Scale of Remuneration	Value of Land or Amount of Charge	Scale of Remuneration
(1) Up to and including £200	£4.	For the remainder without limit.....	4s. per £100.
Over £200 but not ex- ceeding £300.....	£4 10s.	(2) Fractions of £100 under £50 are to be reckoned as £50.	
For each additional £100 thereafter up to £1,000.	£1 10s. per £100.	Fractions of £100 above £50 are to be reckoned as £100.	
For the second and third £1,000....	£1 per £100.	In sales by auction further charges may be payable, which will be computed under Schedule II, e.g. for preparing or perusing Particulars of Sale and poster and attending the sale.	
For the fourth £1,000... ..	10s. per £100.		
For each subsequent £1,000 up to £13,000.	7s. 6d. per £100.		
For each subsequent £1,000 up to £17,000.	5s. per £100.		

CHARTERED AND INCORPORATED ACCOUNTANTS

On December 5, 1945, the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales expressed the opinion that, having regard to the increased cost of salaries and other expenses falling on practising members of the Institute, a substantial increase in fees and charges over those ruling in 1939 was justifiable. Neither the Council of the Institute nor the Council of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors has laid down any scale of fees and charges. Examples of pre-war rates are given below.

Auditing.—Fees are based on time occupied. Usual rates per day (seven hours) are:—Principals 7 to 15 guineas; Managing Clerks 5 guineas; First Class Clerks 3 to 4 guineas; Second Class Clerks 2 to 3 guineas; other Clerks $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 guinea. If at a distance from the office or outside the United Kingdom, hotel and travelling expenses will be charged.

Investigating Accounts, Opening Books of Account, etc.—Usual rates per day (seven hours) are:—Principals 7 to 21 guineas; Managing and other Clerks: As for Auditing.

Receivers, Liquidators and Trustees in Bankruptcy.—Usually a commission or percentage on the amount realised and on the amount distributed in dividend.

Voluntary Liquidators.—The remuneration of a liquidator of a company in a members' voluntary winding-up is fixed by the company in general meeting. In the case of a creditors' voluntary winding-up remuneration is fixed by the Committee of Inspection, or, if there is no such committee, by the creditors. In either case application may be made to the Court to fix the remuneration.

Taxation.—The rates charged for taxation matters are generally higher than those for simple audits. In 1935 the Council of the Institute passed a resolution that a member undertaking taxation work on the basis that he should be remunerated by a percentage on the amount recovered, or receive no remuneration if no recovery results, would be liable to be regarded as acting discredibly.

ARCHITECTS

1. Fees for New Works

For taking the Client's instructions, preparing sketch design, making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement, or otherwise, preparing drawings and specifications for the purpose of obtaining tenders, advising on tenders and preparation of contract, selecting and instructing Consultants (if any), furnishing to the Contractor two copies of the contract drawings and specifications and such further details as are necessary for the proper carrying out of the works, general supervision, issuing certificates for payment, and passing and certifying accounts, the charge in respect of new works, exclusive of the services enumerated in Clause 8, is to be a percentage on the total cost of all executed works or orders as follows:—

(i) If the contract and/or order exceeds £4,000 the percentage is 6 per cent.

(ii) If the contract and/or order does not exceed £4,000 the percentage is 10 per cent. in the case of works costing £200 graduated to 6 per cent. in the case of works costing £4,000, as the special character of such works may render appropriate.

(iii) These percentages apply to the great bulk of an Architect's work but the charge may be reduced to 5 per cent. in the case of extensive works of a simple character which involve continuous repetition of units.

2. Alterations and Additions

In the case of alterations of and additions to existing buildings a higher percentage may be charged, not exceeding twice the amount due under Clause 1 for new works of the same cost.

3. Fittings, Decorations, etc.

In works in which designs for fittings, furniture, appointments, decorations, garden work or complex details or construction are main features, special fees will be charged adequate to the circumstances.

4. Omitted Works

In addition to a percentage on the total cost of executed works, the Architect is entitled to charge in respect of all works included in the tender and/or order, but subsequently omitted not being merely provisional or contingent sums, two-thirds of the charge due upon them had they been executed.

5. Partial Service

If the project or part of it be abandoned or deferred, or if the services of the Architect are dispensed with, the charges in respect of the abandoned or deferred project or services for which the Architect was employed are as follow:—

(i) For taking Client's instructions and preparing preliminary sketch plans to illustrate possibilities of a site or cost of a scheme the charge is on *quantum meruit*.

(ii) For taking Client's instructions, preparing sketch design sufficient to indicate the Architect's interpretation of the Client's instructions (but not in detail adequate to enable quantities to be prepared) and making approximate estimate of cost, the charge is on *quantum meruit* and should not exceed one-sixth of the percentage stated in Clauses 1 or 2 (as the case may be) on the estimated cost of such works.

(iii) For taking Client's instructions, preparing sketch design, making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement, or otherwise, and preparing drawings and particulars sufficient to enable quantities to be prepared by an independent Quantity Surveyor or a tender obtained, the charge is two-thirds of the percentage stated in Clauses 1 or 2 (as the case may be) on the estimated cost of such works.

(iv) For the purpose of this clause a project shall be deemed to have been abandoned or deferred if either (a) the client notifies the Architect to that effect, or (b) no contract has been entered into or order given for the works within six months of the completion by the Architect of the work described in the last preceding sub-clause.

6. Mode and Time of Payment

The Architect is entitled to payment in stages as follows:—

(i) For the services described in Clause 5 (i) forthwith upon completion of such work.

(ii) For the services described in Clause 5 (ii) forthwith upon the completion of such work.

(iii) During the preparation of the working drawings referred to in Clause 5 (iii), instalments of the fees set out in that Clause dependent upon the amount of work completed.

(iv) For the services described in Clause 5 (iii) forthwith upon signing of a contract, or the giving of an order, or the abandonment or deferring of the work less any payments already received by him pursuant to the last three preceding sub-clauses.

(v) For the remainder (if any) of the services payment shall be made by instalments from time to time as the work of supervision proceeds.

7. Work Executed with Old Materials, etc.

When work is executed wholly or in part with old materials, or where material, labour or carriage is provided by the Client, the percentage shall be calculated as if the works had been executed throughout by a Contractor, and with new material.

8. Services not Included in Percentage

Additional charges are to be made in accordance with the amount of work involved for:—

(i) Advising as to the selection and suitability of sites. Negotiating as to sites or buildings. Surveying sites or buildings and taking levels, and making surveys, measurements, and plans of existing buildings.

(ii) The preparation of further sketch designs necessitated by a material alteration in, or addition to, the Client's instructions, or altering the working drawings and specification in consequence thereof prior to the commencement of the works. Altering drawings, or preparing new drawings, and other services occasioned by variations or additions required by the Client after the commencement of the works. Making additional drawings for the use of the Client, Clerk of Works, Contractors, or Sub-Contractors, drawings for and negotiating with ground landlords, adjoining owners, public authorities, licensing authorities or others.

Services in respect of:—

(iii) Party Walls, Rights of Light and other easements, reservations or restrictions.

(iv) Litigation, arbitration or valuation.

(v) Delay in building operations by causes beyond the control of the Architect, such as *force majeure*, bankruptcy, obstruction by parties.

9. Surveys

For making inspection, preparing report or giving advice on the structural or sanitary condition of premises, the charge is by time in accordance with Clause 13, the minimum fee being 3 guineas in addition to the cost of assistance.

10. Litigation and Arbitration

For qualifying to give evidence, settling proofs, conferences with Solicitors and Counsel, attendance in Court or before Arbitrations or other tribunals, and for services in connection with litigation, the charge is based upon the time occupied, but is in no case to be less than 7 guineas per day.

Architects acting as Arbitrators are recommended to base their charges upon the total time occupied in dealing with a case at the rate of £2 2s. an hour exclusive of out-of-pocket expenses and other disbursements.

11. Dilapidations

For estimating dilapidations and furnishing or checking a schedule of the same, the charge is 5 guineas per cent. on the sum agreed, the minimum fee being £5 5s. For negotiating settlement of claim and for other services, the charge is by time in accordance with Clause 13.

12. Travelling Time

An additional charge may be made if the work should be at such a distance as to lead to an exceptional expenditure of time in travelling.

13. Time Charges

In cases in which charges are based upon time occupied the minimum fee is 7 guineas per day exclusive of charges for Assistants' time.

14. Expenses

The Scale is in all cases exclusive of the cost of appliances, copies of documents, lithography, travelling and hotel expenses and all other reason-

able disbursements, which are to be charged in addition.

STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS

The following charges are those usually in operation among Consulting Structural Engineers who are not connected with any firm of contractors and who receive remuneration for their services directly from their clients. Full details of the scales which it authorizes can be obtained from the Institution of Structural Engineers, 11 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.

Reports, Advisory Work and Surveys

For inspections, professional advice, opinions and reports: a fee of Three Guineas per hour upwards, minimum three hours at rate agreed, plus any necessary expenses for travel and services of Engineer's staff.

Constructional Work

A fee of £25, plus (1) for Reinforced Concrete, $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on total cost of work, with an additional 1 per cent. on the first £20,000; for preparation of Bending Lists, 5 per cent. on cost of steel bent and fixed in work; (2) for Structural Steelwork and other work except (1) above, 6 per cent. on total cost of work, with additional 1 per cent. on first £20,000; (3) an additional fee where the Engineer is required to give advice or accept responsibility for the strength or safety of brickwork or other items not covered by (1) and (2) above.

The above scale is governed by conditions regarding constructional emergencies, remuneration for work done to the Engineer's Specification and/or Drawings, remuneration for works varied or abandoned, travelling and out-of-pocket expenses, etc.

Bills of Quantities, etc.

A fee of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (depending on the size and complexity of the work) of the total actual cost or, in the case of abandoned work, the total estimated cost. Measuring and making-up accounts for variations upon contracts, including pricing and agreeing totals with contractors: $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. upon the amount of the additions and $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. upon the amount of the omissions, less the provisional sums or work omitted as a whole.

Technical Evidence

For "qualifying," considering documents, preparing proof of evidence, attending consultations, appearing before Parliamentary Committees, Courts of Law, Arbitration Tribunals and Official Enquiries: (1) a fee of Three Guineas per hour upwards, varying in accordance with the standing of the Engineer and the importance of the case, with a minimum of three hours at whatever rate is agreed; (2) a charge for the time spent by the Engineer's assistants; (3) a refresher for each day for which the Engineer is requested to hold himself in readiness to attend but is subsequently not required, at the rate agreed for one hour per day; (4) fees at the agreed hourly rate for time occupied in travel, together with travelling and out-of-pocket expenses.

Valuations and Negotiations for Purchase

For valuation of, and negotiations for the purchase of, engineering undertakings less than £10,000: a percentage charge dependent on the amount of work and responsibility involved; £10,000 or more: a fee in accordance with Ryde's Scale, i.e. Thirteen Guineas, plus one-half of one Guinea per cent. of the total.

QUANTITY SURVEYORS

In general Quantity Surveyors' fees are calculated as a percentage upon the estimated cost of the work or are based upon the time involved. Details of the scales of charges which they authorize can be obtained from:—

THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CHARTERED SURVEYORS, 12 Great George Street, S.W.1., and
THE INSTITUTE OF QUANTITY SURVEYORS, 98 Gloucester Place, W.1.

STOCKBROKERS

The Rules and Regulations drawn up by the London Stock Exchange Council are voluminous and technical. Generally speaking the scale of brokerage is $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. up to £10,000 and $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on any balance in excess of £10,000 on British Government Stocks. On shares not exceeding 15s. the brokerage is $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 2½d. per share; not exceeding 30s., 3½d. per share; not exceeding 40s. 4½d.; not exceeding 60s., 7½d. per share; and so on. There are minimum charges of 5s. on less than £20; 10s. on less than £100; and £1 on £100 and over. In certain circumstances the above charges may be modified. Copies of the Rules and Scale of Commission may be obtained from the Secretary.

SHIPBROKERS

A scale of Minimum Agency Charges became Shipbrokers (Office, 63 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3.) from 1920, and has been revised from time to time. Copies (price 6d. post free) may be obtained from the Secretary.

AUCTIONEERS AND ESTATE AGENTS

(Summary based on the Scales of Charges of the Professional Societies)

Sales by Private Treaty or by Auction

Freehold Property and Ground Leases, including in the case of auctions the preparation of particulars and advising as to reserves:—On the first £300, 5 per cent.; on the next £4,700, 2½ per cent.; on the residue, 1½ per cent.

In addition to the above charges:—On payments for goodwill, 5 per cent. on the first £1,000 and 2½ per cent. on the residue; and on amounts paid by the purchaser for *Chattels*, *Fixtures*, *Fittings*, *Furniture*, *Trade Stocks*, and other *Movable Effects*, *Timber*, and *Tenant-right*, 5 per cent. on the first £500, and 2½ per cent. on the residue, to include inventory and valuation.

Where the division of an estate into a number of lots involves substantial additional work, an increased remuneration shall be payable.

On all sales by auction, commission is exclusive of out-of-pocket expenses, unless otherwise stated.

Sales before Auction

After acceptance of instructions, whether sale arranged by auctioneer or not, the same scale as for sale by auction.

Non-Sale

In the event of non-sale at the auction, a fee, the amount of which is a matter of arrangement, is payable.

Sales within 3 Months after Auction

Whether arranged by auctioneer or not, same commission as for sale by auction merging any fee for non-sale previously paid.

Leasehold Property (other than Ground Leases).—On disposing of leases by private treaty, auction.

assignment or otherwise:—On the rent the same commission as for a letting (see below), and, in addition, where the necessary instructions are held.—On the premium and any consideration which is equivalent thereto, or on payments for goodwill, 5 per cent. on the first £1,000; and 2½ per cent. on the residue; and on payments for *Chattels*, *Fixtures*, etc.:—As for Freehold Property (see above).

NOTE.—Where two Agents are co-operating at the request of the owner, the commission shall be at the rate of a scale and a quarter.

Purchases

Freehold and Leasehold Property.—One-half of the fee for a sale, such fee including advising as to value if required. If no purchase is effected, the usual scale for valuation should be charged: one guinea per cent. on first £1,000; half a guinea on next £9,000; and a quarter of a guinea per cent. beyond on the residue. Minimum fee, £5 5s.

Lettings

NOTES.—(a) Should the rent be a progressive one, the commission is based on the average rent for the period up to the first possible break of the tenancy. (b) When a property, which an Agent has been instructed to let or sell, is let with an option to purchase, and the tenant afterwards exercises his option, or becomes the purchaser within the period of the option, the commission for selling, less the commission already paid on the letting, will then become payable.

(1) *Unfurnished Premises* (excepting flats, offices, and parts of a building with liability to repair, and Farms and Agricultural Land); (a) Where the letting is for 1 year or less—5 per cent. on the amount of the rent for 1 year; (b) For more than 1 year and for less than 5 years—7½ per cent. on 1 year's rent; (c) For 5 years or more—10 per cent. on 1 year's rent; and in addition a commission on the premium, consideration, or goodwill as on sales of leasehold property (see above).

(2) *Flats or Offices*, or parts of a building where the tenant is liable for repair or redecoration—10 per cent. on 1 year's rent, whatever the term; and in addition a commission on the premium, consideration or goodwill as on sales of leasehold property (see above).

(3) *Furnished Premises or Sporting Rights*, including collection of rent but excluding the making and checking of inventories—7½ per cent. on the rent payable.

(4) *Farms and Agricultural Land.*—On yearly lettings—5 per cent. on 1 year's rent; on Leases for 3 years or more—7½ per cent.

(5) *Land on Building Lease, or at a Fee Farm Rent, by Auction or by Private Treaty.* (a) On Ground Rents up to £50—1 year's Ground Rent; (b) Exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100, as in (a) on first £50, plus 75 per cent. on the residue. (c) Exceeding £100 and not exceeding £1,000, as in (b) on first £100, plus 50 per cent. on the residue. (d) Exceeding £1,000, as in (c) on first £1,000, plus 25 per cent. on the residue; and in addition where a premium is paid, a Commission of 5 per cent. on the first £1,000, and 2½ per cent. on the residue.

MEDICAL FEES

There is now no usual scale of charges made by General Practitioners. Since July, 1948, the National Health Service has been available without payment at the time to everyone in the country. Private practice continues and fees are arranged mutually between the doctor and patient concerned.

CUSTOMS TARIFF OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

(1952-1953)

IMPORT DUTIES ACT, 1932

This Act provides that on and after 1st March, 1932, a duty equal to 10 per cent. of their value is imposed on all goods imported into the United Kingdom. The Act empowers the Import Duties Advisory Committee to recommend additional duties to the Treasury, who may by Order charge the same. Orders have been made covering additional duties on a considerable number of articles. The following goods are exempt:—

(1) Goods for the time being chargeable with Customs Duty by or under any enactment other than the Import Duties Act, 1932; except composite goods of which some of the components are liable to such other customs duty. Such composite goods are chargeable under the Import Duties Act, 1932, only up to the amount, if any, by which the amount of the general ad valorem duty or other duty shown in the Schedules of Duties on pp. 1224-1227 exceeds the other customs duty except where otherwise expressly provided in the Schedule or where the other Customs Duty is chargeable under Key Industry Duty.

(2) Goods which are consigned direct to a ship-building yard registered by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise and which will be used for the building, repairing or refitting of ships in that yard.

(3) Goods imported for use in the construction or repair of the boilers or propelling machinery of ships, or for accessories of such boilers or machinery.

(4) Machinery if imported under licence issued by the Treasury.

(5) Goods exempt under Imperial Preference.

(6) Goods intended to be used in scientific research or in connection with the advancement of learning or art, or with the promotion of any sport, provided they are not intended for sale or any purpose which is substantially commercial, and if imported under licence issued by the Treasury.

(7) Goods imported for industrial research, i.e. for the purpose of subjecting them, or any material or component thereof, to examination or test with a view to promoting the manufacture in the United Kingdom of articles similar to those goods or to such material or component (under Treasury licence).

(8) Goods specifically exempted by the Import Duties Act, 1932, and Treasury Orders made thereunder, viz.

Advertising material (not trade).

Albardin Grass.

All articles consigned to any gallery or museum under the control of a Public Authority or University in the United Kingdom approved for the purpose of this provision by the Treasury, or any other Institution or Body so approved, and declared by the consignee to be imported solely for use as exhibits or specimens and not for sale.

Alloys of metal, unwrought in blocks, ingots, cakes, bars and slabs containing more than 50 per cent. by weight of bismuth.

Aluminium, unwrought.

Animal Ivory.

Animals, Live, Quadruped.

Apples, 16 Aug. to 15 April.

Araroba, crude.

Arc lamp carbons.

Argol and other crude tartrates.

Bagasse.

Bilberries. Bismuth Metal.

Boot or shoe pullovers.

Boron minerals, crude.

Briar root, blocks roughly shaped by sawing but not further manufactured.

Bristles of the pig, hog or bear.

Bromine.

Cable core. Cadmium mass.

Calcium carbide. Calcium tartrate.

Calcium Cyanamide (or cyanamide of lime).

Carborundum, crude ground or graded but not further manufactured.

Cassava (or tapioca).

Cassia pulp.

Catalogues (not trade).

Cinchona bark.

Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel of which coal or coke is the chief constituent.

Cobalt metal in the form of rondels, pellets or squares but not including alloys of cobalt.

Coca leaves. Coconuts.

Common reeds (*Phragmites communis*), crushed and baled.

Copper iodide. Copper unwrought, in ingots, bars, billets, blocks, slabs, cakes or rods.

Cork, raw and granulated, cork shavings and waste.

Cotton (raw) (including unmanufactured cotton waste and unbleached cotton liners).

Cotton seed, rape seed and linseed.

Diamond-set articles of the following kinds, being articles which are used or defective and fit only for the recovery of diamonds set therein:— Drill bits, reaming shells and parts of tools.

Diatomaceous earth, not bagged or otherwise packed, containing not less than 35 per cent. of moisture.

Dye Stuffs and some varieties of organic intermediate products or mixtures thereof, used in production of dye stuffs on the fibre.

Emery, crude, unground.

Esparto.

Exposed photo plates, films or prints.

Farina (or potato starch).

Felspar, raw, including crushed but not ground.

Ferro-chromium.

Ferro-manganese, refined, containing less than 3 per cent. carbon.

Ferro-silicon, containing not less than 20 per cent. silicon.

Fish of British taking, including shell-fish; wet salted split fish; chilled or frozen salmon.

Fishery salt (in coarse crystals of a kind for curing fish).

Flax and true hemp. Flint, unground.

Floral concretes.

Fork, shovel or spade handles.

Fruit, dried, without sugar: Prunes, Apples, Pears, Peaches and Nectarines.

Gaboon mahogany (*Okoumé*) logs, in natural state, not hewn or sawn except cross-cut at the ends and not less than 10 feet long and 2 feet in diameter.

Gallnuts. Gambier.

Garnet concentrates, not ground nor graded.

Gas mantle ash.

Glycol ethers and glycol etheresters.

Gold and silver bullion and coin.

Goods which, at the time of their importation into the United Kingdom, constitute or form part of a ship which is being imported for the purpose of being broken up.

Gramophone records adapted for the blind.

Grapefruit, Orange juice and Pulp: Preserved, sweetened or unsweetened.

Gum arabic. Gum tragacanth.

Hay and straw.

Hemp of the variety *crotalaria juncea*.

Herring meal.

Hides and skins (including fur skins, but not including goat skins), raw, dried, salted or pickled but not further treated.

Insulin. Iodine.

Ipcacuanha root. Iron bromide.

Iron ore and iron concentrates, in the form of briquettes.

Iron pyrites, including cupreous pyrites.

Iron and Steel of the following descriptions.

Pig iron, smelted wholly with charcoal.

Pig iron produced in an electric furnace, containing more than 0.1 per cent. by weight of cobalt, but not more than 0.025 per cent. by weight of phosphorus and not more than 0.02 per cent. by weight of total carbon.

Pig iron produced in an electric furnace, containing not more than 0.025 per cent. by weight of phosphorus, not more than 0.02 per cent. by weight of sulphur and not more than 2.5 per cent. by weight of total carbon.

Vanadium-titanium pig iron produced in an electric furnace.

Ingot manufactured entirely from pig iron smelted wholly with charcoal.

Billets, billets, slabs, bars and rods of wrought iron produced by puddling with charcoal from pig iron smelted wholly with charcoal.

Bandsaw strip over 3 inches wide and from 19 to 24 gauge (Birmingham wire gauge) in thickness.

Sponge iron of sorts.

Jute, raw and waste. Kelp.

Lard.

Maize in grain.*

Manuscripts and typescripts and like products of duplicating machines.

Maps; architectural or engineering designs; hydrographic charts.

Matrices for reproduction of gramophone records.

Meat. Mercury.

Metallic ores.

Mica slabs and splittings.

Microfilm for optical but not cinematographic projection, other than trade advertising material.

Mineral phosphates of lime.

Molasses when delivered to a licensed distiller for manufacture of spirits or yeast, to others for use in the manufacture of yeast or solely as food for stock.

Mother of pearl, trochus and other hard shells.

Myrobalans.

Natural but not Terpeneless Essential Oils.

Natural raw materials in dried state.

Newspapers, periodicals, printed books, pamphlets, leaflets and forms; printed music.

Newsprint.

Nickel-copper alloys.

Nickel flakes. Nickel hydroxide. Nickel mass.

Nickel powder. Nickel, unwrought.

Nitrate of lime.

Organic intermediate products.

Paintings in oil or water colours, ink, pencil and charcoal drawings, and pastels, on canvas or paper (including board).

Pearls, unset. Persian berries.

Persimmon wood, hickory and cornel wood.

Pigs' Tongues in airtight containers.

Pit props, wooden.

Platinum in grain, ingot, bar or powder.

Potassium carbonate, chloride, nitrate and sulphate; kainite and other potassium fertilizer salts.

Printed parts of newspapers, etc.

Printed publications advertising travel or exhibitions outside U.K.

Pyrethrum flowers.

Quartz, Rock crystal, raw, including crushed.

Quercitron bark extract.

Radium ores.

Raffia, stripped and dried only.

Rags of sorts.

Ramie, not dressed.

Raw Tung oil.

Rice, broken.

Rosin.

Roundwood logs and pine, spruce, and aspen in the natural state or free from bark or bast, not hewn or sawn except cross cut at the ends, in lengths not exceeding 50 inches, the top diameter not being more than 12 inches.

Rubber (raw) including crepe; rubber latex; gutta-percha (raw).

Sacks, of sorts.

Sausage casings, hog natural, value of over £10 per cwt.

Scientific films (that is to say, cinematograph films exempted under the provisions of Section 8 of the Finance Act, 1928, from the Customs Duty imposed by Section 3 of the Finance Act, 1925).

Scrap material of sorts.

Seaweed, unground, dried or bleached, but not further treated.

Shellac, Seed lac and Stick lac.

Silica refractory bricks.

Silicon and alloys containing not less than 90 per cent. silicon.

Silkworm gut, natural. Siloxanes.

Sodium nitrate.

Solid natural resins.

Straw pulp, bleached.

Sulphur. Sulphuric acid; oleum.

Sumach leaves.

Talc, steatite and soapstone, whether ground or not.

Tantalum metal. Tea.†

Telegraph Poles, wooden, of certain sizes.

The following articles of a size and shape adapted for use in articles of jewellery or imitation jewellery, not mounted, set or strung, viz.:-

Articles of glass.

Artificial pearls.

Non-precious and imitation stones.

Imitations of tortoiseshell, mother of pearl, amber or coral.

Beads made of the above-mentioned materials, or of shells, seeds or bones.

Tin (unwrought).

Unmanufactured waste of certain materials.

Unset precious and semi-precious stones and pearls except unmounted diamonds drilled so as to be adapted for use in wire-drawing dies.

Vegetable fibres of sorts, stripped and dried only.

Wax.

Whales of British taking.

Whale oil and hardened whale oil. Whale products shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to have been produced or manufactured in floating factories which are British concerns.

Wheat in grain. White arsenic.

Wood pulp.

Wool and animal hair (raw), whether cleaned, secured or carbonized or not; rags of wool not pulled; rags, partly of wool, not pulled; wool noils; and wool waste not pulled or garnetted.

* Chargeable under Ottawa Agreement Act, 1932, with 2s. per qr.

† Chargeable with Duty under other enactment.

CUSTOMS DRAWBACK

Certain classes and descriptions of goods are eligible for drawback under the Second Schedule of the Import Duties Act, 1932, in respect of duties chargeable.

The following conditions must be complied with in order to establish a title to drawback under these provisions:

(a) The goods must have been exported or shipped as stores on or after the operative date of each drawback. (b) The person who exports the goods or ships them as stores must be the importer of the goods or some person who has taken delivery thereof directly from the importer. (c) The goods must be exported in the same state as that in which they were imported. (d) The goods must not have been used. The drawback shall be an amount equal to the duty paid.

DUTIES UNDER OTHER ACTS

Goods chargeable with Customs Duty under enactments other than the Import Duties Act, 1932 (at 1 January, 1954).

ARTICLES		Rates of Duty.			Rates of Duty	
Import duties		of Duty.			of Duty	
		£	s. d.		£	s. d.
† AMORPHOUS CARBON ELECTRODES . . .	lb.	{ 25 per cent.		CHLORAL HYDRATE lb.	0	1 9
ARC-LAMP CARBONS exceeding 14 mm.	lb.	0	2 6	CHLOROFORM lb.	0	4 4
Others	lb.	0	7 6	† CINEMATOGRAF FILMS, per lin. ft. × 1½ in.—		
ARTIFICIAL SILK. See "SILK."	lb.			Blank film	0	0 0½
BEEF AND VEAL:—				Positives	0	0 1
(1) Not preserved in any airtight container (excluding offals and boneless meat).				Negatives	0	0 5
Chilled	lb.	0	0	† CLOCKS, Watches and parts	{ 33½ per cent.	
Other kinds	lb.	0	0	† COCOA cwt.	0	14 0
(2) Boned and boneless and edible offals of beef and veal, not preserved in any airtight container, and excluding sweetbreads and tongues		{ 20 per cent.		Husks and Shells cwt.	0	2 0
(3) Boiled salted beef udders		{ 15 per cent.		Cocoa Butter lb.	0	0 1½
(4) Beef and veal preserved in any airtight container (including edible offals, but excluding sweetbreads, tongues and jellyed veal		{ 10 per cent.		COCONUT OIL	{ 15 per cent.	
(5) Extracts and essences wholly or in part derived from beef or veal		{ 10 per cent.		COD LIVER OIL:		
BEEF: For every 36 gallons of the description Mum, Spruce or Black Beer, or Berlin White Beer, or other preparations of a similar character, where the worts thereof were before fermentation of a specific gravity of 1,215 degrees or less		20	14 10	(a) Imported unmixed in casks, drums or other receptacles capable of holding at least 20 gallons and without internal containers gal.	0	1 0
Exceeding 1,215 degrees		24	5 10	(b) Other gal.	0	1 4
For every 36 gallons of any description other than the above, where the worts thereof were before fermentation of specific gravity—				† COFFEE cwt.	0	14 0
Of 1,030 degrees or less		8	16 7½	Kiln-dried, roasted or ground . lb.	0	0 2
Exceeding 1,030 degrees:—				Coffee and Chicory, roasted and ground mixed lb.	0	0 2
For the first 1,030 degrees		8	16 7½	Preparations wholly or partly of extracts, essences or other concentrations of coffee and chicory (dry wt.) lb.	0	0 9
For every additional degree in excess of 1,030 degrees		0	6 7½	COLLODION gal.	1	14 11
And in proportion for any less number of gallons.				CYCLES (not mechanically propelled) EGGS in shell: { 20 per cent.		
BUTTER cwt.	0	15	0	Weight per 120—		
CARDS, PLAYING doz. packs	0	3	9	Not exceeding 14 lb. each	120	0 1 0
CASTOR OIL	{ 12½ per cent.			14 lb. to 17 lb. each	120	0 1 6
CHEESE:				Over 17 lb. each	120	0 1 9
Blue veined	{ 10 per cent.			ETHER, ACETIC lb.	0	2 7
Other	{ 15 per cent.			" BUTYRIC gal.	1	1 10
† CHICORY: Raw or kiln-dried . . . cwt.	0	13	3	" SULPHURIC gal.	1	16 6
Roasted or ground lb.	0	0	2	ETHYL BROMIDE lb.	0	1 5
				" CHLORIDE gal.	1	1 10
				" IODIDE gal.	0	19 0
				† FRUIT, Dried, or otherwise Preserved without sugar:		
				Currants cwt.	0	2 0
				Figs, Dried cwt.	0	6 0
				Draided or crystallized . . . cwt.	0	7 0
				Plums and Raisins cwt.	0	7 0
				† FRUIT, Dried or preserved:		
				Apples preserved in syrup . . . cwt.	0	2 3
				Fruit Salad, viz., Mixtures of fruit preserved in syrup (but not including mixed fruit pulp) containing not less than four separate descriptions of fruit, in which each of at least four descriptions constitutes at least 8 per cent., and no		
				† British Empire products are either liable to reduced rates or totally exempt.		

	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.			Rates of Duty. £ s. d.	
one description represents more than 50 per cent., by weight, of all the fruit in the mixture (excluding syrup) except where not less than 80 per cent. by weight of all the fruit in the mixture (excluding syrup) consists of all or any of the following fruits, viz.: peaches, nectarines, pears, apricots, cherries					
cwt.	0	5 6	MAIZE, flat, white.....		10 per cent.
Loganberries preserved in syrup. cwt.	0	4 0	MANGANESE METAL, containing not more than 1 per cent. of carbon....		33½ per cent.
Pineapples preserved in syrup. .cwt.	0	5 0	MATCHES:—		
Plums. ....cwt.	0	3 6	(a) For every 10,000 matches in containers in which there are not more than 30 matches.	0	19 11
Raisins (including Sultanas)....cwt.	0	1 6	(b) For every 7,200 matches in containers in which there are more than 30 matches.	0	14 5
Apricots preserved in syrup.		12 per cent.	And in proportion for any less number of matches.		
Otherwise preserved or dried. cwt.	0	1 0	MECHANICAL LIGHTERS complete and incomplete.	0	7 0
Peaches and Pears preserved in syrup.		12 per cent.	Solely for igniting gas for domestic use.	0	5 0
Cherries, not stoned, preserved in syrup—		10 per cent.	MERCURY BICHLORIDE.....lb.	10	2 0
(a) Preserved by a solution of sulphur dioxide and sugar.		15 per cent.	‡ or 33½ per cent. whichever is the greater.		
(b) Other.....		15 per cent.	†METALLIC TUNGSTEN, ferro tungsten, etc.; MOLYBDENUM, etc.; FERRO-TITANIUM containing not more than 2 per cent. of carbon; CHROMIUM METAL.		33½ per cent.
Other fruits (except grapefruit and stoned cherries) preserved in syrup		15 per cent.	†MOTOR CARS and some Accessories and parts.		22½ per cent.
† See p. 1154 under "Sugar" for other duties on these articles. In certain cases duty may be paid at an omnibus rate of 11s. 8d. per cwt.			MOTOR CYCLES and TRICYCLES.		50 per cent.
FRUIT, Fresh or raw:			†OPTICAL GLASS, optical instruments and component parts thereof.		7½ per cent.
* Apples (from April 16 to Aug. 15) cwt.	0	4 6	PATENT LEATHER.		
Bananas. ....cwt.	0	2 6	PETROLEUM OILS—see "Hydrocarbon Oils."		
Grapefruit. ....cwt.	0	5 0	RAPE OIL.		15 per cent.
Grapes (other than hothouse) from February 1 to June 30. lb.	0	0 1½	RICE, husked, including cargo rice and cleaned rice, whole, but not including broken rice; Rice in the husk. ....cwt.	0	6 0
Oranges, from April 1 to November 30. ....cwt.	0	3 6	†SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS and component parts thereof; SCIENTIFIC GLASSWARE, beakers, flasks, burettes, measuring cylinders, thermometers, tubing; lampblown ware, evaporating dishes, crucibles, combustion boats and other laboratory porcelain		33½ per cent.
Peaches and nectarines, from December 1 to March 31. ....cwt.	0	14 0	SESAMUM OIL.		15 per cent.
Pears—			SILK: Cocoons and waste—		
From August 1 to January 31. cwt.	0	3 0	Undischarged. ....lb.	0	0 6
From February 1 to July 31. cwt.	0	4 6	Wholly or in part discharged other than noils. ....lb.	0	1 6
Plums, from December 1 to March 31. ....cwt.	0	9 4	Noils. ....lb.	0	0 6
* Apples consigned direct to a registered cider factory may be imported free of duty under certain conditions.			Raw—		
GAUGES, and measuring instruments of precision.		30 per cent.	Undischarged. ....lb.	0	1 6
GROUND NUT OIL.		15 per cent.	Wholly or in part discharged. ....lb.	0	2 2
HONEY. ....cwt.	0	3 6	Yarn—		
* Or 10 per cent., whichever is the greater, but not more than 5s. per cwt.			Undischarged. ....lb.	0	2 2
†HOP OIL. ....oz.	1	0 0	Wholly or in part discharged—		
†HOPS. ....cwt.	4	0 0	Not being noil yarn. ....lb.	0	2 9
†HOSIERY LATCH NEEDLES.		33½ per cent.	Noil yarn. ....lb.	0	0 9
HYDROCARBON OILS. ....per gal.		2 6	Tissues—		
†IGNITION MAGNETOS.		25 per cent.	Bolting cloth. ....lb.	0	2 3
Permanent magnets.		20 per cent.	Eastern tissues—		
LINSEED.		10 per cent.	Not dyed or printed. ....lb.	0	2 9
Linseed Oil.		15 per cent.	Dyed or printed. ....lb.	0	3 6
MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE. ....cwt.	0	1 0	Noil. ....lb.	10	0 10
† British Empire products are either liable to reduced rates or totally exempt.			Other tissues—		
			Undischarged. ....lb.	10	2 3
			Wholly or in part discharged. lb.	10	2 6
			* Plus 22½ per cent. of value.		
			† Plus a graduated percentage of value.		

ARTICLES	Rates of duty.
†ARTIFICIAL SILK:	£ s. d.
Waste	lb. 0 0 9
Yarn	lb. 0 0 9
Tissues	do 0 0 11

†SILK AND ARTIFICIAL SILK.

Articles made wholly or partly of

Articles of apparel

Stockings and socks,

made wholly of silk, or containing silk components whose value exceeds 20 per cent. of total value of all components.....

33½ per cent. or 12s. per dozen pairs.*

made wholly of artificial silk or containing artificial silk components whose value exceeds 20 per cent. of total value of all components.

(a) where all artificial silk consists of regenerated cellulose or cellulose acetate

33½ per cent. or 7s. 6d. per doz. pairs.*

(b) in other cases.....

33½ per cent. or 10s. per dozen pairs.*

Articles of apparel (other than the above)

Components exceeding 20 per cent.

Any part silk

No part silk

Dresses and skirts.....

33½ per cent. or 15s. the lb.*

33½ per cent. or 15s. the lb.*

Other cases.....

33½ per cent. or 15s. the lb.*

Components exceeding 5 per cent. to 20 per cent.....

22½ per cent. or 5s. the lb.*

Components not exceeding 5 per cent.....

12 per cent. or 1s. the lb.*

Textile bed furnishings

Components exceeding 20 per cent.....

42 per cent. or 12s. the lb.*

Components exceeding 5 per cent. to 20 per cent.....

25 per cent. or 4s. the lb.*

Components not exceeding 5 per cent.....

12 per cent. or 9d. the lb.*

All other articles

Components exceeding 20 per cent.....

42 per cent.

Components exceeding 5 per cent. to 20 per cent.....

25 per cent.

Components not exceeding 5 per cent.....

12 per cent.

* Whichever is the greater.

† British Empire products are either liable to reduced rates or totally exempt.

‡ Plus a graduated percentage of value.

§ Plus 22½ per cent. of value.

ARTICLES

Rates
of Duty.
£ s. d.

†SPIRITS AND STRONG WATERS:

For every gallon computed at hydrometer proof of Spirits of any description (except perfumed Spirits), including Naphtha or Methyl Alcohol, purified so as to be potable; and mixtures and preparations containing spirits:—

Enumerated Spirits:—

	In Cask †
*Brandy, if warehoused 3 years or more proof gal.	£ s. d. 10 13 8
*Rum, if warehoused 3 years or more proof gal.	10 13 8
*Rum, if warehoused 2 and less than 3 years..... proof gal.	10 14 8
*Rum, if warehoused less than 2 years proof gal.	10 15 2
*Imitation Rum, if warehoused 3 years or more..... proof gal.	10 13 9
*Geneva, if warehoused 3 years or more proof gal.	10 13 9
*Geneva, if warehoused 2 and less than 3 years..... proof gal.	10 14 9
*Geneva, if warehoused less than 2 years proof gal.	10 15 3

Unenumerated Spirits:—

Sweetened (including Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits, if tested):—

	£ s. d.
Warehoused 3 years or more.....†	10 14 3
Warehoused 2 and less than 3 years...	10 15 3
Warehoused less than 2 years.....	10 15 9
Not Sweetened (including Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits, provided that such spirits can be shown to be both Unenumerated and not Sweetened; if tested):—	
Warehoused 3 years or more proof gal.	10 13 9
" 2 and less than 3 years proof gal.	10 14 9
" less than 2 years proof gal.	10 15 3

NAPHTHA AND METHYLIC ALCOHOL, purified so as to be potable:—

Warehoused 3 years or more proof gal.	10 13 9
" 2 and less than 3 years proof gal.	10 14 9
" less than 2 years proof gal.	10 15 3

LIQUEURS, CORDIALS, MIXTURES, and other preparations containing Spirits, not sweetened, when not shown to be Unenumerated; if tested:—

Warehoused 3 years or more proof gal.	10 13 9
" 2 and less than 3 years proof gal.	10 14 9
" less than 2 years proof gal.	10 15 3

* Spirits of these descriptions sweetened to such an extent that they thereby cease to be Enumerated Spirits are, if tested, charged as Unenumerated Sweetened Spirits.

† 1s. per gallon extra if in bottle.

ARTICLES		Rates of Duty.	
		£	s. d.
LIQUEURS, CORDIALS, MIXTURES, and other preparations containing Spirits, in bottle, entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested —			
Warehoused 3 years or more	liquid gal.	14	9 2
" 2 and less than 3 years	liquid gal.	14	10 6
" less than 2 years	liquid gal.	14	11 2
PERFUMED SPIRITS, 1s. per gallon extra if imported in bottles:—			
Warehoused 3 years or more	liquid gal.	9	12 0
" 2 and less than 3 years	liquid gal.	9	13 7
" less than 2 years	liquid gal.	9	14 5
†SUGAR: Not exceeding 76 deg. of polarization, cwt.			
		0	4 6
Exceed- ing	Not excdg. s. d.	Exceed- ing	Not excdg. s. d.
76	77 4 7-5	88	89 6 6-8
77	78 4 9-3	89	90 6 9-5
78	79 4 11-1	90	91 7 0-2
79	80 5 0-9	91	92 7 2-9
80	81 5 2-7	92	93 7 5-6
81	82 5 4-5	93	94 7 8-2
82	83 5 6-3	94	95 7 10-9
83	84 5 8-3	95	96 8 1-6
84	85 5 10-3	96	97 8 4-3
85	86 6 0-3	97	98 8 7-0
86	87 6 2-3	98	11 8-0
87	88 6 4-6		£ s. d.
†MOLASSES and Invert Sugar and all other Sugar and extracts from Sugar which cannot be completely tested by the Polariscopes, and on which Duty is not otherwise charged:—			
If containing 70 per cent. or more of sweetening matter.....cwt.		0	7 5
Less than 70 and more than 50 per cent.....cwt.		0	5 4
Not over 50 per cent.....cwt.		0	2 7
Molasses is free of duty when cleared for use by a licensed distiller in the manufacture of Spirits, or by a yeast manufacturer for manufacture of yeast, or if it is to be used solely for purposes of food for stock.			
†GLUCOSE, Solid.....cwt.		0	7 5
Liquid.....cwt.		0	5 4
ARTICLES CONTAINING SUGAR OR ANY OTHER SWEETENING MATTER:—			
All preparations made with added sugar or other sweetening matter (except Saccharin, <i>q.v.</i>) are chargeable with duty at the appropriate rate on the materials used.			
†CANDIED OR DRAINED PEEL.....cwt.		0	7 6
†CARAMEL, Solid.....cwt.		0	11 8
Liquid.....cwt.		0	8 2
†CHUTNEY.....cwt.		0	5 4
†COCONUT, Sugared.....cwt.		0	5 4
†FLOWERS in Crystallized Sugar, as Crystallized Fruit.....cwt.			
		0	11 8
†FRUIT preserved in Sugar:—			
(1) Fruit not liable to duty as such:—			
Tinned or Bottled in thin Syrup.cwt.		0	1 6
Tinned or Bottled in thick Syrup.cwt.		0	2 11
Crystallized, Glace, or Metz....cwt.		0	7 6
Drained.....cwt.		0	7 6

ARTICLES		Rates of Duty.	
		£	s. d.
Fruit Pulp, in thin Syrup.....cwt.			
In thick Syrup.....cwt.		0	2 11
(2) Fruit liable to duty as such:—			
Crystallized, Glace, or Metz, or in pulp, including Jam and Fruit Jellies.....cwt.		0	11 8
Tinned or Bottled in Syrup.....cwt.		0	11 8
FRUITS, IMITATION, Crystallized or not, if the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter does not exceed 9s. 4d. per cwt.....cwt.			
		0	9 4
In all other cases.....cwt.		0	11 8
†GINGER, preserved in Sugar.....cwt.		0	9 4
Preserved in Syrup.....cwt.		0	8 2
†MARMALADE, JAMS, and FRUIT JELLIES, if not made from Fruit liable to duty as such.....cwt.			
		■	8 ■
†MILK:—			
Condensed, sweetened, or slightly sweetened.....cwt.		0	5 0
Not sweetened.....cwt.		■	6 0
†MILK POWDER:—			
Not sweetened.....cwt.		0	6 0
Not exceeding 25 per cent. of sweetening matter.....cwt.		0	2 11
SACCHARIN (including substances of a like nature or use).....oz.			
Articles containing more than 1 per cent. of saccharin are charged as if they consisted wholly of saccharin.		0	7 6
TABLE WATERS, prepared with sugar. gal.			
		0	2 11
†TAMARINDS, in Syrup.....cwt.			
		0	2 11
†SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS, etc. { 33½ per cent.			
†TEA.....lb.			
		0	0 2
†TOBACCO:—			
Upon tobacco unmanufactured, viz.:—			
Containing 10 lb. or more of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof—			
Unstripped.....lb.		2	18 2
Stripped.....lb.		2	18 2½
Less than 10 lb.—			
Unstripped.....lb.		2	19 2
Stripped.....lb.		2	19 2½
Upon tobacco manufactured, viz.:—			
Cigars.....lb.		3	7 9
Cigarettes.....lb.		3	3 8
Cavendish or Negrohead.....lb.		3	2 8
Cavendish or Negrohead manufactured in bond.....lb.		3	0 8
Other Manufactured Tobacco.....lb.		3	0 11
Snuff containing more than 13 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof.....lb.		3	■ 2
Not more than 13 lb.....lb.		3	2 8
†WINE:—			
Not exceeding 25° proof spirit:—			
Still, not in bottle.....gal.		0	13 0
in bottle.....gal.		1	7 6
Sparkling.....gal.		1	17 6
Exceeding 25° to 42°:—			
Still, not in bottle.....gal.		2	10 0
in bottle.....gal.		2	12 6
Sparkling.....gal.		3	2 6
For every degree or fraction of a degree above 42° an additional duty of.....gal.			
		0	4 2
†WIRELESS VALVES and similar rectifiers and vacuum tubes; and their parts. } 33½ per cent.			

† Empire products are either liable to reduced rates or totally exempt.

EXCISE DUTIES AND LICENCES

(At January 1, 1954)

(ADMINISTERED BY THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE)

BEER:—		£ s. d.	Where there are more than two enclosures:—	£ s. d.
(1) <i>Brewed by a brewer for sale.</i>			(a) The cheapest enclosure.....	6 0 0
Black Beer—For every 36 gallons of worts of a specific gravity of 1,055 degrees and in proportion for any difference in quantity or gravity.		5 3 0	(b) The cheapest but one enclosure.....	18 0 0
Other than Black Beer—For every 36 gallons of worts of a specific gravity of 1,030 degrees or less...		7 15 4½	(c) Any other enclosure.....	48 0 0
Exceeding 1,030 degrees—			Rates are increased proportionately for each race in excess of 8.	
For the first 1,030 degrees.....		7 15 4½	CARD (Playing) makers, to sell.....	1 0 0
For every additional degree in excess of 1,030 degrees.....		0 6 7½	“ for every pack... duty	0 0 3
And so on for any less number of gallons.			CIDER RETAILER, annual licence:	
(2) <i>Brewed by a brewer other than a brewer for sale.</i>			*For consumption on the premises:	
For every 36 gallons of worts of a specific gravity of 1,055 degrees.....		16 1 0	from £2 5s. 0d. where annual value is under £30, up to £6 where it is £100 or over.	
And so on for any less number of gallons.			Not to be consumed on the premises	2 0 0
BEER-DEALERS' AND BREWERS (annual):			COMPENSATION FUND.—Publicans are now called upon to pay an additional duty on renewal; or grant of new licence (<i>Monopoly Value</i>) (4 E.7, c. 23).	
Beer-Dealer, Wholesale.....		10 10 0	DISTILLER'S Annual Licence: according to distillation in preceding year, viz.:	
Brewer of Beer for sale: according to quantity brewed in preceding year, viz.: not exceeding 100 barrels, £1; exceeding 100, £1 for first 100, and 8s. 0d. for every further 50.†			Not exceeding 50,000 gallons.....	10 0 0
Other brewers, if the beer brewed by the brewer is not chargeable with duty, then, annual value of house not exceeding £10.....		1 5 0	Exceeding 50,000, £10 for first 50,000, and £10 for every further 25,000 or fraction thereof.†	
The annual value exceeding £10 but not exceeding £15.....		2 10 0	ENTERTAINMENTS DUTY	
Ditto in every other case in addition to the duty on the beer made.....		0 4 0	The Finance Act, 1952, laid down three scales of Entertainments Duty for—	
Retailers of beer (Beer-house Licence):			(1) Entertainments where all performers whose words or actions constitute the entertainment are actually present and performing, and the entertainment consists solely of one or more of the following items, viz., a stage play, a ballet, a performance of music, an cisteddfod, a lecture or recitation, a music hall or other variety entertainment, a puppet or marionette show, a circus, travelling show or menagerie.	
*For consumption on the premises:			Where payment of admission, excluding the duty—	
a Duty equal to a third of the annual value of the premises, subject to the following minimum:			Does not exceed 1s.....	No duty.
In non-urban areas, and in urban areas with a population of less than 2,000.....		3 10 0	Exceeds 1s. and does not exceed 1s. 5d.....	0 0 1
Urban areas, population over 2,000.....		6 10 0	Exceeds 1s. 5d.—	
Not to be consumed on premises: from £1 10s. 0d. where annual value does not exceed £10, up to £20 where it exceeds £500.			For first 1s. 5d.....	0 0 1
BOOKMAKERS.—A licence is required for each meeting at a Dog Racecourse at which a totalizator is operated, by every bookmaker who attends the course for the purpose of receiving or negotiating bets. The rate is determined by the number of enclosures at the course and the category (as shown below) of the particular enclosure in which the bookmaker operates. For every meeting of 8 races or less:			For every 5d. or part of 5d. over 1s. 5d.....	0 0 1
Where there is only one enclosure.....		12 0 0	Certain exemptions allowed (Schools, Educational Institutions, etc.).	
Where there are two enclosures only:			(2) Entertainments which include racing, games, other sports or exhibitions being entertainments not falling in Scales (1) or (3) or any other entertainment not falling within these descriptions.	
(a) The cheaper enclosure.....		6 0 0	Where payment of admission, excluding the duty—	
(b) The dearer enclosure.....		24 0 0	Does not exceed 1s.....	No duty.
*For Early-closing and Six-day Licences, proportionate reduction, as for Publicans (q.v.).			Exceeds 1s. and does not exceed 1s. 1½d.....	0 0 1½
† Beginners are charged a proportionate part of the annual rate.			Exceeds 1s. 1½d.—	
			For first 1s. 1½d.....	0 0 1½
			For every 1d. or part of 1d. over 1s. 1½d.....	0 0 0½
			NOTES.—Entertainments consisting solely of games, races or other sports, to which this scale would be applicable, are exempt from duty, if (a) the entertainment is provided by a society, institution or committee established and conducted	

for the promotion of amateur games or sports and not conducted or established for profit, and (b) if no payment be made nor reward given for the participation of any person in any game, race or other sport constituting the entertainment or part of the entertainment, other than prizes of a reasonable number and value competed for and won by individuals taking part therein.

Cricket matches are excluded from the entertainments in respect of which entertainments duty is payable. (*Finance Act, 1953*).

(3) Entertainments which consist of or include any item which is a reproduction of the words or actions of performers not actually present and performing or of other events, scenes or objects (real or imaginary) or a reproduction of a musical performance.

Where payment of admission, excluding the duty, is an amount mentioned in the following table the rate of duty shall be that shown against the amount.†

Amt. of pay- ment		Rate of duty		Amt. of pay- ment		Rate of duty		Amt. of pay- ment		Rate of duty	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
8	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	0	1	8	3	$\frac{7}{8}$	3	$\frac{7}{8}$	3	$\frac{1}{2}$
9	1	2	1	1	9	3	$\frac{8}{8}$	3	$\frac{8}{8}$	3	$\frac{1}{2}$
9	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	1	1	9	3	$\frac{8}{8}$	3	$\frac{8}{8}$	3	$\frac{1}{2}$
10	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	1	9	3	9	3	9	3	$\frac{3}{4}$
10	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	1	10	3	$\frac{9}{8}$	3	$\frac{9}{8}$	3	$\frac{3}{4}$
10	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	1	10	3	10	3	10	3	$\frac{3}{4}$
11	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	1	11	3	$\frac{10}{8}$	3	$\frac{10}{8}$	3	$\frac{3}{4}$
11	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	4	1	11	3	11	3	11	3	$\frac{5}{8}$
11	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	4	2	0	3	$\frac{11}{8}$	3	$\frac{11}{8}$	3	$\frac{5}{8}$
1	0	2	5	2	0	4	0	3	6	3	$\frac{5}{8}$
1	0	2	5	2	1	4	0	3	6	3	$\frac{5}{8}$
1	0	2	6	2	1	4	1	3	6	3	$\frac{5}{8}$
1	1	2	6	2	2	4	2	3	7	3	$\frac{5}{8}$
1	1	2	7	2	3	4	2	3	7	3	$\frac{5}{8}$
1	1	2	7	2	3	4	3	3	8	3	$\frac{5}{8}$
1	2	2	8	2	4	4	3	3	8	3	$\frac{5}{8}$
1	2	2	8	2	4	4	4	3	9	3	$\frac{5}{8}$
1	3	2	9	2	5	4	4	3	9	3	$\frac{5}{8}$
1	3	2	9	2	5	4	4	3	10	3	$\frac{5}{8}$
1	4	2	10	2	6	4	5	3	10	3	$\frac{5}{8}$
1	5	2	10	2	6	4	5	3	11	3	$\frac{5}{8}$
1	5	2	11	2	7	4	6	4	0	4	$\frac{5}{8}$
1	6	2	11	2	7	4	6	4	0	4	$\frac{5}{8}$
1	6	3	0	2	8	4	7	4	1	4	$\frac{5}{8}$
1	7	3	0	2	8	4	7	4	1	4	$\frac{5}{8}$
1	7	3	1	2	9	4	8	4	2	4	$\frac{5}{8}$
1	8	3	1	2	9	4	8	4	2	4	$\frac{5}{8}$
1	8	3	2	2	9	4	9	4	3	4	$\frac{5}{8}$
1	9	3	2	2	10	4	9	4	3	4	$\frac{5}{8}$
1	9	3	3	2	10	4	10	4	4	4	$\frac{5}{8}$
1	10	3	3	2	10	4	10	4	4	4	$\frac{5}{8}$
1	10	3	4	2	10	4	10	4	4	4	$\frac{5}{8}$
1	10	3	5	2	11	4	11	4	5	4	$\frac{5}{8}$
1	11	3	5	2	11	4	11	4	5	4	$\frac{5}{8}$
1	11	3	6	2	11	5	0	4	6	4	$\frac{5}{8}$
2	0	3	7	3	0	5	0	4	6	4	$\frac{5}{8}$
2	0	3	7	3	0	5	1	4	6	4	$\frac{5}{8}$

† Where the amount of the payment is an amount not specified in the above table and exceeds 8*l.* but does not exceed 6*s.* 8*d.*, the rate of duty shall be the same as on a payment of the next higher amount specified. Where the amount exceeds 6*s.* 8*d.*, the rate of duty shall be 5*s.* 6*d.* increased by $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* for every $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* or part of $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* by which the amount of the payment exceeds 6*s.* 8*d.*

Amt. of pay- ment		Rate of duty		Amt. of pay- ment		Rate of duty		Amt. of pay- ment		Rate of duty	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	3	5	5
5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	9	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
5	3	4	8	5	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	1	6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	10	5	2	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
5	4	4	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	6	5	6
5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	11	5	3	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	7
5	6	4	10	5	6	5	4	6	7	5	8
5	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
5	7	4	11	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	8	5	10
5	8	5	0								

GLUCOSE, Solid.....	cwt.	0	2	11
Liquid.....	"	0	2	11

GLUCOSE or SACCHARIN, Annual Licence
to Manufacture.....

HYDROCARBON OILS, produced in the United Kingdom, other than oils on which customs duty on hydrocarbon oils is chargeable..... gal.

MATCHES:—

(a) For every 10,000 matches in containers in which there are not more than 30 matches 0 19 2

(b) For every 7,200 matches in containers in which there are more than 30 matches. 0 13 9
and so in proportion for any less number of containers.

Manufacturers' annual licence.....† 1 0 0

MECHANICAL LIGHTER..... 6 0

Ditto. Solely for the purpose of igniting gas for domestic use 0 4 0

MOLASSES and Invert Sugar and all other
Sugar and Extracts from Sugar

Sugar and Extracts from sugar which cannot be completely tested by the polariscope and on which duty is not otherwise charged—

If containing 70% or more of sweetening matter.....cwt 0 2 11

Less than 70% and more than 50% cwt.	0	2
Not more than 50% cwt.	0	1

Molasses is free of duty when cleared for use by a licensed distiller in the

manufacture of Spirits or Yeast, or any other person for use in manu-

factory of Yeast, or if it is to be used solely for the purpose of food for

MONYLENDER'S LICENCE.—Annual to

July 31.....	45	0
February to July.....	10	0

OCCASIONAL LICENCES (Per diem)—
All intoxicating liquors 0 10

Beer or Wine only.....	0	5
Tobacco dealers.....	0	0

PASSENGER VESSELS, on board which excisable } Licence for a
Year 12 9

liquors and tobacco are sold.....	Year.....	15	0
	1 day.....	2	0

PAWNBROKERS, ANNUAL LICENCE.....	7	10
PETROL SUBSTITUTES.....gal.	0	1

POOL BETTING DUTY:
Bets made by means of a totalisator set { *10 p

up on a licensed dog race course } cent.
Other chargeable bets made by way of } *30 p

Pool Betting } cent.
* Of stake money paid.

† Beginners proportionately.

POWER ALCOHOL, being Spirits either £ s. d.
home made or imported used in mak-
ing Power Methylated Spirits

liquid gal. 0 2 2

PUBLICANS, Annual Licences, for Spirits,
Beer, and Wine, to be consumed on
the premises: a Duty equal to half
the annual value of the premises,
subject to a minimum of from £5 to
£10, according to population of dis-
trict. There is an option to pay in
proportion to the annual "compen-
sation value" in certain cases of large
public-houses and "seasonal" hotels.
Publicans: Annual licences for Spirits,
Beer, Wine for consumption off the
premises:

From £10 (Ann. Value not exceeding
£10) to

£50 (Ann. Value not exceeding
£500).

Hotels and Restaurants: Duty charged
according to proportion that receipts
from intoxicating liquors bear to total
receipts, or, optionally, 25% of the
"annual licence value"; subject in
either case to a minimum charge.

Clubs: an Excise Duty of 3d. in the
£ on their purchases of intoxicating
liquors, but no Licence Duty.

Publicans keeping their premises
closed the whole of Sunday or closing
one hour sooner than otherwise re-
quired on week-days, pay only six-
sevenths of the above duty; and
keeping closed on Sunday, and also
closing one hour earlier each day
through the week, only five-sevenths
of the above duty.

RAILWAY PASSENGER VEHICLE, an. licence 1 0 0

REFRESHMENT HOUSES, annual licence,
under £30 rent..... 10 6
£30 or above..... 1 1 0

SACCHARIN (or like substance), the oz... 0 5 2½
Manufacturer's annual licence..... 1 0 0

SPIRITS:

Home-made—

Warehoused for 3 years or more

proof gal. 10 10 10

Warehoused 2 years and less than 3

years..... proof gal. 10 11 10

Not warehoused, or warehoused less

than 2 years..... proof gal. 10 12 4

Rectifiers and Compounders, annual 15 0

Dealers not retailers..... 15 15 0

(Methylated), makers of..... 10 10 0

" retailers of..... 10 10 0

Retailers of, for consumption on the

premises, annual, see PUBLICANS.

Retailers, consumed off premises:

Annual value of licensed premises:

Not exceeding £10..... 10 0 0

Excdg. £10 and not excdg. £20..... 10 0 0

" 20 " " 30..... 14 0 0

" 30 " " 50..... 15 0 0

" 50 " " 75..... 16 0 0

" 75 " " 100..... 17 10 0

" 100 " " 250..... 19 0 0

" 250 " " 500..... 30 0 0

" 500..... 30 0 0

Sale of methylated spirits is pro- £ s. d.
hibited between the hours of 10 p.m.
on Saturday and 8 a.m. on the follow-
ing Monday (penalty £100).

STILLS OR RETORTS, annual:—

Chemists and others, keeping or using 10 0

SUGAR (British) MANUFACTURERS... ann. 1 0 0

SUGAR. Not exceeding 76° polarisation

cwt. 0 1 10 2

and graduated up to Exceeding 99°

cwt. 0 4 7

SWEETS:

Any liquor which is made from fruit
and sugar, or from fruit or sugar
mixed with any other material, and
which has undergone a process of
fermentation in manufacture, and
includes British Wines, mead and
methelgin—

Still—

Not exceeding 27 degrees proof

spirit..... gal. 0 10 6

Exceeding 27 degrees proof

spirit..... gal. 1 10 6

Sparkling—

Not exceeding 27 degrees proof

gal. 1 8 6

Exceeding 27 degrees proof. gal. 1 16 6

Maker's annual licence..... 5 5 0

Wholesale Dealer..... 5 5 0

Retailer's "On" Licence..... 2 5 0

to £6 (according to annual value

of premises).

Retailer's "Off" Licence..... 2 0 0

TOBACCO, grown in Great Britain:

Manufactured, Cavendish or Negro-

head manufactured in bond... lb. 2 18 8½

Unmanufactured if containing 10% or

more of moisture..... lb. 2 16 5½

Less than 10% moisture..... lb. 2 17 3½

Tobacco Growers, Cultivators or

Curers, England and Scotland (to 1st

March)..... 0 5 0

TOBACCO and Snuff, annual: Dealers in. 0 5 3

Tobacco manufacturers, not exceeding

20,000 lb..... 5 5 0

Exc. 20,000 lb. and not exc. 40,000... 10 10 0

40,000 " 60,000... 15 15 0

60,000 " 80,000... 21 0 0

80,000 " 100,000... 26 5 0

100,000... 31 10 0

Beginners to pay £5 5s. and a sur-

charge on renewal.

VINEGAR-MAKERS, annual..... 1 0 0

WINE, annual licences:

Dealers (wine only)..... 10 10 0

*Retailers, selling for consumption

on (see also PUBLICANS): from

£4 10s. od. (annual value under

£30) up to £12 (annual value £100

and over).

Wine retailers (or grocers) selling

wine (off): from £2 10s. od. (annual

value not exceeding £20) up to £10

(annual value exceeding £500).

WINE, BRITISH, Manufacturers for sale
of, see SWEETS.

*For Early-closing and Six-day Licensees, proportionate reduction, as for Publicans (q.v.).

† Beginners are charged a proportionate part of the annual rate.

TAXES, STAMP DUTIES AND LICENCES

INCOME TAX

RULES AND SPECIMEN TABLES

SINGLE PERSONS

NOTE.—The Table shows the tax payable by Single Persons after deduction of the Personal Allowance and, in the case of earned income, of Earned Income Relief. The Taxpayer, however, may be entitled to further reliefs which would reduce the tax payable below the amount shown in the Table.

	All Earned Income						All Investment Income					
	Income Tax		Sur-Tax		Total		Income Tax		Sur-Tax		Total	
£	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
150												
175	2	0 3	—	—	2	0 3	2	0 3	—	—	2	0 3
200	4	8 10	—	—	4	8 10	4	8 10	—	—	4	8 10
225	6	17 6	—	—	6	17 6	6	17 6	—	—	6	17 6
250	9	6 1	—	—	9	6 1	9	6 1	—	—	9	6 1
300	15	16 8	—	—	15	16 8	29	6 1	—	—	29	6 1
350	25	11 1	—	—	25	11 1	45	0 0	—	—	45	0 0
400	35	5 6	—	—	35	5 6	60	10 0	—	—	60	10 0
500	56	12 2	—	—	56	12 2	95	10 0	—	—	95	10 0
600	83	16 8	—	—	83	16 8	138	10 0	—	—	138	10 0
700	113	10 0	—	—	113	10 0	183	10 0	—	—	183	10 0
800	148	10 0	—	—	148	10 0	228	10 0	—	—	228	10 0
900	183	10 0	—	—	183	10 0	273	10 0	—	—	273	10 0
1,000	218	10 0	—	—	218	10 0	318	10 0	—	—	318	10 0
1,250	306	0 0	—	—	306	0 0	431	0 0	—	—	431	0 0
1,500	393	10 0	—	—	393	10 0	543	10 0	—	—	543	10 0
2,000	568	10 0	—	—	568	10 0	768	10 0	—	—	768	10 0
2,500	791	0 0	50	0 0	841	0 0	993	10 0	50	0 0	1,043	10 0
3,000	1,016	0 0	112	10 0	1,128	10 0	1,218	10 0	112	10 0	1,331	0 0
4,000	1,466	0 0	287	10 0	1,753	10 0	1,668	10 0	287	10 0	1,956	0 0
5,000	1,916	0 0	512	10 0	2,428	10 0	2,118	10 0	512	10 0	2,631	0 0
6,000	2,366	0 0	787	10 0	3,153	10 0	3,568	10 0	787	10 0	3,356	0 0
7,000	2,816	0 0	1,112	10 0	3,928	10 0	3,018	10 0	1,112	10 0	4,131	0 0
8,000	3,266	0 0	1,437	10 0	4,703	10 0	3,468	10 0	1,437	10 0	4,906	0 0
9,000	3,716	0 0	1,812	10 0	5,528	10 0	3,918	10 0	1,812	10 0	5,731	0 0
10,000	4,166	0 0	2,187	10 0	6,353	10 0	4,368	10 0	2,187	10 0	6,556	0 0
12,000	5,066	0 0	3,037	10 0	8,103	10 0	5,268	10 0	3,037	10 0	8,306	0 0
15,000	6,416	0 0	4,462	10 0	10,878	10 0	6,618	10 0	4,462	10 0	11,081	0 0
20,000	8,666	0 0	6,962	10 0	15,628	10 0	8,868	10 0	6,962	10 0	15,831	0 0
25,000	10,916	0 0	9,462	10 0	20,378	10 0	11,118	10 0	9,462	10 0	20,581	0 0
30,000	13,166	0 0	11,962	10 0	25,128	10 0	13,368	10 0	11,962	10 0	25,331	0 0
40,000	17,666	0 0	16,962	10 0	34,628	10 0	17,868	10 0	16,962	10 0	34,831	0 0
50,000	22,166	0 0	21,962	10 0	44,128	10 0	22,368	10 0	21,962	10 0	44,331	0 0
100,000	44,666	0 0	46,962	10 0	91,628	10 0	44,868	10 0	46,962	10 0	91,831	0 0

INCOME TAX is chargeable on an individual's (a married woman's income is normally included with that of her husband) income of the fiscal year ending 5th April. An individual receiving income from a business or a profession can, however, use his own accounting year as a basis for his assessment. The standard rate of income tax for 1953-54 is 9s. in the £.

Houses: Where assessment does not

exceed £40.....	one-quarter
Exceeds £40, but not £50..	£10
Exceeds £50, but not £100	one-fifth
Exceeds £100.....	£20 plus one-sixth of excess of £100.

A reduction may be claimed in the assessment of any year where average cost of previous five years' maintenance, etc., exceeds scale allowance for that year.

Under Schedule B.—Fixed assessment on actual year basis to cover value of amenity lands—parks, gardens etc., not used for husbandry. Also on woodlands, although these can be assessed on actual profits under Sch. D. Case I if taxpayer so elects. Schedule B assessments are to equal one-third of annual value of the land for Schedule A purposes.

Under Schedule C.—Dividends, interest, annuities from public revenue on actual year basis. Income

STATUTORY INCOME is computed as follows:—

Under Schedule A.—Assessed on an actual year basis, the annual value of Houses, Lands, Tenements, etc., including houses occupied by the owner. Net assessment is computed by deducting scale allowance for repairs, insurance, etc., from rack rental, i.e. rent payable when landlord undertakes all repairs and maintenance and tenant pays rates. Scale repairs, etc., by reference to gross assessment.

Lands.....one-eighth

MARRIED COUPLES WITHOUT CHILDREN

NOTE.—The Table shows the tax payable by Married Couples without Children and, in the case of earned income, of Earned Income Relief. The Taxpayer, however, may be entitled to further reliefs which would reduce the tax payable below the amount shown in the Table.

	All Earned Income			All Investment Income		
	Income Tax	Sur-Tax	Total	Income Tax	Sur-Tax	Total
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
250	—	—	—	—	—	—
300	2 18 4	—	2 18 4	11 5 0	—	11 5 0
350	7 15 6	—	7 15 6	22 10 0	—	22 10 0
400	12 15 6	—	12 15 6	35 0 0	—	35 0 0
500	32 4 5	—	32 4 5	64 0 0	—	64 0 0
600	52 6 8	—	52 6 8	99 0 0	—	99 0 0
700	79 11 1	—	79 11 1	143 0 0	—	143 0 0
800	108 0 0	—	108 0 0	188 0 0	—	188 0 0
900	143 0 0	—	143 0 0	233 0 0	—	233 0 0
1,000	178 0 0	—	178 0 0	278 0 0	—	278 0 0
1,250	265 10 0	—	265 10 0	390 10 0	—	390 10 0
1,500	353 0 0	—	353 0 0	503 0 0	—	503 0 0
2,000	528 0 0	—	528 0 0	728 0 0	—	728 0 0
2,500	750 10 0	50 0 0	800 10 0	953 0 0	50 0 0	1,003 0 0
3,000	975 10 0	112 10 0	1,088 0 0	1,178 0 0	112 10 0	1,290 10 0
4,000	1,425 10 0	287 10 0	1,713 0 0	1,628 0 0	287 10 0	1,915 10 0
5,000	1,875 10 0	512 10 0	2,388 0 0	2,078 0 0	512 10 0	2,590 10 0
6,000	2,325 10 0	787 10 0	3,113 0 0	2,528 0 0	787 10 0	3,315 10 0
7,000	2,775 10 0	1,112 10 0	3,888 0 0	2,978 0 0	1,112 10 0	4,090 10 0
8,000	3,225 10 0	1,437 10 0	4,663 0 0	3,428 0 0	1,437 10 0	4,865 10 0
9,000	3,675 10 0	1,812 10 0	5,488 0 0	3,878 0 0	1,812 10 0	5,690 10 0
10,000	4,125 10 0	2,187 10 0	6,313 0 0	4,328 0 0	2,187 10 0	6,515 10 0
12,000	5,025 10 0	3,037 10 0	8,063 0 0	5,228 0 0	3,037 10 0	8,265 10 0
15,000	6,375 10 0	4,462 10 0	10,838 0 0	6,578 0 0	4,462 10 0	11,040 10 0
20,000	8,625 10 0	6,962 10 0	15,588 0 0	8,828 0 0	6,962 10 0	15,790 10 0
25,000	10,875 10 0	9,462 10 0	20,338 0 0	11,078 0 0	9,462 10 0	20,540 10 0
30,000	13,125 10 0	11,962 10 0	25,088 0 0	13,328 0 0	11,962 10 0	25,290 10 0
40,000	17,625 10 0	16,962 10 0	34,588 0 0	17,828 0 0	16,962 10 0	34,790 10 0
50,000	22,125 10 0	21,962 10 0	44,088 0 0	22,328 0 0	21,962 10 0	44,290 10 0
100,000	44,625 10 0	46,962 10 0	91,588 0 0	44,828 0 0	46,962 10 0	91,790 10 0

Tax is deducted at source. For exceptions see Schedule D.

Under Schedule D.—Generally on income of preceding year. Profits of Trades and Professions, Interest on public revenue escaping Schedule C and on Bank and Post Office Savings Bank Accounts, etc. Income from Foreign or Commonwealth securities, rents and possessions. For persons domiciled and ordinarily resident in Great Britain this income is assessable whether remitted or not. Persons not domiciled or British subjects not ordinarily resident in Great Britain are assessable only on remittances to the United Kingdom of this income in any year in which they become technically resident. Income from Trades, Professions, Employments or Pensions arising abroad is assessable only to extent that it is remitted and then only when person entitled thereto is technically resident in United Kingdom.

Profits from letting of Furnished Houses, etc., and Excess Rents (arising when rent of unfurnished house less attributable repairs allowance exceeds net Schedule A assessment).

Under Schedule E.—Income from all Employments and Pensions, including Salaries, Wages, Emoluments, Directors Fees, etc. Taxed under system commonly known as PAYE on actual year basis.

Since 5th April, 1949, unemployment and sickness benefit payable under the National Insurance Act are not assessable to income tax. Maternity

benefit under the same Act has never been assessable.

Expense allowances and payments in kind (less expenses incurred in performance of duties) to Directors and employees enjoying emoluments of £2,000 p.a. or more now assessable.

TAXABLE INCOME is Statutory Income less Allowances and Deductions, as under:

Personal Allowance.—To single person... £120
To married man living with or normally maintaining his wife... £210

Note.—When either husband or wife is absent from United Kingdom throughout a complete fiscal year they are treated as separate entities for tax purposes, each entitled to Single Personal Allowance. This course is not followed if it is to the advantage of the spouses to be jointly assessed on the basis of the husband's residential position. A married woman permanently separated from her husband is treated as a *ferme sole*.

Allowance for Children.—For each child under 16 years (or if over that age at beginning of fiscal year receiving full time education at recognized educational establishment) and who does not have income in the year exceeding £85 in its own right.....

Scholarship or bursary does not count for this purpose.

MARRIED COUPLES WITH ONE CHILD

NOTE.—The Table shows the tax payable by Married Couples with one child after deduction of the Married Allowance and Allowance for one child and, in the case of earned income, of Earned Income Relief. The Taxpayer, however, may be entitled to further reliefs which would reduce the tax payable below the amount shown in the Table.

	All Earned Income			All Investment Income		
	Income Tax	Sur-Tax	Total	Income Tax	Sur-Tax	Total
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
275	—	—	—	—	—	—
300	—	—	—	12 6	—	12 6
350	—	—	—	6 17 6	—	6 17 6
400	2 0 3	—	2 0 3	13 15 0	—	13 15 0
500	11 14 8	—	11 14 8	38 15 0	—	38 15 0
600	30 8 4	—	30 8 4	69 5 0	—	69 5 0
700	49 17 2	—	49 17 2	104 15 0	—	104 15 0
800	77 0 6	—	77 0 6	149 15 0	—	149 15 0
900	104 15 0	—	104 15 0	194 15 0	—	194 15 0
1,000	139 15 0	—	139 15 0	239 15 0	—	239 15 0
1,250	227 5 0	—	227 5 0	352 5 0	—	352 5 0
1,500	314 15 0	—	314 15 0	464 15 0	—	464 15 0
2,000	489 15 0	—	489 15 0	689 15 0	—	689 15 0
2,500	712 5 0	50 0 0	762 5 0	914 15 0	50 0 0	964 15 0
3,000	937 5 0	112 10 0	1,049 15 0	1,139 15 0	112 10 0	1,252 5 0
4,000	1,387 5 0	287 10 0	1,674 15 0	1,589 15 0	287 10 0	1,877 5 0
5,000	1,837 5 0	512 10 0	2,349 15 0	2,039 15 0	512 10 0	2,552 5 0
6,000	2,287 5 0	787 10 0	3,074 15 0	2,489 15 0	787 10 0	3,277 5 0
7,000	2,737 5 0	1,112 10 0	3,849 15 0	2,939 15 0	1,112 10 0	4,052 5 0
8,000	3,187 5 0	1,437 10 0	4,624 15 0	3,389 15 0	1,437 10 0	4,827 5 0
9,000	3,637 5 0	1,812 10 0	5,449 15 0	3,839 15 0	1,812 10 0	5,652 5 0
10,000	4,087 5 0	2,187 10 0	6,274 15 0	4,289 15 0	2,187 10 0	6,477 5 0
12,000	4,987 5 0	3,037 10 0	8,024 15 0	5,189 15 0	3,037 10 0	8,227 5 0
15,000	6,337 5 0	4,462 10 0	10,799 15 0	6,539 15 0	4,462 10 0	11,002 5 0
20,000	8,587 5 0	6,962 10 0	15,549 15 0	8,789 15 0	6,962 10 0	15,752 5 0
25,000	10,837 5 0	9,462 10 0	20,299 15 0	11,039 15 0	9,462 10 0	20,502 5 0
30,000	13,087 5 0	11,962 10 0	25,049 15 0	13,289 15 0	11,962 10 0	25,252 5 0
40,000	17,587 5 0	16,962 10 0	34,549 15 0	17,789 15 0	16,962 10 0	34,752 5 0
50,000	22,087 5 0	21,962 10 0	44,049 15 0	22,289 15 0	21,962 10 0	44,252 5 0
100,000	44,587 5 0	46,962 10 0	91,549 15 0	44,789 15 0	46,962 10 0	91,752 5 0

"Child" includes step-child and adopted child

When a husband and wife are divorced or permanently separated, relief in respect of any children of the marriage can be given to either the father or the mother or divided between them in any way they may mutually agree. Alternatively, the relief will be divided in the ratio in which they each contribute to the children's maintenance and education. In this connection, any payments which the father makes under an Order of Court or Separation Agreement for the benefit of the children or in any way which would entitle him to deduct the payments as a charge in his own income tax return would not count for the purpose of apportioning the Child Relief.

The "Family Allowance" for children ranks as the father's income subject to Earned Income Allowance. Allowance may also be claimed when child over 16 years is articulated or apprenticed provided emoluments (exclusive of premiums returned) do not exceed £52 in the year.

Allowance for Dependent Relatives.—A maximum deduction for each dependent relative of

This allowance is reduced by £1 for every £1 by which the relative's own income

(excluding voluntary allowance) exceeds £15. Claimant must maintain relative who must be incapacitated by old age or infirmity from maintaining himself or herself, except in the case of his or his wife's widowed mother. If more than one person gives support to the dependent relative then allowance is divided pro rata. If annual maintenance afforded is less than £50 allowance limited to amount expended.

A taxpayer, who by reason of his or her own or infirmity has to retain the services of a daughter resident with him or her is entitled to an allowance of

Allowance for Housekeeper or Person looking after children

An allowance of £60 is granted to:—

- any male taxpayer entitled to single personal allowances, any female taxpayer who was either working full time in some employment or business or was totally incapacitated throughout the year and a married man entitled to higher personal allowance whose wife is totally incapacitated throughout the whole of the year, who has a female person resident with and maintained or employed by him or her for the purpose of having care of any child or children

£60

£40

£60

for whom the taxpayer is entitled to claim child relief.

- (b) a widow or widower who has a female relative (or, if no relative is available, a female person) resident with her or him in the capacity of Housekeeper.

Earned Income.—Allowance of two-ninths of the earned income including pensions (after deduction of allowance for tools, uniform, superannuation fund contributions, etc.), subject to maximum allowance of £450.

Married woman earning income in her own right has deduction of two-ninths of such earnings and, in addition, an allowance equal to seven-ninths of her earnings subject to a maximum of £120 plus Reduced Rate Reliefs as shown below.

Age Allowance.—Allowance of two-ninths of unearned income where taxpayer (or his wife) attains 65 years subject to total income not exceeding £600. Marginal relief given on incomes slightly in excess of £600.

Pension Contributions and National Insurance Act.—Part of the employees N.I. contribution and contributions to "approved" superannuation fund are allowed as deductions from income. Taxpayer paying "employer's" contribution in respect of personal servants may deduct whole of such contribution from his income.

Life Assurance Premiums.—Relief is given on premiums paid for Life Assurance or for Contracts for Deferred Annuities on life of taxpayer or his wife. In all cases, except those of policies or contracts taken up in connection with a Superannuation Scheme, a capital sum must be payable at death. Where date of policy or contract is after 22nd June, 1916, and total premiums available for relief to taxpayer and his wife do not exceed £25 an amount of £10 or total premiums, whichever is less, may be deducted from assessable income. Where total premiums exceed £25 relief given at two-fifths of standard rate. For policies or contracts dated before 22nd June, 1910, following rates of relief apply:—

Where total income does not exceed £1,000. Half standard rate (maximum 3s. 6d.).

Income between £1,000 and £2,000. Three-quarters standard rate (maximum 5s. 3d.).

Income exceeding £2,000. Full standard rate (maximum 7s.).

Where annual premium exceeds 7 per cent. on capital sum assured relief is limited to sum equal to 7 per cent. Relief also given on sums paid under Act of Parliament or under terms of employment for securing deferred annuity to widow or provision for children after death of the taxpayer. Relief is given as for life policy or deferred annuity premiums above except that there is no restriction on amount of standard rate. Total relief under either of these headings limited to one-sixth of total income.

Rates of Tax on Taxable Income in the £

On first £100.....	2s. 6d.
On next £150.....	5s. 0d.
On next £150.....	7s. 0d.
On balance.....	9s. 0d.

Small Income Relief.—Persons whose TOTAL income, from whatever source, does not exceed £250 are entitled to a deduction of two-ninths of their total income in addition to other reliefs they may

enjoy (except Earned Income Relief). Marginal Relief for those whose total income is somewhat in excess of £250 is given by adding a sum equal to two-fifths of the excess of £250 to the liability calculated as above on £250.

Building Society Interest.—Majority of Societies operate under special arrangement with Inland Revenue authorities and interest is paid to depositors and shareholders "free of income tax." While there is thus no liability to income tax on such interest it must be included in taxpayer's total income for assessment to sur-tax. The interest received must be grossed at the standard rate when brought in for sur-tax purposes.

SUR-TAX is additional income tax payable on incomes exceeding £2,000. Sur-tax is charged on a sliding scale as follows:—

No Sur-tax on first £2,000.

On each £ of next	£500	2s.	in the £
"	£500	2s. 6d.	"
"	£1,000	3s. 6d.	"
"	£1,000	4s. 6d.	"
"	£1,000	5s. 6d.	"
"	£1,000	6s. 6d.	"
"	£1,000	6s. 6d.	"
"	£1,000	7s. 6d.	"
"	£1,000	7s. 6d.	"
"	£2,000	8s. 6d.	"
"	£3,000	9s. 6d.	"
"	£5,000	10s.	"
On each £ above	£20,000	10s.	"

Deeds of Covenant.—Where covenant to pay annual sums of money is made for other than valuable and sufficient consideration the period of the covenant must be for a term which can exceed six years if the Covenantor wishes to divest himself of such income for income tax purposes. Any such covenant entered into after 10th April, 1946, must be in favour of an individual, not employed in any way by Covenantor and not, for example, a charitable body in order to divest the Covenantor of the income for Sur-tax purposes.

Settlements in favour of taxpayer's own infant children.—The income of any such Settlement made since 22nd April, 1936, is treated as that of the Settlor for all income tax purposes if:—

- the Settlement can be revoked inside a period of six years (unless the child becomes bankrupt).
- the income is paid to or for the benefit of the child during the lifetime of the settlor. This ceases to apply at the end of the fiscal year in which the child attains 21 years or marries.

Agreements for the Avoidance of Double Taxation have been made between the United Kingdom and Aden Colony, Antigua, Argentina, Australia, Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Belgium, British Guiana, British Honduras, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Brunei, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Gold Coast, Grenada, Guernsey, Ireland (Rep.), Israel, Jamaica, Jersey, Kenya, Malaya, Mauritius, Montserrat, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, North Borneo, Northern Rhodesia, Norway, Nyasaland, St. Christopher

and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Southern Rhodesia, Swaziland, Sweden, Tanganyika, Trinidad, Uganda, Union of South Africa, United States of America, Virgin Islands, and Zanzibar.

Double Taxation Relief.—Relief may be obtained by residents of the United Kingdom in respect of any income tax payable in any other Country, Colony or Dominion, not covered by the specific Agreements referred to above, when that income is also liable to British income tax. A credit against the British tax liability on the doubly taxed income is given at a rate equal to the rate paid outside the United Kingdom subject to a limit of the taxpayer's average or effective rate of British tax.

Persons Resident Abroad.—Persons normally resident outside the United Kingdom are not liable to United Kingdom Tax on income arising outside the United Kingdom (including Dominion, Colonial and Foreign Loans issued in London) nor on the interest from:—

3% War Stock 1954-59; 3½% War Stock 1952; 4½% Victory Bonds; 4½% Unfunded Loan 1960-90; 4½% and 3% Defence Bonds (all issues except the 5th); 2½% National War Bonds (except 1954-56 issue); 3% Savings Bonds (all issues).

Such persons become taxable if they are resident in the United Kingdom if they visit for a period or periods exceeding six months in any fiscal year or if they visit for any period in a year in which they have retained a place of abode in the United Kingdom. They would then be liable to United Kingdom Tax on all remittances of income arising abroad. If they visit the United Kingdom in four consecutive years for periods averaging three months or more per annum they would be regarded as ordinarily resident there.

A person who is not resident in the United Kingdom who has income which is liable to United Kingdom tax cannot claim any of the normal income tax allowances unless he is,

- (a) a British subject,
- (b) a present or former servant of the Crown; or widow of a former Crown servant;
- (c) employed by any missionary society controlled from the United Kingdom or a servant of a native State under British protection,
- (d) a resident of the Isle of Man or the Channel Islands; or
- (e) was previously resident in the United Kingdom but resides abroad for the sake of his health or the health of a member of his family.

Such a person can claim a proportion of the normal allowances in the ratio which his income liable to United Kingdom Tax bears to his total income.

This relief is now extended to persons residing in Belgium, France, Netherlands, Sweden and Denmark.

Post war Credits.—Those credits arising out of the temporary reduction of certain income tax allowances during the years 1941-42, 1942-43, 1943-44, 1944-45 and 1945-46 are repayable to women over 60 and men over 65 years of age. Forms for claiming repayment may be obtained at any Post Office.

INCOME TAX ACT, 1952

The Income Tax Act, 1918 and all subsequent Income Tax Acts and Finance Acts up to and including the Finance Act, 1951 (in so far as they relate to income tax) have been consolidated in the

Income Tax Act, 1952. This Act came into force as from 6th April, 1952.

NOTES ON INCOME TAX ADMINISTRATION

Income Tax under Schedules A, B, D and E, is assessed by H.M. Inspector of Taxes. Where taxpayer is assessable under Schedules A and (or) B, these assessments will be made by H.M. Inspector for the district in which the land or property giving rise to the assessment is situated. Assessments under Schedule D (Profits of Trades and Professions) and under Schedule E are made by H.M. Inspector of Taxes for the district in which Trade, Profession or Employment is carried on, or from which Pension is paid. Other Schedule D income is assessable by H.M. Inspector for the district to which the taxpayer makes his individual return. This is called his Primary district and is determined by the main source of his earned income. Where taxpayer has no earned income his chief place of residence determines his Primary district. H.M. Inspector for this district decides, with the agreement of the taxpayer, against which assessment or assessments the Personal Allowances shall be given. Notices of Assessment are sent to taxpayer who should make a formal appeal against any assessment which he disputes direct to H.M. Inspector by whom the Notice was issued within the time limit for such appeals as stated on the notice. The reason for disputing the assessment must be stated on appeal. If the assessment cannot be agreed, the taxpayer may appeal to the General Commissioners (whose address will be supplied by H.M. Inspector) and an appeal may be made from their decision to the Supreme Court on points of law.

The tax on such assessments is demanded by and should be paid to the Collector of Taxes who receives the necessary instructions from H.M. Inspector of Taxes and is in no position to discuss the assessment.

Sur-tax is assessable by the Special Commissioners of Income Tax to whom returns for this purpose can be made; but this is unnecessary where a full return of all income is made to H.M. Inspector of Taxes. Procedure of appeal is the same as for Income Tax assessment.

PAYE.—Income Tax payable under Schedule E is deducted by employer, who accounts for it to the Collector of Taxes. The amount of tax deduction from each payment of salary, wage, pension, etc., is determined by reference to Tax Tables issued by H.M. Inspector of Taxes to employer, in conjunction with the taxpayer's Code Number. This Code Number is an interpretation of the taxpayer's Allowances and Reliefs. Notices of Coding are issued by H.M. Inspector of Taxes and they may take into account income assessable under other Schedules. Care should be taken to check Notice of Coding and advise H.M. Inspector of Taxes of any necessary amendment in order that no considerable over or under-deduction of income tax may take place. The tax deductions are on a cumulative basis and can be carried on by any number of employers should changes in employment take place during fiscal year. When leaving one employment a statement (Form P45) showing code number, remuneration, and tax deductions to date should be obtained from old employer and handed, in due course, to new employer. At the end of fiscal year employer should give employee a statement (Form P60) showing total remuneration and tax deductions for the year.

STANDARD RATES OF INCOME TAX

Standard Rates of Income Tax (since the passing of the Income Tax Act, 1842) —The Income Tax year from April 6 to the following April 5.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1842-43 to	1872-73.....	1893-94.....	1923-24 and
1854-55..... 0 7	1873-74..... 0 4	1894-95 to	1924-25.... 4 6
1855-56..... 1 2	1874-75..... 0 3	1899-1900.... 0 8	1925-26 to
1856-57 and	1875-76 and	1900-1..... 1 0	1929-30..... 4 0
1857-58..... 1 4	1876-77..... 0 2	1901-2..... 1 2	1930-31..... 4 6
1858-59..... 0 7	1877-78 and	1902-3..... 1 3	1931-32 to
1859-60..... 0 5	1878-79..... 0 3	1903-4..... 0 11	1933-34.... 5 0
1860-61..... 0 9	1879-80 and	1904-5 to	1934-35 and
1861-62..... 0 10	1880-81..... 0 5	1908-9..... 1 0	1935-36..... 4 6
1862-63 and	1881-82..... 0 6	1909-10 to	1936-37..... 4 9
1863-64..... 0 9	1882-83..... 0 5	1913-14..... 1 2	1937-38..... 5 0
1864-65..... 0 7	1883-84..... 0 6½	1914-15..... 1 8	1938-39..... 5 6
1865-66..... 0 6	1884-85..... 0 5	1915-16..... 3 0	1939-40..... 7 0
1866-67 and	1885-86..... 0 6	1916-17 and	1940-41..... 8 6
1867-68..... 0 4	1886-87 and	1917-18.... 5 0	1941-42 to
1868-69..... 0 5	1887-88..... 0 8	1918-19 to	1945-46..... 10 0
1869-70..... 0 6	1888-89..... 0 7	1921-22.... 6 0	1946-47..... 9 0
1870-71..... 0 5	1889-90 to	1922-23..... 5 0	1947-48..... 9 6
1871-72..... 0 4	1892-93.... 0 6		1948-49..... 9 6
			1953-54..... 9 0

OTHER TAXES AND STAMP DUTIES

(ADMINISTERED BY THE BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.)

NOTE.—(1) The instruments for which the use of adhesive postage stamps is "permitted" under the Stamp Act, 1891, are:—

Agreements liable to the duty of 6d.—s. 22. Bills of exchange (including cheques), for payment of money on demand—s. 34 (1). Policies of Insurance (not life or marine)—s. 99. Receipts—s. 101 (2).

(a) The Commissioners as a general rule allow deeds, etc., to be stamped after execution:—

WITHOUT PENALTY, ON PAYMENT OF DUTY ONLY:
Agreements under hand only, liable to the duty of 6d.—Agreements for letting furnished houses for less than a year.

Foreign sea policies, within 10 days of arrival in U.K.

Deeds and instruments not otherwise excepted, within 30 days of first execution.

NOTE.—Where wholly executed *abroad*, the period begins to reckon from the date of arrival here.

PENALTIES ENFORCEABLE ON STAMPING, IN ADDITION TO DUTY:—

Agreements under hand only. Attested copies or contracts: after 14 days from their first execution.... 10 0 0

Receipts, within 14 days after they have been given..... 5 0 0

Receipts, after 14 days, but within one month..... 10 0 0

Other Instruments presented after the proper time (subject to special provisions in some cases)..... 10 0 0

AGREEMENT for Lease, *see* LEASES.

AGREEMENT for SALE of PROPERTY—charged with *ad val.* duty as if an actual conveyance on sale (*see post*, p. 1164) with certain exceptions, *e.g.* agreements for the sale of land, stocks and shares, goods, wares or merchandise, or a ship (*see* s. 59 (1), Stamp Act, 1891). If *ad val.* duty is paid on an agreement in accordance with this provision, the subsequent conveyance or transfer is not chargeable with any duty and the Commissioners will upon application either place a denoting stamp on such conveyance or transfer or will transfer the *ad val.* duty thereto. Further, if such an agreement is rescinded, not performed, etc., the Commissioners will return the *ad val.* duty paid.

AGREEMENT, not otherwise charged with duty, under hand only..... 0 0 6
N.B.—The following agreements are exempt:—

(a) Where the value of the subject-matter is less than £5.

(b) For the hire of any labourer, artificer, manufacturer, or menial servant.

£ s. d.

(c) For the sale of any goods, wares, or merchandise (but hire purchase agreements, *post*, p. 1166, are not exempt).

Not otherwise charged with duty, under seal or with clause of registration..... 0 10 0

APPOINTMENT of a new trustee or in exercise of a power over property, not being by a will; also on retirement of trustee, although no new trustee be appointed..... 0 10 0

ASSIGNMENT:

By way of security—*see* Mortgage.

By way of sale—*see* Conveyance.

By way of gift—*see* Voluntary Disposition.

ASSURANCE—*see* Insurance Policies.

BANK NOTE for money payable on demand:

Not exceeding £2.....	0 0 5
" " 2.....	0 0 10
" " 5.....	0 1 3
" " 10.....	0 1 9
" " 20.....	0 2 0
" " 30.....	0 3 0
" " 50.....	0 5 0
" " 100.....	0 8 6

BANKER'S CHEQUES..... 0 0 2

BILL OF SALE, Absolute, <i>see</i> CONVEYANCE ON SALE; by way of Security, <i>see</i> MORTGAGE, &c.	£	s.	d.	CONTRACT NOTE for the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security: where the value of the stock or marketable security—	£	s.	d.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable on demand, at sight, on presentation or within 3 days after date or sight	0	0	2	Is £5 and does not exceed £100	0	1	0
BILLS OF EXCHANGE (OF ANY OTHER KIND) AND PROMISSORY NOTES, drawn or expressed to be payable in Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland:				Exceeds 100	500	0	2
Not exceeding £10.....	0	0	2	" 500	1,000	0	4
Exc. £10 and not exceeding £25...	0	0	3	" 1,000	1,500	0	6
" 25 " " 50...	0	0	6	" 1,500	2,500	0	8
" 50 " " 75...	0	0	0	" 2,500	5,000	0	12
" 75 " " 100...	0	1	0	" 5,000	7,500	0	16
Every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100, of such amount	0	1	0	" 7,500	10,000	1	0
Bills of Exchange, drawn and expressed to be payable, out of Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland and actually paid, endorsed or negotiated in Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland.				" 10,000	12,500	1	4
Not exceeding £10.....	0	0	2	" 12,500	15,000	1	8
Exc. £10 and not exceeding £25...	0	0	3	" 15,000	17,500	1	12
" 25 " " 100...	0	0	6	" 17,500	20,000	1	16
Exc. £100 for every £100 or fraction thereof	0	0	6	" 20,000		2	0
[Special Adhesive Stamps are required for Foreign Bills chargeable with these <i>ad val.</i> duties.]				(Special adhesive stamps.)			
BOND for payment of money, <i>see</i> MORTGAGE BOND, etc.				Option Contract Notes are chargeable with half the above rates only, unless the option is a double one.			
For securing an annuity (not being a Superannuation Annuity, as to which, <i>see post</i> , under Contract or Grant for payment of a Superannuation Annuity):—				Contract Note following a duly stamped option contract note chargeable with half the above rates only.			
1. Where the total amount ultimately payable is ascertainable. Same as MORTGAGE BOND, etc.				CONTRACT OR GRANT FOR PAYMENT OF A SUPERANNUATION ANNUITY: for every £5 or fractional part of £5...	0	1	0
2. Collateral. Where the total amount is ascertainable. Same as MORTGAGE BOND, Collateral, etc.				CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER:—Of England Stock on sale or gift...	0	15	6
3. Where the payments are for the term of life, or other indefinite period:—				Otherwise.....	0	7	9
For every £5, and every fractional part of £5 payable—				Of any Colonial Stock forming part of public debt of Colony, if register is kept in U.K. and the Stock is declared under the Colonial Stock Act, 1877: for every £100, or fractional part of £100, of nominal amount transferred on sale or gift.	0	10	0
If as primary security.....	0	5	0	Otherwise.....	0	5	0
If as collateral security.....	0	1	0	Or may be compounded for. <i>See</i> Stamp Act, 1891, s. 114.			
Of any kind whatever, not specifically charged (including Fidelity Bonds), same as MORTGAGE BOND, etc., but not to exceed.....	0	10	0	CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER on sale or by way of gift <i>inter vivos</i> of Stock or Marketable Securities: where the purchase money (or in the case of a gift the middle market value on the date of the transaction) does not exceed £5.....	0	2	0
CAPITAL DUTY (Share).—Companies and Corporations with limited liability, on every £100 or fraction of £100 of the nominal capital....	0	10	0	Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10.	0	4	0
Statement of amount of any increase of registered capital shall be delivered duly stamped within fifteen days after the resolution of the company authorizing the increase (Companies Act, 1948).				" 10 " " 15.	0	6	0
CAPITAL DUTY (Loan).—Per £100 or part of £100.....	0	5	0	" 15 " " 20.	0	8	0
(Subject to deduction of 4s. for each £100 which is applied in conversion or consolidation of existing Loan Capital.)				" 20 " " 25.	0	10	0
CHEQUES, or drafts, payable on demand or at sight or on presentation or within three days after date or sight...	0	0	2	" 25 " " 50.	1	0	0
COLLATERAL SECURITY, <i>see</i> MORTGAGE BOND, etc., <i>post</i> .				" 50 " " 75.	1	10	0
CONTRACT, <i>see</i> AGREEMENT.				" 75 " " 100.	2	0	0
				" 100 " " 125.	2	10	0
				" 125 " " 150.	3	0	0
				" 150 " " 175.	3	10	0
				" 175 " " 200.	4	0	0
				" 200 " " 225.	4	10	0
				" 225 " " 250.	5	0	0
				" 250 " " 275.	5	10	0
				" 275 " " 300.	6	0	0
				" 300, for every £50, and also for any fractional part of £50 of such amount or value.....	1	0	0
				" Marketable Security " includes the Registered Bonds and Debentures, generally, of Companies, Corporations, and Public Bodies.			
				A transfer made to a body of persons established for charitable purposes only, or to the trustees of a trust so established, is exempted from the increased <i>ad valorem</i> duty imposed by the Finance Act, 1947, and re-			

mainly liable at the rate in force immediately before 1 August, 1947. CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER ON SALE (in the case of a Voluntary Disposition, see *post*, p. 1168) of any property (except stock or marketable securities for which, see above), where the consideration for the sale does not exceed £5

Exceeds £5 but does not exceed £10..	0	0	6
" 10 " " 15..	0	1	0
" 15 " " 20..	0	1	6
" 20 " " 25..	0	2	0
" 25 " " 50..	0	2	6
" 50 " " 75..	0	5	0
" 75 " " 100..	0	7	6
" 100 " " 125..	0	10	0
" 125 " " 150..	0	12	6
" 150 " " 175..	0	15	0
" 175 " " 200..	0	17	6
" 200 " " 225..	1	0	0
" 225 " " 250..	1	2	6
" 250 " " 275..	1	5	0
" 275 " " 300..	1	7	6
	1	10	0

Exceeds £300 but does not exceed £500 for every £50 and any fraction of £50

Exceeds £500 but does not exceed £3,000 for every £50 and any fraction of £50

Exceeds £3,000, but does not exceed £3,450 for every £50 and any fraction of £50

Exceeds £3,450, for every £50 and any fraction of £50

If the consideration does not exceed £3,450 the Conveyance or Transfer on Sale must contain a certificate of value in the following form:—

If the consideration does not exceed £500 (or £3,000 or £3,450 as the case may be) a statement certifying that the transaction does not form part of a larger transaction or a series of transactions in respect of which the amount or value or the aggregate amount or value of the consideration exceeds £500 (or £3,000 or £3,450 as the case may be).

If the Conveyance or Transfer on Sale does not contain the appropriate statement duty at the full rate of £1 for every £50 or fraction of £50 will be payable whatever the amount of the consideration.

CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER of any other kind fixed duty
Included under this head are Transfers for nominal consideration within any of the following categories:—

(a) Transfers vesting the property in trustees on the appointment of a new trustee of a pre-existing trust, or on the retirement of a trustee.

(b) Transfers, where no beneficial interest in the property passes, (i) to a mere nominee of the transferor, (ii) from a mere nominee of the transferee, (iii) from one nominee to another nominee of the same beneficial owner.

(c) Transfers by way of security for a loan or re-transfer to the original transferor on repayment of a loan.

£ s. d.

(d) Transfer to a residuary legatee of stock, etc., forming part of the residue divisible under a will.

(e) Transfers to a beneficiary under a will of a specific legacy of stock, etc. (Note.—Transfers by executors in discharge, or partial discharge, of a pecuniary legacy are chargeable with *ad valorem* duty on the amount of the legacy so discharged.)

(f) Transfers of stock, etc., forming part of an intestate's estate to the person entitled to it.

(g) Transfers to a beneficiary under settlement on a distribution of the trust funds of stock, etc., forming the share or part of the share of those funds to which the beneficiary is entitled in accordance with the terms of the settlement.

(h) Transfers on the occasion of a marriage to trustees of stocks, etc., to be held on the terms of a settlement made in consideration of marriage.

(i) Transfers by the liquidator of a company of stocks, etc., forming part of the assets of the company to the persons who were shareholders, in satisfaction of their rights on a winding-up.

The evidence necessary to establish that a transfer is liable to the fixed duty of 10s. should take the form of a certificate setting forth the facts of the transaction. In cases falling within (b) or (c) such a certificate should be signed by (1) both transferor and transferee or (2) a member of a Stock Exchange or a solicitor acting for one or other of the parties or (3) an accredited representative of a bank; in the last case when the bank or its official nominee is a party to the transfer, the certificate, instead of setting out the facts, may be to the effect that "the transfer is excepted from Section 74 of the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910." A certificate in other cases should be signed by a solicitor or other person (e.g. a bank acting as trustee or executor) having a full knowledge of the facts.

Registering Officers will in any case in which a Marking Officer's certificate has not been given require such evidence in order to satisfy themselves that a transfer stamped with the 10s. fixed duty is duly stamped.

COVENANT—For repayment of money, see MORTGAGE.

For original creation and sale of any annuity, see CONVEYANCE.

For an annuity (except on original creation and sale) or other periodical payments, see BOND.

Separate Deed of, made on occasion of sale or mortgage, but not being an instrument chargeable with *ad valorem* duty as a Conveyance or Mortgage: same duty as a Conveyance on sale, or a Mortgage, but not to exceed

DEATH DUTIES, see ESTATE DUTY.

£ s. d.

0 10 0

DECLARATION OF TRUST, not being a Will or Settlement.....	£ s. d.
DEED of any kind not charged under some special head.....	0 10 0
DEMISE <i>see</i> LEASE	0 10 0
Duplicate or Counterpart: Same duty as original, but not to exceed.....	0 5 0
EQUITABLE MORTGAGES under hand only.	

For every £100 or part thereof..... 0 5 0

ESTATE DUTY:

In the case of every person dying after 30th July, 1949, where the principal value of all property, real or personal, settled, or not settled, passing on the death of such person,

Exceeds	Does not exceed	Rate per cent.
	£2,000	Nil
£2,000	3,000	1
3,000	5,000	2
5,000	7,500	3
7,500	10,000	4
10,000	12,500	6
12,500	15,000	8
15,000	17,500	10
17,500	20,000	12
20,000	25,000	15
25,000	30,000	18
30,000	35,000	21
35,000	40,000	24
40,000	45,000	28
45,000	50,000	31
50,000	60,000	35
60,000	75,000	40
75,000	100,000	45
100,000	150,000	50
150,000	200,000	55
200,000	300,000	60
300,000	500,000	65
500,000	750,000	70
750,000	1,000,000	75
1,000,000		80

Estate Duty in respect of agricultural property is to be charged in part on agricultural value at the rates set out in the Finance Act, 1919, as amended by the Finance Act, 1949, in lieu of the above rates.

Gifts made by deceased during his life for public or charitable purposes, are liable for duty, unless made more than twelve months before death; other gifts are liable for duty, unless made more than five years before death; gifts made in consideration of marriage, or as part of deceased's reasonable normal expenditure, excepted. Gifts not exceeding £100 in value or amount (or in certain circumstances £500) also excepted.

Payment of Estate Duty may, by agreement with the Commissioners, be made, wholly or in part, in the form of real or leasehold property comprised in the estate.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum is also payable on the Estate Duty on personality from the date of the death up to that of delivery of the affidavit or account.

The Estate Duty on real property may be paid, if desired, by eight yearly or sixteen half-yearly instalments, and 2 per cent. interest

is charged on all unpaid instalments from twelve months after death.

FACULTY OR DISPENSATION:

In England, in all cases.....	30 0 0
In Scotland or Ireland, in some cases £20, in others.....	25 0 0

Duty has been abolished on a Faculty, Licence, Commission or Dispensation for admitting or authorizing any person to act as notary public.

FEEs are taken in all Public Departments by means of Stamps: such payments are accounted for to the Exchequer under the heading of Miscellaneous Revenue.

FIRE INSURANCE POLICY..... 0 0 6

GIFT (*see* VOLUNTARY DISPOSITION, *post*, p. 1168).

GUARANTEE:

If under hand only.....	0 0 6
If under seal.....	0 10 0

N.B.—(i) If the instrument contains a charge on property duty will be payable as an Equitable Mortgage, col. 1, if under hand only, or on a Mortgage, Bond, etc., *post*, p. 1167, if under seal. (ii) A guarantee by a third party for the payment of the purchase price of goods, wares and merchandise is exempt from duty if under hand only as an agreement within exemption (c), *ante*, p. 1163.

HIRE-PURCHASE AGREEMENTS:

Under hand.....	0 0 6
Under seal.....	0 10 0

(Finance Act, 1907, s. 7.)

INSURANCE POLICIES:

Accidental Death, or Personal Injury, or on periodical payments during sickness, or loss or damage upon Property..... 0 0 6

Life:—

For any sum not exceeding £10....	0 0 1
Exc. £10, and not exc. £25.....	0 0 3
Exc. £25, and not exc. £500, for every £50 or fractional part of £50	0 0 6
Exc. £500, and not exc. £1,000, for every £100 or fractional part of £100.....	0 1 0
Exc. £1,000, for every £1,000 or any fractional part of £1,000.....	0 III 0

Marine:—

Where the premium does not exceed 2s. 6d. per cent.	0 0 1
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Where the premium or consideration is expressed to be a sum not exceeding the rate of half-a-crown per cent., and is subject to an increase (whether defined or not in the policy) in the event of the occurrence of a specified contingency, it shall be treated as one not exceeding the rate of half-a-crown per cent. But if, owing to the occurrence of the contingency, the premium or consideration is increased so as to exceed the rate of half-a-crown per cent., the policy or a new policy to be thereupon issued shall be stamped with the additional duty payable and may be so stamped without penalty at any time not exceeding thirty days after the date on which the increased premium or consideration becomes ascertained.

Where the premium exceeds 2s. 6d. per cent. £ s. d.

For any Voyage:—

Where the sum insured does not exceed £250.....	0	0	3
Exceeds £250 but does not exceed £500.....	0	0	6
" £500 " " £750.....	0	0	9
" £750 " " £1,000.....	0	1	0
" £1,000 for every £500 or fractional part of £500.....	0	0	6

For Time:—

Where the insurance is made for any time:—

- (1) Not exceeding 6 months, three times the amount which would be payable if the insurance were made upon a voyage;
- (2) Exceeding 6 months and not exceeding 12 months, six times the amount which would be payable if the insurance were made upon a voyage.

N.B.—No insurance can be made for a time exceeding 12 months, although a policy of such insurance for time may contain a continuation clause in which case an additional stamp duty of 6d. is payable (see s. 11, Finance Act, 1901).

- (3) A policy of insurance on baggage or personal or household effects only, if made or executed out of Great Britain, is exempt from stamp duty.

Penalty for fraud, or evasion of Sea

Policy duty..... 100 0 0

LEASES:—Lease or tack of any dwelling-house or part thereof for any definite term not exceeding a year at a rent not exceeding £40 per annum, *id.*, but if there is a consideration other than rent, the duty is 2d.; for any definite term less than a year of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments where the rent for such term exceeds £25, 5s., unless there is a consideration other than rent, or the average rate of rent exceeds £100 per annum, when the duty is 10s.; of any lands, tenements, etc., in consideration of any rent, according to the following table:—

Annual rent not exceeding	* Term not exceeding		Term exceeding 100 years
	35 years	100 years	
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
5	0 1 0	0 12 0	1 4 0
10	0 2 0	1 4 0	2 8 0
15	0 3 0	1 16 0	3 12 0
20	0 4 0	2 8 0	4 16 0
25	0 5 0	3 0 0	6 0 0
50	0 10 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
75	0 15 0	9 0 0	18 0 0
100	1 0 0	12 0 0	24 0 0
Exceeding £100, for every £50 or fraction of £50	1 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0

* If the term is indefinite the same duty is payable as if the term did not exceed 35 years. However, if the term does not exceed 35 years and the annual rent does not exceed £100, but there is a consideration other than rent, the duty is double that shown in the first column.

Agreement for lease not exceeding 35 years, same as actual lease.

Where a consideration other than rent is payable and duty is charged on that consideration at conveyance rates, the same graduation applies where the consideration does not exceed £3,450 as under Conveyance or Transfer on Sale (except stock or marketable securities), provided that any rent payable does not exceed £20 a year.

MINERAL RIGHTS DUTY.—This is payable £ s. d.

in respect of minerals which are the subject of a mining lease, or which are being worked by the proprietor of the minerals. Duty is payable annually on the rental value of all rights to work minerals and of all mineral wayleaves. Rate, per 20s. of the rental value..... 0 1 0

MORTGAGE under hand only, *see* Equitable Mortgage.

MORTGAGE, BOND, ETC., not exceeding £10..... 0 0 6

Not exceeding £25..... 0 1 4

" " 50..... 0 2 6

" " 100..... 0 5 0

" " 150..... 0 7 6

" " 200..... 0 10 0

" " 250..... 0 12 6

" " 300..... 0 15 0

Exceeding £300, for every £100 and fractional part of £100..... 0 5 0

Transfer of Mortgage (except marketable securities), for every £100... 0 1 0

Reconveyance, Release, etc., per £100..... 0 1 0

Collateral, or auxiliary, or additional, or substituted security (other than an equitable mortgage), when the principal security is duly stamped: for every £100, or fraction of £100, *is. od.*, up to a maximum of 0 10 0

POWER OF ATTORNEY, etc., receiving prize-money or wages..... 0 1 0

For the receipt of any money, or bill, or note, not exceeding £20, or of any periodical payments not exceeding £10 annually..... 0 5 0

For the receipt of dividends or interest of any stock, if for one payment only..... 0 1 0

Ditto in any other case..... 0 5 0

Power of attorney of any other kind 0 10 0

An order, request, or direction under hand only from the proprietor of any stocks or shares to any Company or to any officer of any Company or to any banker to pay the dividends or interest arising therefrom to any person therein named is not chargeable with duty.

PROCURATION, Deed, etc., of..... 0 10 0

PROMISSORY NOTE, *see* BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX, *see* INCOME TAX, pp 1158-63.

RECEIPTS, £2 or upwards..... 0 0 2

RECEIPTS FOR SALARIES, Wages, and Superannuation, and other like allowances are exempted by Sect. 36 Finance Act, 1924.

REVOCATION of any Trust of Property, not being a Will..... 0 10 0

SETTLEMENTS.—Any deed whereby any definite sum, or stock, or security, is settled or agreed to be settled in any manner: for every £100 or part of £100..... 0 5 0

SHARE CERTIFICATE, FOREIGN, to Bearer in first negotiation in U.K., for every £25, or fraction of £25 ..	£ s. d.
SHARE WARRANT and Stock Certificate to Bearer:—	0 0 3
Issued under the provisions of the Companies Acts—three times the <i>ad valorem</i> Duty chargeable on a Transfer for a consideration equal to the nominal value of the Shares or Stock.	

STOCK CERTIF., *see* SHARE WARRANT.

SUR TAX, *see* p. 1163.

TRANSFER OF STOCK, *see* CONVEYANCE.

VOLUNTARY DISPOSITION *inter vivos*:—

On any instrument being a voluntary disposition (*inter vivos*) of any property (except stock or marketable securities, *see ante*, under Conveyance or Transfer) where the value of the property conveyed or transferred does not exceed £5.

Exceeds £5 but does not exceed £10..	0 0 6
10 ..	0 1 0
15 ..	0 1 6
20 ..	0 2 0
25 ..	0 2 6
50 ..	0 5 0
75 ..	0 7 6
100 ..	0 10 0
125 ..	0 12 6
150 ..	0 15 0

Exceeds £150 but does not exceed £175	£ s. d.
175 ..	0 17 6
200 ..	1 0 0
225 ..	1 2 6
250 ..	1 5 0
275 ..	1 7 6
300 ..	1 10 0
350 ..	1 15 0
400 ..	2 0 0
450 ..	2 5 0
500 ..	2 10 0

Exceeds £500, but does not exceed £3,000, for every £50 and fraction of £50.

Exceeds £3,000, but does not exceed £3,450, for every £50 and fraction of £50.

Exceeds £3,450, for every £50 and fraction of £50.

The instrument must contain similar certificates of value as a Conveyance or Transfer on Sale (*ante*, p. 1164-5), with the substitution of the words "property conveyed or transferred" for the word "consideration."

N.B.—The instrument is not deemed to be duly stamped unless it has been adjudicated, *i.e.* the instrument has been lodged with the Commissioner who will judge the value of the property and the duty payable.

LOCAL TAXATION LICENCES

Administered by the respective County Councils and County Borough Councils.

DOGS of any kind (annually), Great Britain ..	£ s. d.
Dogs under 6 months of age, and those kept solely for the purpose of tending sheep or cattle on a farm, or by shepherds, or by blind persons for their guidance, exempt from Duty.	0 7 6

GAME AND GUN LICENCES.—A licence is required by every person who hunts, shoots, or takes game, except persons (in Great Britain) taking woodcock and snipe with nets or springs; proprietors, or tenants, on enclosed land, killing rabbits; persons hunting deer, or hares, with hounds; owners or occupiers, or their servants, killing deer on their own enclosed land; beaters and others, not holding guns, attending holders of game licences. Occupiers of enclosed land, or owners, having the right to kill game, may themselves kill hares, or authorize others to do so, without a licence, but such authority must be limited to one person at a time in any one parish, and must be registered with the clerk of the Justices of the Petty Sessional Division in which the land is situate. Even when the quarry is not what is legally known as "game," a "gun" licence is necessary. A game licence, however, covers a gun licence. Sailors, soldiers, armen, territorial soldiers, or constables, on duty or at practice, need not take out a gun licence, nor need occupiers of land scaring birds or killing vermin on such land, or persons so acting under the orders of occupiers holding a licence. Unless, however, the occupier is himself licensed, he cannot authorize any unlicensed person to carry a gun. "Scaring" birds is not to be regarded as including killing of any birds, and "vermin" does not include rabbits. The rates of duty are as follows:—

GAME LICENCES, if taken out after 31st July and before 1st Nov., to expire on 31st July following.

After 31st July, to expire 31st Oct. ...	£ s. d.
After 31st Oct., to expire 31st July ..	3 0 0
For a continuous period of 14 days.	2 0 0
Gamekeeper's (Great Britain), to expire 31st July.	2 0 0
Game-Dealer's Licence, to expire 1st July, annually.	2 0 0

GUN LICENCES (gun, air gun or pistol).

A Firearm Certificate (5/- for the first, 2/6 subsequently—renewable every 3 years) is also necessary (with certain exceptions) for any person in possession of a firearm, other than a smooth bore gun with a barrel not less than 20 inches in length, or an air weapon.

A person under 17 may not purchase or hire and (with certain exceptions) a person under 14 may not have in his possession a firearm.

Firearm regulations are strictly enforced.

MECHANICALLY PROPELLED VEHICLES:—

Cycles.	£ s. d.
Bicycles (other than electrically propelled).	0 10 0
(a) If the cylinder capacity of the engine does not exceed 150 cubic centimetres.	10 17 6
(b) Exceeds 150 c.c. but does not exceed 250 c.c.	11 17 6
(c) Exceeds 250 c.c.	*3 15 0
Bicycles which are electrically propelled.	10 17 6
† Additional if used for drawing trailer or side-car.	0 10 0
* Additional if used for drawing trailer or side-car.	2 5 0

Reduced duty on certain bicycles.—Where the cylinder capacity of the engine of a bicycle exceeds 250 c.c. and the bicycle (a) is one in respect of which a licence was taken out before Jan. 1, 1933, and (b) does not exceed 224 lb. unladen weight, the bicycle shall be treated for the purpose of the above table as if the cylinder capacity of the engine exceeded 150 c.c. but not 250 c.c.

	£	s.	d.
Tricycles (neither constructed nor adapted for use nor used for the carriage of a driver or passenger).....	2	0	0
Other tricycles.....	5	0	0

Vehicles other than mowing machines, being vehicles with more than three wheels neither constructed nor adapted for use nor used for the carriage of a driver or passenger..... 3 0 0

Hackney Carriages.

	Initial	* Additional
Tramcars.....	0 15 0	
Other hackney carriages:—		
Having a seating capacity for:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Not more than 4 persons..	10 0 0	
Excdg. 4 but not 8 persons	12 0 0	
“ 8 “ 26 “	12 0 0	2 0 0
“ 26 “ 32 “	48 0 0	1 12 0
“ 32.....	57 12 0	1 4 0

* For each person over the number in column 1.

Licensing of Public Vehicles.

Public vehicles and also the persons concerned with driving and conducting them must be licensed. Vehicles are licensed by the Police Traffic area offices; licensing of personnel is effected by the authority in the area in which they live—not the area where the vehicle is to operate. Addresses of these authorities can be obtained from local Police Stations.

Tractors, Cranes, Excavators, Agricultural Vehicles, etc.

Locomotive ploughing engines, tractors, etc., not used for hauling on roads any objects except their own necessary gear, etc..... 2 0 0

Vehicles designed, constructed and used for the purpose of trench digging or any kind of excavating or shovelling work which (1) are used on public roads only for that purpose or for the purpose of proceeding to and from the place where they are to be used for that purpose, and (2) when so proceeding neither carry nor haul any load other than such as is necessary for their propulsion or equipment..... 2 0 0

Vehicles designed and constructed as mobile cranes which (1) are used on public roads only either as cranes in connection with work being carried on at a site in the immediate vicinity or for the purpose of proceeding to and from a place where they are to be used as cranes; and (2) when so proceeding neither carry nor haul any load other than such as is necessary for their propulsion or equipment... 2 0 0

Mowing machines..... 2 0 0

Tractors, agricultural tractors, and agricultural engines other than such tractors or engines in respect of which a duty of 5s. is chargeable, being vehicles registered under the Vehicles (Excise) Act, 1949, in the name of a person engaged in agriculture and used solely by that person for the haulage of the produce of, or of articles required for the purposes of the agricultural land occupied by that person:—

Not exceeding 5 tons unladen.....	12	0	0
5 tons to 10 tons unladen.....	20	0	0
Exceeding 10 tons unladen.....	20	0	0
And for each additional ton or part of a ton.....	2	0	0

Vehicles (other than vehicles in respect of which duty is chargeable under the foregoing provisions) which are constructed and used on public roads for haulage solely and not for the purpose of carrying or having superimposed upon them any load except such as is necessary for their propulsion or equipment:—

(i) Showmen's vehicles:—	£	s.	d.
Not excdg. 7½ tons unladen.....	25	0	0
Excdg. 7½ but not excdg. 8 tons....	30	0	0
Excdg. 8 but not excdg. 10 tons....	35	0	0
Excdg. 10 tons unladen—			
For the first 10 tons.....	35	0	0
For each additional ton or part... 5	0	0	0

(ii) Other such vehicles—			
Not excdg. 2 tons unladen.....	25	0	0
Excdg. 2 but not excdg. 4 tons....	40	0	0
Excdg. 4 but not excdg. 6 tons....	55	0	0
Excdg. 6 but not excdg. 7½ tons....	70	0	0
Excdg. 7½ but not excdg. 8 tons....	85	0	0
Excdg. 8 tons in weight unladen—			
For the first 8 tons.....	85	0	0
For each additional ton or part... 15	0	0	0

Goods Vehicles.

Electrically propelled goods vehicles, including tower wagons whether electrically propelled or not but not including farmers' or showmen's goods vehicles or local authorities' watering vehicles.

Exceeding	Not excdg.	Initial	* Additional
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	12 cwt.	10 0 0	—
12 cwt.	16 cwt.	12 10 0	—
16 cwt.	1 ton	15 0 0	—
1 ton	2 tons	15 0 0	1 5 0
2 tons	3 tons	20 0 0	2 10 0
3 tons	6 tons	30 0 0	1 5 0
6 tons	—	45 0 0	2 10 0

Goods vehicles which are propelled by steam or are constructed or adapted to use gas as fuel, other than farmers' or showmen's goods vehicles or local authorities' watering vehicles:—

Exceeding	Not excdg.	Initial	* Additional
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	12 cwt.	10 0 0	—
12 cwt.	16 cwt.	12 10 0	—
16 cwt.	1 ton	15 0 0	—
1 ton	3 tons	15 0 0	2 10 0
3 tons	4 tons	35 0 0	3 15 0
4 tons	6 tons	50 0 0	5 0 0
6 tons	—	90 0 0	3 15 0

Farmers' goods vehicles:—

Exceeding	Not excdg.	Initial	*Additional
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	12 cwt.	10 0 0	—
12 cwt.	16 cwt.	10 10 0	—
16 cwt.	1 ton	11 0 0	—
1 ton	2½ tons	11 0 0	10 0 0
2½ tons	3 tons	14 0 0	1 0 0
3 tons	—	16 0 0	0 10 0

Showmen's goods vehicles:—

Exceeding	Not excdg.	Initial	*Additional
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	12 cwt.	10 0 0	—
12 cwt.	16 cwt.	11 0 0	—
16 cwt.	1 ton	12 0 0	—
1 ton	—	12 0 0	1 0 0

Local authorities' watering vehicles, electrically propelled:—

Exceeding	Not excdg.	Initial	*Additional
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	1½ tons	6 0 0	—
1½ tons	2 tons	6 0 0	2 6 8
2 tons	3 tons	13 0 0	0 15 0
3 tons	4 tons	16 0 0	0 16 0
4 tons	5 tons	19 4 0	0 12 0
5 tons	—	24 0 0	—

Local authorities' watering vehicles, not electrically propelled:—

Exceeding	Not excdg.	Initial	*Additional
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	12 cwt.	10 0 0	—
12 cwt.	16 cwt.	12 10 0	—
16 cwt.	1 ton	15 0 0	—
1 ton	2 tons	15 0 0	—
1 ton	2 tons	15 0 0	2 10 0
2 tons	2½ tons	25 0 0	1 10 0
2½ tons	3 tons	28 0 0	2 0 0
3 tons	4 tons	32 0 0	1 12 0
4 tons	5 tons	38 8 0	1 4 0
5 tons	—	48 0 0	—

Goods vehicles not included in any of the foregoing provisions:—

Exceeding	Not excdg.	Initial	*Additional
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	12 cwt.	10 0 0	—
12 cwt.	16 cwt.	12 10 0	—
16 cwt.	1 ton	15 0 0	—
1 ton	3 tons	15 0 0	2 10 0
3 tons	4 tons	35 0 0	3 15 0
4 tons	—	50 0 0	5 0 0

* For each ½ ton or part of a ½ ton over the weight in column 1.

Goods Vehicles.

Used for drawing trailers

	£ s. d.
Showmen's goods vehicles used for drawing showmen's trailers.....	10 0 0
Local Authorities' watering vehicles...	6 0 0
Other goods vehicles:—	
Not exceeding 2½ tons unladen.....	10 0 0
Exceeding 2½ tons but not 4 tons...	15 0 0
4 tons.....	20 0 0

Other Vehicles.

Electrically propelled vehicles.....	7 10 0
Other vehicles—	

(a) If registered under the Roads Act, 1920, for the first time before January 1, 1947—

Not exceeding 6 horsepower.....	9 0 0
Exceeding 6 horsepower but not exceeding 7 horsepower.....	10 10 0

(b) Other vehicles not included under (a) above..... 12 10 0

MOTOR DRIVER'S LICENCE, annually ..	0 5 0
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Motor-cars and cycles must be registered with; and licences to drive obtained from, the respective Clerks of the County Councils or County Borough Councils.

BROADCAST RECEIVING LICENCES

Sound.—Broadcast Receiving Licences (excluding television) may be obtained at most Post Offices at a charge of £1. One licence covers any number of sets in a single household; but lodgers, paying guests and occupiers of flats (even if not self-contained) count as separate householders and require separate licences. Licences are required both for self-contained sets and for loud speakers worked by wire extensions from main receiving sets outside the household concerned. Licences are also required by those using apparatus which is rented or hired. A separate licence is necessary for a wireless receiving set fitted in a motor-car.

Television.—Broadcast Receiving Licences (including television) are obtainable, price £2, at most Post Offices in areas conveniently situated for television reception. Elsewhere in the United Kingdom licences are only available at Head Post Offices (Northern Ireland, Belfast only). If applica-

tion is made at any other office which conducts wireless licence business arrangements can be made for a licence to be issued at a Head Post Office and forwarded by post to the applicant. If the applicant holds an unexpired (£1) sound licence it should be surrendered when the television licence is applied for and a rebate at the rate of 1s. 8d. a month claimed on the unexpired portion of the surrendered (£1) licence.

Blind Person's Free Licences.—Free broadcast receiving licences (excluding television) may be obtained by blind persons who produce the required certificates of registration.

Period of Validity.—An initial licence (either sound or television) is valid for twelve months from the first day of the month of issue. A renewal licence covers a period of twelve months from the date on which the previous licence expires.

POSTAL REGULATIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

For full conditions, exceptions, &c., see Post Office Guide, price 2s. 6d., Associated volumes are London Post Offices and J Streets (1s. 6d.), Post Offices in the United Kingdom (3s. 6d.) and Postal Addresses (1s.).

CHIEF POSTAL SERVICES LETTERS

Inland (U.K. and Irish Republic):—

- Not exceeding 2 oz. 2½d.
Not exceeding 4 oz. 3d.
For every further 2 oz., or less 1d.

British Commonwealth and Foreign:—

(a) *British Commonwealth, Territories under British Trusteeship, British Post Offices in Morocco and in the Persian Gulf; Burma, Egypt, Israel, Jordan and the U.S.A.*

- Not exceeding 1 oz. 2½d.
For each further oz., or less 1d.

(b) Elsewhere:—

- Not exceeding 1 oz. 4d.
For each further oz., or less 2½d.

WEIGHT LIMITS:—Inland, none; Elsewhere, 4 lb.

SIZE LIMITS: (A) If in roll form:—(i) Irish Republic, 30 in. length × 4 in. diam.; (ii) Elsewhere, length, 32 in.; length + twice diameter, 39 in.; (B) If not in roll form:—(i) Irish Republic, 24 × 12 × 12 in.; (ii) United Kingdom, British Commonwealth, territories under British Trusteeship, British Post Offices at Tangier and in the Persian Gulf; Burma, Egypt, Israel and Jordan, 24 × 18 × 18 in.; (iii) Elsewhere length 24 in. length + width + depth, 36 in. Envelopes must be at least 4 × 2½ in.

POST CARDS (pp. 1173, 1174).

Inland, Commonwealth and Foreign Countries in (a) above:—

- Single 2d.
Reply paid (2d. stamp on each part) 4d.

Elsewhere abroad:—

- Single 2½d.
Reply paid 4d.

PRINTED PAPERS, BOOKS (pp. 1173-4).

Inland:—

- Not exceeding 4 oz. 1½d.
For each further 2 oz., or less ½d.

British Commonwealth and Foreign:—

- For first 2 oz. 1½d.
For each further 2 oz., or less ½d.

Exceptionally, newspapers, periodicals, books, pamphlets, maps and sheets of music which comply with the conditions shown in the Post Office Guide under *Printed Papers at Reduced Rates* may be sent abroad at the prepaid rate of 1d. for the first 2 ounces and ½d. for each additional 2 ounces or fraction thereof.

LIMITS: SIZE, as for Letters (but Egypt as under (All) and (Bili) above); Cards (and envelopes) must be at least 4 × 2½ in. WEIGHT: Inland, 2 lb. All destinations abroad, 6½ lb.; but a single printed volume up to 11 lb. may be sent abroad.

Unless stamped at least 2d., printed papers posted after a prescribed hour are liable to be held over until next day.

MAGAZINE POST

Canada (incl. Newfoundland) and by direct steamship, only:—

- Not exceeding 6 oz. 1d.
Over 6 oz. to 1½ lb. 1½d.
Each further ½ lb. (up to 5 lb.) ½d.
Size limit: 24 × 18 × 18 in.

COMMERCIAL PAPERS

British Commonwealth and Foreign only:—

- Not exceeding 12 oz. 4d.
Every further 2 oz., or less ½d.

Limits: Size, as for Printed Papers; Weight, Brit. Commonwealth, Territories under British Trusteeship, British Post Offices at Tangier and in the Persian Gulf, Burma, Israel and Jordan, 5 lb.; Elsewhere, 4 lb.

NEWSPAPERS

(See also p. 1174.)

Inland (Newspapers "Registered at G.P.O.") :—

- Not exceeding 4 oz. per copy 1½d.
Every further 4 oz., or less per copy ½d.
Limits: 2 lb. in weight; in size as Letters.

Inland (Papers whether "Registered at G.P.O." or not) and British Commonwealth and Foreign:—As for Printed Papers.

PARCELS

Should be marked "Parcel Post," and must be handed across the counter; postage must be prepaid by stamps, affixed by the sender. On Sundays parcels are not accepted or (except during Christmas) delivered. The name and address of sender should be inside or (not too prominent) on the outside of every parcel, and preferably at right angles to the name and address of the addressee.

A rural postman will accept any packets he can conveniently carry, except overseas parcels or overseas letters intended for insurance; but if on foot or cycle not more, without notice, than 15 lb. from one person. He may weigh parcels on request. Mail-drivers need not accept between regular stopping points.

Parcels to or from Irish Republic, Channel Is. or I. of Man are liable to customs duty: except in last case, the sender must declare contents when posting. Addressee must pay clearance fees (6d. or 1s.) if any duty be payable. Senders can undertake to pay customs charges of Irish Republic and some overseas countries (fee 6d., and a deposit).

Inland:—(Limit of size: length, 3 ft. 6 in.; length and girth combined, 6 ft.):—

(a) Britain and Northern Ireland:—

Not over 2 lb. 1s. 0d.	Not over 7 lb. 1s. 0d.
" " 3 lb. 1s. 2d.	" " 8 lb. 1s. 1d.
" " 4 lb. 1s. 4d.	" " 11 lb. 2s. 0d.
" " 5 lb. 1s. 6d.	" " 15 lb. 2s. 1d.
" " 6 lb. 1s. 8d.	

(b) Irish Republic:—

Not over 2 lb. 1s. 0d.	Not over 8 lb. 1s. 0d.
" " 5 lb. 1s. 5d.	8 to 11 lb. (limit) 2s. 0d.

H.M. Forces Abroad, and Warships outside Home Waters (see also p. 1176):—

Not exceeding 3 lb. 1s. 3d.
" " 7 lb. 2s. 3d.
" " 11 lb. 3s. 6d.
" " 22 lb. (limit) 5s. 6d.

British Commonwealth and Foreign:—

Various (see pp. 1178-80). See P.O. Guide for mode of packing, prohibitions, &c.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

EXPORT RESTRICTIONS.—Under Board of Trade regulations many kinds of goods may be sent abroad (including Irish Republic) only under the authority of an export licence. Enquiries in the matter should be addressed to the Controller, Export Licensing Branch, Board of Trade, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1.

Under the Defence (Finance) Regulations, senders of parcels exceeding £10 in value to most foreign countries, including the U.S.A., and also to Canada (including Newfoundland), must furnish with the parcel a currency declaration (form C.D.3) which, together with explanatory notices, may be obtained from banks.

PROHIBITED AND DUTIABLE ARTICLES.—Among prohibitions are offensive or dangerous things, packets likely to impede the P.O. sorters and certain kinds of advertisement. To Irish Republic, Channel Islands, and I. of Man dutiable articles must be sent in Parcels. Abroad generally they may be sent in Parcels, Insured Boxes (to those countries which accept them) or (where the "Green Label" system applies) in Letters, or Small Packets (p. 1174).

FOODSTUFFS.—For conditions under which Foodstuffs may be sent abroad see *Post Office Guide*.

CERTIFICATE OF POSTING unregistered parcels free; other unregistered postal packets, 1d.

UNPAID PACKETS, except Business Reply packets and redirected parcels, are charged double postage on delivery; **UNDERPAID PACKETS**, double the deficiency.

UNDELIVERABLE POSTAL PACKETS.—*Inland packets chargeable with a postage of 2d. or more*, undelivered, are returned to sender without charge, if his address is found either outside or inside. Packets without sender's address or any enclosure of importance are destroyed, except parcels, which, if not applied for, are generally disposed of after 3 months, or if perishable are dealt with as requisite. *Packets chargeable with postage not exceeding 2d.* are returned to sender only on payment of a second postage, and if name, address and request for return appear on outside; those without such request are disposed of. *British packets undelivered abroad* are returned to sender here on payment of charges due; printed papers of no value only if request for return appears outside in a language known in the country of destination. Magazine Post packets are charged with return postage, when return is requested. Parcels further incur other charges unless abandonment is requested at the time of posting.

REPLY COUPONS, for the purpose of prepaying replies to letters, are exchangeable abroad for stamps representing a minimum commonwealth or Foreign letter-postage. Price (valid in all countries of the Universal Postal Union), 6d.; (valid within the Commonwealth and Irish Republic only, not in Anglo-Egyptian Sudan), 3d. Sold at chief offices.

POSTE RESTANTE:—

(solely for the accommodation of travellers, and for three months only in any one town).—A packet may be addressed as a rule to any Post Office except Town Sub-Offices, and should have the words "Poste Restante" or "to be called for" in the address. If addressed to initials, fictitious names or Christian name only, it is treated as undeliverable. Applicants must furnish sufficient particulars to ensure delivery to the proper owner. Redirection from a Poste Restante is not undertaken for more than 14 days unless longer (up to 3 months) is applied for. Letters at a seaport for an expected ship, are kept 2 months; otherwise letters are kept for 2 weeks—or for 1 month if originating from abroad—at the end of which time they are treated as undeliverable, unless bearing a request for return at or before the end of the period.

REDIRECTION.—(1) By agent of addressee: *Packets other than parcels* may be reposted free not later than the day after delivery (not counting Sundays and public holidays) if unopened and not tampered with, and if original addressee's name is unobscured. *Parcels* may be redirected free of charge, within the same time limits, only if the original and the corrected addresses are both within the same Town Delivery Area (or within the London Postal District). *Registered packets*,

which must be taken to a Post Office, are re-registered free only up to day after delivery. (2) By the Post Office (not undertaken when other persons remain at the address). Requests for redirection of letters, &c., should be on printed forms, obtainable from the postmaster, and must be signed by the persons to whom the letters are to be addressed. Redirection is free for 6 months; thereafter for each different surname and each new address costs 1s. for 12 months, and 5s. for each subsequent year. Separate forms must be filled in for the forwarding of telegrams.

REGISTRATION, INLAND.—All kinds of postal packets intended for registration should be marked "Registered" in bottom left-hand corner, and must be handed to an officer of the Post Office, and a receipt taken. Parcels (or the string with which they are tied) and letters must be fastened with adhesive (if tape is used each piece must be signed or distinctively marked), or sealed with wax, lead, &c. Minimum fee 6d. exclusive of postage. Advice of delivery, a further 3d. The latest time for registering is usually half an hour before the latest time for posting ordinary packets. Compulsory registration is applied to (a) any packet apparently meant for registration and wrongly posted (6d. less any prepaid excess postage); (b) packets found open (or undeliverable) and containing any bank or currency note, coin, jewellery, stamps, uncrossed bearer cheques, uncrossed postal orders without payee's name, &c., in each case 20s. or more in value (6d.).

COMPENSATION, INLAND.—Subject to certain prescribed regulations which are fully set forth in the Post Office Guide, the Post Office pays compensation for (i) loss of or damage to registered letters and parcels, (ii) though not as a legal right, for loss of or damage to unregistered parcels and for unregistered packets conveyed by Express Messenger all the way. No compensation is paid, however, for consequential injury or damage arising in respect of anything sent by post. *Registered letters and parcels:* The fees for registration are 6d. covering compensation up to £5; 7d., £20; and 1d. for each additional £20 up to the maximum of 2s. 2d. for £400. (No legal right to compensation exists in respect of registered letters and parcels sent to and from Irish Republic). *Unregistered parcels and unregistered packets conveyed by Express Messenger all the way:* Maximum compensation £3 (£2 for unregistered parcels sent to or from Irish Republic).

Compensation in respect of money of any kind (coin, notes, orders, cheques, stamps, etc.) is only given if the money is sent by *registered letter* post in one of the special envelopes sold officially (see p. 1174) and, in the case of paper money, if particulars (for identification) are kept; the maximum compensation for coin, which must be packed so as not to move about, is £5. Compensation for eggs, fish, poultry, game and rabbits, meat, fruit and vegetables is paid only if sent by *parcel post*; and for fragile articles only if the cover of the packet has been conspicuously marked "Fragile, with care." No compensation is paid for deterioration due to delay of perishable articles or for damage to exceptionally fragile articles, liquids or semi-liquids sent by letter or parcel post to or from Irish Republic whether registered or not.

REGISTRATION, COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN (except for parcels and a magazine post packet for Canada, including Newfoundland), is in force to all countries with the exception of China (excluding Formosa); valuable articles may not be sent in unregistered letters. Fee, 6d. If claimed within a year, compensation (in the U.K., £2 18s.) is paid to the

sender for entire loss of registered packets while in the custody of a country in the Universal Postal Union.

INSURANCE, COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN. may be effected on packets to many countries at the following rates:—8s. for £12; 2d. each further £12 up to 6s. 2d. for £400 (lower maxima in many countries). For *H.M. Warships outside Home Waters* only parcels are insurable, up to £50. Packets containing no articles (besides correspondence) but valuable papers (banknotes, &c.) or valuable documents (plans, &c.) can be insured as *letters*; other valuable articles should be sent as insured parcels, or as "insured boxes."

COMPENSATION up to a maximum of 93s. may be given for loss or damage in the U.K. to *uninsured* parcels to or from most Commonwealth and Foreign Countries, if certificate of posting is produced.

No compensation will be paid for any loss or damage due to the act of the Queen's Enemies.

INSURED BOX POST.—Jewellery and precious articles (*not* letters or valuable paper) may be sent in insured boxes to certain countries. Postage 3d. per 2 oz. (minimum 1s. 3d. plus appropriate insurance fee); maximum weight 2 lb., size 12 × 8 × 4 in. Customs declarations must be filled in.

CASH ON DELIVERY SERVICE, INLAND (*not* to or from Irish Republic, nor to H.M. Ships.—A sum (Trade Charge) up to £40 can, under certain conditions, be collected from addressee and re-mitted to sender of a parcel or registered letter posted at a Money Order Office, or of goods consigned by railway. Fees (extra to usual postal or rail charges): For Trade Charge up to £1, 10d.; £2, 1s.; £5, 1s. 2d.; and for each further £5 or part thereof, 2d. An additional charge of 3d. is made on deliveries sent by rail.

CASH ON DELIVERY, COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN.—Applicable to parcels only, but not to all countries, nor to H.M. Naval and Military Forces and R.A.F. serving overseas. Fees for collection: 4½d. for Trade Charge (amount to be collected) not exceeding £1, with 2½d. extra for each additional £1 of Trade Charge up to the maximum, which is usually £40 (fee 8s. 6d.), but in some countries less. Addressee has also to pay on delivery, besides Customs, if any, a further fee (4d. in U.K.) not prepayable. If Trade Charge cannot be collected, the rules for undeliverable parcels apply.

EXPRESS AND SPECIAL SERVICES (INLAND).—In general the express services are limited to the hours of telegraph business, but the times vary according to the service used and local conditions. No. (4) (*below*) is available on Sundays only. On Sundays No. (5) (*below*) is available only to places within the London Postal Area (*see* p. 1176, and next paragraph). Waiting fees: 10 minutes free, each further 10 minutes or less, 2d.—(1) *All the way*, by P.O. messenger, of packets, conspicuously marked "Express" above the address, handed over the counter. Inclusive charge, 6d. per mile, or part of a mile, with 1d. on each separate packet after the first. Live animals, liquids, and money may be delivered by this service. (2) *After transmission by post*, on addressee's application (6d. per mile, or part of a mile, and 1d. for every ten or less additional packets). (3) *After transmission by post*, at sender's request "Special Delivery" from the ordinary delivery office, if messengers are available (6d.+postage). Packets must be marked "Express," and letters bear a broad blue or black vertical line back and front. (4) *See* p. 1176. (5) Of a message telephoned to an express delivery office (20 words 1d., minimum 3d., besides express and telephone charges).

(6) ("Raillex.") Postal packets not liable to registration are despatched by rail, met, and specially delivered in Britain, Douglas (I.O.M.), Northern Ireland, Jersey and Guernsey. Inclusive charges, 2 oz., 3s.; 1 lb. (maximum) 3s. 6d.; but packets from Jersey and Guernsey to Britain, Douglas or N. Ireland may not exceed 2 oz. (7) *A Railway Parcel*, is similarly accelerated at the cost of a telegram, of railway charges, and of Service (1) at both ends of its journey.

RAILWAY LETTERS, &c.—A letter not liable to registration, if taken to a Parcel or Booking Office of British Railways while the station is open, weekdays or Sundays, will be sent off by next train or steamer to a station or port on British Railways, or to Douglas (I.O.M.), Jersey, Guernsey and Northern Ireland. The stations and trains of the London Transport Executive are outside the scope of the arrangement. Fee (besides postage): 2 oz., 8d.; 4 oz., 1s. 2d.; 1 lb. (maximum), 1s. 6d.; to Irish Republic, 2 oz. (maximum), 8d. Unless marked "to be called for," it is posted in the nearest letter-box at station of address. Except on Sundays, or in Irish Republic, it can be delivered Express under Service (3), or directly from the station (Service (1)) by wiring for messenger to meet it. For other combinations of rail and express, *see* preceding paragraph, Services (6) and (7).

AIRWAY LETTERS.—On certain air routes operated by the British European Airways Corporation, airway letters are conveyed by the next available direct air service from the air terminal where they are handed in and (1) transferred to the post on arrival, or (2) left at the airport or town terminal of B.E.A.C. to be called for. The conditions on which these services are operated are, in general, similar to those applying to the Railway Letter Service, the charges are identical and the same limit of weight applies. Full information regarding the services can be obtained from any office of B.E.A.C.

INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS SERVICE.—Delivery by special messenger of correspondence (including parcels) to or from certain countries. In some cases the service is restricted to certain towns. 6d. is paid by the sender, the rest, if any, by addressee, according to the local regulations. (*See* P. O. Guide.)

POST CARDS.—Minimum size 4 × 2½ in., maximum 5½ × 4½ in. The left-hand half of the address side may be used for correspondence, inland or abroad. Plain cards, if as stiff as official cards and not under 1/16th inch thick, may also be used both inland and abroad.

Reply Post Cards for abroad must have the heading *Carte Postale avec réponse payée* on first part, and on the second part (valid only to country of origin) *Carte Postale—Réponse*.

BUSINESS REPLY CARDS AND ENVELOPES (Inland, excluding Irish Republic). This service enables a person or firm to receive cards or letters from clients without prepayment of postage, the postage together with a fee of ½d. being paid by the addressee on each card or letter delivered.

A licence to use the service must be obtained from the Post Office.

PRINTED PAPER POST (including former BOOK POST).—For certain printed or written matter (p. 1171).

By this post may be sent books and other works of a literary character, with or without written dedications, and any other written, typed or printed matter not being in the nature of a letter, drawings, paintings, photographic prints, engravings, maps, &c., together with normal non-fragile binding and anything necessary for safe transmission. Commercial printed forms, legal documents.

printers' copy and proofs, examination papers, answers and corrections, the writing on which refers solely to the subject matter of the document, Christmas and picture cards with date, names and addresses of sender and addressee, and with conventional formulas not exceeding 5 words or initials, are also admitted, and circulars (if in characters resembling typewriting, only under special conditions). To overseas, receipts, invoices and statements of account, admissible inland, go only as Commercial Papers, and there are other differences. Written chess-moves and puzzle-solutions, also blank stationery, are inadmissible. Printed papers being subject to examination in the post, the cover, if any, must be capable of easy removal and replacement for purposes of examination, i.e., without breaking, tearing, ungumming, or cutting. (For full conditions see the official Guide, or free leaflet P. 386 w.).

ARTICLES FOR THE BLIND (inland, excluding Irish Republic). Books, papers, literature and specified articles specially adapted for the use of the blind are admissible subject to certain conditions. A packet should bear on the outside the indication "Articles for the Blind" and the name and address of the sender. Packets must be capable of easy examination in the post. Rate:—2 lb., ½d.; 5 lb., 1d.; 8 lb., 1½d.; 11 lb., 2d.; 15 lb., 2½d. Limits: weight, 15 lb.; size, as for letters.

BLIND LITERATURE, COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN, INCLUDING Irish Republic (in other respects treated as Printed Papers):—Papers, periodicals and books, if printed in special type and subject to certain conditions of posting, marked outside "Blind Literature," with name and address of sender. Packets must be capable of easy examination in the post. Rate to all parts:—2 lb., ½d.; 5 lb., 1d.; 8 lb., 1½d.; 11 lb., 2d.; 15 lb., 2½d. (maximum for Irish Republic, 11 lb.).

SAMPLE POST (not to Irish Republic).—Restricted to bona-fide Trade Samples, without saleable value; but one key, printers' blocks, fresh cut flowers, and certain scientific specimens can be sent abroad by Sample Post. Rate:—Inland: Up to 4 oz., 1½d.; 6 oz., 2d.; 8 oz., 2½d.; Abroad: Not exceeding 2 oz., 1½d.; for each further 2 oz. or less, ½d. Limits: Inland: Size, 24 × 18 × 18 in., weight 8 oz.; Abroad: Brit. Commonwealth, territories under British Trusteeship, British Post Offices at Tangier and in the Persian Gulf; Burma, Israel and Jordan, 24 × 12 × 12 in., 5 lb.; Elsewhere: as for Letters, B iii (p. 1171), 1 lb. If in roll form, everywhere as for Letters, A ii. Packets must be capable of easy examination in the post.

SMALL PACKETS POST (Commonwealth & Foreign).—For small articles of merchandise by Printed Paper mails. Registration is allowed; not insurance. Available only to certain countries. A green Customs label must be affixed and, in certain cases, Customs declarations prepared. Postage 1½d. per 2 oz., minimum 7½d. Limits: weight, 2 lb.; size, as for Letters, A ii and B iii (p. 1171).

NEWSPAPER POST (INLAND).—For newspapers "registered at the G.P.O." (p. 1171).

The cover, if any, must be open at both ends and easily removable, and copies should be folded so that title is readily inspected. No writing or additional printing is permitted, other than the words "with compliments," name and address of sender, request for return if undelivered, and a reference to a page.

Newspapers not "registered at G.P.O." or supplements to registered newspapers apart from their ordinary publications should be sent at printed paper rate.

STAMPS, ENVELOPES, POST CARDS, &c.

Stamps of reigns before that of King George V are no longer valid.

POSTAGE STAMPS (used also for receipts, telegrams, and certain inland Revenue duties) are sold of the respective values of ½d., 1d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 7d., 8d., 9d., 10d., 11d., 1s., 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and £1. Books containing 6 ½d., 6 1½d., 3 1d. and 6 ½d. stamps,

2s. 6d., or containing 12 2½d. and 6 each of 2d., 1½d., 1d. and ½d. stamps, 5s. Rolls of ½d., 1d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., or 4d., stamps are also sold, joined lengthwise or sideways and rolls of 6d. stamps joined lengthwise.

REGISTERED LETTER ENVELOPES with a 8½d. embossed stamp (6d. for registration and 2½d. for postage), are of four sizes: F. 5½ in. × 3½ in. or G. 6½ in. × 3½ in., 9½d. each; H. 8 in. × 5 in., 10d. each; K. 11½ in. × 6 in., 11d. each.

LETTER CARDS with 2½d. stamp: 3d. each.

POST CARDS, with impressed 2d. stamp: 2½d. each. Reply: double the Single figures.

EMBOSSSED ENVELOPES with 2½d. stamp; "A" (4½ × 3½ in.) or "Commercial" (5½ × 3½ in.), 3d. each. Air Letter Forms impressed with 6d. stamp, 6d. each.

Embossed or impressed postage stamps cut out of envelopes, post cards, letter cards, air letter forms, newspaper-wrappers, or telegram forms, may be used as adhesive stamps in payment of postage or telegrams provided they are not imperfect, mutilated, or defaced in any way.

MONEY ORDERS

Advice of Payment: 3d. inland (and to Irish Republic), 3d. for foreign and colonial orders (to certain countries). Payment may be stopped (fee 6d.); or deferred up to 10 days in case of Ordinary Inland Money Orders. Inland orders (including those for Irish Republic) may be crossed for payment through a bank.

Inland Ordinary Money Orders (and to Irish Republic).

The poundage charged is, for sums not exceeding £10, 8d.; and for each additional £10, 2d., to £50 (maximum), 1s 4d. No order may contain a fractional part of 1d. The rules and regulations are on the forms issued. No poundage is charged for M.O. in payment of many Revenues (e.g., Income Tax) if demand note is produced.

Inland Telegraph Money Orders (and to Irish Republic).

Money may be transmitted by this means from all Money Order offices which dispatch telegrams, and paid at most of those which also deliver telegrams, and at some other offices. On Sundays, Christmas Day and Good Friday, inland telegraph money orders for amounts not exceeding £5 are issued at all Money Order Offices which transact telegraph business at the times when these offices are open for telegraph counter business and sums up to £5 are payable at, or in the delivery areas of, London Chief Office, the District Offices, and some Branch Offices in London, and all head and many of the more important other offices outside London.

Poundage at the same rate as for Ordinary Inland Money Orders, plus supplementary fee of 3d., and cost of official Telegram of Advice, 1s. 10d. for Inland Orders and 2s. 1d. for Irish Republic Orders.

Ordinary Money Orders for Abroad.

Poundage, £1, 6d.; £2, 1s.; £3, 1s. 6d.; and thereafter 3d. per £1 or part thereof. Limits of amount, £10, £20 or £40; validity, normally 12 months.

At present, not more than £10 per day per remitter can be sent to Canada or any other country outside the *Scheduled Territories* (formerly known as the Sterling Area), and then only when the purpose of the remittance is declared on a special form and permission has previously been granted by the Accountant General's Department G.P.O. (Postal Remittance Branch I).

Telegraph Money Orders for Abroad.

Only to certain countries, *e.g.*, Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand, S. Africa, Egypt, U.S.A. Poundage as in last paragraph, *plus* cost of official Telegram of Advice (at Letter Telegram rate, if desired to certain countries) *plus* a supplementary fee. For restrictions, see the preceding paragraph.

POSTAL ORDERS

Postal Orders (British pattern) are issued and paid at nearly all post offices in the United Kingdom during the ordinary hours of business on weekdays. They are also issued and paid in most countries within the Commonwealth. Transmission of postal orders to Canada or any other country outside the Scheduled Territories (formerly known as the Sterling Area) is prohibited except to members of H.M. Forces under special arrangements, particulars of which may be obtained at any Post Office transacting Postal Order business. They are *paid* (but not *issued*) in Irish Republic. They are printed with a counterfoil, for every multiple of 6d. up to 5s., for 6s., and by 1s. steps up to 21s. and 40s. Adhesive, unmarked current British Postage Stamps not exceeding two in number, if affixed in the 2 spaces provided, increase the value of an Order by not more than 5d. (orders up to 4s. 6d.) or 11d. (orders of 5s. and upwards). Poundage: 6d. and 1s., 1½d.; 1s. 6d. to 5s., 2d.; 6s. to 21s., 3d., 40s., 6d. The name of payee must be inserted. If not presented within six months of the last day of the month of issue, Orders must be sent to the local Head Postmaster, or in London to the District Postmaster, for verification, and commission equal to the original poundage will be charged.

INLAND TELEGRAMS

Telegrams are accepted during counter business hours at any post office or railway station at which telegraph business is transacted. They may also be handed with the necessary payment to messengers delivering telegrams or express letters. Telegrams may be tendered by telephone at all times. Rate, 12 words or less 1s. 6d. (to Irish Republic 12 words or less 2s. 0d.), each further word 1½d. Priority rate (not available to or from Irish Republic) 9d. extra. A redirection charge of 1s. 6d. per telegram is made if the original and new addresses are in the same place, free delivery area or London Postal District. In all other cases the charge is at the ordinary inland rate. Telegrams handed in on *Sundays* and (exc. Scotland) *Good Friday* or *Christmas Day* are charged 9d. extra. Replies may be prepaid up to 6s. (Irish Republic 6s. 6d.); the reply voucher may be used, or its value refunded to sender of original telegram, within 12 months. Receipt for charges free on request. Certified copy 9d., sometimes more. Hand-delivery is free within 3 miles (1 in Irish Republic) of the nearest telegraph delivery office, or within the town postal area; beyond the free limit the charge is 9d. per mile to be paid by sender. In Irish Republic charge is collected on delivery.

(1) TELEGRAPH OFFICES ALWAYS OPEN IN LONDON:—Chief Office (King Edward Street), Leicester Sq., Charing Cross Road.

(2) PROVINCIAL TELEGRAPH OFFICES.—Certain offices in the largest towns are open for delivery on weekdays at all hours, but only vitally important telegrams are sent out after ordinary delivery hours.

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

In the list of countries on pp. 1178–80, the ordinary or FULL RATE per word is given (minimum charge, cost of 5 words) from any part of the United Kingdom. To any place in the British Commonwealth the full rate does not exceed 1s. 4d. per word.

To places in the Commonwealth, Commonwealth Social Telegrams (GLT) are available. The charge is 6s. 8d. for 11 words or less (including the indicator = GLT =), and 8d. for each word after 11 except to Canada, Cyprus, and the British West Indies to which lower charges apply.

Most countries admit Letter Telegrams at reduced charges. Letter Telegrams, which must be written in plain language, are subject to delay in transmission in favour of ordinary telegrams.

Full particulars of the charges and services available to any country will be given on enquiry at any Postal Telegraph or Cable & Wireless Office.

RADIOTELEGRAMS

Radiotelegrams for transmission to ships at sea in any part of the world may be handed in at any Postal Telegraph Office or dictated over the telephone. The standard rate of charge for messages sent to ships through coast stations in the British Isles is 1s. 0d. a word; there is a reduced rate of 6d. a word for messages to ships regularly engaged on short voyages to or from ports in the British Isles. The address should contain (1) the name and/or rank of the addressee, (2) the name of the ship, and (3) either the name of a British coast station if the sender knows that the ship is within range of that station, or the word "Wireless".

Radiotelegrams may be sent to service personnel on board H.M. Ships in foreign waters at a charge of 7½d. a word and in the Home Fleet at a charge of 4d. a word. The address should contain (1) the name of the addressee and his rank or rating, (2) the word "Warship" (or "Submarine") (3) the name of the ship (or identifying letters and number) and (4) the word "Admiraltyradio" (or, in the case of the Home Fleet, the words "Homewaters Admiraltyradio").

Radiotelegrams may also be sent to R.A.F. vessels at a reduced rate of 4d. per word. Such radiotelegrams should be addressed in the same way as for commercial vessels and in addition should include the words R.A.F. Vessel before the name of the ship.

TELEPHONES

Quarterly rentals for single exclusive lines for private-residence subscribers range from £1 10s. 0d. to £2, and include, free, 37½d. worth of local calls (*viz.* calls of 1½d. to 6d. value, up to 15 miles distance); if over 3 miles from the exchange, an extra 7s. 6d. a quarter is payable in respect of each furlong or part thereof beyond the 3 miles. Shared service, in which two subscribers use one line but enjoy nearly all the facilities of exclusive line service, is offered under certain conditions. For this service a rebate of 7s. 6d. is allowed from the normal quarterly rental for a single exclusive line. Trunk call charges (*viz.*, to exchanges over 15 miles away) vary with distance, but do not exceed 3s. 9d. by day (for 3 minutes) and 1s. 6d. from 6.0 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. (7s. 6d. and 2s. 3d. to Irish Republic.) Call Office charge 3d. extra. *Personal calls* (to specified person) 1s. 6d. extra (6 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. 9d.); if the required person cannot be found, nothing further is charged. For fuller information, see the Preface to the Telephone Directory.

GENERAL SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS

ON SUNDAY THROUGHOUT THE U.K. no Parcel Post, non-telegraphic Money Order, Postal Order business is transacted, nor is there a delivery of letters, &c., except by Express Services (4) and (5) below. There is a collection for night despatch in most places. IN LONDON, the Chief Office and Leicester Square Branch Office are open always, and 33 other offices are open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. for stamps, telephone, telegrams, and with some

exceptions telegraph money orders up to £5 and savings bank demand withdrawals up to £3. **OUTSIDE LONDON** all Head Offices and some country telegraph Sub-offices open 9-10.30 a.m. (Scotland 9-10 a.m.) for stamps, telegrams, registration and with some exceptions telegraph money orders up to £5 and Savings Bank demand withdrawals up to £3; but all town sub-offices, and most non-telegraph country offices, are closed. Many stations send railway letters (p. 1173), and telegrams at train times.

EXPRESS SERVICE 4 ("Special Delivery on Sundays"): Two limited inter-city services, (a) for London, Belfast, Dublin and certain provincial cities (except that the service is not in operation from Southampton to Belfast or between Dublin and some of the provincial cities), (b) between Belfast and Cork, are available only: (1) Sundays: reciprocally between the cities in each group; (2) Good Friday: to London only from the others of group (a). Delivery is made from offices only during periods when they are open for telegraphic business. The handing-in offices in London are:—The London Chief Office, King Edward St., E.C.1., W. and S.W. District Offices, and (Branch Offices) Camberwell Green, Clapham Common, Hammersmith Broadway, Holloway, Leicester Square, Stratford, and Swiss Cottage. Packets, marked "Express: Sunday Delivery," must be handed in in time to catch preceding night mails (in London, Sat., 12 noon-3.30 p.m. for Belfast, 2.15 p.m.-7.0 p.m. for Dublin and 4.15 p.m.-6.30 p.m. for provincial cities in group (a)). Fee 1s. 6d., besides postage, covers delivery within any of the cities (in Dublin and Cork, not beyond the first mile). Not available for parcels.

EXPRESS DELIVERY by messenger of a telephoned message (Service 5, p. 1173) is on Sundays restricted to the London Postal Area. But a letter reaching "Central Telegraph Office, London, E.C.1.," early on Sunday morning will be telephoned to a telephone subscriber in the London Telecommunications Region if the envelope be marked conspicuously "For Telephone Delivery on Sunday," with a broad blue or black perpendicular line back and front, usual postage being prepaid on the envelope, and 3d. per 30 words or less by stamps affixed to the enclosed message.

CHRISTMAS DAY AND GOOD FRIDAY.—*London:* One morning delivery of letters, parcels, &c., on Christmas Day: none on Good Friday except by Express Services 4 and 5. The same offices as on Sundays open from 9 a.m. to 1.0 p.m.

Outside London: In Scotland business is as usual on Good Friday; on Christmas Day some town sub-offices are shut, and after 1 p.m. many chief offices are open only for telegraph; there are one or two deliveries of letters, etc. In England, Wales and N. Ireland office open as Sundays; there is one delivery of letters and parcels; no acceptance of parcels.

OTHER PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

London.—One morning delivery of letters and parcels, except on Boxing Day. On Bank Holidays, in addition to the London Chief Office and Leicester Square Branch Office which are open always, 44 offices open 10 to 1 (but Boxing Day, same as on Sundays) for all classes of business, but parcels are not despatched till next day.

Outside London.—In Scotland, chief offices open in the morning, some in evening, for all business; telegrams delivered mostly as usual; one delivery of letters, &c. On New Year's Day offices open as on Sundays, and for the same business; no delivery of letters and parcels. In England,

Wales and N. Ireland, one letter and parcel delivery (except on Boxing Day). Most non-telegraph country, and all town, sub-offices are closed. Head offices and some others open 9 a.m. to noon, country telegraph sub-offices 9 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., for most classes of business. On Boxing Day the hour of business are the same as on Christmas Day.

LETTERS AND PARCELS FOR MEMBERS OF H.M. ARMY OR AIR FORCE

MEMBERS STATIONED AT HOME.—While serving in Great Britain or Northern Ireland a unit will employ a "Place name" address.

Addresses must show: (a) Army or Air Force number (in the case of "other ranks" only); (b) rank; (c) name; (d) squadron, battery, company, or other section of the unit; (e) Army or Air Force Unit (including in the latter case the letters "R.A.F."); (f) correct postal address of the place at which the unit is stationed. The words "c/o G.P.O.," "c/o Army Post Office," or any unauthorized form of address must not be used.

MEMBERS SERVING OVERSEAS.—In the British Army of the Rhine, British Army Post Offices 1, 2, 3 and 5, British Forces Post Office 6, 10 and 21, British Element Trieste Force, Malta or Malta Garrison, Middle East Air Force, Middle East Land Force, British Troops in Austria, British Forces in Greece. Addresses must show (a) Army or Air Force Number (in the case of "other ranks" only); (b) rank; (c) name; (d) squadron, battery or company (or other section of the unit) or name or number of the R.A.F. unit, where this is allowed; (e) Army unit or the words Royal Air Force; (f) the name of the particular force in which serving (i.e. British Army of the Rhine, Middle East Land Forces, etc.).

Rates of Postage to H.M. Armed Forces

(a) Members of H.M. Army and Air Force stationed at home and personnel of H.M. Ships believed to be in Home Waters (including the North Sea)—the ordinary inland rates of postage apply.

(b) Members of H.M. Army and Air Force serving overseas and personnel of H.M. Ships believed to be in Foreign Waters:—

Letters, 2½d. for the first ounce and 1d. for each additional ounce.

Postcards, 2d. each.

Printed Papers, including Newspapers, 1d. for first 2 oz. and ½d. each additional 2 oz.

Parcels, not exceeding:

3 lb., 1s. 3d.; 7 lb., 2s. 3d.; 11 lb., 3s. 6d.; 22 lb., 5s. 6d.

OVERSEAS TELEPHONES

The caller should ask for CONTINENTAL or INTERNATIONAL RADIO Service and give the name of the country and town required. Callers in London with Dial Telephones with letters should dial "CON" or "INT." The charges shown (p. 1177) are minimum rates for a call of three minutes duration, each further minute or part thereof costing one-third of this charge. Some countries are divided into zones, additional charges being required for calls to the more distant zones.

A. Continental Services.

The rates quoted (p. 1177) are for calls from all places in Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands to the first zone of the country concerned. For Personal Calls an additional charge equivalent to one minute's conversation is made: if a personal call is unsuccessful this charge alone is made.

B. Oversea (Radio) Services.

Calls can be booked up to two days in advance. Minimum rate, the same from all parts of Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man and the

Channel Islands are shown below. Hours of service to most countries are limited. A person to person call may be booked without extra charge; if it fails (or call is cancelled) a Report Charge is made (4s. to 6s.) but not if call matures. Time allowance is made for interruption by adverse radio conditions and a limited duration facility (minimum 3 mins.) is available enabling connection to be terminated after a specified period of effective conversation. A reduced rate (to p.m. to 10 a.m. on weekdays and all day on Sundays) is available

on services with Canada (except Newfoundland), U.S.A., Cuba and Mexico. Reduced Sunday rates apply also in the services with certain countries in Central America and in certain other services.

C. Ship's (Liners) Radio-Telephone Service.

Service is also available to certain British and foreign liners. Minimum charge to ships in Atlantic waters within limits 22° N., 35° W., 35° N. and in the Mediterranean Sea is 36s.; beyond these limits it is 72s. In the services with certain French and Italian Liners slightly higher rates apply.

CONTINENTAL TELEPHONE CHARGES

Country	Minimum Charge	Country	Minimum Charge
	s. d.		s. d.
Austria	18 0	Luxemburg	8 0
Azores	31 6	Nedra	31 6
Balearic	27 0	Netherlands	1 0
Belgium	7 0	Norway	16 0
Bulgaria	24 0	Portugal	22 0
Canary Islands	32 0	Saar Territory	6 0
Denmark	12 6	Spain	18 6
Finland	21 0	Sweden	16 0
France	6 0	Switzerland	10 0
Germany (British, French and U.S. Zones)	10 0	Turkey	35 0
Gibraltar	18 6	U.S.S.R.	21 0
Greece	30 0	Vatican City	20 0
Italy	12 6	Yugoslavia	20 0

INTERNATIONAL RADIO TELEPHONE CHARGES

Country	Minimum Charge	Country	Minimum Charge
	s. d.		s. d.
Aden	75 0	Jamaica	60 0
Alaska	75 0	Japan	75 0
Algeria	27 0	Kenya	60 0
Angola	60 0	Lebanon	67 6
Argentina Republic	60 0	Leeward Islands	60 0
Aruba	60 0	Madagascar	67 6
Australia	75 0	Malaya	75 0
Bahamas	60 0	Malta	30 0
Barbados	60 0	Martinique	67 6
Belgian Congo	60 0	Mexico—Day	75 0
Bermuda	60 0	Night and Sundays	60 0
Bolivia	75 0	Morocco	27 0
Brazil	60 0	Mozambique	60 0
British Guiana	60 0	Nauru	60 0
Canada—Day (except British Columbia and Newfoundland)	60 0	Netherlands Antilles	60 0
Night and Sundays	45 0	Netherlands New Guinea	67 6
British Columbia—Day	75 0	New Britain	60 0
Night and Sundays	60 0	New Guinea (British)	60 0
Newfoundland	60 0	New Zealand	60 0
Cape Verde Islands	60 0	Nicaragua	75 0
Ceylon	60 0	Nigeria	60 0
Chile	75 0	Pakistan	60 0
Colombia	75 0	Panama	75 0
Costa Rica	75 0	Paraguay	75 0
Cuba—Day	75 0	Persia	60 0
Night and Sundays	60 0	Persian Gulf	60 0
Curacao	60 0	Peru	75 0
Cyprus	45 0	Philippines	75 0
Dominican Republic	75 0	Puerto Rico	75 0
Dutch Guiana	60 0	Rhodesia, Northern	60 0
Ecuador	75 0	Rhodesia, Southern	60 0
Egypt	60 0	St. Thomé and Principe	60 0
El Salvador	75 0	Sierra Leone	60 0
French Equatorial Africa	60 0	Singapore	75 0
French Somaliland	67 6	South Africa	60 0
French West Africa	67 6	South West Africa	60 0
Gambia	60 0	Sudan	72 0
Gold Coast	60 0	Tanganyika	60 0
Guadeloupe	67 6	Tangier	30 0
Guatemala	75 0	Tasmania	60 0
Haiti	75 0	Thailand	75 0
Hawaii	75 0	Trinidad	60 0
Honduras	75 0	Tunis	27 0
Hong Kong	75 0	Uganda	60 0
Iceland	24 0	U.S.A.—Day	60 0
India	60 0	Night and Sundays	45 0
Indonesia	60 0	Uruguay	70 0
Iraq	60 0	Venezuela	75 0
Israel	60 0	Windward Islands	60 0

OVERSEAS TELEGRAMS AND PARCEL POST

Telegrams (see p. 1175)		Destination	Parcel Post (see p. 1171)				
per word s. d.			2 lb.	3 lb.	7 lb.	11 lb.	22 lb.
			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1	4	Aden	3	0	4	7	11
1	6	Afghanistan	8	6	11	14	18
1	7	Alaska	5	0	10	14	18
0	6½	Albania	4	9	9	12	19
0	5½	Algeria	7	9	6	8	13
0	4	Andorra	3	6	4	6	9
2	1	Argentine Republic	6	6	8	10	18
1	4	Ascension	2	6	4	6	10
1	4	Australia	5	0	7	9	15
0	4½	Austria	7	9	8	10	13
0	4½	Azores	2	6	4	6	9
1	0	Bahamas	4	6	9	15	27
0	4½	Balearic Islands	6	3	7	9	15
1	0	Barbados	2	6	4	6	9
1	5	Belgian Congo:					
		(1) Katanga Province	Via Belgium (c)	7	6	11	3
		Sea Direct (b)	4	6	7	6	10
1	5	(2) Except Katanga Province	Via Belgium (c)	6	6	9	9
		Sea Direct (b)	4	6	7	6	10
0	4	Belgium	3	6	5	6	6
1	0	Bermuda	2	6	4	6	9
		Sea Direct (b)	3	6	6	6	10
		Via U.S.A. (a)					
2	5	Bolivia:					
2	5	Province of Beni	Via Brazil	7	3	10	0
1	11	All other parts	Via Argentine	5	6	8	9
1	0	Brazil	6	0	8	3	12
1	0	British Guiana	2	9	2	9	4
1	0	British Honduras	2	9	2	9	4
		Sea Direct (b)	3	3	3	3	5
		Via Jamaica (c)	4	9	4	9	9
		Via U.S.A. (a)	3	6	3	6	6
1	4	Brunel	3	6	3	6	5
1	6	Burma	3	0	3	0	4
3	1	Cambodia	8	0	10	6	13
1	4	Cameroons (British)	3	9	3	9	5
1	9	Cameroons (French)	3	6	3	6	5
0	6½	Canada	4	3	4	3	5
*1	4	Canary Islands	5	9	6	9	6
1	0	Cape Verde Islands	5	9	5	9	7
1	4	Cayman Islands	2	6	2	6	4
1	4	Ceylon	3	0	3	0	5
2	1	Chagos Islands	2	9	2	9	5
		Chile	5	9	5	9	8
		Sea Direct (b)	6	3	6	3	9
		Via U.S.A. (a)					
2	6	China (except Formosa):					
2	4	Formosa	8	3	8	3	11
2	4	Colombia (Republic of) (A) All places					
		except those under (B) and (C)	Via U.S.A. (a)	7	0	7	0
		Sea Direct (b)	6	6	6	6	14
2	4	(B) Barranguilla, Buenaventura, Cartagena, Puerto					
		Colombia (Sabanilla), Rio Hacha, Santa Maria and	Via U.S.A. (a)	7	0	7	0
		Tunaco only	Sea Direct (b)	6	6	6	6
2	4	(C) Departments of Cauca and Valle, except Buena-					
		ventura	Via U.S.A. (a)	7	0	7	0
		Sea Direct (b)	6	6	6	6	12
1	4	Cook (or Hervey) Islands	3	9	3	9	6
0	4	Corsica	3	9	5	3	7
*2	4	Costa Rica	5	6	5	6	9
0	6½	Crete	5	3	9	0	9
		Via France	3	9	7	0	7
*1	5	Cuba	5	6	5	6	9
		Sea Direct (b)	4	6	7	0	10
		Guantanamo Bay, U.S. Naval Sta. only	3	9	3	9	7
1	1	Cyprus	3	0	3	0	4
0	5½	Czechoslovakia	4	3	6	0	6
1	6	Dahomey	4	9	6	6	8
0	4½	Denmark	3	3	4	6	6
0	6½	Dodecanese Islands	3	9	7	0	7
		Sea Direct (b)	5	3	9	0	9
		Via France	2	9	2	9	4
1	0	Dominica	6	3	8	0	8
*2	5	Dominican Republic	5	6	8	9	13
		Via Curacao (b)	6	3	8	0	10
		Via U.S.A. (a)	6	3	6	3	8
*3	1	Ecuador	6	3	6	3	8
		Sea Direct (b)	6	9	6	9	9
		Via U.S.A. (a)	3	0	3	0	4
*0	11	Egypt	6	3	6	3	9
2	9	El Salvador (Republic of)	8	3	8	3	13
		Via Panama (b)	6	3	6	3	9
		Via U.S.A. (a)	4	0	4	0	6
1	3	Eritrea	4	0	4	0	6

Not over 1 lb. 15. 9d. Each additional lb. or fraction thereof 10d. (maximum weight 22 lbs.)

(*) Frequent.

(b) Irregular.

(c) Weekly.

† To chief town not necessarily all parts.

‡ The services to China and Manchuria are restricted.

§ For full particulars and variations enquire at any Postal Telegraph or Cable & Wireless Office.

§ Limit.

Telegrams (see p. 1175)		Destination	Parcel Post (see p. 1171)				
per word			2 lb.	3 lb.	7 lb.	11 lb.	22 lb.
s.	d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1	3	Ethiopia	5 9	9 3	9 3	12 6	21 0
1	4	Falkland Islands	3 9	3 9	6 3	9 3	15 0
1	4	Fanning Island (incl. Washington Island)	4 9	4 9	9 0	14 9	21 0
0	4½	Faroes	3 3	4 6	4 6	6 0	9 6
1	4	Fiji Islands	3 9	3 9	6 3	10 3	17 9
		Sea Direct (b)	4 3	4 3	7 6	11 6	20 6
		Via New Zealand (a)	4 6	6 6	6 6	8 0	13 0
0	5½	Finland	3 6	4 6	4 6	6 3	9 6
0	4	France	5 0	6 9	6 9	9 0	15 3
2	0	French Equatorial Africa	4 6	6 3	6 3	8 9	14 3
3	6	French Guiana	4 6	6 0	6 0	8 0	13 9
1	6	French Guinea	4 9	7 9	7 9	12 0	19 9
2	0	French Oceania	3 9	5 9	5 9	8 0	13 6
2	8	French Somal Coast	5 0	6 9	6 9	9 0	14 9
1	4	French West Indies	3 6	3 6	5 0	7 0	9 9
1	0	Gambia	3 9	5 0	5 0	6 6	11 0
0	4½	Germany	2 6	2 6	4 3	6 3	9 9
0	4	Gibraltar	4 0	4 0	7 9	12 9½	20 6
1	4	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	3 6	3 6	5 3	7 0	10 0
1	4	Gold Coast Colony	3 9	7 0	7 0	9 6	15 0
0	6½	Greece	5 3	9 0	9 0	11 6	19 0
		Sea Direct	3 3	4 6	4 6	6 0	9 6
		Via France	2 9	2 9	4 6	6 9	11 0
*0	4½	Greenland	6 3	6 3	9 3	13 9	23 3
1	0	Grenada	7 6	7 6	12 6	19 6	34 0
*2	4	Guatemala	4 9	4 9	9 6	16 6	29 9
		Via U.S.A. (a)	4 3	4 3	7 0	11 0	19 0
1	7	Hawaii	8 9	8 9	12 9	19 9	31 0
*2	5	Haiti	11 3	11 3	17 6	24 6	41 0
		Holland—see Netherlands	2 9	2 9	4 9	7 6	12 3
2	7	Honduras Republic	5 3	8 9	8 9	12 9	21 9
		Via Panama (b)	6 3	11 3	11 3	17 6	31 0
		Via U.S.A. (a)	2 9	2 9	4 9	7 6	12 3
1	4	Hong Kong	5 6	5 6	7 0	8 6	13 9
0	5½	Iceland	3 9	3 9	6 6	9 9	15 0
1	4	India (including Andaman and Nicobar Islands)	3 9	3 9	6 6	9 9	15 0
1	4	India, French	4 6	4 6	7 3	10 6	15 9
1	4	India, Portuguese	5 9	7 9	7 9	10 9½	17 9
2	0	Indonesia	3 9	5 3	5 3	7 9	13 3
1	8	Iran	3 3	3 3	5 0	7 3	12 0
1	4	Iraq	5 3	5 3	8 6	13 3	20 6
0	4½	Israel	4 6	6 0	6 0	8 0	13 0
1	6	Italy	4 9	6 6	6 6	8 6	14 6
1	0	Ivory Coast	2 6	2 6	4 3	6 3	10 3
2	9	Jamaica	4 6	4 6	6 3	8 9½	14 9
1	4	Japan and Ryukyu Islands	5 9	8 3	8 3	11 6	20 0
1	4	Jordan	3 6	3 6	6 0	9 3	14 9
2	9	Kenya and Uganda	4 3	4 3	6 6	9 6½	16 9
3	1	Korea (South Korea only)	Service suspended				
3	0	Laos	4 6	6 3	6 3	9 0	15 3
1	0	Lebanon	2 9	2 9	4 6	6 9	11 3
3	0	Leeward Islands	7 0	7 0	8 3	9 9	18 9
0	6½	Liberia	4 6	4 6	7 0	9 6	15 6
0	4	Libya	3 0	4 0	4 0	5 3	8 6
2	8	Luxemburg	4 9	7 6	7 6	10 6	18 3
1	10	Macao	5 0	7 0	7 0	9 6	16 0
0	4½	Madagascar	4 6	4 6	5 9	7 0	11 6
1	4	Malaya and Singapore	3 6	3 6	5 9	8 9	14 0
1	4	Christmas Island	4 6	4 6	8 3	13 3½	20 9
0	4½	Malta	3 3	3 3	4 9	7 3	10 9
*2	6	Manchuria	4 9	4 9	9 6	16 6	29 9
1	7	Marianne Islands (Guam only)	4 0	4 0	7 9	12 9½	20 9
1	4	Marshall Islands (Nauru only)	3 3	4 6	4 6	6 3	9 6
1	6	Mauritania	2 9	2 9	5 0	7 9	12 6
1	4	Mauritius including Rodriguez	4 6	4 6	6 9	9 9	15 0
1	9	Mexico, except Chetumal	6 0	6 0	10 9	17 3	29 6
		Sea Direct (b)	4 6	4 6	6 9	9 9	15 0
		Via U.S.A. (a)	4 6	4 6	6 9	9 9	15 0
		Chetumal only	4 0	4 0	6 0	8 6	12 6
0	5½	Morocco, Tangier, Brit. P.O.	5 3	7 0	7 0	9 0	15 3
0	5½	French Zone	4 0	4 0	6 0	8 6	12 6
0	5½	Spanish Zone, Brit. P.O., Tetuan	5 9	7 6	7 6	9 9	16 6
0	5½	Spanish Zone, Spanish Offices	3 9	3 9	6 6	9 9	15 0
1	4	Nepal	3 0	3 0	4 3	5 9	8 6
0	4	Netherlands	3 6	3 6	5 9	7 3	12 6
2	0	Netherlands Antilles	6 0	6 0	9 3	12 9½	20 9
1	4	New Caledonia	4 0	4 0	7 9	12 9½	20 9
2	3	New Guinea Territory	3 9	3 9	6 3	9 6	16 3
1	4	New Hebrides	4 0	4 0	7 3	10 6	16 0
1	4	New Zealand	4 0	4 0	8 9	13 6	22 6½
*2	4	Nicaragua	5 0	5 0	8 9	13 6	22 6½
		Via Panama (b)	4 9	6 6	6 6	8 6	14 6
		Via U.S.A. (a)	3 9	3 9	5 0	7 3	10 3
1	6	Niger	Not over 1 lb. 1s. 9d. Each additional lb. or fraction thereof 10d.				
1	4	Nigeria	3 6	3 6	5 6	8 3	13 3
1	4	Norfolk Island	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 0	22 9
1	4	North Borneo, including Labuan	3 6	3 6	5 6	8 3	13 3
1	4	Northern Rhodesia	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 0	22 9
		Via Belra (b)	1s. 9d. per lb. or fraction thereof (limit 11 lb.)				
		Via Capetown (c)					

(a) Frequent.

(b) Irregular.

(c) Weekly.

* To chief town, not necessarily all parts. † The services to China and Manchuria are restricted.

§ Limit.

Telegrams (see p. 1175)		Destination	Parcel Post (see p. 1171)				
per word			2 lb.	3 lb.	7 lb.	11 lb.	22 lb.
s. d.			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
0 4			0 4	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 0
1 4			4 6	4 6	7 3	10 9	17 0
1 4		Norway	Via Belra (b)				
2 2		Nyasaland	Via Capetown (c)				
1 4		Pakistan	1s. 11d.	per lb. or fraction thereof (limit 1 lb.)	1s. 11d.	per lb. or fraction thereof (limit 1 lb.)	1s. 11d.
2 2		Panama Republic	4 9	4 9	7 6	10 9	16 9
2 2		Canal Zone (U.S.A.)	5 3	5 3	6 6	8 3	14 3
1 4		Papua	3 9	3 9	7 0	12 0	20 9
2 6		Paraguay	2 9	2 9	4 6	7 6	12 6
1 7		Persian Gulf, Bahrain, Doha, Dubai, Kuwait and Muscat	4 0	4 0	7 9	12 9	18 3
2 1		Peru, except Loreto	5 3	5 3	8 3	10 9	18 3
2 1		Department of Loreto	4 6	4 6	6 6	9 6	14 3
2 2		Philippines	7 6	10 9	10 9	12 9	19 9
0 4		Pitcairn Island	7 6	9 0	9 0	15 0	24 6
1 4		Portugal	5 3	5 3	7 0	10 9	16 0
2 9		Portuguese East Africa	3 6	3 6	6 3	9 6	16 3
2 9		Portuguese Timor	4 6	4 6	5 3	10 3	16 3
1 4		Portuguese W. Africa:	8 3	8 3	6 9	10 0	16 9
1 4		Angola	6 6	6 6	11 9	16 9	22 6
1 3		Guinea	5 9	5 9	8 3	10 6	17 6
1 4		Principe and S. Thomé	5 3	5 3	8 3	9 0	15 3
1 7		Puerto Rico	3 9	3 9	7 0	10 0	16 9
1 9		Reunion	5 6	7 6	7 6	12 0	20 9
0 6		Roumania	6 6	8 9	8 9	10 0	16 9
1 4		Saar Territory	3 6	4 6	4 6	11 6	20 0
1 0		St. Helena	2 6	2 6	4 6	6 3	9 6
1 0		St. Lucia	2 9	2 9	4 6	6 6	10 0
1 0		St. Pierre and Miquelon	4 0	4 0	5 3	7 0	10 9
1 0		St. Vincent (W. Indies)	3 0	3 0	4 9	7 0	11 3
1 4		Samoa (under New Zealand)	3 9	3 9	6 3	10 3	17 3
2 6		Samoa (U.S.A.)	5 0	5 0	9 9	16 3	28 6
0 4		San Marino	4 9	4 9	9 6	16 6	29 0
1 4		Sarawak	4 6	6 0	6 0	8 0	13 0
1 5		Saudi Arabia	3 6	3 6	5 6	8 3	13 3
1 6		Senegal	5 6	7 6	7 6	10 6	17 9
1 4		Seychelles	3 3	3 3	4 6	6 3	9 6
1 4		Sierra Leone	3 3	3 3	5 3	8 3	14 0
1 4		Solomon Islands	3 6	5 3	5 3	7 0	10 0
1 3		Somalia	4 0	4 0	7 9	12 9	18 6
1 4		Somaland Protectorate	4 3	4 3	6 6	9 6	15 3
1 4		South Africa:	2 9	2 9	4 6	7 0	10 9
1 4		(1) Union of South Africa, incl. Bechuanaland, Basutoland, Swaziland	10d. per lb. or fraction thereof (limit 11 lb.)				
1 4		(2) Bechuanaland Protectorate	1s. 1d.	per lb. or fraction thereof (limit 11 lb.)	1s. 1d.	per lb. or fraction thereof (limit 11 lb.)	1s. 1d.
1 4		Kasane only	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 0	22 9
1 4		(3) South-West Africa	1s. 9d.	per lb. or fraction thereof (limit 11 lb.)	1s. 9d.	per lb. or fraction thereof (limit 11 lb.)	1s. 9d.
1 4		Southern Rhodesia	1s. 1d.	per lb. or fraction thereof (limit 11 lb.)	1s. 1d.	per lb. or fraction thereof (limit 11 lb.)	1s. 1d.
1 4		South Georgia	4 6	4 6	7 0	10 6	18 6
0 4		Spain (except Balearic Islands, Ceuta and Melilla)	3 9	3 9	6 3	9 3	15 0
2 7		Spanish Guinea	5 9	7 3	7 3	9 0	14 3
1 3		Sudan, Anglo-Egyptian	6 9	8 3	8 3	10 3	17 9
1 6		Sudan, French	3 9	3 9	5 6	7 9	11 6
2 0		Surinam	3 3	3 3	4 6	6 3	9 6
0 4		Sweden	4 9	4 9	7 3	10 3	16 3
0 4		Switzerland, including Liechtenstein	4 0	4 0	6 9	9 9	15 0
1 4		Syria	3 6	5 3	5 3	7 3	12 0
1 4		Tanganyika Territory	5 0	7 3	7 3	10 3	17 6
1 1		Thailand (Siam)	3 6	3 6	6 0	9 3	14 9
1 4		Togo, British Sphere	6 6	6 6	8 9	11 9	18 9
1 7		Togo, French Sphere	4 9	6 6	5 3	7 0	10 0
1 4		Tonga (Friendly Islands)	4 3	6 6	6 6	8 6	14 6
1 0		Tortola (Brit. Virgin Islds.)	3 6	4 3	7 6	12 3	19 9
0 4		Trieste (Free Territory):	3 6	3 6	6 6	10 9	19 0
0 5		(1) British-American Zone	4 6	6 0	6 0	8 0	13 0
0 5		(2) Yugoslav Zone	5 3	7 0	7 0	9 0	15 6
0 5		Trinidad and Tobago	2 9	2 9	4 3	6 6	9 6
0 8		Tunisia	5 0	6 3	6 3	8 3	14 9
0 5		Turkey	4 3	6 0	6 0	8 0	13 3
1 0		Turks and Caicos Islds.	7 3	9 9	9 9	12 6	22 6
0 8		U.S.S.R. in Europe	2 6	2 6	4 3	6 3	10 3
0 8		U.S.S.R. in Asia	8 0	9 6	9 6	11 0	19 3
1 0		United States, except Alaska	12 9	14 3	14 3	15 6	28 6
2 7		Uruguay	3 3	3 3	6 0	9 9	17 0
0 4		Vatican City State	4 9	8 6	8 6	11 0	18 0
2 7		Venezuela	4 6	6 0	6 0	8 0	13 0
3 1		Viet-Nam (Cholon, Haiphong, Saigon, Tourane)	8 3	8 3	10 3	12 0	18 9
1 7		Other places	7 0	9 3	9 3	12 0	20 6
0 5		Virgin Islands (U.S.A.)	8 0	10 6	10 6	13 3	2 9
1 4		Yugoslavia	3 9	3 9	7 0	12 0	20 9
1 4		Zanzibar	5 3	7 0	7 0	9 0	15 6
1 4			3 0	3 0	5 3	8 0	13 3

(a) Frequent.

(b) Irregular.

* To chief town, not necessarily all parts.

§ Except Buka and Bougainville.

(c) Weekly.

§ Limit.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The Weights and Measures Act of 1878, superseding all previous laws, enacts the legal measures for Great Britain, basing them upon the Standard Yard and the Standard Pound, in the custody of the Standards Department of the Board of Trade.

The YARD and the POUND are the only two independent standards for weights and measures. The GALLON, the capacity standard, wet or dry, is based upon the Pound. The Act of 1878 defines the Gallon as the volume of ten standard pounds of distilled water weighed in air against brass weights, both water and air at the temperature of 62° Fahrenheit, with the barometer at 30 inches.

Apothecaries' Weight.

Measures of Weight.

- 20 grains = 1 scruple (℞).
3 scruples = 1 drachm (℥).
8 drachms = 1 ounce.

Measures of Capacity.

- 60 minims (min.) = 1 fluid drachm.
8 fluid drachms = 1 fluid ounce.
20 fluid ounces = 1 pint.
8 pints = 1 GALLON.

The Apothecaries' grain is the Avoirdupois grain, and the Apothecaries' ounce is the Troy ounce, of 480 grains. The Apothecaries' drachm is not the same as the Avoirdupois dram, and is spelled differently. A fluid ounce of distilled water at a temperature of 62° Fahrenheit is equal in weight to the Avoirdupois ounce (437.5 grains). A fluid drachm (54.6875 grains) is equal in weight to TWO Avoirdupois drams.

Approximate Equivalents:—

- 1 "kitchen-spoon" = ½ fluid oz.; 1 "dessert-spoon" = ½ fluid oz.; 1 "tea-spoon" = ½ fluid oz.

Avoirdupois Weight.

- 7000 grains (gr.) = 1 pound (lb.).
16 drams (dr.) = 1 ounce.
16 ounces = 1 POUND.
14 pounds = 1 stone.*
28 pounds = 1 quarter (of a cwt.).
100 pounds = 1 cental.
4 quarters (112 lb.) = 1 hundredweight (cwt.).
20 hundredweight (2,240 lb.) = 1 ton.

Troy Weight.

- 24 grains = 1 pennyweight (dwt.).
20 dwt. = 1 ounce.

For gold and silver the ounce, divided decimally, and not into grains, is the sole unit of weight. The Troy ounce is the same as the Apothecaries' ounce = 480 Avoirdupois grains (31.1035 Grammes) in weight. There is no Troy POUND.

Jewellers' Weight.

The metric carat of 200 milligrammes is the legal standard of weight for precious stones and pearls.

Measures of Capacity.

- 4 gills = 1 pint.
2 pints = 1 quart.
4 quarts = 1 GALLON.
1 gallon = 277.274 cubic inches.
2 gallons = 1 peck.
8 gallons = 1 bushel.
6 bushels = 1 quarter.
A chaldron is 36 bushels = 4½ quarters.

* The Smithfield stone of 8 lb. (for dead meat) was abolished in 1939.

Measures of Length.

- 12 inches (in.) = 1 foot (ft.).
3 feet = 1 yard (yd.).
6 feet = 1 fathom.
5½ yards = 1 pole.
22 yards = 1 chain = 100 links.
10 chains = 1 furlong.
8 furlongs = 1 mile = 1,760 yards.
3 miles = 1 league (obsolete).

Height of Horses: Hand = 4 inches. Span = 9 inches.

A Cricket Pitch is 22 yards (20 chains) between the stumps.

A Lawn Tennis Court is 78 × 36 feet (double) and 78 × 27 feet (single).

A Croquet Lawn is 105 × 84 feet (full size) or a smaller multiple of 5 × 4 feet.

A Badminton Court is 44 × 20 ft., with net 30 ins. deep and 5 ft. high at centre.

A Polo Ground is 300 × 160 yds.

A Football Ground (Association) is 130 × 100 yds. (full size) and 120 × 80 yds. for international matches; (Rugby) 110 × 75 yds. (full size).

Square or Surface Measure.

- 144 sq. inches = 1 sq. foot.
9 sq. feet = 1 sq. yard.
30½ sq. yards = 1 perch, or rod, or pole.
40 perches = 1 rood.
4 roods = 1 acre.
10 square chains = 1 acre.
640 acres = 1 square mile.

Dimensions of an Acre.—The acre is 4,840 sq. yards, or 220 × 22 yards. The length of a side of a square acre is 69.57 yards; an area 110 × 22 yards (or 220 × 11 yards) would be half an acre; an area 55 × 22 yards (or 110 × 11 yards) would be one quarter of an acre, and so on.

Decimal Parts of an Acre.—The following note is appended to Ordnance Maps: "To convert Decimal Parts of an Acre into Roods and Perches, multiply by 4, this will give Roods and Decimals of a Rood, multiply this Decimal by 40, thus obtaining Perches and Decimals of a Perch."

Cubic Measure.

- 1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot.
27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard.

Angular or Circular Measure.

- 60 seconds (") = 1 minute (').
60 minutes = 1 degree (°).
30 degrees = 1 sign (of the Zodiac. See p. 166).
90 degrees = 1 right angle or quadrant.
12 signs (4 quadrants) = 1 circumference.
Diameter of circle × 3.1416 = circumference.
Diameter squared × .7854 = area of circle.
Diameter squared × 3.1416 = surface of sphere.
Diameter cubed × .5236 = solidity of sphere.
One degree of circumference × 57.3 = radius.*
Diameter of cylinder × 3.1416; product by length of height, gives the surface.
Diameter squared × .7854; product by length or height, gives solid content.

* Or, one radian (the angle subtended at the centre of a circle by an arc of the circumference equal in length to the radius) = 57.3 degrees, nearly.

Note.—A circle of 7 yards diameter has, in practice, a circumference of 22 yards = 1 chain.

Water Measures.

- Cubic inch. = 252.458 grains.
Gallon (277.274 cu. in.) . . . = 10 lb. (distilled).
Cubic foot. = 62.321 lb.
35.943 cubic ft. (224 gals.) = 1 ton.

Water for Ships: Tun, 210 gals., Butt 110, Puncheon 72, Barrel 36, Kilderkin 18 gals.

An *Inch of Rain* on the surface of an acre (43·560 sq. feet) = 3·630 cubic feet = 100·992 tons.

Cisterns: A cistern 4 feet by 2½ and 3 deep will hold brimful 186·963 gallons, weighing 16 cwt. 2 qrs. 21·6 lbs. in addition to its own weight.

NOTE.—Commonwealth countries in general use the same system of Weights and Measures as the United Kingdom. Exceptions are:—

South Africa.—Metric System compulsory for chemists, and permissible (along with British) in other cases. Some old Dutch measures are still used:—*Liquid*: Leaguer = about 128 imperial gallons; half aum = 15½ imperial gallons; anker = 7½ imperial gallons. *Capacity*: Muld = 3 bushels. The general surface measure is *Morgen*, equal to 2·1165402 acres; 1,000 Cape lineal feet are equal to 1,033 British feet. The short ton of 2,000 lb. is used.

Canada.—Same as British but with short ton of 2,000 lb., as in U.S.A.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

See also "Double Conversion Tables for Weights and Measures."

In addition to the Imperial standard weights and measures, the use of the Metric system of weights and measures was made permissive in Great Britain in 1897.

In the Metric system, the standard of length is the METRE, the standard of weight is the KILOGRAM, and the standard of capacity is the LITRE. Accurate copies of the Metre, Kilogram, and Litre are kept in the custody of the Standards Office of the Board of Trade.

1.—MEASURES OF LENGTH.

10 millimetres = 1 centimetre = 0·39370113 inch.

(mm.) (cm.)

10 centimetres = 1 decimetre = 3·9370113 inches.

(dm.)

10 decimetres = 1 METRE (m) = 1·0936143 yards.

10 metres = 1 dekametre = 10·936143 yards.

(dam.)

10 dekametres = 1 hectometre = 109·36143 yards.

(hm.)

10 hectometres = 1 kilometre = 0·62137 mile.

(km.)

A kilometre is approximately five-eighths of a mile, so that 8 kilometres (4·97082 miles) may be regarded as 5 miles.

2.—MEASURES OF SURFACE.

1 sq. centimetre = 0·15498 sq. inch.

1 sq. METRE = 10·76365 sq. feet = 1·19596 sq. yds.

1 are (a) = 0·0988 rood.

1 hectare (ha) = 2·4711 acres.

1 sq. kilometre = 0·38611 sq. mile.

3.—MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

1 centilitre (cl.) = 0·0704 gill.

1 decilitre (dl.) = 0·17598 pint.

1 LITRE (lit.) = 1·7598 pints = 0·88 Imp. quart = 0·22 Imp. gallon.

1 hectolitre (hl.) = 21·9975 Imp. gallons = 25·4171 U.S. gallons = 2·7497 Imp. bushels = 2·8377 U.S. bushels.

1 cubic metre = 35·31338 cu. ft. = 1·30794 cu. yds. (cbm. or m³.)

1 cubic cm. (water) = 1 gram; 1,000 cubic cm. (water) or 1 litre = 1 kilogram; 1 cubic metre (1,000 litres, 1,000 kilograms) = 1 metric ton.

4.—MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

1 centigram (cg.) = 0·15432 grains.

1 decigram (dg.) = 1·5432 grains.

1 gramme (gm.) = 15·4323 grains.

1 dekagram (dag.) = 5·6438 drams.

1 hectogram (hg.) = 3·5274 oz.

1 KILOGRAM kg. = 32·1507 oz. Troy = 35·2734 oz.

Avoirdupois = 2·2046223 lb. Avoirdupois.

1 myriagram = 22·046223 lb. Avoirdupois.

1 quintal (q.) = 220·46 lb. Avoirdupois = 2·2045 Centals = 1·9684 cwt.

1 tonne (t.) = 0·98421 long ton = 1·10231 short tons.

NOTES.

1 hectolitre = 2·75 bushels.

1 hectolitre per hectare = 1·11 bushels per acre.

1 quintal = 3·6743 bushels.

1 quintal per hectare . . . 1·49 bushels per acre.

GEOGRAPHICAL MEASURES.

The Poles are two points at the opposite extremities of that diameter of the earth round which it revolves. The North Pole is the central point in the *Arctic Circle* (which is drawn at 66° 30' North) so called from ἀρκτος. (The Bear), the Northern Constellation of *Ursa Major*. Similarly the South Pole is at the centre of the *Antarctic* (opposite Arctic) *Circle*, which is drawn at 66° 30' South. The *Equator* is a great circle, equally distant from the North and South Poles. For geographical purposes, the surface of the earth is divided by circles of Latitude *parallel* and of Longitude *perpendicular* to the Equator. These circles are divided into Degrees, Minutes, and Seconds. Degrees of Latitude are numbered from the Equator to the North and South Poles. Meridians of Longitude are numbered from the primary circle of Longitude, or Meridian, which passes through the astronomical Observatory of Greenwich (England). The *Date* or *Calendar Line* is shown on p. 145.

A *Geographical Mile* is the length of one minute of Latitude. If the earth were a sphere, every minute of Latitude would be of the same length; but, as it is a spheroid, the length of a minute increases from 6,046 feet at the Equator to 6,108 feet at the Poles. The mean length of the geographical mile is 6,076·8 feet.

The Polar diameter of the Earth is 7,899 statute miles. The mean equatorial diameter is 7,926 miles. The circumference at the Equator is 24,902 miles.

The *Tropics of Cancer* and *Capricorn*, in *Astronomy*, are the most northerly and southerly points of the ecliptic at which the sun reaches its greatest distance north or south of the equator and turns (τρόμος = a turning) towards it again; in *Geography*, the two parallels of latitude distant about 23° 28' north and south of the equator, being the boundaries of the torrid zone.

WIND FORCE MEASURES

The *Beaufort Scale*, for measuring wind velocity at sea, has been accepted internationally and is used in communicating weather conditions. Devised by Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort in 1805, it consists of these numbers 0-12, each representing a certain strength or velocity of wind, from calm to hurricane.

Scale No.	Wind Force	M.p.h.
0	Calm	0
1	Light air	1-3
2	Slight breeze	4-7
3	Gentle breeze	8-12
4	Moderate breeze	13-18
5	Fresh breeze	19-24
6	Strong breeze	25-31
7	High Wind	32-38
8	Gale	39-46
9	Strong gale	47-54
10	Whole gale	55-63
11	Storm	64-75
12	Hurricane	over 75

DOUBLE CONVERSION TABLES FOR WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

NOTE.—The central figures in heavy type represent either of the two columns beside them, as the case may be. Examples:—1 centimetre=0.394 inch and 1 inch=2.540 centimetres. 1 metre=1.094 yards and 1 yard=0.914 metre. 1 kilometre=0.621 mile and 1 mile=1.609 kilometres.

Centi- metres.		inches.	Metres.		Yards.		Kilo- metres.		Miles.		Hectares.		Acres.		Square Kilometres.		Square Miles.
2.540	1	0.394	0.914	1	1.094	1.609	1	0.621	0.404	1	2.471	2.590	1	0.386			
5.080	2	0.787	1.829	2	2.187	3.219	2	1.243	0.809	2	4.942	5.180	2	0.772			
7.620	3	1.181	2.743	3	3.281	4.828	3	1.864	1.214	3	7.413	7.770	3	1.158			
10.160	4	1.575	3.658	4	4.374	6.437	4	2.485	1.619	4	9.884	10.360	4	1.544			
12.700	5	1.969	4.572	5	5.468	8.047	5	3.107	2.023	5	12.355	12.950	5	1.931			
15.240	6	2.362	5.486	6	6.562	9.656	6	3.728	2.428	6	14.826	15.540	6	2.317			
17.780	7	2.756	6.401	7	7.655	11.266	7	4.350	2.833	7	17.208	18.130	7	2.703			
20.320	8	3.150	7.315	8	8.749	12.875	8	4.971	3.237	8	19.769	20.720	8	3.089			
22.860	9	3.543	8.230	9	9.843	14.484	9	5.592	3.642	9	22.240	23.310	9	3.475			
25.400	10	3.937	9.144	10	10.936	16.094	10	6.214	4.047	10	24.711	25.900	10	3.861			
50.800	20	7.874	18.288	20	21.872	32.187	20	12.427	8.094	20	49.422	51.800	20	7.722			
76.200	30	11.811	27.432	30	32.808	48.281	30	18.641	12.140	30	74.132	77.699	30	11.583			
101.600	40	15.748	36.576	40	43.745	64.375	40	24.855	16.187	40	98.843	103.598	40	15.444			
127.000	50	19.685	45.720	50	54.681	80.468	50	31.068	20.234	50	123.554	129.498	50	19.306			
152.400	60	23.622	54.863	60	65.617	96.562	60	37.282	24.281	60	148.265	155.397	60	23.167			
177.800	70	27.559	64.007	70	76.553	112.655	70	43.495	28.328	70	172.976	181.297	70	27.028			
203.200	80	31.496	73.151	80	87.489	128.750	80	49.709	32.374	80	197.686	207.196	80	30.889			
228.600	90	35.433	82.295	90	98.425	144.843	90	55.923	36.421	90	222.397	233.096	90	34.750			
254.000	100	39.370	91.439	100	109.361	160.936	100	62.136	40.468	100	247.108	258.995	100	38.611			

Cubic Metres.	Cubic Yards.	Kilograms.	Av. Pounds.	Square Metres.	Square Yards.	Metric Tonnes.	Long Tons.	Metric Tonnes.	Short Tons.					
0.765	1	1.308	0.454	1	2.205	0.836	1	1.196	1.016	1	0.984	0.907	1	1.102
1.529	2	2.616	0.907	2	4.409	1.672	2	2.392	2.032	2	1.968	1.814	2	2.205
2.294	3	3.924	1.361	3	6.611	2.508	3	3.588	3.048	3	2.953	2.722	3	3.307
3.058	4	5.232	1.814	4	8.818	3.344	4	4.784	4.064	4	3.937	3.629	4	4.409
3.823	5	6.540	2.268	5	11.023	4.180	5	5.980	5.080	5	4.921	4.536	5	5.512
4.587	6	7.848	2.722	6	13.228	5.016	6	7.176	6.096	6	5.905	5.443	6	6.614
5.352	7	9.156	3.175	7	15.432	5.852	7	8.372	7.112	7	6.889	6.350	7	7.716
6.116	8	10.464	3.629	8	17.637	6.688	8	9.568	8.128	8	7.874	7.257	8	8.818
6.881	9	11.772	4.082	9	19.842	7.524	9	10.764	9.144	9	8.858	8.165	9	9.921
7.646	10	13.080	4.536	10	22.046	8.361	10	11.960	10.161	10	9.842	9.072	10	11.023
15.291	20	26.159	9.072	20	44.092	16.722	20	23.920	20.321	20	19.684	18.144	20	22.040
22.937	30	39.239	13.608	30	66.139	25.083	30	35.880	30.482	30	29.526	27.215	30	33.069
30.582	40	52.318	18.144	40	88.185	33.444	40	47.840	40.642	40	39.368	36.287	40	44.092
38.228	50	65.398	22.680	50	110.231	41.805	50	59.800	50.803	50	49.211	45.359	50	55.116
45.873	60	78.477	27.215	60	132.277	50.166	60	71.760	60.963	60	59.053	54.431	60	66.139
53.518	70	91.557	31.751	70	154.323	58.527	70	83.720	71.124	70	68.894	63.503	70	77.162
61.164	80	104.636	36.287	80	176.370	66.887	80	95.680	81.284	80	78.737	72.574	80	88.185
68.810	90	117.716	40.823	90	198.416	75.249	90	107.640	91.444	90	88.579	81.646	90	99.208
76.455	100	130.795	45.359	100	220.462	83.612	100	119.600	101.605	100	98.421	90.718	100	110.231

Litres.	Pints.	Litres.	Gallons.	U.S. Gallons (Liquid).	English Gallons (Liquid).	U.S. Bushels.	English Bushels.	Hecto- litres per Hectare.	English Bushels, per Acre.					
0.568	1	1.760	4.546	1	0.220	1.200	1	0.833	1.032	1	0.969	0.898	1	1.113
1.136	2	3.520	9.092	2	0.440	2.401	2	1.666	2.063	2	1.939	1.796	2	2.226
1.705	3	5.279	13.638	3	0.660	3.601	3	2.499	3.095	3	2.908	2.695	3	3.340
2.273	4	7.038	18.184	4	0.880	4.802	4	3.332	4.126	4	3.876	3.593	4	4.453
2.841	5	8.799	22.730	5	1.100	6.002	5	4.165	5.158	5	4.847	4.491	5	5.566
3.409	6	10.555	27.276	6	1.320	7.203	6	4.998	6.189	6	5.817	5.389	6	6.679
3.978	7	12.315	31.822	7	1.540	8.403	7	5.831	7.221	7	6.786	6.287	7	7.793
4.546	8	14.076	36.368	8	1.760	9.603	8	6.664	8.252	8	7.756	7.186	8	8.906
5.114	9	15.833	40.914	9	1.980	10.804	9	7.497	9.284	9	8.725	8.084	9	10.019
5.682	10	17.598	45.460	10	2.200	12.004	10	8.330	10.315	10	9.694	8.982	10	11.132
11.365	20	35.196	90.919	20	4.399	24.009	20	16.661	20.630	20	19.389	17.964	20	22.265
17.047	30	52.794	136.379	30	6.599	36.013	30	24.991	30.945	30	29.083	26.946	30	33.397
22.730	40	70.392	181.838	40	8.799	48.017	40	33.321	41.260	40	38.778	35.928	40	44.530
28.412	50	87.990	227.298	50	10.999	60.022	50	41.652	51.576	50	48.472	44.910	50	55.662
34.094	60	105.588	272.758	60	13.198	72.020	60	49.982	61.891	60	58.167	53.892	60	66.794
39.777	70	123.186	318.217	70	15.398	84.030	70	58.312	72.206	70	67.861	62.874	70	77.927
45.459	80	140.784	363.677	80	17.598	96.034	80	66.642	82.521	80	77.556	71.856	80	89.059
51.142	90	158.382	409.136	90	19.797	108.039	90	74.973	92.836	90	87.250	80.838	90	100.192
56.824	100	175.980	454.596	100	21.997	120.043	100	83.303	103.151	100	96.944	89.820	100	111.334

Paper and Book Measures

Writing Paper	Printing Paper
480 sheets = 1 ream	516 sheets = 1 ream
24 sheets = 1 quire	2 reams = 1 bundle
20 quires = 1 ream	5 bundles = 1 bale

Sizes of Writing and Drawing Papers

Emperor.....	= 72 × 48 inches
Antiquarian.....	= 53 × 31 "
Double Elephant.....	= 40 × 26½ "
Grand Eagle.....	= 42 × 28½ "
Atlas.....	= 34 × 26 "
Colombier.....	= 34½ × 23½ "
Imperial.....	= 30 × 22 "
Elephant.....	= 28 × 23 "
Cartridge.....	= 26 × 21 "
Super Royal.....	= 27 × 19 "
Royal.....	= 24 × 19 "
Medium.....	= 22 × 17½ "
Large Post.....	= 21 × 16½ "
Copy or Draft.....	= 20 × 16 "
Demy.....	= 20 × 15½ "
Post.....	= 19 × 15½ "
Pinched Post.....	= 18½ × 14½ "
Foolscap.....	= 17 × 13½ "
Sheet and ½ Foolscap.....	= 22 × 13½ "
Sheet and ¼ Foolscap.....	= 24½ × 13½ "
Double Foolscap.....	= 26½ × 16½ "
Double Post.....	= 30½ × 19 "
Double Large Post.....	= 33 × 21 "
Double Demy.....	= 31 × 20 "
Brief.....	= 16½ × 13½ "
Pott.....	= 15 × 12½ "

Sizes of Brown Papers

Casing.....	= 46 × 36 inches
Double Imperial.....	= 45 × 29 "
Elephant.....	= 34 × 24 "
Double Four Pound.....	= 31 × 21 "
Imperial Cap.....	= 29 × 22 "
Haven Cap.....	= 26 × 21 "
Bag Cap.....	= 24 × 19½ "
Kent Cap.....	= 21 × 18 "

Sizes of Printing Paper

Foolscap.....	= 17 × 13½ inches
Double Foolscap.....	= 27 × 17 "
Crown.....	= 20 × 15 "
Double Crown.....	= 30 × 20 "
Quad Crown.....	= 40 × 30 "
Double Quad Crown.....	= 60 × 40 "
Post.....	= 19½ × 15½ "
Double Post.....	= 31½ × 19½ "
Double Large Post.....	= 33 × 21 "
Sheet and ½ Post.....	= 23½ × 19½ "
Demy.....	= 22½ × 17½ "
Double Demy.....	= 35 × 22½ "
Quad Demy.....	= 45 × 35 "
Music Demy.....	= 20 × 15½ "
Medium.....	= 23 × 18 "
Royal.....	= 25 × 20 "
Super Royal.....	= 27½ × 20½ "
Elephant.....	= 28 × 23 "
Imperial.....	= 30 × 22 "

Sizes of Bound Books

Demy 16mo.....	= 5½ × 4½ inches
Demy 18mo.....	= 5½ × 3½ "
Foolscap Octavo (8vo).....	= 6½ × 4½ "
Crown 8vo.....	= 7½ × 5 "
Large Crown 8vo.....	= 8 × 5½ "
Demy 8vo.....	= 8½ × 5½ "
Medium 8vo.....	= 9½ × 6 "
Royal 8vo.....	= 10 × 6½ "
Super Royal 8vo.....	= 10½ × 6½ "
Imperial 8vo.....	= 11 × 7½ "
Foolscap Quarto (4to).....	= 8½ × 6½ "
Crown 4to.....	= 10 × 7½ "
Demy 4to.....	= 11½ × 8½ "

Royal 4to.....	= 12½ × 10 inches
Imperial 4to.....	= 15 × 11 "
Crown Folio.....	= 15 × 10 "
Demy Folio.....	= 17½ × 11½ "
Royal Folio.....	= 20 × 12½ "
Music.....	= 14 × 10½ "

NOTE.—*Folio* means a sheet folded in half, *quarto* folded into four, and so on; thus, a crown 8vo page is one-eighth the size of a crown sheet. Books are usually bound up in sheets of 16 or 32 pages. Octavo books are generally printed 64 pages at a time (32 pages on each side of a sheet of quad); a crown octavo book of 320 pages will therefore require 5 sheets of quad crown, or 20 reams per 1,000 copies, the odd 16 sheets in each ream being allowed as waste. Newspapers (and some books in editions of 50,000 or over) are printed on rotary presses, for which the paper is supplied in continuous reels.

Sizes of Types

The type size chiefly used in "Whitaker" is 5½ point, or *Ruby*, set on a 6 point "body." The column contains 78 lines, and is 12 Pica ems wide; on an average every column contains about 3,100 letters, or 710 words.

Today type up to 14 point size is usually set by a keyboard machine, and mechanically cast in single letters or in complete lines of type (e.g. Monotype and Linotype). All type is cast to one uniform height ("type high"), which is 1½ inch. Individual letters vary in *breadth*, but the "body" of each character is of uniform *depth* throughout the alphabet in each size. The unit of *breadth* is the Pica M (Em) 6 of which, side by side, occupy one inch of space. The unit of *depth* is the Point (72 Points = 1 inch), so that 6 lines of 12 Point occupy 1 inch in depth. The names of the various sizes are:—

Brilliant (3½ point). A column the size of this in "Whitaker," if set in Brilliant would contain 132 lines, and about 1,450 words.

Printing is the art of producing impressions from characters or figures

Diamond (4½ point) is the next size; the column would contain 102 lines, and about 1,020 words.

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures

5 point (*Pearl*), 92 lines, 830 words—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from character

Ruby (5½ point), 84 lines, 710 words—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from ch

6 point (*Nonpareil*), 77 lines, 600 words—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, fro

7 point (*Minton*), 66 lines, 500 words—

Printing is the art of producing impressions

8 point (*Brevier*), 58 lines, 410 words—

Printing is the art of producing impressi

9 point (*Bourgeois*), 51 lines, 340 words—

Printing is the art of producing impr

10 point (*Long Primer*), 46 lines, 300 words—

Printing is the art of producing im

11 point (*Small Pica*), 44 lines, 270 words—

Printing is the art of producing

12 point (*Pica*), 38 lines, 230 words—

Printing is the art of produ

14 point (*English*), 33 lines, 180 words—

Printing is the art of pro

18 point (*Great Primer*), 25 lines, 110 words—

Printing is the art o

Further point sizes used are 24, 30, 36, 42, 48,

60 and 72.

CORRECTING FOR THE PRESS

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The following extract is set up incorrectly in order to explain the conventional methods of correcting for the Press:—

10/ The process of printing, when compared with that of writing, is unquestionably a ~~dear~~ process: provided a sufficient number of any particular book are printed, so as to render the proportion of the first expense upon a single copy inconsiderable. If, for example, it were required, even at the present ~~moment~~ time, to print a single copy, or even three copies or four, only of any production, the cost of printing would be greater than the cost of transcribing.)

12/ It is when hundreds and especially thousands, of the same work are demanded that the great value of the printing press in making knowledge cheap is particularly shown. [It is probable that the first printers did not take off more than two or three hundred, if so many, of their works and, therefore, the earliest printed books must have been still dear, on account of the limited number of their readers. CAXTON, as it appears by a passage in one of his books, was a cautious printer; and required something like an assurance that he should sell enough of any particular book to repay the cost of producing it. In his 'Legends of Saints,' he says, "I have submysed (submitted) myself to translate into English the Saints of Legend," called 'Legenda aurea' in Latin; and William, Earl of Arundel, sent me a worshipful gentleman, promising that my said lord should, during my life, give and grant to me a yearly fee, that is 10 note, a buck in summer and a doe in winter.

1. Is the mark for changing the wrong letter in the word process.
2. To substitute one word for another.
3. and 24. The first is the method of marking a short insertion, the second of marking a long one.
4. To have a space put between the two words.
5. To turn a letter which has been placed upside down.
6. To close the word in which a space has been improperly left.
7. and 8. To take away (delete, blot out) a superfluous letter or word.
9. 12. and 22. Different marks for transposing the arrangement of letters, words, or sentences.
10. To have no fresh paragraph.
11. To substitute a comma for a full-point or period.
13. To commence a new paragraph.
14. 19. 21. and 27. To insert points and marks of quotation.
15. To have any particular part printed in Italic.
16. To have words or letters printed in 'lower case,' or small letters; Roman is always understood, unless otherwise directed.
17. To have a word remain, which has been accidentally or erroneously marked. *stet* is the Latin for 'let it stand.'
18. Points out a letter which does not match with the others: a 'wrong fount.'
20. and 23. To have certain parts printed in small or full capitals.
25. To set straight whatever may stand crooked.
26. To remove the unnecessary black mark between the words, which arises from what should form the space not having been pushed down.

24. desired me - and promised to take a reasonable quantity of them - and

HALL MARKS ON PLATE*

ASSAY OFFICE MARKS.—Official marks stamped on gold and silver plate at Assay Offices in the United Kingdom until 1921 and thenceforward in Great Britain.


Assay Office ... Distinguishing Mark.
London (Goldsmiths' Hall) Leopard's Head (uncrowned from 1300 to 1478-9, when it became crowned until 1821, since when it has been uncrowned). From 1697-1720 this mark was used in London, for gold only and not for silver.

Birmingham ... Anchor.
Chester City Arms (3 Garbs and a Sword).
Sheffield Crown.
Edinburgh Castle. [Ring.
Glasgow Tree, Salmon, Bell, Bird and
Dublin Harp crowned.

The Assay Offices at Bristol, Exeter, Newcastle upon Tyne, Norwich and York have long been closed.

Makers' Mark (instituted in 1363).—This is impressed by the maker, and consists of initial letter (or letters) indicating the Surname (or Christian and Surname) of the maker.

Date Mark (instituted in 1478-9).—The year in which the article is marked at the Assay Office is indicated by a letter on a shield, the *type of letter* and the *shape of the shield* being changed in cycles of 20, 25 or 26 years. The "year" (at Goldsmiths' Hall) runs from May 20 to May 28. In 20-year cycles (London, invariably, Chester, alternately with 25, and Sheffield, alternately with 25), the letters J, V, W, X, Y, Z are omitted; in 25-year cycles (Birmingham, Edinburgh and Dublin, and alternately at Chester and Sheffield) the letter "j" is omitted from the alphabet; at Sheffield in the first two cycles, letters were used not alphabetically but arbitrarily, at Glasgow all the letters are employed in a 26-year cycle.

The Standard Mark (originally "The King's Mark.")—The "lion passant,"  for silver articles only, was first used in 1544, and has been in use ever since (except during the *Higher Standard* period, 1697-1720). From 1544-9 it was crowned; since then, uncrowned.

The Sovereign's Head.—The portrait of the reigning Sovereign was impressed on all plate chargeable to duty assayed from 1784-1880-90. The duty on plate was removed in 1890, and the Sovereign's head does not appear on plate assayed before 1784 or after 1890.

The Crown.—On gold articles only, of the two higher standards (22 and 18 carats); on the lower standards (14 and 9 carats) the decimal (14.585 and 9.375). It is used on all silver articles in lieu of the lion passant.

Britannia.—A full-length figure of Britannia was impressed on silver plate of a special standard of fineness (11 oz. 10 dwt. of fine metal to each 10 dwt. of alloy) during a short period only, 1697-1720; since that date the Britannia quality has been manufactured in small quantities, bearing the figure of Britannia, with the lion's head erased and the date mark.

















Sterling Silver.—Articles of silver plate marked at an assay office are guaranteed to be of the requisite standard of purity and to contain 11 oz. 2 dwt. of fine metal to each 18 dwt. of alloy.











Fine Gold.—Articles of gold plate marked at an assay office are guaranteed to contain such amount of pure gold as is marked thereon by the assaying office in carats and decimals thereof.

* For the greater part of the material for this article readers of the ALMANACK are indebted to the late Mr. Wilfrid Cripps (author of "Old English Plate") by whose courtesy also many of the illustrations were provided.

London (Goldsmiths' Hall) Date Marks

From 1438 to 1956.

	Lombardic, simple.....	1438-9 to 1457-8
	Lombardic, external cusps	1458-9 " 1477-8
	Lombardic, double cusps	1478-9 " 1497-8
	Black letter, small.....	1498-9 " 1517-8
	Lombardic	1518-9 " 1537-8
	Roman and other capitals.....	1538-9 " 1557-8
	Black letter, small ...	1558-9 " 1577-8
	Roman letter, capitals	1578-9 " 1597-8
	Lombardic, external cusps	1598-9 " 1617-8
	Italic letter, small ...	1618-9 " 1637-8
	Court hand	1638-9 " 1657-8
	Black letter, capitals	1658-9 " 1677-8
	Black letter, small ...	1678-9 " 1696-7
	Court hand	1697 " 1715-6 (From March 1697 only.)
	Roman letter, capitals	1716-7 to 1735-6
	Roman letter, small	1736-7 " 1755-6

	Old English, capitals	1756-7 to 1775-6
	Roman letter, small...	1776-7 „ 1795-6
	Roman letter, capitals	1796-7 „ 1815-6
	Roman letter, small...	1816-7 „ 1835-6
	Old English, capitals	1836-7 „ 1855-6
	Old English, small ...	1856-7 „ 1875-6
	Roman letter, capitals [A to M square shield N to Z as shown.]	1876-7 „ 1895-6
	Roman letter, small...	1896-7 „ 1915-6
	Black letter, small ...	1916-7 „ 1935-6
	Roman letter, capital	1936-7 „ 1955-6

An article marked with the letter F 1721-2 can be distinguished from letter F 1801-2 by the difference in the shape of the respective shields; as also those containing the crowned leopard's head and the lion passant; the absence of the sovereign's head in the former as against its presence in the latter case; the different form of the leopard's head (which was "crowned" until 1821); and lastly, the irregularity of the stamp in the first case as compared with the uniformity of the latter stamp. These again can be distinguished from F 1881-2 as before, by the different shield of the date letter only (the shields of the remaining marks being the same as those of 1801-2); the absence of crown on leopard's head, and the presence of the Queen's *vice* the King's head.

Jubilee Mark on Silver, 1935.



In 1935 permission was granted to celebrate a National Event by a special mark on silver plate. The special mark was applicable to the year 1935; but for the convenience of the trade it was arranged that articles marked during the previous two years could also bear the mark, the marks, as shown above, being (1) Maker's initials, (2) Standard mark known as the "Town Mark," (3) Assay Office mark (Goldsmiths' Hall), (4) Date mark, and (5) Special Silver Jubilee mark.

Imported Plate.

Any gold or silver plate or article manufactured out of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and brought to be assayed, stamped or marked at a British Assay Office must be marked in the manner prescribed by the Order in Council of May 11, 1906, under which the mark for each Assay Office is ordained to be:—*London*, the sign of the Constellation Leo; *Birmingham*, Equilateral Triangle; *Chester*, Acorn and two leaves; *Sheffield*, the sign of the Constellation Libra; *Edinburgh*, St. Andrew's Cross; *Glasgow*, double block letter F inverted; *Dublin*, Boujet. For both gold and silver the decimal equivalent is used as the standard mark with the carat in numerals with a decimal equivalent—e.g. 22.916 or 18.750. The annual date letter is to be added by the Assay Office, as for plate, etc., of home manufacture.

THE PERIODS OF ENGLISH ARCHITECTURE

Date

Style

I. Before 55 B.C.	Ancient British.
II. 55 B.C. to A.D. 420	Roman Period.
III. A.D. 449 to Norman Conquest (1066)	Anglo-Saxon.
IV. 1066-1189 (i.e. to end 12th cent.)	Norman.
V. 1189-1307 (i.e. 13th cent.)	Early English (Lancet, or Geometrical).
VI. 1307-1377 (i.e. 14th cent.)	Decorated (or Curvilinear).
VII. 1377-1485 (i.e. 15th cent.)	Perpendicular (or Rectilinear).
VIII. 1485-1558 (i.e. first half 16th cent.)	Tudor.
IX. A.D. 1558-1625. Early Renaissance.	{ Elizabeth (A.D. 1558-1603). Jacobean (A.D. 1603-1625).
X. A.D. 1625-1830. Late Renaissance.	{ Stuart (A.D. 1625-1702). Queen Anne and Georgian (A.D. 1702-1830).
XI. Modern Architecture (The Age of Revivals)	{ William IV. (A.D. 1830-1837). Victoria (A.D. 1837-1901). Edward VII. (A.D. 1901-1910). George V. (A.D. 1910-1936). Edward VIII. (A.D. 1936). George VI. (A.D. 1936-1952).
XII. Recent Architecture.	20th cent.

This Comparative Table (from "A History of Architecture," by the late Sir Banister Fletcher) shows the approximate period of each style. It must, however, be remembered that the transition from one style to the next was slow and gradual, and can often hardly be traced.

BRITISH MONETARY UNITS

GOLD COINS
 †Five Pound £5
 †Two Pound £2
 †Sovereign £1
 †Half-Sovereign 10s.

BRONZE COINS
 Penny 1d.
 Halfpenny ½d
 Farthing ¼d.

CUPRO-NICKEL
 *Crown 5s.
 †Double Florin 4s.
 Half-Crown 2s. 6d.
 Florin 2s.
 Shilling 1s.
 Sixpence 6d.
 Threepence 3d.
 NICKEL-BRASS
 Threepence 3d.

SILVER
Maundy Money
 Fourpence 4d.
 Threepence 3d.
 Twopence 2d.
 Penny 1d.

The "Remedy" is the amount of variation from standard permitted in fineness and in weight of coins when first issued from the Mint.

Bank of England Notes are issued for sums of 10s., £1 and £5. As from April 22, 1943, the Bank of England ceased to issue bank notes of denominations of £10 and upwards, and commenced to withdraw those already issued; notes of these denominations ceased to be legal tender on May 1, 1945.

Silver.—No silver coins have been struck since 1946, except Maundy money.

Nickel Brass is an alloy of copper 79 parts, nickel 1 part and zinc 20 parts.

Bronze is an alloy of copper 95½ parts, tin 3 parts and zinc 1½ parts. These proportions are subject to slight variation.

Cupro-nickel is an alloy of nickel 25 parts and copper 75 parts.

Treasury Notes.—Under the provisions of the *Currency and Bank Notes Act, 1928*, Treasury Notes of the value of £1 and 10s. were replaced by Bank of England Notes and the profits of the whole Note issue were paid over by the Bank to H.M. Treasury.

Legal Tender of Money.—Bank of England Notes of £1 and 10s. are legal tender in Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the payment of any amount; those of £5 are legal tender in England and Wales only. Change cannot be

† Discontinued.

demanded except from the Bank of England. Gold (dated 1838 onwards), if of or above the least current weight, is legal tender to any amount. Silver (dated 1816 onwards), and cupro-nickel are legal tender for sums up to £2, nickel brass 3d. up to 2 shillings, and bronze (introduced 1860, to replace copper), up to 12d.

Output of the Royal Mint in 1952.—92% of the year's output, one of the highest recorded, was for colonial and foreign governments. The number of coins struck for home circulation was the lowest since 1894—39,511,641 of a value of £663,092. No cupro-nickel ("silver") coins were struck for home circulation, the 1,013,477 sixpences being for the colonies. There are no 1952 pennies. All gold sovereigns (which are struck in order to preserve the highly skilled craftsmanship of minting gold coins) were placed in the national gold reserve.

New Coins of Queen Elizabeth.—Authorized by Royal Proclamations, the new coins were issued by the banks on March 25, 1953. There was at the time a surplus in circulation of most coin and no demand for the new coin for purely currency purposes. The Royal Mint issued specimen sets of coins including all coins from the half-crown to the farthing and the two types of shilling, in transparent plastic envelopes, which were sold at 8s. 6d. each. The face value of the coins was 7s. 4½d. Coronation crowns were issued from May 21, 1953, in plastic containers at 5s. 6d. each. There was a large demand for both these issues; over a million specimen sets and six million crown pieces were issued. Later in 1953, collectors' sets of proof coins, individually struck from highly polished dies, were issued at 25s. each. Designers of the new coins were, Mrs. Mary Gillick (obverse ("head") of the coins); Gilbert Ledward, R.A. (obverse of the Coronation crown); Cecil Thomas, E. G. Fuller and W. M. Gardner (reverses of the coins). The new shilling, sixpence and 3d. piece were also placed in general circulation in 1953.

NOTE.—The legal weight of a penny is one-third, of the halfpenny one-fifth, and of the farthing one-tenth of an ounce avoirdupois; the halfpenny is one inch in diameter.

THE ROYAL MINT

Coins struck in 1951 and 1952

Imperial	1951		1952	
	Number	Value £	Number†	Value £
Gold: Sovereigns.....	..	..	430,000	430,000
Cupro Nickel:				
5/-.....	2,003,540	500,885	..	..
2/6.....	9,003,520	1,125,440	..	..
2/-.....	27,411,747	2,741,175	..	..
1/-.....	20,918,104	1,045,906	..	..
6d.....	40,399,491	1,009,987	1,013,477	25,337
*Maundy.....	6,108	64	4,164	44
Nickel Brass 3d.....	1,184,000	14,800	9,907,200	123,840
Bronze:				
1d.....	120,000	500	..	..
½d.....	14,868,000	30,975	23,558,400	49,080
¼d.....	14,016,000	14,000	4,598,400	4,790
Total Imperial.....	129,930,510	6,484,332	39,511,641	633,091
Foreign and Colonial.....	255,898,896	..	443,373,106	..
Grand Totals.....	385,829,406	..	482,884,747	..

* Maundy coins are made of standard silver.

† Excludes new coins of Queen Elizabeth struck for issue in 1953 and bearing that date.

TABLE II.—SHOWING THE AMOUNT WHICH £1 ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL REACH IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT VARIOUS RATES.

When the annuity is payable at the beginning instead of at the end of the year, the amount for the following year less $\mathcal{L}1$, must be taken. Thus, for $\mathcal{L}x$ at $z\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for 25 years, take 26 years, $\mathcal{L}36.012$, and deduct $\mathcal{L}x - \mathcal{L}35.012$.

Species	Shortest Period. Days	Usual Period. Days	Longest Period. Days	Species	Shortest Period. Days	Usual Period. Days	Longest Period. Days
Human.....	239	280	320	Rabbit.....	20	28	35
Mare.....	322	347	419	Turkey on Turkey's eggs	24	26	30
Ass.....	365	380	391	Turkey on Hen's eggs...	17	24	28
Cow.....	240	283	321	Turkey on Duck's eggs...	24	27	30
Ewe.....	146	154	161	Hen on Hen's eggs.....	19	21	24
Sow.....	109	115	143	Hen on Duck's eggs.....	20	30	34
Goat.....	150	156	163	Duck.....	28	30	32
Bitch.....	55	60	63	Goose.....	27	30	33
Cat.....	48	50	56	Pigeon.....	16	18	20

EQUIVALENT INVESTMENTS

Examples:—To ascertain the yield of Consols at a price of £83 6s. 8d. look in the column headed $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for 83, and it will be seen that the yield (column headed Return Per Cent.) is £3 os. od. Similarly, shares paying a fixed dividend of 6 per cent., if purchased at £189, will yield £3 3s. 6d. per cent.; while 5 per cent. shares at £152 10s. od. yield £3 5s. 7d. per cent.

Return Per Cent.	1 p.c.	1½ p.c.	2 p.c.	2½ p.c.	2¾ p.c.	3 p.c.	3½ p.c.	3¾ p.c.	4 p.c.	4½ p.c.	5 p.c.	5½ p.c.	6 p.c.	7 p.c.	7½ p.c.
£2 10 0	40	60	80	100	110	120	130	140	160	180	200	220	240	280	300
2 12 6	38	57½	76½	95½	104½	114½	123½	133½	152½	171½	190½	209½	228½	266½	285½
2 13 9	37½	55½	74½	93	102½	111½	121	130	149	167½	186	204½	223½	260½	279½
2 15 0	36½	54½	73½	90½	100	109	118	127	145½	163½	181½	200	218	254½	272½
2 17 6	34½	52½	71½	87	95½	104	113	121	139	156½	174	191½	208½	243½	260½
3 0 0	33½	50	66½	83½	91	100	108½	116	133½	150	166½	183½	200	233½	250
3 0 7	33	49	66	82½	90½	99	107½	115	132	148½	165	181	198	231	247½
3 1 6	32½	48½	65	81½	89½	97½	105½	113	130	146½	162½	178½	195	227	243½
3 2 6	32	48	64	80	88	96	104	112	128	144	160	176	192	224	240
3 3 6	31½	47½	63	78½	86½	94½	102½	110½	126	141	157½	173½	189	220	236½
3 4 6	31	46½	62	77½	85½	93	100½	108½	124	139½	155	170½	186	217	232½
3 5 7	30½	45½	61	76½	84½	91½	99½	106½	122	137½	152½	167½	183	213	228½
3 6 8	30	45	60	75	82½	90	97½	105	120	135	150	165	180	210	225
3 7 10	29½	44½	59	73½	81½	88½	95½	103½	118	132½	147½	162½	177	206½	221½
3 9 0	29	43½	58	72½	79½	87	94½	101½	116	130½	145	159½	174	203	217½
3 10 2	28½	42½	57	71½	78½	85½	92½	99½	114	128½	142½	156½	171	199	213½
3 11 5	28	42	56	70	77	84	91	98	112	126	140	154	168	196	210
3 12 9	27½	41½	55	68½	75½	82½	89½	96½	110	123½	137½	151½	165	192	206½
3 14 1	27	40	54	67½	74½	81	87½	94	108	121½	135	148½	162	189	202½
3 15 6	26½	39½	53	66½	72½	79½	86½	92½	106	119½	132½	145½	159	185½	198½
3 16 11	26	39	52	65	71½	78	84½	91	104	117	130	143	156	182	195
3 18 5	25½	38½	51	63½	70½	76½	82½	89½	102	114½	127½	140½	153	178	191½
4 0 0	25	37½	50	62½	68½	75	81½	87½	100	112½	125	137½	150	175	187½
4 1 7	24½	36½	49	61½	67½	73½	79½	85½	98	110½	122½	134½	147	171	183½
4 3 4	24	36	48	60	66	72	78	84	96	108	120	132	144	168	180
4 5 1	23½	35½	47	58½	64½	70½	76½	82½	94	105½	117½	129½	141	164	176½
4 6 11	23	34½	46	57½	63½	69	74½	80½	92	103½	115	126½	138	161	172½
4 8 11	22½	33½	45	56½	62½	67½	73½	78½	90	101½	112½	123½	135	157½	168½
4 10 11	22	33	44	55	60½	66	71½	77	88	99	110	121	132	154	165
4 13 0	21½	32½	43	53½	59½	64½	69½	75½	86	96½	107½	118½	129	150½	161½
4 15 3	21	31½	42	52½	57½	63	68½	73½	84	94	105	115½	126	147	157½
4 17 7	20½	30½	41	51½	56½	61½	66½	71½	82	92½	102½	112½	123	143	153½
5 0 0	20	30	40	50	55	60	65	70	80	90	100	110	120	140	150
5 2 7	19½	29½	39	48½	53½	58½	63½	68½	78	87	97½	107½	117	136½	146½
5 5 3	19	28½	38	47½	52½	57	61½	66½	76	85½	95	104½	114	133	142½
5 8 1	18½	27½	37	46½	50½	55½	60½	64½	74	83½	92½	101½	111	129	138½
5 11 1	18	27	36	45	49½	54	58½	63	72	81	90	99	108	126	135
5 14 3	17½	26½	35	43½	48	52½	56½	61½	70	78½	87½	96½	105	122½	131½
5 17 8	17	25½	34	42½	46½	51	55½	59½	68	76	85	93½	102	119	127½
6 0 0	16½	25	33½	41½	45½	50	54½	58½	66½	75	83½	91½	100	116½	125
6 2 5	16	24½	32½	40½	44½	49	53	57½	65½	73½	81½	89½	98	114½	122½
6 5 0	16	24	32	40	44	48	52	56	64	72	80	88	96	112	120
6 7 8	15½	23½	31½	39½	43½	47	50½	54½	62½	70½	78½	86	94	109½	117½
6 10 5	15	23	30½	38½	42½	46	49½	53½	61½	69	76½	84	92	107½	115
6 13 4	15	22½	30	37½	41½	45	48½	52½	60	67½	75	82	90	105	112½
6 16 4	14½	22	29½	36½	40½	44	47½	51½	58½	66	73½	80	88	102	110
6 19 6	14	21½	29	35½	39½	43	46½	50½	57½	64½	71½	78	86	100	107½
7 2 10	14	21	28	35	38½	42	45½	49	56	63	70	77	84	98	105
7 6 4	13½	20½	27½	34½	37½	41	44½	47½	54½	61½	68	75	82	95½	102½
7 10 0	13½	20	26½	33½	36½	40	43½	46½	53½	60	66½	73½	80	93½	100
7 13 10	13	19½	26	32½	35½	39	42½	45½	52	58½	65	71	78	91	97½
7 17 11	12½	19	25½	31½	34½	38	41	44½	50½	57	63	69	76	88½	95
8 2 2	12½	18½	24½	30½	33½	37	40	43½	49½	55½	61½	67	74	86	92½
8 6 8	12	18	24	30	33	36	39	42	48	54	60	66	72	84	90
8 11 5	11½	17½	23½	29½	32½	35	37	40	46½	52½	58	64	70	81	87½
8 16 6	11½	17	22½	28½	31½	34	36	39	45½	51	56½	62½	68	79½	85
9 1 10	11	16½	22	27½	30½	33	35	38	44	49	55	60	66	77	82½
9 7 6	10½	16	21½	26½	29½	32	34	37	42½	48	53½	58	64	74	80
9 13 7	10½	15½	20½	25½	28½	31	33½	36	41½	46½	51½	56½	62	72	77½
10 0 0	10	15	20	25	27½	30	32½	35	40	45	50	55	60	70	75

"WHITAKER" ADVERTISEMENTS, 1954

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------------------	--	----

**RYDAL SCHOOL,
COLWYN BAY**

An Examination will be held in May, when Scholarships and Exhibitions varying in value from £100 to £20 will be offered. Candidates must be under 14 years on Sept. 1st. Particulars and Prospectus from the Headmaster's Secretary, Rydal School, Colwyn Bay.

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ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, 29th SEPTEMBER, 1863

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MADRAS, Mount Road	RANGOON	MTWARA	ELDORET (Kericho)
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AMRITSAR	CEYLON (reopened)	branch to Mtwara)	UGANDA
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CAPITAL PAID UP	-	-	-	-	-	£7,000,000
RESERVE FUND	-	-	-	-	-	£7,000,000

10, CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET,
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will help you to give your family the protection they deserve; to purchase that better house; or to ensure a generous pension in your retirement.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,042,471
CAPITAL PAID-UP	£2,042,471
TOTAL INCOME	£16,191,000
TOTAL ASSETS	£42,793,000

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Comprehensive Household Policies, Employers' Liability Insurance,
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ALL CLASSES of **LEGAL BONDS** are granted by the "GUARDIAN," and
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Founded 1852.

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A STRIKING BONUS RECORD

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Chief Offices: HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.1.

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AND

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY

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LIFE
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PRINCIPAL CHARITABLE BEQUESTS OF THE YEAR

Appended is an alphabetical list of some of the principal bequests for charitable purposes recorded during the past year.

The list records legacies published during the past twelve months and not necessarily those becoming payable during that period.

The tendency to leave the residue of an estate for charitable purposes at the discretion of the Trustees would appear to be on the increase. There are six cases in this year's list, which shows an advance over other years. This may be due to the testator's doubt regarding the final amount which will be left after the payment of estate duty, and the desire to allow the trustees to distribute the final remainder in accordance with the wishes or known desires of the testator.

The bequest of the ultimate residue of the £212,275 estate of Mr. Emile Wertheimer to the King Edward Hospital Fund is also governed by the proviso that the income, for the 21 years following his death, be applied for charitable purposes at the discretion of his Trustees. Apart from this bequest, and one other, the list is devoid of large bequests to hospitals. This follows the trend of recent years since the introduction of the National Health Service Bill. However, large bequests for research, especially for cancer purposes, appear to be on the increase, as is shown in some notable bequests in the list.

The well-known charities, the Church, Services Benevolent Funds, and the National Trust are again fully represented and two large bequests for educational purposes are noted, including the ultimate residue of the £55,124 estate of Sir George Piggott to his old school Westminster. The major portion of the ultimate residue of the £45,786 estate of Mr. Edward H. Jubb is left to the R.A.F. Benevolent Fund for the benefit of "The Few".

A large legacy for the benefit of animals is shown in the bequest of the ultimate residue of the £21,013 estate of Mrs. Ethel J. Porter to The Dogs Home, Battersea.

Name	Gross Value	
Dr. Horatio White Abbott, of 21 Vallance Gardens, Hove.	£71,415	Subject to life interests £5,000 to University of Lausanne and the remainder for charitable purposes at the discretion of his Trustees, having regard for his wishes regarding the institution of a Chair of Research for a cure for cancer.
Sir John Bayley, of East Court, Ramsgate, Kent.	£120,924	One-half the residue equally between R.S.P.C.A., U.K. Beneficent Assoc., R.N.L.I., Distressed Gentlefoks Aid Assoc., and the National Institute for the Deaf, and Forces Help Society.
Mr. Edward John Beatty, of 43 Lancaster Road, Birkdale, Southport.	£78,693	Subject to life interests the residue to the Royal Infirmary, Liverpool, Royal Southern Hospital, Liverpool, David Lewis Northern Hospital, Liverpool, and the Smithdown Road Hospital, Liverpool.
Mr. Frederick Beavan, of Low Barton, Whitting- ham, Northumberland.	£130,870	Subject to a number of bequests the residue to the Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Hexham and Newcastle for charitable purposes.

(continued on page xv)

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES

Not Nationalised : Still dependent on Voluntary Gifts and Legacies

President : H.R.H. The Princess Margaret



We aim to bring up our family of 7,000 children as good living, self-reliant young people—equipped and eager to pull their weight in the National interest.

Will you become a partner in this worthwhile work? Gifts of any amount will be warmly welcomed : Legacies are also a great help.

Cheques etc. (crossed) payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes" should be sent to 233 Barnardo House, Stepney Causeway, London, E.1.

Name	Gross Value	
Mr. Alfred Bullock, of Prospect Lodge, Wrockwardine Wood, Salop.	£78,097	Subject to a life interest £3,000 to Wrockwardine Wood Parish Church Hall, and the ultimate residue for research work for the cure of cancer.
Major Maurice Chance, O.B.E., of Dorking, Surrey.	£113,236	Subject to life interests one-half of the ultimate residue equally between the British Empire Cancer Campaign, Royal Alexandra School, the National Children's Home and Orphanage, and the National Playing Fields Association.
Mr. Augustus Schermerhorn Emmet, of Chagford, Devon.	£325,237	£5,000 each to St. Dunstons, The Incorporated Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind, and The Royal Cancer Hospital, London.
Mrs. Margaret Albert Fife, of Kirbymoorside.	£184,863	The Mansion House, Nunnington Hall, certain land and effects, and £25,000 to The National Trust.

(continued on page xvii)

BRITISH DEAF & DUMB ASSOCIATION

President:—Sir Richard Paget, Bart.

Chairman of Executive Council—Mr. K. P. McDOUGALL

Established in 1890

**THIS IS THE OLDEST NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR THE
DEAF AND DUMB IN GREAT BRITAIN**

**The Association helps the Deaf
and Dumb in every Practical Way**

A comfortable and happy home for the aged and infirm Deaf and Dumb is provided at Rawdon

Financial Assistance is given to assist Individual Deaf and Dumb Persons
To assist Missions and

Welfare Societies, Grants are available for the Training of Missioners and Welfare Workers. A Magazine—*The Deaf News* is published quarterly specially for the Deaf and Dumb

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED

Please send a Donation to the Hon. Treasurer,

MR. A. B. HAYHURST, 3, COMPTON STREET, CARLISLE

Pearson's Fresh Air Fund

Patron: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

“Holidays for poor children”



On their way to a Fresh Air Fund outing.

The ink from your pen can give much happiness. Only £1 will give a week's holiday to a child who may otherwise never have a change from the drab back streets of an industrial town.

Please DO remember children in your Will.

Will you please send your gift to:—

TOWER HOUSE, SOUTHAMPTON ST., LONDON, W.C.2

Name	Gross Value	
Mr. John Thomas Fletcher, of 278 Park Road, Black- pool.	£60,448	The residue as to 1/10th each to the Methodist Local Preachers Mutual Aid Association, St. Dunstan's, National Children's Home and Orphanage, Dr. Barnardo's, Salvation Army, Shaftesbury Home, British and Foreign Bible Soc., and for charitable objects at the discretion of his Trustees, 1/20th each to Manchester and Salford Wood St., Children's Mission, John Groom's Crippleage, Methodist Mission, Poplar, and Missions to Seamen.
Sir Harold Cecil Aubrey Harmsworth, of Ken- sington.	£235,854	One-third of the ultimate residue equally between the N.S.P.C.C. and the R.S.P.C.A.
Mr. Harry Holmes, of Whitefield, near Man- chester.	£142,341	The ultimate residue between such charities as the Trustees select.
Mr. Edward Horsfall Jubb, of Sprotborough, Yorks.	£45,786	Subject to a life interest and the bequest of a one-half share in certain property, the remainder to the R.A.F. Benevolent Fund for the benefit of "The Few".
Mrs. Laura Francés McKirdy, of Bourne- mouth.	£88,486	Subject to some bequests the ultimate residue to the Imperial Cancer Research Fund.
Miss Hilda Martindale, C.B.E., of 44 Coleherne Court, South Kensing- ton.	£50,864	Subject to some bequests the residue to the Bedford College for Women.
Mr. Reuben Mawson, of Olton, Warwickshire.	£107,184	Subject to a number of bequests and a life interest the residue as to one-half each to the Baptist Union of Great

(continued on page xix)

**IN ONE GENERATION B.E.L.R.A. HAS BROUGHT RELIEF TO MANY OF THE
MILLIONS SUFFERING FROM LEPROSY**

Where B.E.L.R.A. operates *Two Lepers* are cured *Every Day*
Yet only one sufferer in ten can as yet obtain treatment
More funds would mean more cures, for **LEPROSY CAN BE CURED**
Your Gift will go towards another cure

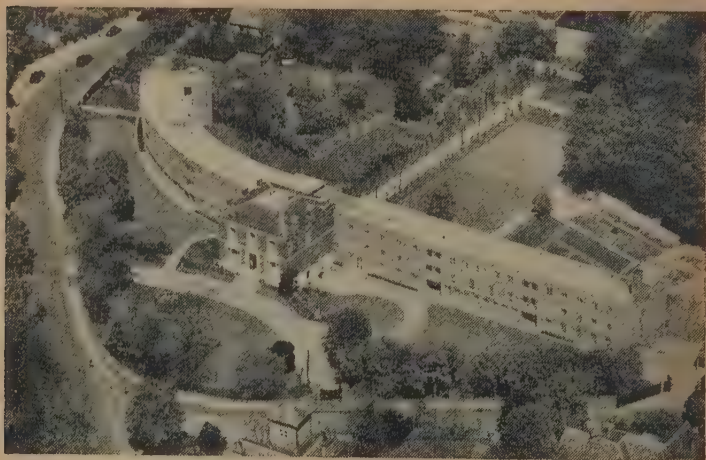
You can help us by :

Deed of Covenant; Subscription or Donation; Remembering us in your Will

BRITISH EMPIRE LEPROSY RELIEF ASSOCIATION

Patron: H.M. The Queen

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*The first residential flats in the world
especially built for those who cannot see*

The London Association, founded in 1857, is still an independent Charity and relies on Legacies and Voluntary Contributions to continue and extend its work for the Blind in London and in the Provinces.

It maintains Workshops for men and women ; provides Homes and Hostels as well as a Holiday and Convalescent Home at Bournemouth ; it also makes Grants and Annuities and cares for the welfare of a large number of blind persons.

*An illustrated brochure will
gladly be sent on request*

LONDON ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND

**Head Office : Pelican House, 90/92, Peckham Road,
London, S.E. 15**

(Registered in accordance with the National Assistance Act, 1948)

Name	Gross Value	
		Britain and Ireland and the Baptist Building Fund.
Mr. James Edward Meikle, of Alnmouth, North- umberland.	£149,303	The residue (over £30,000) equally between St. Dunstan's and the National Trust.
Miss Alice Sarah Meredith, of Clacton, Essex.	£58,666	Subject to legacies totalling £2,000, the residue to Dr. Barnardo's Homes.
Mr. Driver Ralston Nelson, of Sawley, Yorks.	£303,879	£5,000 each to Dr. Barnardo's Homes and The Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne for the augmentation of the livings of the Vicar of Grindleton and the Rector of Burnsall.
Mr. Wallace Banta Phillips, C.B.E., of New York and London.	£171,890 (In England)	Subject to a life interest the residue of his estate in the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland to such charities as his wife appoints in her Will, other- wise to the N.S.P.C.C. and the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents in equal shares.
Sir George Bettesworth Piggott, K.B.E., of Monte Carlo.	£55,124 (In England)	Subject to life interests the residue to Westminster School.

(continued on page xx)

THE DOCKLAND SETTLEMENTS (& MALVERN CLUBS) COUNCIL, INC.

URGENTLY NEED HELP for continuance of their Social Welfare
work in the Dock Areas. Especially is this help needed NOW.

Dockland No. 1, Canning Town, E.16.
Dockland No. 2, Millwall, E.14.
Dockland No. 3, Bristol.
Dockland No. 4, Rotherhithe, S.E.16.

Dockland No. 5, Southampton.
Dockland No. 6, Devonport.
Dockland No. 8, Dagenham Docks.
Dockland No. 9, Stratford, E.15.

Dockland Holiday Home,
Horne Bay,
Dockland Nursery School,
Burke Street, E.16

Patrons:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS ROYAL

President: H.H. THE PRINCESS MARIE LOUISE, G.B.E.

Chairman of the Council: THE RIGHT HON. LORD MAYOR OF LONDON

Chairman of the Governing Body: FIELD MARSHAL LORD WILSON, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O.

Chairman of Executive Committee: MAJOR-GENERAL C. W. TOOVY, C.B., C.B.E., M.C.

Chairman of Finance Committee: R. C. RAY, ESQ., O.B.E.

Hon. Treasurers: SIR DOUGLAS RITCHIE, M.C.

W. A. BREEZE, ESQ.

Founder: SIR REGINALD KENNEDY-COX, C.B.E., J.P.

Warden and Head of the Settlements: H. W. KIMBERLEY, M.B.E.

The Dockland Settlements have served the needs of their neighbours for more than half a century. Based on religious ideals they provide recreation, education and physical well-being for all ages. Our activities include a nursery school, clubs for children and young people, and a community life for parents and the aged. Character building amongst the young eventually leads to happier homes and a happier people.

Please address gifts to:

The WARDEN, Dockland Settlements, Canning Town, E.16

Name	Gross Value	
Mrs. Ethel Jane Porter, of Five Ashes, Sussex.	£21,013	Subject to a life interest the residue to The Dogs Home, Battersea.
Mrs. Lilian Rose, of Sonning-on-Thames.	£127,825	Subject to a number of bequests one-half of the residue for such charitable objects as her Trustees think fit.
Miss Annie Charlton Rowse, of Moseley, Birmingham.	£78,236	Her residence and effects to Birmingham Council for Old People as a Home of Rest for poor gentlewomen together with £15,000, and the residue to the British Empire Cancer Campaign.
Miss Sarah Blance Stephens, of Holmer, Herefordshire.	£62,162	£3,000 to the National Institute for the Blind, £2,000 to the Baptist Foreign Mission, other charitable legacies totalling £5,500, and the residue equally between the Baptist Foreign Mission and the Baptist Bible Society.
Mr. Emile Wertheimer, of Hampstead.	£212,275	Subject to some bequests the residue to be applied by his Trustees during the period of 21 years from his death for charitable purposes as they think fit, and the ultimate remainder to the King Edward Hospital Fund for London.
Mrs. Annie Woodward, of Kingskerswell, Newton Abbot, Devon.	£54,010	Subject to some bequests, the residue to The National Trust.

Will YOU be a Friend of the Church Army?

For over 70 years the Church Army has ministered to the spiritual and social needs of all classes and all ages . . . a work made possible by the kindly thoughtfulness of people of goodwill. *Please send your Gift to the Rev. E. Wilson Carlile, Chief Secretary, The Church Army, 55 Bryanston Street, London, W.1.*

GREATER LONDON FUND FOR THE BLIND

(Registered in accordance with the National Assistance Act, 1948)

2, WYNDHAM PLACE, LONDON, W.1. Telephone: PAD 1677

Patron : H.M. Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother. President : The Rt. Hon. The Lord Mayor of London
General Secretary: Capt. Edward Broadley, D.S.O., R.N.

A COMBINED APPEAL

for the benefit of nine Societies and Associations providing services for approximately two-thirds of London's blind population. These Societies and Associations engage in the welfare of blind children and juveniles, general education, training in employment, provision of homes and hostels, quick relief to blind persons in distress, administration of pensions and grants, legal advice, clubs for social recreation, etc., etc.

**The needs of these Societies are not covered
by any other joint appeals organisation**

**Legacies and donations gratefully
accepted by the General Secretary**

Address: 106/108, Whitfield Street, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1

THE NATIONAL ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY

92, VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W.1.

President: The Viscountess Bertie of Thame

ITS POLICY

The Society advocates the total abolition of all scientific experiments on living animals which are calculated to cause pain. By every means in its power the Society endeavours to promote the welfare of laboratory animals and to protect them from cruel experiments.

MEMBER'S ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, 10/-. ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP, 2/6d.
LIFE MEMBERSHIP, £5.

Subscription to "The Animals' Defender," the Organ of the Society, 1/6d. per annum, post free.

Telephone: VICTORIA 4705.

NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME AND ORPHANAGE

(Founded 1869)

40 Branches

For 85 years the National Children's Home has been helping needy boys and girls. During that time over 36,000 children have been trained for good citizenship. Two-thirds of the income is dependant on voluntary support and funds are urgently needed. Legacies are especially solicited.

CHIEF OFFICES: Highbury Park, London, N.5.

The Welfare of the Deaf

THE N.I.D. is the only national body in the British Isles dealing with every aspect of deafness—there are 90 Welfare Societies or Missions concerned with the deaf and dumb and over 170 Lip-reading Classes and Social Clubs for the hard of hearing.

Homes for deaf and deaf-blind women and a hostel for deaf working boys are administered by the N.I.D. Extensions to them and the provision of further homes for the deaf are an urgent need.

The work of the National Benevolent Society and of the Deafened Ex-

Servicemen's Fund has now been taken over and assistance is given in every problem concerning the welfare of the deafened ex-serviceman and woman.

Voluntary Gifts and Legacies are earnestly sought.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE for the DEAF

(DEPT. S.A.)

105 GOWER STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

THE ROYAL ASSOCIATION IN AID OF THE DEAF AND DUMB

55 NORFOLK SQUARE, PADDINGTON, W.2 (late of 413 Oxford St., W.1)

Founded 1840.

Registered in accordance with the National Assistance Act

Patron: H.M. THE QUEEN

President: THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

Chairman: THE ARCHDEACON OF HAMPSHIRE

Secretary: GRAHAM W. SIMES

AREA OF WORK: LONDON, MIDDLESEX, SURREY, ESSEX AND WEST KENT

There are more than 6,000 Deaf and Dumb in this area

OBJECTS:

To promote the spiritual, social and general welfare of the Deaf and Dumb.

Association has established 10 Centres of its own and hires rooms for services, lectures, clubs, etc.

Gifts gratefully acknowledged by Secretary, R.A.D.D., 55 Norfolk Square, W.2.

ROYAL BLIND PENSION SOCIETY

Patron—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

President: (Vacant)

Treasurer: Mr. P. LAURENCE POCOCK

This Society grants Pensions to the Blind Poor at their own homes in sums ranging from 15s. to 25s. per month. There are upwards of 650 pensioners, residing in various parts of the Kingdom, among whom over £8,000 are annually distributed.

To be eligible, applicants must be totally blind, above 21 years of age, and of good moral character. Amount of Income at the discretion of the Committee. No distinction is made in regard to sex or creed.

Application must be made on the printed forms provided by the Society.

Contributions will be gratefully received by the Treasurer or by the BANK OF ENGLAND.

9, SUFFOLK STREET, PALL MALL, S.W.1.

E. JEFFERY HICKS, M.A., Secretary [3]

Please HELP these children!

Since its foundation in 1827, several thousand orphans of Merchant Seamen have been cared for, educated, and set up in life; and there are now over 300 boys and girls at the school, more than half of whom lost their fathers during the late war. The assured income does not meet the expenditure. New subscribers are urgently needed to bridge the gap.

Maintained by voluntary subscriptions only. Not State-aided.

Please send donations to:

THE ROYAL MERCHANT NAVY SCHOOL

Formerly the Royal Merchant Seamen's Orphanage

BEAR WOOD WOKINGHAM BERKS
AND AT COLLINGTON AVENUE, BEXHILL



Patron:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

President:

H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh

Hon. Treasurer:

Sir Leighton Seager, Bart., C.B.E.,

D.L., J.P.

THE ROYAL SURGICAL AID SOCIETY

SALISBURY SQUARE, E.C.4.

Established 1862

RESIDENTIAL HOMES FOR AGED GENTLEFOLK

Still entirely Dependent on Voluntary Contributions

THE SAILORS' HOME & RED ENSIGN CLUB

Dock Street and Ensign Street, London Docks, E.1

President: Admiral the Earl Mountbatten of Burma, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.,
G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O.

Chairman: Rear-Admiral (S) Sir David Lambert, K.C.B., O.B.E.

This, the parent Sailors' Home, has carried on its unique work for the welfare of Merchant Seamen since 1830, by providing a Residential Club where their temporal, moral and spiritual needs can be met.

Legacies urgently needed to assist in the maintenance and extension of the work.

£100,000 still required for the completion of the Rebuilding of the Club as a worthy and practical memorial to the wartime service of the personnel of the Merchant Service.

Scottish Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

19, MELVILLE STREET, EDINBURGH 3.

(Founded 1839)

Joint Presidents: Her Grace Winifred Duchess of Portland, D.B.E.; The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Home.

Chairman: Dr. T. R. Burnett.

Secretary and Treasurer: L. G. Langwill, Chartered Accountant.

Assistant Secretary: Douglas Welsh. Branch Organiser and Lecturer: Thornton Ripley.

RECORD FOR 1968.

Cases Investigated and Verbal Warnings	11,041	Dogs humanely destroyed	3,761
Ordinary Receipts	£14,000	Cats humanely destroyed	6,837
Ordinary expenditure			£24,400

Maintains 30 Inspectors (J.P. Constables) Patrolling 25 Counties. Each Inspector wears uniform, and has a motor van containing Humane Killers, etc. Maintains Rest Farm for Horses and Boarding Kennels for Dogs; also Motor Ambulance for Horses and Cattle. Film Lectures given in Schools, etc.

MEMBERSHIP SUBSCRIPTION 5s. PER ANNUM (Minimum)

An appeal is made for donations, subscriptions and legacies to further the beneficial work of the Society, which is the main Scottish Agency for promotion of kindness to animals.

113th Annual Report gratis on application to the Secretary, as above



THE SHAFTESBURY SOCIETY

founded as the RAGGED SCHOOL UNION
NEEDS YOUR HELP
32, JOHN STREET, LONDON, W.C.1



The SHIPWRECKED Fishermen and MARINERS' Royal Benevolent SOCIETY

helps the men of the MERCHANT NAVY and FISHING FLEETS and their families. These men face constant dangers. Thousands of survivors have been cared for, and

Immediate Relief Grants

given to thousands of widows and orphans.

Contributions to The Secretary,

(B2) 16, WILFRED STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S.W.1

LEGACIES ARE SOLICITED

Patron: H.M. The Queen

SOCIETY FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF LADIES IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES

FOUNDED BY MISS SMALLWOOD

Patron: Her Majesty The Queen

LEGACIES, SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS—Where are they?

Do please remember our numerous poor ladies in want. Many elderly and suffering—trying to exist in these hard and anxious times. Will you help this very human cause? If you cannot give a donation now, will you kindly think of the Society when you make your will? Donations and New Annual Subscriptions will be thankfully received.

Please make cheques payable to :

MISS SMALLWOOD'S SOCIETY
Lancaster House, MALVERN, Worcs.
REPORTS ON APPLICATION

MISS AGNES WESTON'S ROYAL SAILORS' RESTS

PORTSMOUTH
(1881)

DEVONPORT
(1876)

GOSPORT
(1942)



Trustee-in-Charge : Mrs. BERNARD CURREY, M.B.E.

AIMS—The spiritual, moral and physical well-being of the men of the Royal Navy, and other Service men. **FUNDS** urgently needed for carrying on **GOSPEL, TEMPERANCE and WELFARE** work and for **GENERAL MAINTENANCE** of Rests offering sleeping accommodation, restaurants and other amenities.

**WILL YOU PLEASE HELP BY DONATION, SUBSCRIPTION OR
LEGACY?**

Gifts to "The Treasurer" Royal Sailors' Rests,
Head Office, 31 Western Parade, Portsmouth

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LONDON AND BECCLES

